

**Ministry of Forestry and Research  
Solomon Islands**

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

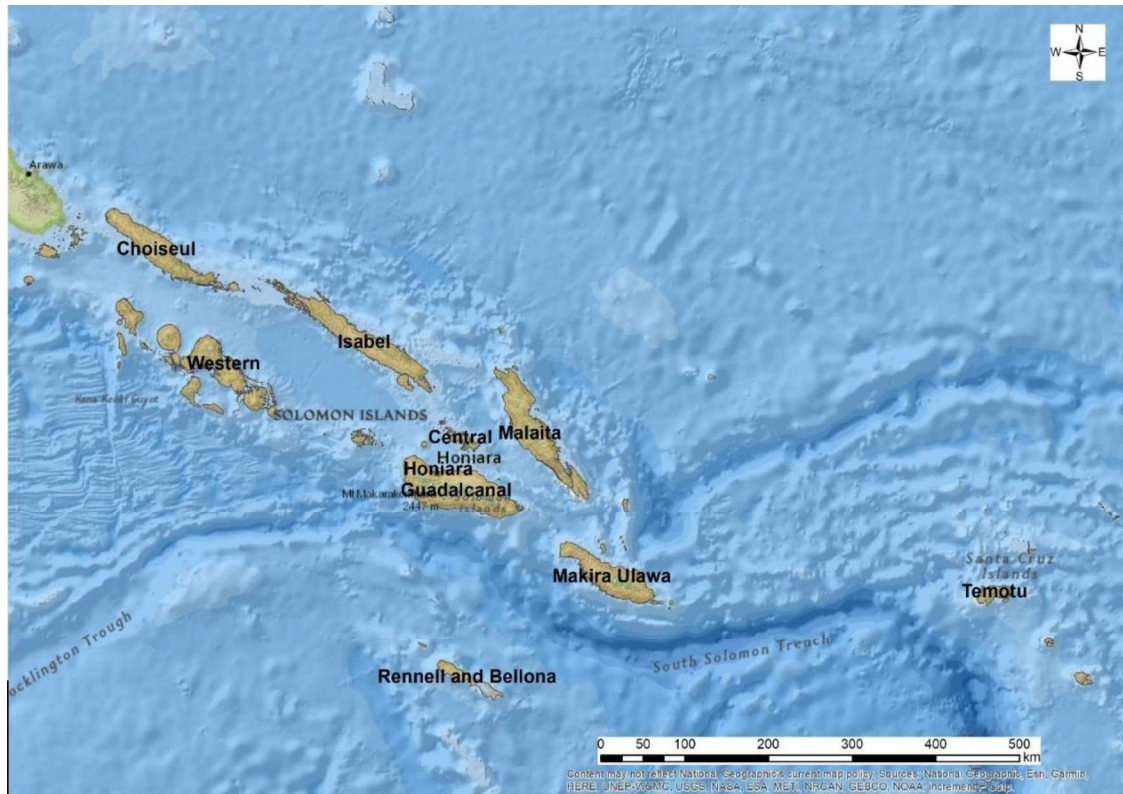
**Project Completion Report**

**August 2022**

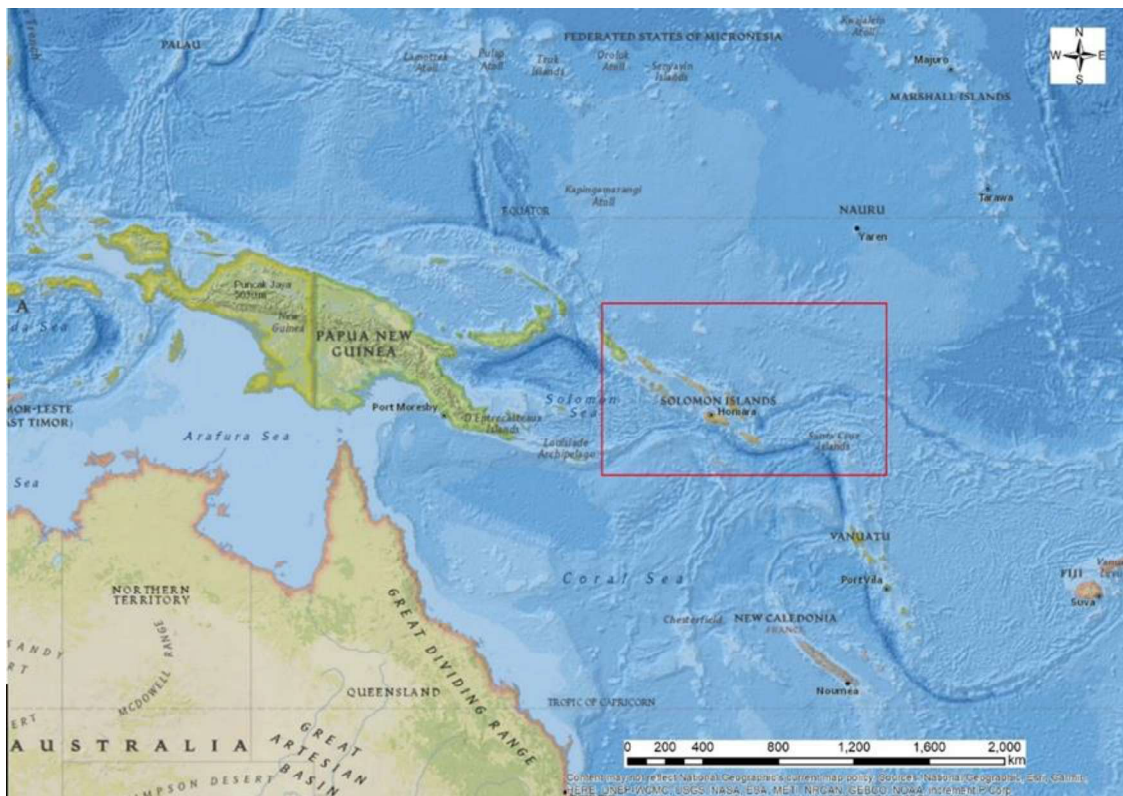
**Japan International Cooperation Agency  
(JICA)**



## Project Location Map



Solomon Islands



Solomon Islands and Surrounding Countries

# Project Completion Report

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## Abbreviation

Abbreviation	Name
AF	Agroforestry
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CBRM	Community-based Resource Management
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CbSFM	Community-based Sustainable Forest Management
CFA	Community Forestry Approach
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
C/P	Counterpart(s)
DAC	Development Assistant Committee
DCGA	Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDRD	Forest Development and Reforestation Division
FPDRD	Forest Plantation Development and Reforestation Division
FIT(s)	Forest Information Tool(s)
FMU	Forest Management Unit
FRL	Forest Reference Levels
FRMTSD	Forest Resource Management and Technical Services Division
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FS-TWG	Forest Sector-Technical Working Group
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GPS	Global Positioning System
IFM	Integrated Forest Management
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KCCP	Knowledge Co-Creation Program
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
MOFR	Ministry of Forestry and Research
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
OJT	On-the-job Training
PDM	Project Design Matrix
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PO	Plan of Operation
PR	Public Relations
R/D	Record of Discussion

REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
RS	Remote Sensing
SBD	Solomon Islands Dollar
SFRM	Sustainable Forest Resource Management
SFRM-TSC	Sustainable Forest Resource Management Technical Support Committee
SI	Solomon Islands
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SIGov	Solomon Islands Government
SNS	Social Networking Service
SolGeo-FIMS	Solomon Islands' Geographic Forest Information Management System
TSC	Technical Support Committee
TWG	Technical Working Group
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
VATA	Value Added Timber Association
WHO	World Health Organization

## Project Completion Report

**Project Title: JICA, Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands**

**Name: Dr. Vaeno Vigulu**

**Title: Project Director**

**Name: Dr. Tatsuji Nishikawa**

**Title: Chief Advisor**

**Submission Date:**

### **I. Basic Information of the Project**

**1. Country: Solomon Islands**

**2. Title of the Project: The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands**

**3. Duration of the Project:**

**(Planned): September 2017 - August 2022**

**(Actual): September 2017 - August 2022**

**4. Background (from Record of Discussions(R/D)):**

Solomon Islands has rich forests and its coverage rate is up to 78.1% in 2015, and the forestry sector is one of the big contributors to national economic growth in the country.

In the meantime, there have been rapid deforestation and forest degradation in the economy due to the unsustainable commercial logging and the development of other natural resources. People in the rural areas are heavily dependent on forest resources for their daily lives while unsustainable logging has been taking place. Therefore, sustainable forest resource management (herein after referred to as "SFRM") is a pressing need for the national economy.

Considering above, the Project should focus on capacity development of the Ministry of Forest and Research (hereinafter referred to as "MOFR") to implement sustainable forest resource management, facilitating coordination and collaboration among MOFR to implement sustainable forest resource management, facilitating coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other stakeholders concerned, and through pilot activities in collaboration with the communities.

**5. Overall Goal and Project Purpose (from R/D):**

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

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

**6. Implementing Agency:**

The Ministry of Forestry and Research, Solomon Islands

**II. Results of the Project****1. Results of the Project****1-1 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**

- a. Long-term expert: Chief Advisor/Forest Policy
- b. Long-term expert: Project Coordinator/Community-based Forest Management
- c. Short-term Experts in the relevant fields such as:
  - \* Socio-economic Analysis/Gender
  - \* Agro-forestry
  - \* Forest Information
  - \* Value-chain Analysis

**(Actual): 14 experts 168.52M/M**

- a. **Long-term expert:** Chief Advisor/Forest Policy
- b. **Long-term expert:** Project Coordinator/Community-based Forest Management
- 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

**(3) Receipt of Training Participants:**

**(Planned): Training of counterpart personnel in Japan and/or in the 3rd country**

**(Actual): Total 24 participants for 7 trainings**

- a. Counterpart Trainings in Japan: 8 participants (two (2) counterpart trainings in Japan, in 2018 and 2019).
- a. The Third-Country Trainings: 10 participants (two (2) third-country trainings in Papua New Guinea in 2018 and 2019).
- b. Additional Allocation for KCCP (JICA's theme specific trainings), 6 participants (three (3) JICA trainings in 2017, 2018 and 2021).
- c. (Not countable) Training in Japan (project related/supported JICA training however out of project's budget), 16 participants in 11 times of the JICA training at 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2021.
- d. (Not countable) Project Internal Training, 1,242 participants (261 participants of MOFR & 981 participants of pilot communities) in 72 times between 2018 and 2022.

**(4) Equipment Provision**

**(Planned): 7.9 Million Japanese Yen**

- a. Vehicle(s)
- b. Motor Boat(s)
- c. Others (including PC(s) and software(s) as needed)

**(Actual): 23.15 Million Japanese Yen**

- a. Vehicle: JPY 11,459,183 (SBD 761,067)
- b. Boat with Outboard Engines: JPY 2,237,581 (SBD 148,331.56)
- c. Portable Sawmill: JPY 9,454,106 (SBD 629,855)
- d. (Not countable) Equipment purchased with overseas business enhancement funds that is registered on JICA Solomon office's equipment list (refer Annex1)
- e. (Not countable) Early Handed Over Equipment by Maintenance Reasons within Purchased at "Overseas Activities Cost" (refer Annex1)

**(5) Overseas Activities Cost**

**(Planned): 46.3 Million Japanese Yen**

**(Actual): 38.6 Million Japanese Yen**

**Main Expenditure Items**

- a. Cost of Goods Purchased
- b. Travel Cost
- c. Meeting Expense

d. Personnel Expense (until March 2020)

e. Printing Cost etc.

## **1-2 Input by the Solomon Islands side**

### **(Planned):**

#### **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

### **(Actual):**

#### **Counterpart personnel: 42 Persons**

#### **Facilities and Equipment**

- a. Project office equipment as internet server and internet equipment / accessories.
- b. Project office.
- c. Project vehicle and project boat parking location, garage, and boat house.

#### **Budgetary Arrangement: 63.34 Million Japanese Yen (SBD 4,222,700)**

- a. Obligation budget for MOFR staffs' project activities

(it is included the other costs for the project):

**Actual Uses 54.66 Million Japanese Yen (SBD 3,643,824)**

## **1-3 Activities (Planned and Actual)**

Please refer Annex 1 and Annex 1-1

## **2. Achievements of the Project**

### **2-1 Outputs and indicators**

(Target values and actual values achieved at completion)

## Output &amp; Indicator

Output		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Achievement	Degree of Achievement
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.	1.1 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 new programme into Corporate Plan 2020-2022 which were newly initiated based on forest information and identified lessons.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
		1.2 Corporate Plan 2020 - 2022 (2019 - 2022) is approved.	1.2 Approved Corporate Plan 2020 - 2022 (2019 - 2022)	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 March, and launched on September 2020.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
		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 as well as its creation 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.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
		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, document of regulation 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.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
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	MOFR's policies have been widely known by the relevant institutions and stakeholders such as Prime Ministry office, Ministry of Environment, Australian Center for International Agriculture Research, Australia High Commission, New Zealand High Commission, Value Added Timber Association, Solomon Islands Timber Product and Export Association, USAID/Winrock International SCALE-NRM Program, USFS, MCC, European Forest Institute, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Solomon Forest Association, Kolombangara Forest Plantation Limited, Eagon Co., Ltd, FAO / GEF Integrated Forest Management Programme, Pacific Community, GIZ, Live and Learn/Ekos NAKAU Programme, Solomon Islands National University etc.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
			2.1.2 Discussion records among	Policies and positions of the MOFR were explained by the MOFR in the Forest Sector	<b>100% achieved,</b>

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			MOFR and relevant stakeholders	Technical Working Group (FS-TWG), and these discussions are compiled in the minutes.	<b>result is High</b>
		2.2 SFRM activities by the communities, NGOs, and other organizations are listed and analyzed.	2.2 Project records	The FS-TWG meetings & TSC meetings initiated by the Project are in practice, organizing regular meetings and facilitating coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
		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 & 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. It is possible to understand what were discussed among MOFR internal and/or MOFR with other stakeholders from these records.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
			2.3.2 Interviews with relevant stakeholders	All relevant stakeholders of both FS-TWG and TSC have considered that FS-TWG and TSC are well coordinate and collaborate.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
3	SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/facilitated by MOFR, are implemented.	3.1 The implementation plans of Pilot Activities are prepared.	3.1 Implementation plan(s) in each Pilot Site	Implementation plans of pilot activities for both communities were completed in June 2021, as livelihood improvement activities were finalized in both communities.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
		3.2 Final reports of the Pilot Activities are prepared.	3.2 Pilot Activities final report(s)	Project has compiled the final reports of these pilot activities.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
		3.3 Lessons learned from the Pilot Activities are analyzed and compiled for further utilization in MOFR.	3.3 Project report(s)	"Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for further utilization of MOFR was compiled based on lessons learned from pilot activities analysis.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>

### 2-2 Project Purpose and indicators

(Target values and actual values achieved at completion)

#### Project Purpose and Indicators

Project Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Achievement	Degree of Achievement
Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.	1.1 Activities contributing to SFRM corresponding to Corporate Plan are implemented.	1.1 MOFR documents	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 causes of an-progressed activities contributing to SFRM corresponding to Corporate Plan have not much allocated the development budget (and the budget are included officer and staff hiring).	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
	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.	1.2 MOFR documents and / or Project documents	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. And, in the good practice of Community-Based Forest Resource Management and Forest Information Technology related to the Project activities, MOFR staffs	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>

		were trained within Project activities that more than 300 MOFR officers participated in several trainings (and/or online trainings) related to the Community-Based Forest Resource Management and Forest Information Technology as SFRM good practices to improve capacity of the MOFR staffs, organized by the Project, and these trainings have been unambiguously approved by the JCC as part of Project's activities.	
1.3 Majority of Pilot Site residents participated in the Pilot Activities are satisfied with MOFR's support / facilitation for Pilot Activities of SFRM.	1.3 Project documents and surveys with the Pilot Sites communities	For the Pilot Activities that have been implemented so far, 84 per cent of pilot site community residents are satisfied with MOFR and project's support / facilitation for Pilot Activities of SFRM.	<b>85% achieved, result is High</b>
1.4 The forest information tools are endorsed by MOFR.	1.4 MOFR's endorsement letter and Interviews with MOFR staffs.	The endorsement letter for the FITs developed by the Project, was issued by the Permanent Secretary of MOFR. Approximately, 55 per cent of MOFR officers well recognize the FITs as very necessary tool for better forest information management and information sharing. They think the FITs are useful for mapping on concession and licensing.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>

### 3. History of PDM Modification

#### 3-1 For approval at the 4th JCC (January 2019)

In January 2019 after each expert has been assigned to their tasks, the Project revised several parts of the project performance indicators in PDM which as not in line with the reality of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands and mainly in response to the forest situation and social conditions of Solomon Islands. Some minor points were amended, such as MOFR not publishing an annual report and implementing reforestation, and it focusing on each business in the Corporate Plan etc. (Refer Annex 1-2 Revised PDM-1)

#### Indicator 1.2 of overall goal

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Means of Verification	1.2 MOFR documents including Annual Reports	1.2 MOFR documents

#### Indicator 1.3 of overall goal

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.3 Reforestation is conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands.	1.3 Rehabilitation works are conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands.
Means of Verification	MOFR documents	MOFR documents and interviews

#### Indicator 1.1 of Project purpose

Revised parts	Before	After revised
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Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.1 Activities contributing to SFRM such as planned logging and afforestation regulated to Corporate Plans are implemented effectively.	1.1 Activities contributing to SFRM in corresponding to Corporate Plan are implemented.
Means of Verification	1.1 MOFR documents including Annual Reports	1.1 MOFR documents

Indicator 1.2 of Project purpose

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Means of Verification	1.2 MOFR documents including Annual Reports	1.2 MOFR documents and/or Project documents

Indicator 1.3 of Project purpose

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.3 Local Pilot Site residents participated in the Pilot Activities are satisfied (e.g. increasing their income and/or halt reduction of forest degradation creating).	1.3 Majority of Pilot Site residents participated in the Pilot Activities are satisfied with MOFR's support/facilitation for Pilot Activities of SFRM.
Means of Verification	1.3 Project documents and interviews with the Pilot Sites communities	1.3 Project documents and surveys with the Pilot Sites communities

Indicator 1.1 of Output 1

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.1 Corporate Plans incorporate the knowledge of the forest information and the lessons from the performance in the last term.	1.1 Corporate Plan incorporates the knowledge of the forest information and the lessons from the performance in previous years.
Means of Verification	1.1 MOFR documents including Corporate Plan	1.1 MOFR documents including Corporate Plan

Indicator 1.2 of Output 1

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.2 Corporate Plan is approved.	1.2 Corporate Plan 2019 - 2022 is approved.
Means of Verification	1.2 Approved Corporate Plan	1.2 Approved Corporate Plan 2019 - 2022

Indicator 1.4 of Output 1

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	None	(Add) 1.4 Forest information tool(s) is/are developed and utilized.
Means of Verification	None	(Add) 1.4 Interviews with MOFR staffs

### 3-2 For approval at the 9th JCC (February 2022)

In February 2022, the project is only six months away from completion, it is decided to make specific and realistic revisions to the indicators of overall goal and project purpose, taking into account the current situation and constraints in the Solomon Islands and MOFR, including the COVID-19 infection situation. The indicator sections of the PDM had been revised as in line with the reality of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands. (Refer Annex 1-2 Revised PDM-2)

#### Indicator 1.2 of overall goal

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.2 Logging is conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands.	1.2 Both logging and milling concessions are registered with, managed and monitored through, forest information tool developed by the Project..

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Means of Verification	MOFR documents	Concession data registered in the forest information tool
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Indicator 1.3 of overall goal

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.3 Rehabilitation works are conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands.	1.3 SFRM activities (e.g. rehabilitation works, community-based forest management) are conducted by MOFR.
Means of Verification	MOFR documents	MOFR documents and interviews

Indicator 1.4 of Project purpose

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	none	(Add) 1.4 The forest information tool is endorsed by MOFR.
Means of Verification	none	(Add) MOFR's endorsement letter and interviews with MOFR staffs

Indicator 1.4 of Outcome 1

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.4 Forest information tool(s) is / are developed and utilized.	1.4 Forest information tool is developed.

## 4. Others

### 4-1 Results of Environmental and Social Considerations (if applicable)

Not applicable.

### 4-2 Results of Considerations on Gender/Peace Building/Poverty Reduction, Disability, Disease infection, Social System, Human Wellbeing, Human Right, and Gender Equality (if applicable)

A Gender Survey / Analyze Expert joined the project in September 2020, and the assessment survey on gender in Solomon Islands was conducted remotely from February 2021, with the Gender Analysis Report completed in October. The report contains general recommendations that can be applied to the forest villages in 80% of population of Solomon Islands. Based on the Gender Analysis Report, a workshop was organized for officials of the MOFR. Trainings were also held in both Komuniboli and Falake communities.

It is difficult for women to participate in forest industry because the authority over forests and forest resources is practically for men, who have the roles and decision-making power related to them. Women have limited access to benefits and income from forestry, which leads to a vicious cycle of entrenchment of existing power relations. Therefore, it would be better if women had the means to obtain equivalent benefits/income from the other livelihood activities.

However, in order for women to succeed in improving their livelihoods, it is necessary to take initiatives to meet not only their practical needs, but also their strategic needs at the same time. In any activity, it is important not only to provide goods and training, but also to promote the sharing of household and

agricultural roles with husbands in their home, to train people for leadership if they work in groups, and above all to foster strong confidence and will (agency) that they can and will do it. However, women need to think, choose, decide and solve problems on their own, so it is necessary to build their capacity and agency. Therefore, it is good to have workshops, leadership training and training on how to solve problems when faced with them (problem solving), so that men can discuss how to run activities together, and women can build their confidence, motivation and perseverance.

### III. Results of Joint Review

#### 1. Results of Review based on DAC Evaluation Criteria

##### (1) Relevance

DAC6 Evaluation Criteria	Questions of Evaluation		Decision criteria / Method	Required data	Source of informat ion	Data collection method	Result
	Main items	Subitems					
Relevance	Consistenc y with developme nt policies	Is alignment with the forest development in national policies?	Statement "sustainable forest resource management will be promoted" that has mentioned in the Solomon Islands Government policies?	Policies' statements	MOFR	Statements review	The Solomon Islands Government's "National Development Strategy (2011-2020)" identifies "Environmental Protection and Disaster Management" as one of its key objectives. It includes "Raising awareness among urban and rural communities of the dangers of environmental degradation by educating them about the legal framework for the extraction of natural resources, and promoting a comprehensive and sustainable approach to biodiversity, forestry and other natural resources through community governance systems and other measures".
		Is sustainable forest resource management a high priority in forest policy?	Sustainable forest resource management is insisted a high priority in Solomon Islands Government policy.	Policies' statements Changes in budget allocations	MOFR	Statements and documents review	The forest industry is positioned as a resource sector in the Solomon Islands Government's "Medium Term Development Plan (2016-2020)", as the sector occupied for approximately 60% of GDP and the majority portion of export earnings in the Solomon Islands. However, if current harvesting rates continue, forest resources are expected to be unsustainable. Therefore, a "National Forest Resource Development Programme" was proposed and to be continuously funded until 2022. The National Forest Resource Development Programme has been mainly implemented through the Recurrent Budget of the MOFR. Although budgetary allocations for the MOFR are tight, the recurrent budget has remained 20,993,355 (2016), 37,604,789 (2017), 22,784,972 (2018), 19,527,906 (2019) and 20,017,927 (2020). And, the sustainable forest resource management activities have also managed to hold their own.
		Is the development policies alignment with Japan/JICA aid policy?	The emphasis on sustainable resource management is stated in the Country Development Cooperation Policy.	The Country Development Cooperation Policy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs JICA	Document review	Japan's Country Assistance Policy for Solomon Islands (April 2019) sets out 'Overcoming Vulnerability' as Priority Area 1, and in Development Issue 1-2 'Expansion of Economic Activities', 'supporting comprehensive development, including securing means of cash income through technical guidance, etc. and revitalizing local industries and promoting agriculture' is indicated. Activities for Sustainable Forest Resource Management through collaboration between the Solomon Islands Government and local people in the project can be expected to revitalize local industries. The JICA Country Analysis Paper for the Oceania Region (December 2014), prepared by JICA, identifies 'strengthening the infrastructure for economic activity' and 'environment' as the priority issues in Solomon Islands.

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Consistency with development needs	Are the needs of the target group for Sustainable Forest Resource Management high? Direct beneficiaries: Stakeholders including the MOFR headquarters and regional offices, and pilot site residents Indirect beneficiaries: All citizens of the Solomon Islands.	Documents of official Solomon Islands Government suggest an administrative body to implement forest resource management.	Solomon Islands Economic Statistics	MOFR	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	In Solomon Islands, the MOFR is responsible for forestry administration and promotes sustainable forest resource management, together with the collection of taxes from forest resources. So, although the term sustainable forest resource management itself is new, the need for MOFR for sustainable forest resource management was high. All citizens of the Solomon Islands also had a high need for sustainable forest resource management, but were unsure how to proceed with it. Among them, pilot sites were the community with the highest need for sustainable forest resource management together with the MOFR project. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of the MOFR to manage forest resources sustainably through improving the policy-making capacity of the MOFR on the promotion of sustainable forest resource management, promoting coordination and collaboration between the MOFR and relevant stakeholders with the implementation of relevant activities, and implementing of pilot activities with the support of the MOFR.
	Are the target areas a high priority on the government policies?	Target areas are mentioned in the policy priority text for sustainable forest resource management.	Text containing forest policy statements.	PDM MOFR	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	The policy priority text for sustainable forest resource management does not mention a specific target area, but covers the whole of Solomon Islands. For this reason, the selection of pilot sites followed the criteria as written in the Project Design Matrix made by MOFR and JICA as below; (a) There is a local residents dependent on forest resources. (b) Local residents are aware of the degradation of forest resources and have the will to improve the situation. (c) Local residents are expected to participate the project activities. (d) Easy access. (e) MOFR (headquarters and regional offices) is able to support. (f) Forests with potential for improvement through participatory forest resource management. (g) Significant deforestation and degradation (h) Land is available to utilize and there are no land ownership or land use issues.
	Is the selection of pilot sites appropriate?	There is no negative factor on natural, social, or cultural in the pilot site community that may impede project activities.	Pilot site selection criteria Socio-economic baseline survey report of the target communities.	Relevant experts	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	Adding four criteria that consider natural, social, and cultural aspects on the above criteria, both longlisting and then shortlisting were conducted jointly with officials from the MOFR, and candidate sites were inspected. Then, two communities were selected as the project's pilot sites and MOUs were signed with both communities. Thus, a rigorous process had been proceeded to select the pilot sites. However, once project activities started, there was some interference from surrounding communities. The selection of pilot sites is not at fault, but this kind of interfacing commonly occurs in the Solomon Islands. The project was prepared to deal with such incidents and the interferences were dealt with in accordance with prepared procedures.

## (2) Coherence

DAC6 Evaluation Criteria	Questions of Evaluation		Decision criteria/Method	Required data	Source of informatio n	Data collection method	Result
	Main items	Subitems					
Coherence	Consistency in implementing the Project.	The Project alignment on the Japanese side.	The Project is aligned with Country Development Cooperation Policy and Project Development Plan for Solomon Islands.	Country Development Cooperation Policy and Project Development Plan for Solomon Islands.	Japanese Government JICA	Document review	The Project is positioned the Development Issue 1-2 "Expansion of economic activities" of Priority 1 "Overcoming Vulnerability" of the basic policy of the Country Development Cooperation Policy and Project Development Plan for Solomon Islands, "Achieving independent and sustainable economic growth through strengthening social and economic infrastructure and improving the living standards of the people". Under "Expansion of economic activities", the Japanese Government and JICA supposed to "support comprehensive development by securing means of cash income through vocational training, agricultural technical guidance, etc., as well as revitalizing rural industries and promoting agriculture". The Project "supports the comprehensive development of rural industry and agricultural promotion" as part of the "Industrial Promotion Programme". The Project is aligned with Country Development Cooperation Policy and Project Development Plan for Solomon Islands therefore the Project consists with the policies of the Japanese Government and JICA.
	Cooperation with other JICA projects	Is the Project corroborating with other JICA projects?	There is specific synergies or interlinkages with other JICA projects.	Project Documents Interview of experts.	Project	Document review Interviews	<p>Examples of synergies and interrelationships are listed below by JICA skim;</p> <p>Other Technical Cooperation projects: "The Livelihood Enhancement through Community Based Coastal Resource Management and Utilization project" and the Project are under the "Solomon Islands Industrial Development Programme". The Project received some know-how from that project on community-based development approach. "The Healthy Village Promotion Project" took a community-based approach. Regular meetings had been held between the projects to exchange useful views on the community-based approach.</p> <p>Grant Program: "Honiara International Airport Improvement Project" and "Kukum Highway Project" were in frequent contact with the Project to avert risk when the Solomon Islands was restricted activities due to riots or COVID-19.</p> <p>Grassroots technical projects: As the MOFR is C/P of the "Project for the Promotion of Environmental Learning through Public-Private Collaboration for Sustainable Community Development", several events have been jointly organized.</p> <p>Public Private Partnership program: In collaboration with the MOFR, three proposals have been made new project to the Japanese private sector. The MOFR's deep consideration on their tasks in working with the private sector was obtained.</p> <p>Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers: Two volunteers (Botanical Gardens: environmental education, Munda Forest Office: forest management) were deployed during the Project period. Where the Project's activities overlapped with theirs, the Project received a great assistant from them.</p> <p>These were having good contributed to the capacity building of MOFRs. The project is considered that made MOFR's motivation of the Project as the</p>

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						above-mentioned JICA schemes linked.
Does it appropriately complement, harmonize and co-ordinate support from other Japanese projects and other development cooperation agencies?	Is the Project corroborating with other Japanese projects?	There is specific synergies or interlinkages with other Japanese projects.	Project Documents Interview of experts.	Project	Document review Interviews	<p>Examples of synergies and interrelationships are listed below by programme and organization in Japan;</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Economic and Social Development Programme: A request for local sawmilling was submitted through the Embassy of Japan in Solomon Islands with the aiming Sustainable Forest Resource Management.</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Grassroots Grant Programme: An application was submitted for the construction of a micro hydropower plant to improve livelihoods at the pilot site.</p> <p>The Project tried to collaborate with the "Forest Tree Breeding Centre, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute" for promoting Tamanu oil, "Pacific Islands Centre" for marketing Non-timber Forest Products, "Institute for Global Environmental Strategies" for forest research of Solomon Islands, "International Tropical Timber Organization" for Solomon Islands' participation, and "Green Climate Fund" for Sustainable Forest Management.</p> <p>These were contributed to improving pilot activities and the capacity building of MOFRs. Therefore, the Project is considered that the good collaborating of the other Japanese projects and achieved Project Output.</p>
	Is the Project corroborating with other development cooperation agencies?	There is specific synergies or interlinkages with other development cooperation agencies.	Project Documents Interview of experts.	Project	Document review Interviews	<p>It is relevant to Output2 of the Project. 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 in March, June &amp; November on 2018, April &amp; September on 2019, January 2020, May &amp; August 2021, and February 2022. More than 40 members, including governmental institutions, donor agencies, donor-funded projects, attended the FS-TWG meeting and exchanged ideas for promoting SFRM and MOFR policies contributing for SFRM. And, the Project has been promoting cooperation with donors who are considering entering the forest sector of Solomon Islands such as Solomon Island Chamber of Commerce, Solicitor Office, U.S. Forest Service, MCC and Chinese embassy. Policies and positions of MOFR on SFRM were discussed at all these nine FS-TWG meetings. MOFR's policies have been widely known by the relevant institutions and stakeholders such as Prime Ministry office, Ministry of Environment, Australian Center for International Agriculture Research, Australia High Commission, New Zealand High Commission, Value Added Timber Association, Solomon Islands Timber Product and Export Association, USAID/Winrock International SCALE-NRM Program, USFS, MCC, European Forest Institute, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Solomon Forest Association, Kolombangara Forest Plantation Limited, Eagon Co., Ltd, FAO / GEF Integrated Forest Management Programme, Pacific Community, GIZ, Live and Learn/Ekos NAKAU Programme, Solomon Islands National University etc.</p> <p>These were evaluated as having contributed to making relationship of MOFR with stake holders. From the above, the project is considered to be a good example of the functioning of the relationship making for MOFR, and were organically linked and contributed to the achievement.</p>

## (3) Effectiveness

DAC6 Evaluation Criteria	Questions of Evaluation		Decision criteria/Method	Required data	Source of information	Data collection method	Result
	Main items	Subitems					
Effectiveness	Achievement of Project Purpose Project Purpose: Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.	Are activities contributing to SFRM corresponding to Corporate Plan implemented?	"Activities contributing to SFRM corresponding to Corporate Plan are implemented" was achieved. "The forest information tools are endorsed by MOFR" was achieved. "Increase capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM" lead to the Project Purpose.	PDM Results of correlation analysis of Corporate Plan monitoring report Results of SolGeo-FIMS training report	MOFR Relevant experts	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	Activity results have led to effect achievement and the project purpose has been achieved fully or beyond plan.
		Do 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?	"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" was achieved. "Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders enhanced through related activities by MOFR" lead to the Project Purpose.	PDM Minutes of meetings with stakeholders/F S-TWG/TSC.	MOFR Relevant experts	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	Activity results have led to effect achievement and the project purpose has been achieved fully or beyond plan.
		Do majority of Pilot Site residents participated in the Pilot Activities are satisfied with MOFR's support / facilitation for Pilot Activities of SFRM?	"Majority of Pilot Site residents participated in the Pilot Activities are satisfied with MOFR's support / facilitation for Pilot Activities of SFRM" was achieved. "SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported / facilitated are implemented by MOFR" lead to the Project Purpose.	PDM Reports of field trip for Pilot Sites	MOFR Relevant experts	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	Activity results have led to effect achievement and the project purpose has almost been achieved.
		Are the forest information tools are endorsed by MOFR?	The results of the various project activities led to the development of effects and, the project purpose was overall achieved within the project period.	Evaluation by project team and MOFR	MOFR Relevant experts	Document review	Activity results have led to effect achievement and the project purpose has been achieved fully or beyond plan.

## (4) Efficiency

DAC6 Evaluation Criteria	Questions of Evaluation		Decision criteria/Method	Required data	Source of information	Data collection method	Result
	Main items	Subitems					
Efficiency	Project cost	Was the project cost from Japan within the plan?	Overall project cost is within the plan.	Timing of input equipment and timing of them into use.	MOFR Relevant experts	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	The project cost from Japan was within the plan. For equipment, including additional procurement, were being used successfully.
	Project period	Was the overall project schedule within the plan?	The overall project period is within the plan.	Record of Discussion	Reports of experts	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	The project is completed as planned without extending the project period, as the project has generally achieved the project purpose.
	Were project's human resources adequate?	Were the number of inputted human resources (experts, C/P, contractors, local consultants, etc.) adequate?	Insufficient numbers of C/P, contractors, local consultants have not caused delays in project activities more than two months. Nor has additional human input been required.	Dispatch timing and number of dispatched (& duration) Deliverables	Reports of experts Dispatch performance chart	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	All MOFR staffs are C/P and the activity participation rate is very good. (e.g., on business trips to pilot sites for pilot activities, the C/P accompanied more than 90% of the business trips. An average of 10 C/Ps attended the monthly Technical Support Committee meetings.) The number of input of experts, contractors and local consultants was also adequate. The delay in project activities of more than two months was due to the impact of COVID-19, not the number of inputted human resources.
		Was the quality of human resource input adequate?	The performance of C/P, contractors, local consultants, etc., have not due to significant problem.	C/P placement Evaluation by project team and MOFR	MOFR Relevant experts	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	The quality and performance of experts were generally high. Although there are individual differences in the performance of C/P, contractors and local consultants, the quality of human resource input was also adequate.
	Were the procured project materials and equipment adequate?	Were the quantity of materials and equipment deployed appropriate?	Quantity of materials/equipment has not caused delays of project activities more than two months. Also, no unnecessary materials/equipment inputs more than 500,000 yen have been required.	Record of actual inputs and budget execution on monitoring sheets Type, number and quantity of input equipment and materials Status of use and management after input equipment and materials	MOFR Relevant experts	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	There are no problems in procuring and using all equipment and materials.
		Was the quality of the input materials and	Inappropriate size or quality of equipment and materials has not caused a delay in the	Record of actual inputs and budget execution on	MOFR Relevant experts	Document review Interviews	None of the equipment or materials procured by the project was of inappropriate size or quality.

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	equipment adequate?	project activities and a delay in activities of more than two months or more than 500,000 yen.	monitoring sheets. Type, number and quantity of input equipment and materials Status of use and management after input equipment and materials		with stakeholders	
Is any other factor that have impeded or promoted efficiency?		Trouble in community or between communities (e.g., disputes over land) has not affected project activities. Natural disasters have not caused enough damage to affect the setting of indicators beyond Project Outputs No other efficiency-hindering problem has arisen.	Project Monitoring Sheet	MOFR Relevant experts	Document review Field survey Interviews with stakeholders	If COVID-19 was a natural disaster, its effects greatly hampered the efficiency of the overall project activities. Minor problems within the pilot site communities have been dealt with and resolved by themselves on a case-by-case basis.
Was project progress management adequate during the project implementation process?	Was the response to delays in project progress adequate?	Project activities are regularly monitored. Decisions on responses are taken at the appropriate time and the process for implementing measures is reasonable.	PDM PO Project Monitoring Sheet	MOFR Relevant experts	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	Project monitoring and JCCs were held every six months to address issues. Problems were addressed on a case-by-case basis.

## (5) Impact

DAC6 Evaluation Criteria	Questions of Evaluation		Decision criteria/Method	Required data	Source of information	Data collection method	Result
	Main items	Subitems					
Impact	Achievement forecast of Overall Goal Overall Goal: Sustainable forest resource management is promoted from a comprehensive perspective.	A long-term SFRM policy is formulated by MOFR.	A Long-term SFRM policy is formulated.	Forest Policies	MOFR Relevant experts	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	SFRM-TSC members reviewed and recognized its important what activities SFRM-TSC members and community members done in the pilot sites until the time. In addition, "The DCGA Policy", "Solomon Islands NFP" and "Solomon Islands Logging Sustainable Policy" had been reviewed and discussed on SFRM-TSC monthly meetings since May 2021. And then, the first version of "Framework for the Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy" was drafted. And, based on the SFRM-TSC meeting on October, the draft version of "Framework for Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy" was completed. In November and December, a report of the activities so far was summarized. Review completed in May 2022. A Long-term SFRM policy will be launched.
		Both logging and milling concessions are registered with, managed, and monitored through, the forest information tool developed by the Project.	Concession data are registered in the forest information tool.	The forest information tool	MOFR Relevant experts	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	Regarding the "Develop Forest Information Tool (FIT)" until 2020, a demonstration version of the FIT's information was shared with the MOFR. The demo version of Solomon Geographic Forest Information Management System (SolGeo-FIMS) was built in the SI Government server. Both logging and milling concessions are registered with, managed, and monitored through SolGeo-FIMS was officially released. In March 2022, endorsement letter for approving the FIT was submitted from the Permanent Secretary of MOFR.
		SFRM activities (e.g., rehabilitation works, community-based forest management) are conducted by MOFR.	SFRM activities are conducted by MOFR.	Monitoring record of Corporate Plan 2023-2026	MOFR Relevant experts	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	According to the Corporate Plan Monitoring Report based on Corporate Plan 2019-2022, about two-thirds of the activities (between 2019 and 2021) contributing to SFRM have been conducted. The main causes of an-progressed activities contributing to SFRM corresponding to Corporate Plan have not much allocated the development budget (and the budget are included officer and staff hiring). These an-progressed activities for SFRM will be recognized their

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						progress in the monitoring of the Corporate Plan 2023-2026.
Causal relationship between Overall Goal and Project Purpose: Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.	Causal relationship between the above three items and Project Purpose	"A long-term SFRM policy is formulated by MOFR", "Both logging and milling concessions are registered with, managed and monitored through, the forest information tool developed by the Project", "SFRM activities are conducted by MOFR" and the Project Purpose "Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced" are recognized their causal relationship.	PDM Results of correlation analysis of Project monitoring report	MOFR Relevant experts	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	The Project Purpose and Overall Goal are running concurrently. Many uses of 'policy' in these indicators gives the impression that the Overall Goal has been achieved. However, social spillovers and systems are lagging behind in reality. Continued support is needed to help Solomon Islands' communities catch up with sustainable forest resource management policies and institutions.
Ripple effect	Are there any impacts on non-target groups?	Determine whether project implementation is showing effects.	Project monitoring report	MOFR Relevant experts	Interviews with stakeholders	Some effective activities/theory for SFRM (e.g., SolGeo-FIMS, boundary survey, transect walk, forest inventory, logging on shifting forest plots for community millings, integrated pig farming, Agro-Forestry theory etc.) for neighboring communities, other donors and other government agencies are recognized. In the Falake Pilot Site, community's sectors of Women and Youth Development have initiated their own activities such as nursery development for vegetables and flowers, vegetable cultivation and construction of a workshop for sewing and handcrafting. These initiatives reportedly took place due to the project's support in enhancement of organizational capability.
	Is there any different positive or negative impact due to a difference in gender, race, and social class?	Implementing pilot activities creates economically strong or vulnerable groups within the pilot communities.	Project monitoring report	MOFR Relevant experts	Interviews with stakeholders	Community organizational strengthening, leadership training, development of terms of reference and gender training were conducted to ensure that the pilot activities did not create economically vulnerable groups within the pilot communities.
	Was the quality of human resources input adequate?	Consider criteria for any significant positive or negative impacts that the project has had, other than project objectives and superordinate targets.	Project monitoring report	MOFR Relevant experts	Interviews with stakeholders	Significant negative impacts resulting from the project are not found so the quality of human resources input has been adequate.

## (6) Sustainability

DAC 6 Evaluation Criteria	Questions of Evaluation		Decision criteria/Method	Required data	Source of information	Data collection method	Result
	Main items	Subitems					
Sustainability	Implementing agency structure (Organizational sustainability)	Are ownerships of the MOFR and pilot site communities well established?	The MOFR staffs and the pilot communities' residences have shown initiative in their activity planning, for example, by adding their own ideas to the methods proposed by the experts.	Project reports Business trip reports	MOFR staffs Pilot communities' residences Relevant experts	Document review Field survey Interviews with stakeholders	Ownerships of the MOFR and pilot site communities have been established. The MOFR staffs and pilot site communities have strongly recognized through the Project activity that a land is managed by the community and trees are owned by the community and government. The pilot communities' residences have shown initiative in their SFRM activity planning, for example, commenced chicken farming and micro hydro power by themselves to the methods proposed by the experts, and taken the initiatives in forest management activity and livelihood activities including agroforestry. (e.g., if community people wanted to utilize forest, only way to utilize forest was to ask logging company to take logged-over trees to road-side because community did not have a tractor. The Project provided mobile mill to the community, and it 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.)
		Are the organization and structure of the MOFR and the pilot communities (responsibilities, structure, availability of personnel) established?	Monitoring system for project activities is arranged. The necessary personnel in place for the next year and beyond is planned. When taking over a job, they have the written handover instructions.	PDM PO Monitoring reports	Chief advisor Project director Project manager	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	The Project has provided support to strengthen the organizational capacity of MOFRs and has strengthened their structures. A Technical Support Committee and Forest Information Management System Task Force have the established by the Project and required organizational functions, and their organizational capacities were strengthened through the institutional analysis and development framework. There is a need for further organizational strengthening, including the establishment of a SFRM division or strengthen cross-division system to achieve further SFRM initiatives. On pilot communities, the Project had established formal committees and sub-committees within their communities to strengthen the organizational capacity of the pilot communities and has promoted pilot activities in line with their organizational structure. Furthermore, in order to increase sustainability of the project, the pilot communities were encouraged to develop their own by-laws and establish a revolving fund system. Further efforts to strengthen the organization of the communities and ongoing monitoring are then needed.

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	Implementing agency technology (Technical sustainability)	Will the input equipment be maintained and managed?	Management manuals of IT software and drone are used. Equipment management system for vehicles, vessels, sawmills, drones, IT software etc. is worked.	State of utilizing the teaching materials and manuals State of the MOFR management system	Result of project survey	Document review Field survey Interviews with stakeholders	Manuals for the management and operation of special equipment such as drone, software etc. are available and are referred to by the necessary staffs. Trainings on the operation of the equipment has been held several times, and staffs who are able to use the equipment take the initiative in using them. The divisions of MOFR that have been granted the equipment since the project period are responsible for maintenance and management, and the system is designed to ensure that maintenance is carried out in accordance with the rules.
		Do local stakeholders have the necessary level of skills to maintain the project effectiveness?	TSC members and FIMSTF members can operate pilot sites and SolGeo-FIMS without expert assistance.	Activity performance and capacity of MOFR Monitoring report	MOFR staffs Result of project survey	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	Many TSC members had not have good facilitation potentials however they have improved their skills to a certain extent through the project activities. It is considered that SFRM activities can continue with the support of MOFR after the project period. Further skill development is required to disseminate SFRM activities at the field level in the future. FIMSTF members have become able to operate, manage and maintain SolGeo-FIMS without the project's assistance.
		Can local stakeholders disseminate and deploy SFRM in other regions?	The local stakeholders can be disseminated and rolled out pilot site initiatives to other regions without experts help.	Activity performance and capacity of MOFR	MOFR staffs Result of project survey	Document review Field survey Interviews with stakeholders	The pilot activities of the project have progressed well, and TSC members and MOFR staffs participated proactively in these pilot activities. They have acquired knowledge of the pilot site initiatives such as community based SFRM, community organizational enhancement, local marketing etc. and have improved their individual skills for promoting SFRM. It means that they much have been learnt pilot activity's disseminate and deploy. However, they need further capacity building to disseminate the community based SFRM.
	Finance of implementing agencies (Financial sustainability)	Has the budget for sustainable forest resource management been secured by the MOFR?	Budget allocated to the MOFR to maintain and continue project activities.	Budget amount and actual budget execution in the sustainable forest management in the draft budget of the MOFR	MOFR	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	The MOFR had requested an appropriate amount of budgets as "Obligation Budget" to cover the costs throughout the project period to the Ministry of Finance. However, only a small amount of the Obligation Budget was allocated by the Ministry of Finance, and the budget executions had been also often holt. This budget issue is an External Factor of the project that appropriate Obligatory Budget has been required from MOFR, but has not been timely executed. The MOFR has intermittently lobbied the Ministry of Finance to address the Obligation Budget enforcement issue. Continuation and enforcement of the Obligation Budget allocations is likely to remain an issue in the future. However, it has been confirmed that MOFR will continue to lobby the Ministry of Finance to strengthen SFRM efforts, which is also a priority in the policy of Solomon Islands Government.

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		Do pilot communities secure sustainable forest resource management assets and savings?	The pilot communities save the money to maintain and sustain sustainable forest resource management.	Assets and payment performance of pilot communities Socio-economic endline survey report.	Treasurer of the pilot communities	Document review Field survey Interviews with stakeholders	In the pilot site communities, both communities have drawn up bylaws on expenses and revenues, opened a community bank account to make communities funds, which is managed by the community treasurer and ensures transparency of the funds in the bank account. The communities have been recommended that the communities' bank savings are discussed within the communities in order to cost and invest for the activities sustainably. As for the Livelihood Improvement Component including agroforestry and the other livelihood activities, the communities have been trained in financial management including record keeping, but there is still much room to improve.
Policy, institutional and environmental aspects		Has policy and institutional back-up been worked?	Policy states emphasis on sustainable forest resource management.	National Forest Policy DCGA Policy (Forest section) Budget allocation of the MOFR	MOFR	Document review Interviews with stakeholders	Sustainable forest resource management is stipulated in the National Forest Policy and the DCGA Policy (Forest Sector). However, there is not much link between these policies with any laws, and regulations. The MOFR has revised the current law (Timber Utilization Act) many times to bring it closer to policy, while implementing administrative enforcement in accordance with the current law. The Corporate Plan, which have been initiative to made by the project, indeed a link between policy & law, and aimed to realize policy while complying with existing law.
		Do the project activities match with the social development needs, continue, and develop?	There are no issues that might prevent the continuation of project activities.	Project monitoring sheet	MOFR	Document review Field survey Interviews with stakeholders	Although it depends on the economic situation and infrastructure in each region/area, no major impediment was identified for prevent the continuation of economic activity & transportation of the project. However, one of major challenges of promoting project activities is that the not-high awareness on sustainable forest resource management for the Solomon Islands people. For raise awareness of this SFRM, radio program, newspapers, promotional videos and social networking services were used during the project period. These SFRM awareness raising activities are ongoing, but it needs to be continued after the end of the project.

## 2. Key Factors Affecting Implementation and Outcomes

### Risk Management Checklist (made at October 2016)

Management Items	Overview of each management item	Risk Yes / No	Remarks
	Assumed risk		
Integrated Management	Intergrade and manage each management element (e.g. procurement delays + time management + cost management + R/D changes associated with human resource management, etc.)		
	Project interruption due to deteriorating political and security situation	Yes	Because there were tribal conflicts between 1998 and 2003, deterioration of the security situation could hinder the smooth implementation of the Project.
	Substantial changes or cancellation of projects due to changes in the policy of the Solomon Islands government	No	Sustainable forest resource management is a big issue in Solomon Islands, so the risk of policy change is considered low. On the other hand, the lack of a long-term plan above the Corporate Plan makes the country susceptible to changes in government, and policy stability is somewhat low.
	Difficulties in continuing the Project due to lack of commitment from Solomon Islands government and implementing agency officers	No	
	Non-compliance with locally relevant laws and regulations	No	
	Non-compliance with relevant domestic laws and regulations	No	
	Existence of disincentives to self-sustaining development after project completion.	No	

### Negative impact on the Project & Cause

Negative impact on the Project	Main Cause
The Project got some negative impact such as reschedule of business trips and reschedule of travel of short-term experts etc.	At nomination of Prime Minister for April 2019 and no confidence in the Prime Minister in November 2021, Solomon Islands government decree imposed a curfew of around one week and a night curfew of around one month.
The Project got some negative impacted such as delays in the launching of the Corporate Plan 2019-2022, and making framework of the Long Term SFRM policy.	Long Term Sustainable Logging Policy was launched August 2018 by MOFR. DCGA Policy was launched July 2019 by Solomon Islands government. And, National Forest Policy was launched September 2020 by MOFR.
No	
No	
No	
The Project will be negatively impacted by shortage of MOFR's officer and budget etc.	Solomon Islands Government financial difficulties due to COVID-19.

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Scope management	Project Overall Goal, Project Purpose and Outputs, and the necessary Plan of Operation		
	Changes in Overall Goal, Project Purpose and Outputs due to changes in Solomon Islands Government policy.	Yes	There is a risk that policy and planning for forest resource management may be politically influenced by interests associated with logging concessions.
	Changes to Project Purpose, Outputs and Plan of Operation due to delays in MOFR input	No	
	Changes to Project Purpose, Outputs and Plan of Operation due to MOFR capacity	No	
	Changes to Project Purpose, Outputs and Plan of Operation due to delays in Japan input	No	
	Changes to Project Purpose, Outputs and Plan of Operation due to experts' capacity	No	
	Other changes to Project Purpose, Outputs and Plan of Operation that arise as a result of assumptions made at the planning stage that differ from the actual situation.	Yes	Conflicts with the local people due to the diversity of social structures may hinder smooth activities at the project site.

No	Although there was no specific damage to the Project, the lack of enforcement of the Forest Act during the Project period has lowered the incentive of the MOFR.
No	Although there was no specific damage to the Project, the budget for the Project activities of the MOFR side was lower than expected and also allocated very late. Therefore, the Japanese side supported a substantial budget for the Project activities.
No	
No	
No	Although there was no specific change by capacity of experts, short-term experts started their activities one year later than initial planned, some short-term experts were replaced due to illness, experts were evacuated to Japan for a long period of time during COVID, and short-term experts subsequently delayed their assignment.
Although there were some conflicts on the pilot sites, the negative impact on the Project was very small. The problems were resolved by responding politely on each occasion. There was a huge negative impact to Project was unforeseen at the initial plan which was due to COVID-19 pandemic and it is described on the below	Conflicts occurred sometimes at the pilot community. For example, logging by the surrounding community took place in parts of the pilot site immediately before the Project started and a lawsuit against the pilot site by the surrounding community, was almost filed over in November 2022. But, unforeseen at the initial plan was due to COVID-19 pandemic, and that case is described on the below section.

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				section.	
Time Management	Scheduling of each activity				
	Delays in activities due to delays in MOFR's input	No		No	
	Delays in activities due to delays in MOFR's capacity	Yes	The MOFR had experience in implementing development projects by other donors such as AusAID and KOICA. However, as the Project is the first JICA project, there may be delays in activities due to lack of understanding of implementation procedures.	There were no project delays due to lack of understanding of implementation procedures.	All MOFR staffs have their own jobs and are busy, but the Project efficiently involved them in the Project activities.
	Delays in activities due to delays in Japan input	No		There was a huge negative impact to Project was unforeseen at the initial plan on delays in activities by delays in Japan input which was due to COVID-19 pandemic, and it is described on the below section.	Unforeseen at the initial plan by delays in Japan input was due to COVID-19 pandemic, and that case is described on the below section.
	Delays in activities due to delays in Experts' capacities	No		No	
Cost Management	Management of JICA's budgetary expenditure status and expenditure estimates (Budget Execution Control Chart), as well as the status and estimates of the SIG's share of budget secured and disbursed				
	Insufficient MOFR cost burden	Yes	The 2017 budget of the MOFR did not reflect the amount of money needed to implement the Project, and uncertainty existed in budgetary measures, as the implementation of the Project had to rely on diversion of the MOFR budget and supplementary budgets.	No	Although there was no specific damage to the Project, the budget for the Project activities of the MOFR side was lower than expected and also allocated very late. Therefore, the Japanese side supported a substantial budget for the Project activities.
	Insufficient Japan cost burden	No		The Project got negative impact of Japan cost issue	Japan cost issue in 2018

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				in 2018 that the short-term experts were dispatched delay in 16 months after the Project started.	
Quality Control	Control over the quality of activities and the results achieved through them.				
	Reduced outputs due to MOFR capacity	No		No	
	Reduced development impact on end beneficiaries	No		No	
	Reduced output due to lack of expert input and activity duration	No		Expert input and activity duration were certainly shortage rather than initial plan of the Project, but the shortage was made up by the capacity and effort of local consultants and local staffs for that expert found out excellent local consultants and local staffs and hired them in high salary.	Unforeseen at the initial plan by lack of expert input and activity duration was mainly due to COVID-19 pandemic, and that case is described on the below section.
	Reduced output due to experts' capacities.	No		No	
Human Resource Management	The staffing plan of the team of experts and the status of the response of each expert, and the deployment and composition of the MOFR staffs and the status of their response.				
	Delays/changes in MOFR staff deployment	No		This issue did not occur because of within the MOFR by not determining a specific C/P.	
	Delay of dispatched experts.	No		The Project got negative impact of Japan cost issue in 2018 that the short-term experts were dispatched delay in 16 months after the Project started. And, there was a huge negative impact to Project	Japan cost issue in 2018. And, unforeseen at the initial plan by delays in dispatched experts was due to COVID-19 pandemic, and that case is described on the below section.

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				was unforeseen at the initial plan on delays in activities by delays in dispatched experts which was due to COVID-19 pandemic, and it is described on the below section.	
	Difficulties in securing suitable experts	Yes	Lack of personnel with expertise in forest policy or participatory forest management and who are able to undertake long-term activities in an inadequate infrastructural environment may require time to recruit experts.	No	
Communication Management	Management of liaison and coordination arrangements with experts and MOFR, as well as with Solomon Islands State aid stakeholders.				
	Communication difficulties with SIG / MOFRs.	Yes	The lack of coordination and cooperation within the MOFR and between the MOFR and the relevant stakeholders may result in insufficient communication between the stakeholders concerned and may prevent them from reaching a consensus on the achievement of Project Outputs. For this reason, it was decided to hold the JCC twice a year in principle.	No	
	Communication difficulties with Japanese stakeholders.	No		No	
Procurement Management	Management of procurement and contracting procedures.				
	Delays in the procedure for securing experts	Yes		No	
	Delays in equipment procurement procedures	No		No	
	Delays in training implementation procedures	No		No	
The other Risks		Yes			

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				There was a huge negative impact to Project was unforeseen at the initial plan which was due to COVID-19 pandemic, and it is described on the below section.	Unforeseen at the initial plan was due to COVID-19 pandemic, and that case is described on the below section.
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The environment surrounding the Project had dramatically changed since WHO designated COVID-19 as the pandemic disease on March 11, 2020. The experts and staffs of the Project were not allowed to enter the pilot sites from March 18. Following JICA's instructions, the short-term experts and the Project Coordinator returned to Japan from March 22 while the Chief Advisor returned on April 24. After that the Plan of Operation (: PO) was revised three times that the Project's activities had only implemented Remotely from Japan by the Project Experts and Pilot activities by TSC members & Project Staffs (Activity 1.5 & part of Activity 3) continued. With the three times PO revised, PO Ver.1.7 was approved 30 June 2020, PO Ver.1.8 was approved 10 September 2020, and PO Ver.1.9 was approved 27 November 2020 by the Project director and manager. The revises were caused by changing schedule of the Experts' returning date. In March 2021, both the long-term and short-term Experts returned at November 2021 to work at Solomon Islands, and the Project was confirmed that there has been no significant delay in the overall progress of the Project. And, the Project Outputs were also largely in line with expectations.

On 25th November 2021, a political demonstration turned into a riot in Honiara. At the time, the riots had a minor direct impact on the Project activity however the Project had been indirectly not small affected afterward such as the subsequent curfew and movement restrictions for about a month, the early return of the short-term Expert and suspension of travel for four months, and the shops bankruptcy from which equipment was procured. Following this riot, on 18 January 2022, a city-wide outbreak of COVID-19 was confirmed in Solomon Islands, and a curfew was imposed. Both the Project staffs and Experts were forced to work from home, and the Project activities slightly stalled until end of March 2022. These effects made it difficult to communicate for four months between the Experts, Project staffs, MOFR

officers, pilot communities' residents and forest sector stakeholders. Since Project activities could no longer be carried out face-to-face, had to be surpassed by activities such as online training, teleconferences with stakeholders, pilot activity status checks without visuals. The Project Outputs were not significantly delayed, as effort was made not to impact on the progress of the Project activities. However, short-term experts had to concentrate their travel to Solomon Islands after April 2022.

### **3. Evaluation on the results of the Project Risk Management**

#### **(1) Risk management results**

##### **By Gov. of Solomon Islands**

- After COVID-19 affection, although Solomon Islands Government (SIGov) instructed to return Solomon Islands obligation budget for counter measure of COVID-19, MOFR had kept the obligation budget for supporting the Project's pilot site activities. And then, MOFR spent the obligation budget for project activities and contributed significantly to the Project pilot activities by TSC in 2020.
- MOFR facilitated to the SIGov IT Section to support the online training & meeting between Japan, and constructed the Project and MOFR website environment.
- MOFR had continuously applied and negotiated for the 2021 Obligation Budget to SIGov as the Project budget of SI side.
- MOFR had approached the SIGov Development Section on the Project experts return to Solomon Islands.

##### **By JICA**

- Before the Project experts returned to Japan, in response to the order to the Chief Adviser, (1) Reaffirm with MOFR on proper operation and management of Project vehicles, (2) the short-term expert team hire a project staff as a local consultant, (3) store and lock project equipment, and (4) outsource the management of accounting to the JICA Solomon Office. The Project had set up the Project staffs to continue project activities for the time being. After that, the Plan of Operation was changed so that the project work could be continued only the activities (Activity 1.5 and part of the pilot Activity 3) that could be carried out by remotely and the Project staffs, and the Project Director had approved the plan.
- After the Project experts had returned to Japan, JICA had been considered various measures to promote the project activities remotely as following;
  - The process of re-assigning a long-term expert was planned, and the expert returned to the Solomon Islands.
  - JICA has integrated the "High Value-Added NTFP Study & training" into the work of the short-term expert team, and the local consultant had started the activities in November 2020, and the local consultant had completed those activities in March 2021.
  - JICA had incorporated a "Gender Study" into the short-term expert team to

improve project activities, and its survey had started in December 2020 by a new expert and a local consultant, and the survey had completed in June 2021.

- The process of sending a study team, Japanese and local consultants to discuss possibility of future cooperation in forestry sector of Solomon Islands was completed and the study team initiated the survey activities in November 2020. And conducting a JICA study team on the "Data Collection Survey Related to an Analysis of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands" to discuss possibility of future cooperation in forestry sector of Solomon Islands was planned, and the study team completed the survey and analyze in June 2021.
- JICA had incorporated the work on the SFRM promotional video making into the short-term expert team to strengthen the publicity relation activities of MOFR., and the activity was completed in June 2021 by a local consultant.
- JICA proposed several online trainings to MOFR and some MOFR staffs had applied for a JICA training which conducted online, the Project had the training topped up in 2020.
- The Project budget of JICA for FY2021 had been secured and reviewed, the Project budget had been steadily implemented.
- JICA conducted various procedures for the entry of the experts into Solomon Islands under the State of Emergency in Solomon Islands, and the experts smoothly entered Solomon Islands.

## **(2) Results of lessons learned utilization**

### **A. Results of evaluation of similar projects**

1) Indicators may be set with the goal of balancing forest conservation and livelihoods improvement, but in practice projects may be initiated with an unclear definition of this compatibility. In such cases, the risks are assumed that, in the absence of consensus among the project key stakeholders concerned on the situation to be reached by the project, they may implement the project based on their own interpretations or may not be able to properly judge the achievement of the project objectives.

The Project Purpose is 'Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced', and in the Output3's activities, community-based sustainable forest management and improved livelihoods (not overly dependent on forest resources) were advocated and consensus was reached among stakeholders before the Output3's activities began.

As pilot activities, it was imagined that community-based sustainable

forest management activities and agroforestry-based improved livelihoods activities would be implemented. The discussion point is how to link these activities with the enhancement of MOFR's capacity to implement SFRM. It was agreed with stakeholders that the activities to be implemented in the pilot communities would be carried out with community members and MOFR staff in the form of on-the-job training, and that a technical support committee would be formed within MOFR to improve its capacity to implement SFRM.

2) Many of the benefits of nature conservation are medium- to long-term. On the other hand, local people tend to expect excessive short-term benefits from the project. As a result of this discrepancy, there is a risk that the willingness of local people to participate in the project gradually declines and their involvement in conservation cannot be guaranteed.

The Project Purpose is 'Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced', and in the Output3's activities began with sustainable timber harvesting (with the potential for tangible income but with time to harvest) and improved livelihoods (with the potential for short-term income). For short-term benefits, to sustain livelihoods until next timber harvesting was secured through livelihood improving activities.

3) If the human resources and technical capacity of the administrative body acting as C/P is not sufficient, there is a limitation on their capacity development during the limited project period. For this reason, based on a detail examination of the roles and functions to be performed by C/P staffs after the completion of the project, utilization of local human resources and knowledge for activities such as technology dissemination should be considered in order to capacitate local people for project activities.

Numerous trainings regarding sustainable forest resource management have been conducted and tried to skills of C/P staffs have been up. Although these training and project activities have strengthened the capacity of C/P staff to a certain extent, further strengthening is needed for dissemination, one of which is facilitation skills. However, it takes considerable time to improve the facilitation skills of all C/P staffs. As the one of challenges to be addressed before terminate the Project, the MOFR is considering to employ project staff who have a high facilitation capacity.

4) According to one of JICA project focusing on participatory forest management

planning, it is important to establish an economic base for community organizations in order to continue and promote participatory forest management activities after the project completion, and for this purpose, it is essential to establish organizational management capacity and forest management techniques.

Two experts of organizational strengthening were assigned to the short-term expert team to systematically organize the pilot communities, as well as implemented trainings on enhance their community organizations. Community residents themselves started by objectively recognizing their community through making community profiling and organization chart, and they have re-recognized community's common natural resources by transect walk. Then, the pilot communities were guided with a particular focus on financial management in agroforestry and the other livelihood activities and communities voluntarily open bank accounts, compile bylaws on costs and revenues and operate according to these bylaws. In the leadership training, the pilot communities were guided by the NGOs with a particular focused on organization structure, cost & benefit-sharing in the various committees of the community organizations.

These results of the evaluation of similar projects, together with the following lessons learned for the Project, contributed to the achievement of Outputs and Project Purpose. In particular, Output3 as SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, has directly and frequently referred to these lessons and the pilot activities have been promoted. In addition, Output1 as Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased, these lessons learned have suggested the MOFR's attitude, and somewhat improved the capacity of MOFR. In turn, it is considered that these lessons were contributed significantly to the Project Purpose as Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.

#### **B. Lessons learned for the Project**

1) Clear definitions should be given to the terms used in project design, including project objectives, so that everyone understands them in the same way. In addition, the strategy and direction of the project should be shared between the two countries at the start of the project in order to ensure smooth cooperation during project implementation, discussion and agreement on the finer points, communication, achievement of results and self-reliant

development.

The Project Design Matrix was changed twice as some terminologies were not common in the Solomon Islands. For the sub-items of the Plan of Operation, easy-to-understand terminologies were also used. Discussions on the direction of the project have also been held with MOFR executives, not only at the beginning of the project.

2) Depending on the characteristics of the target population and the economic and social situation of the area, introduction activities should be combined with livelihood improving activities through residents' organizations, etc., to provide long-term conservation incentives as well as components that help the population realize short-term benefits. It is essential to foster a relationship of trust with the local population while promoting their awareness and behavior change towards long-term resource management.

For forest management, forest management units were set up in natural forests and each individual forest management unit was managed on a yearly basis. Livelihood improvement activities included agroforestry, pig farming, chicken farming, furniture making etc. according to the needs of the residents. Furniture making activities can produce saleable furniture in a few days, agroforestry activities can harvest crops in a few weeks, and pig and chicken farming can generate income in a few months. These livelihood improvement activities are short-term incentives that benefit the pilot community people and provide a sufficient revenue until forest management activities to income generation. This provided an incentive to mobilize residents for long-term forest management activities. All these pilot activities took into account short-term incentives for the residents and long-term forest conservation incentives. Moreover, the C/P staff, project staff and experts visited the pilot communities many times and repeated their training before and during these activities.

3) With regard to motivating residents, the Project explained that community role and the benefits to be gained, and foster a common understanding with the project. Communication at the start of the cooperation as the Project is a time-limited activity, to increase residents' ownership of the project and encourage them to consider and implement their own exiting strategies on their own initiative.

An MOU was signed with the pilot communities before start the pilot

activities to ensure that the residents were fully aware of the project objectives, the role of community members and the project duration. Before conducting various pilot activities trainings, the importance of the training was explained. And, communities' opinions were sought, so that a voluntarily system take part in the activities was established for communities too.

4) It was considered to lead to sustainable SFRM that local experts make MOFR staffs capacity building within the Project's pilot (sustainable forest management, livelihood improvement etc.) activities, and involving stakeholders as external local resources for realized SFRM.

The Solomon Islands National University was enlisted to assist in conducting the forest inventory in the pilot area, and professors/students participated in the pilot site inventory activities. Moreover, as Japanese experts were not able to travel to pilot sites to directly train for the pilot activities due to COVID-19, local experts were heavily engaged to many trainings at the pilot sites. Thus, a sustainable implementation system for supporting communities would be created.

#### 4. Lessons Learnt

The following is a list of lessons & learnings that are considered important for the operation and management of the pilot site. (The detailed version is shown in Annex 2-1 Lessons & Learns.)

No.	Area	No.	Specific Topic	Target	Category	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference / Source	Possible Measures / Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project
1	Community Development	1	Conflict Management and Benefit Sharing	Community	Project Management	Need to establish effective "Kastom"-based conflict resolution system as well as fair benefit sharing mechanism, and also need careful observation and assessment on increasing expectations and jealousy among community members	Document the cost and labor share and profit sharing with necessary to consider the management cost. Carry out in-depth socio-economic survey and analysis in order to figure out traditional conflict management (not necessarily resolution) mechanism through ceremonies (including sorcery), compensation, exchanging as well as flexible fair (not necessarily equal) benefit sharing and distribution mechanism, considering gender-norms and gender-balance.
		2	Community Governance and Organization	Community	Community Engagement	Communities need to ensure that their leaders are exercising aspects of good governance. That is; leaders need to be accountable and transparent to community members, be reliable, and have the capacity to make decisions. The establishment of community institutions greatly assists in getting communities to organize themselves, assists in negotiation, ensures community contribution and helps in getting the community to participate in community organized activities.	1) Encourage community leaders to display good leadership and governance with accountability and transparency, simultaneously community members to monitor them. 2) The need for establishment of community institutions should be assessed carefully in a course of socio-economic analysis, as its formality is not important but organizing themselves for CbSFM is critical. Formation of organization is just a beginning, cannot be the goal or objective. 3) Capacity building is key component of CbSFM and trainings for leadership, organization management (incl. conflict management), as well as financial management (benefit distribution and record keeping) could be part of CbSFM Activities.
		3	Common Understanding of Land Use	Community	Community Engagement	All stakeholders have a common understanding of land use. Investigate current community lands and ensure all stakeholders have the same perception, and the community people think about future land usage.	1) Take photo of the community land using a drone and create a map. 2) All stakeholders involved goes around on the community land to check how land is being used. 3) All stakeholders will have a common understanding of community land, and discuss future land use plan.
		4	Selection Criteria	MOFR	Country/Region Specific	"Accessibility" and "relationship with neighboring community" are the important criteria to select community in Solomon Islands, due to very limited infrastructure and customary land tenure system with unclear land boundaries	Put more weight/scores onto our criteria of "easy access" as well as "Secured land without conflict with land-right/land-use" and assess accessibility and land dispute during community profiling activity. JICA SFRM Project's criteria is following. Criteria 1: Local People replying on forest resources; Exclude communities located within XX km from Honiara and Provincial Capital Cities / Main income source of community members is from their forest Criteria 2: Local people who recognize forest degradation and are willing to improve their environment; Community has stopped the logging in their forest area before / Community has requested Government for assistance to improve their environment / Community has organized meeting(s) to discuss on forest management / Community has worked/is working with other donor/NGOs for

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						<p>forest management before</p> <p>Criteria 3: Willingness of local people to participate in the pilot activities; No less than XX% of households in the community committed to take part in the pilot activities though filling in consent form / Exclude communities without consents from 1) Tribal Chiefs (incl. clan leader), 2) Nominated Chief/Ward Counsellor, 3) Church Leaders, 4) Women's Group Leader, and 5) Youth Group Leaders</p> <p>Criteria 4: Easy access; Exclude any provinces with less than XX regular flights a week from Honiara / Community has a road connection from Honiara or capital city / Community is located less than XX km from Honiara or airport of capital cities / Community has mobile and/or internet access</p> <p>Criteria 5: Commitment by provincial office as well as HQ of MOFR; Exclude communities not recommended by both Provincial Office / Extension officers (Reforestation and Operation) are currently stationed at nearby from the pilot sites / MOFR HQ allocates funds and resources to Provincial Office nearby the community for the pilot activities</p> <p>/ MOFR HQ gives official instruction, in written, to Provincial Office for the engagement of extension officers for close support to and monitoring on the pilot activities / Both MOFR HQ and Provincial Office endorse the pilot site and agree to secure allocation of resources (HR, Budget, Equipment/Machinery etc.) for the pilot activities</p> <p>Criteria 6: Forest management to be improved by community-based activities; Remaining "Natural Forest" in their area has been utilized and managed by community in a traditional and conventional measure / Logged-over forest in their land has been left untreated / Community does not have Land Use Plan as well as Management and Utilization Plan</p> <p>Criteria 7: Significant deforestation / forest degradation; Large-scale logging (clear felling / selective logging) has been undertaken in and/or around the community-owned land / GIS Forest Degradation Map shows XX% of forest degradation in/around their forest / There is a record of large-scale clear felling in their forest</p> <p>Criteria 8: Secured land without conflict with land-right/land-use; Community and their land are located in Alienated Land or Customary land with official record / legal document of land ownership / Community submits a formal letter/consent to secure their land for the pilot activities</p>
5	Sustainability based on Self-reliance and Good Governance	MOFR	Project Management	Investment in strengthening management institutions within communities may be necessary. This may include training on tools for adaptive management, or helping community members to clarify local mechanisms for resolving (or preventing) conflicts and misunderstandings. A management institution that can effectively manage their resources and/or solve problems will be stronger for not needing to be dependent on outside institutions, will gain the community's trust and assist in general community governance. This supports the Solomon Islands government's initiative to empower communities to be able to manage their resources effectively with little outside intervention and is envisaged as a mechanism to enable the sustainability of management plans and thus, help improve livelihoods	For ensuring sustainability of CbSFM, establishment of conflict management mechanism and fair benefit sharing mechanism as well as investing in community leadership and governance and capacity development are essential. We also believe that "sustainability" could be built up only on good leadership, good governance with transparency and accountability, strong willingness and commitment and ownership, and self-reliance against outside institutions and funds.	

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No.	Area	6	Social networking	MOFR	Project Management	of rural people. Throughout the adaptive management process, communities will identify potential stakeholder groups to work with. An outcome of the management process is expected to be that communities will find themselves linked increasingly closely to different levels of government and other organizations. This may be facilitated through social networking processes such as the provincial networking processes. Social networks provide an avenue for a wide spectrum of stakeholders to gather as well as opportunities for community members to meet and discuss issues surrounding community-based management and action plans with those such as provincial and national government partners who may not necessarily have the time to visit every community practicing resource management. Communities should expect to work closely with such institutions as part of stakeholder participation in the implementation of their management and action plans, and be prepared to inform others of their management progress.	1) Project will facilitate networking between pilot communities and MOFR at both province and HQ level. Networking with other government agencies and other development partners could be arranged, when the necessity arises. 2) Project will organize an "exchange tour for peer-learning" between pilot communities to start social-networking. Networking with other communities practicing CbSFM could be arranged at later stage. 3) Government acknowledgement as well as recognition to CbSFM initiatives and creating an opportunity for them to gain the honor from the country and public are needed.
		7	Cultural Factors of Solomon Islands	MOFR	Project Management	In general, rural development projects conducted in the Solomon Islands are often influenced by four cultural factors that are closely intertwined, "Settlement or avoidance of land dispute", "establishment of leadership", "control over jealousy" and "mutual distrust among local people in the modern context (new technology, system, techniques etc.)".	1) Exclude any candidate communities which have any ongoing land dispute. 2) Prioritize candidate communities with good leadership but also be aware that the leadership could be strengthened in a course of management planning 3) In order to avoid and control over any jealousy, (a) ensure community leader's transparency and accountability, (b) make sure to establish fair benefit sharing mechanism, (c) continuous consultation with respective clans in the community, (d) establish democratic community management organization, if needed, 4) Continue careful observation on community's attitude, behavior, statement or movement, and make effective interventions to support MOFR officers to build mutual trust and rapport with community members. 5) Organize marketing activities with support from MOFR officers at the early stage of activity implementation schedule, and create opportunity for community members to see tangible outputs from CbSFM and foresee further possible benefits from working with MOFR officers towards CbSFM, which could contribute for establish rapport and mutual trust.
		8	Tangible Outcome	MOFR	Project Management	Ensure landowners/resource-owners to be convinced by seeing tangible benefits from CBRM early stage of project implementation	Plan wood product marketing and/or any other income generating activities at the early stage of implementation, so that the community members could see visible & tangible returns.
		No.	Specific Topic	Target	Category	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference/Source	Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project
		1	Agreement at Initial Stage	MOFR	Community Engagement	Finalizing an agreement between parties at the initial stage of the project is one way for implementers and communities to show they have come to a common understanding. This can also serve as a referral point for any future discussions or disagreements in later phases of the project. Agreements can also serve to clarify intended goals, responsibilities, benefits and potential activities to be carried out by the project within the communities.	Creating MOU together with community members through intensive consultation and discussion could help both parties build rapport as well as have common understandings on objectives, roles and responsibilities, etc. It would be better to organize several consultation meetings with community members before its finalization. Without full understanding with commitment of both parties, this agreement would become just a formality and CbSFM will never be materialized.
	Community Consensus/Agree	2	Community	MOF	Project	1) Make sure to avoid any confusions and misunderstanding on what	Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which defines CbSFM, objectives,

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			Consultation for Agreement	R and Community	Management	are their roles and responsibilities and what are ours from the beginning, in order to handle unnecessary expectations or doubts. 2) Have a formal written agreement with the community prior to any activities, so as to make it clear what are their roles and responsibilities and what are ours.	implementation mechanism, roles and responsibilities, terms, dispute settlement, to be prepared and spare enough time to explain the details to community members (not only representatives of concerned group of people in the community but with whole community members as well as other tribal members who have access to land and resources.)
		3	Impact/Influence of the Outsiders	MOFR	Project Management	Since the community members own lands and resources in customary lands and government officers and other outsiders cannot be the decision-maker, their influence towards community's decision-making process shall be minimized. Otherwise, you shall take all responsibilities of negative outcomes from activities.	Organize a facilitation training for MOFR officers and facilitate self-assessment on their limitations as well as possible impacts and influences caused by their attitude, behavior, and statements/comments towards community people.
		4	Inclusiveness	MOFR	Community Engagement	To gather information and viewpoints from a wide perspective, it is important to include all sectors of the community; including men, women, youths, leaders and chiefs. There may be cultural or other social barriers to full engagement by all in a community meeting, so it is recommended that separate discussions be held with targeted sectors or groups within the community.	CbSFM shall be participatory and inclusive approach. Community Profiling, Socio-economic survey, Community Consultation, Participatory Land Use Assessment and Planning and Forest Management Planning will be done based on focused-group discussions, especially paying attention to involvement of women and youth, instead of just asking community to involve them into the meeting (which always fails), in order to create friendly environment for all to express their own options and concerns.
No	Area	No.	Specific Topic	Target	Category	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference/Source	Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project
3	Forest Management	1	Land Use Planning	MOFR	Concept and Design	Simple land-use planning at the household level can bring out the varying qualities and potential of available land, matching it to the availability of labor and finance under several crop-combination options, and setting this against the foreseeable needs of the producing unit over the next two or three decades.	1) Considering of customary land tenure system, there might be risks of unveiling some hidden conflicts over land use between some households. Since we might need to carry out land use planning before building good rapport and relationship with community, we prefer to facilitate simple participatory community-led land use planning at community level. 2) Confirming availability of labor and finance under current crop combination could be done by socio-economic survey and agroforestry survey. 3) Intention of land use planning is to visualize their ideal future of land and resources in order to motivate them to develop forest management plan.
		2	Capacity Building Trainings for Downstream Processing	MOFR	Project Management	RECOMMENDATION #1: We recommend that the training programs that build capacity for the efficient use of portable sawmills be continued and supplemented by refresher courses, and that courses dealing with occupational health and safety standards be started. Workshops dealing with practical techniques should be held in remote parts of each country on a regular basis.	Organize continuous training programmes, instead of on-shot training, to keep building capacities of community milling operators for effective and efficient use of portable sawmills and improve quality of their products.
		4	SFM and Downstream Processing	MOFR	Project Management	RECOMMENDATION #2: We recommend that the capacity of portable sawmill operators to follow Sustainable Forest Management practices be enhanced through integration with the training programs	Under JICA SFRM Project, downstream processing activities utilizing portable sawmills is the key component of CbSFM.
		5	Minimizing Environmental Impacts from Timber Harvesting	MOFR	Project Management	RECOMMENDATION #4: All forest industry participants should be required to adhere to existing policies for controlling the environmental impacts of harvest and sustaining forest resources. Regulations for the control of forest harvesting in terms of buffer zones, slope limits and directional felling need to be applied to forests under customary ownership. Both the volumes felled and the volumes of recovered timber need to be determined, formally documented and regularly	1) Awareness on Logging Code of Practices to be given to community members before land use planning and forest management planning 2) Practical on-site training for timber harvesting with directional felling skills should be provided and environmental damages from timber harvesting should be minimized. 3) Allowable timber cut will be calculated based on the result of forest inventory and be monitored by both MOFR and community members themselves.

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		Law Enforcement			reported to a central location for each commercial operation.	4) Continue inventory/tree measurement works at permanent sample plot during project period and calculate species-wise tree growth rate. 5) Allow community members to choose harvesting methods; selective or rotation. 6) Provide awareness and training to minimize the damage to surrounding short and young trees during harvesting 7) Consider possible environmental impacts from establishment of milling site and skidding roads. 8) Make the community aware of the depletion of their resources as assets is important.
	6	Participatory Land Use Planning for Sustainable Resource Management and Conservation	MOFR	Project Management	1st Participatory 3D Model constructed in the Solomon Islands. The model was done to serve a key negotiation tool for the Chivoko community to map out the watershed and coastal areas. It depends on to address the challenges facing sustainable resource management and conservation. The initiative aimed at securing the conservation of the Chivoko Watershed forests (approx. 8000 ha) and place these legally beyond the reach of industrial logging ventures. The project has drawn on national expertise to produce a collaborative watershed management plan which served as guidance for sustainable forest development practices by a community cooperative.	Instead of creating 3D landscape model, remote-sensing technologies (drone and high-resolution satellite images) as well as GIS to be utilized in order to help community members understand topography, vegetation and geographical features. The high-resolution satellite images printed as big and writable base maps to be used for discussing land use plan writing their resources, current and future land use. And then they assess their lands and forest in the course of participatory land use planning.
	7	Success Requirements of Community based Eco Forestry	MOFR	Project Management	Community-based eco-forestry has managed to continue, and more people are turning it generate a sustainable income instead of the possible option of destructive logging. NGO eco-forestry support programmes have been going for more than 10 years in Solomons, including a joint Solomon Islands Development Trust/Greenpeace Eco forestry Programme (one of the sites is our pilot site: KOMUNIBOLI), so the lessons have been learned, and they know how to make village projects success. Key lessons and critical success requirements include: – have a clear set of non-negotiable support programme entry requirements, such as undisputed land tenure or rights, a functioning community organization and decision making body, equitable decision making and income sharing, and rejection of destructive activities. – only invest in supporting projects that meet the ‘success’ requirements otherwise it will end in disappointment on both sides. – ensure the support programme has integrated activities from village and forest level support to marketing and certification. – translate any external standards requirements (e.g. FSC) into simple check-lists that are easy to use and understand. – plan to provide field support and monitoring to village projects for 5 to 10 years. – pay particular attention to social indicators in support and monitoring, especially how money is shared and spent.	1) Selection criteria set by JICA and MOFR to be reviewed and develop sub-criteria to choose high-potential communities, which have no land dispute, small and organized, good leadership and governance. 2) Facilitate development effective conflict management and benefit sharing mechanisms based on traditional norms. 3) Necessity of certification will be assessed carefully but CbSFM shall include forest management to marketing forest products. 4) Feasibility and necessity of application of simplified external standard requirements to CbSFM under JICA SFRM Project will be assessed, in order to secure possibility of oversea market access. 5) Since JICA SFRM Project has only 2-3years to support CbSFM, take all measures to enhance sustainability of CbSFM initiatives in cooperation with MOFR. 6) Carefully design socio-economic survey to check how money is shared and spend. 7) Make necessary modifications and changes on Forest Management Plan in accordance with the monitoring result.
	8	Major Challenges	MOFR	Project Management	There are a number of challenges to small-scale community-based Eco forestry, [...] encountered these as major challenges:	As CbSFM planning is time-consuming, requiring their commitment and initial investment, there is always a risk of community's losing their interest in

			and Benefits of Eco Forestry		ement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The approach taken is time consuming and community may lose interest,</li><li>• Lack of landowners' commitment to Eco forestry,</li><li>• Start-up costs are often too high and need to be subsidized initially,</li><li>• Capital intensive.</li></ul> However, the benefits of Eco forestry are far more than the challenges. In Eco forestry (community forestry): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• resource owners gain ownership and control – they make their own decisions and not controlled by others,</li><li>• skills and technology is transferred to resource owners</li><li>• direct benefits to resource owners,</li><li>• other forest benefits like cultural, social, biodiversity and environmental values are not compromised for the other,</li><li>• the resource supply is not exhausted too soon but preserved for future generation.</li></ul>	CbSFM . Therefore, there're needs to take following measures; <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) make sure community's enjoyment in respective activities,</li><li>(b) set achievable goal in every activity to help community feel accomplishment,</li><li>(c) schedule activities according to community's own pace and schedule,</li><li>(d) organize attractive session to help them foresee tangible benefits (not only monetary returning, but also capacity development trainings, knowledge sharing, visualizing the "future" of community, possible supports from MOFR/JICA etc),</li><li>(e) continue face-to-face encouragements towards commitments,</li><li>(f) organize marketing activities in early stage and help them create enough capital to meet initial cost of CbSFM,</li><li>(g) start from small-scale manageable labor-intensive work,</li><li>(h) make sure community members (landowners /resource owners) make their own decision over land use and forest management, which could enhance ownership and control over resource usage and management,</li><li>(i) allow community members to request for a variety of trainings as part of CbSFM,</li><li>(j) help them assess cultural, social, environmental values of forest and its ecosystem.</li><li>(k) encourage to set achievable goal of profit making within certain timeframe.</li></ul>
	9	Community Forestry Approach at Customary Land	MOFR	Concept and Design	Community Forestry Approach (CFA) that ensures participation of forest resource owners, whereby skills and technology transfer could occur whilst building the resource owners' capacity to manage their forest resources to enhance their livelihoods and preserve their natural resources for their children and their children's children (Baput 2005). The major steps to the CFA cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Awareness on Eco forestry,</li><li>• Landowner commitment and mobilization,</li><li>• Landowner needs identification,</li><li>• Forest management training,</li><li>• Forest management operation (resource survey, planning, harvesting etc.),</li><li>• Sawmilling training,</li><li>• Timber business training,</li><li>• Forest produce marketing and utilization,</li><li>• Forest certification,</li><li>• Monitoring and evaluation,</li><li>• Exit strategy.</li></ul>	Need to consider following possible areas of activity to be incorporated into CbSFM <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) timber business training</li><li>2) product marketing training</li><li>3) financial management training</li><li>4) product quality improvement training</li><li>5) networking with buyers</li><li>6) business negotiation training</li><li>7) participatory monitoring and evaluation</li><li>8) exit strategy planning</li></ul>	
	10	Exit Strategies	MOFR	Concept and Design	Four main (exit) strategies for sustainability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A) Means to verify measurable outputs</li><li>B) Commitment by parties</li><li>C) Peoples' capacity, and,</li><li>D) Establish network for success with government agencies, banks, donor, NGOs and other agencies</li></ul>	Exit strategies should also consider followings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Network with buyers</li><li>2) Regular communication with buyers</li><li>3) Different variation of products based on market needs</li><li>4) Consistent and stable production and supply (design, quality, volume)</li><li>5) Acknowledgement and Recognition from SIG</li><li>6) Create "community fund" to pool benefits from sales as necessary funds for future investment</li></ul>	

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						7) Record keeping for transparency and accountability 8) Establishment of an organization specifically for forest management such as community forestry association
		11	Justification of Government Support towards Eco Forestry	MOF R	Concept and Design	Why Eco forestry is important and that the government should support Eco forestry in PNG (Chatterton et al 2000): • Community forestry is controlled by customary landowners, • Community forestry returns wealth to the community, • Income from community forestry is under the control of the community according to its needs, • Community forestry operation can be sustained for many years, • Community forestry cause less damage to the forest, • Community forestry provides opportunity for landowner to acquire self-confidence, skills and technology and become self-reliant.
No	Area	No.	Specific Topic	Target	Category	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference/Source
4	Livelihood Improvement	1	Participatory feasibility assessment	MOF R	Project Management	Project partners and the community leaders must then consider if it is to the community's advantage to be involved in a particular supplementary or alternative livelihood, and if they have, or foresee they will have, the necessary capacity to manage such initiatives. Partners working with communities should carry out feasibility assessments of proposed supplementary livelihoods, including environmental suitability, and the social and economic viability. Results should then be communicated back to the community so that they understand the implications of such assessments. It is important that implementers tread carefully until feasibility assessments are complete as communities can have unrealistic expectations when the possibility of generation of cash benefits is involved.
		2	No Easy Alternatives	Community	Country/Region Specific	A call for supplementary livelihoods to generate cash is a common request from communities who are managing their marine and coastal areas. There is no easy one-size fits all solution to supplementary livelihood requests and a preferred approach, in the initial stages of CBRM at least, to ensure that management options agreed by the community do not result in undue hardship for the subsistence component of the community livelihood and therefore do not require 'alternatives' for obtaining food.
No	Area	No.	Specific Topic	Target	Category	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference/Source
5	Natural Resource Management	1	Concept	MOF R	Concept and Design	Develop crystal-and-clear and simplified concept and methodologies of Community-based Resource Management (CBRM) for landowners/resource-owners (mostly illiterate) and help them grasp their roles and responsibilities, possible support from outsiders as well as contributions from community during awareness and inception
						7) Record keeping for transparency and accountability 8) Establishment of an organization specifically for forest management such as community forestry association CbSFM under JICA SFRM Project should; 1) encourage landowners/resource owners to control and manage their forest by themselves 2) assist community to experience better returning from CbSFM than from Logging 3) encourage community to share benefit fairly to community members and also to invest their communal needs of the community 4) assist community to develop their realistic and reasonable management plan for mid-term and assess the feasibility and its return from CbSFM at the end of JICA SFRM Project. If they would be satisfied, they could go for long-term future management plan. 5) be bottom-up & participatory approach, so as to enhance self-esteem, self-confidence, capacities/capabilities in a course of implementation, and become self-reliant.
						Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project
						Facilitate participatory assessment on the feasibilities confirmed by marketing survey and value chain analysis. Based on the result of survey and analysis shared back with the community, the community members (decision makers) will decide without our interventions, if they will go for such option of supplementary livelihood. Handling unrealistic expectations towards alternative livelihood is the most challenging task.
						Due to limited market scale and access, poor infrastructures, remoteness from global market, etc., hardly (impossibly) identify "alternative" and "easy, quickly and no-sweating" solution to meet the expectations of community and improve their livelihood dramatically, in Solomon Islands. At least, CbSFM should sustain current subsistence component of their livelihoods and generate enough benefits out from forest resources for them to feel worth.
						Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project
						Consider following possibilities; 1) develop simple concept presentation with photos and illustrations 2) engage project local coordinator to translate the concept and methodologies to the level of community people's understanding 3) MOU, which will define roles & responsibilities, will be developed in

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					stage.	consultation with community and signed prior to any activities. 4) Continuously explain roles and responsibilities of both community and MOFR/Project, when we visit them, and facilitation their registration of our CbSFM initiative without any financial allocation.
	2	Entry Point Activity	MOFR	Concept and Design	In order to motivate community to work for resource management and conservation from the beginning, entry point activities such as attractive awareness should be designed well in advance.	Design following activities to attract/motivate community members to forest management and conservation: 1) Self-assessment on current land and resource usage 2) Assessment on current forest status (utilizing remote sensing technologies) 3) Awareness on Forest Ecosystem Services (water source and its catchment, soil nutrient, etc.) 4) Early-stage wood product marketing activities
	3	Bottom-Up Initiative	MOFR	Concept and Design	CBRM needs to be initiated by community, as communities are more likely to accept and adopt management processes and rules that are in place if the initiative is 'bottom up' rather than 'top down'.	Same approach of JICA CbSFM
	4	Scale and Boundaries of Management Land Area	MOFR	Project Management	The rights of community members to their resources need to be clearly defined. This helps in determining the scales and boundaries of management, and to identify potential stakeholders that need to be included in the management process. This is important not only for developing management rules and norms, but also to avoid potential disputes over resources that may arise during the management phase. It may be necessary to give time for communities to resolve disputes or alternatively agree to leave disputed areas out of managed area boundaries.	1) Through socio-economic survey, community rights over the resources and lands need to be clarified and its result shall be validated by community members, 2) Through community profiling and current land use assessment, any dispute land areas as well as the lands given to other tribes due to inter-marriage or conciliation shall be identified and excluded from demarcated land area for CbSFM. In case such lands are located in inland are within demarcated land, its boundaries shall be registered with GPS/GIS. 3) Since CbSFM is participatory approach, the decision to demarcate specific lands for CbSFM (scale and boundaries) shall be made without any influence and intervention from JICA/MOFR. For this task, enough time shall be given to the community members. 4) Detail procedure to manage conflict among community members shall be discussed and clarified to all landowners/resource owners. This procedure should be visualized.
	5	Need for Economic Development	Community	Sector/Field Specific	Although they value the various ecosystems mentioned, their constant interactions coupled with the rapid increase in population growth, and their attempts for economic advancement inevitably causes threats to these natural resources.	1) Facilitate discussion regarding the issues of population growth and expecting economic development during Future land use planning and forest management planning. 2) Facilitate their analysis on hidden connections between community needs and ecosystem services. 3) Explore possible scenario of improving quality of forest
	6	Self-financing Initiative and Exit Strategies	MOFR	Project Management	A successful long-term management plan needs to be realistic and have a way of funding activities if necessary. Self-financing options need to be discussed at an early stage so that communities are aware of possible exit strategies. It is recommended that if funds are likely to be required, management bodies governing CBRM in communities or regions be formalized and registered as a Community Based Organisation (CBO) so that planning for self-financing and sustainable strategies can be initiated during the course of the CBRM development process.	1) Since CbSFM under JICA SFRM Project shall be self-financing initiatives, a community management body should be formed and necessary trainings for its capacity development should be also involved in management plan. 2) Necessity of formal registration as CBO will be assessed carefully but this body should be registered officially with SIG in order to harvest logs and sell timbers to the market legally. Payment of such Initial cost for registration should be met by themselves from first timber marketing activity. 3) Organizational management and co-managing resource mechanism need to be considered as part of CbSFM.
	7	Traditional "Kastom"	MOFR	Project Management	CBFM shall obey traditional believes and customs of the tribes and be designed based on their traditional practices.	Engage our project local coordinator to grasp community's traditional believes and customs related to forest resources usage, forest management, land use

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			Practices		ement		(access and process), water sources, and Tambu sites, and develop rules and activities referring to that information.
		8	Technical Support from Government Agency	MOFR	Project Management	The land is individually utilized by families and owned by the tribe, so any broader, long-term management plan would require a collective approach: but there are no current studies, no outline plans and no advisory services available to landowners and communities who might want to know more about how to use this resource jointly and sustainably.	As there is no single division fully capable to manage whole activities of CbSFM (from land use planning to marketing wood products), all the technical divisions need to be involved in CbSFM and multi-divisional committee needs to be formed so as to provide comprehensive technical supports to meet the community needs related to forest management.
		9	Weakness of Law Enforcement	MOFR	Sector/Field Specific	it is obvious from on-the-ground observations that many regulations are not enacted upon or enforced.	Share relevant regulations for forest management such as Code of Logging Practice with community before forest management planning and provide awareness talks for strengthening enforcement, if needed.
		10	Legal Footing for CbSFM	MOFR	Sector/Field Specific	To be successful and sustainable, community-based resource management must be on a firm legal footing.	Although there is no comprehensive legal footing for CbSFM in Solomon Islands, need to make sure all activities under CbSFM would comply with relevant regulations.
		13	Responsibility and Mandate	MOFR	Concept and Design	Collaboration between government authorities and communities is vital since management of marine resources is, at different levels, the responsibility of the national and provincial governments, and resource owners. Involving provincial and national fisheries staff in CBRM that is being implemented by an external organization allows them to gain the necessary experience to interact effectively with communities.	Under JICA SFRM Project, CbSFM should be initiated and implemented by resource owners/landowners and supported by government agency MOFR (and MOFR to be assisted by the Project), not implemented by MOFR or Development Partner, with following understandings: 1) Land and resources are customary owned by community people and they are the decision-makers, not government agencies or development partners, 2) Promoting sustainable forest resource management and supporting community's initiatives of SFM are one of MOFR mandates and, therefore engagement of MOFR officers (both HQ and Province) as "the supporter" is vital (therefore, such engagement needs to be secured, facilitated and supported by MOFR executives).
No	Area	No.	Specific Topic	Target	Category	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference/Source	Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project
6	Forest information management	1	Information sharing	MOFR	Management	The forest information system is powerful tool for information sharing, especially on map data. But the cause why MOFR don't share information locates not only that they don't have information system but also in where they have organizational problem, or they just aren't aware the real importance on their daily task. For example, the forest resource information such as concession map with the attributes were not shared well.	The awareness activities through the SolGeo-FIMS training could work for officers to understand truly what information sharing means or how information will work and is useful for their daily task. The discussion and clarification of actions to improve the information sharing toward better forest management through the data maintenance were required.
		2	System development	MOFR	Project management	A concrete prototype system should be deployed early to make C/P aware final system, to reveal the problems.	A prototype of SolGeo-FIMS of FITs that MOFR staff discussed during the training in Japan was deployed on a laptop computer as a temporal server in MOFR. We tested the internet condition on MOFR using the system and discussed the server location, necessary data, how to use etc. with MOFR staff including onsite trainings. The prototype facilitated those discussion.
		3	Information sharing	MOFR	Database	The defect standard map should be used as a base map.	A topographic map provided by ministry of lands is widely used in Solomon Islands including the application of logging. It was registered on SolGeo-FIMS. Then MOFR staff can use this map through the SolGeo-FIMS and GIS software. It makes MOFR officer easy and accurate to digitize concession boundaries.
		4	Information	Com	Monitor	A tablet with GPS and camera helps us to improve location accuracy	As a part of participatory land use planning, tables with GPS and camera used

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			sharing	munit y	ing tools	of natural resource in the community etc.	to collect the resource locations in the pilot project communities. The resource locations with photos plotted on high resolution satellite image. A hand drawing map are usually used for this purpose without enough positional accuracy as base data. Using the devices, we improved the problem and shared the information to discuss the land use planning.
		5	Information sharing	Com munit y	Commo n underst anding	Intuitive data helps to understand the area and involve the community member.	At Falake community, the drone image is shown before the land use planning activities. The community member found their house, farm etc. easily in the image. Actually, the resolution was good enough to link the objects in the image to the real intuitively. So, they were interested in and focused to the image to understand where they did know well.
N o 7	Are a	N o.	Specific Topic	Targe t	Catego ry	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference/Source	Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project
Policy making support		1	Preliminary Policy Making	MOF R	Genera l Knowle dge	Learn about the legislative, executive, judicial and political systems in Solomon Islands.	Recognized that Solomon Islands is a parliamentary party system and understood the position of government decrees and policies. Relevant Solomon Islands policies (e.g., Medium and Long-Term Development Strategy, Development Policy, Corporate Plan, Corporate Plans of other Ministries, DCGA Policy) and relevant decrees (e.g., Wood Utilization Act) were then reviewed.
		2	Policy Making	MOF R	Review	In order to ensure that a policy is beneficial to the country and citizens, many stakeholders are involved in the review of the policy making and their opinions are widely collected.	For the review of MOFR Corporate Plan 2020-2022 and Corporate Plan 2023-2026, many stakeholders were convened. After numerous discussions among the stakeholders, each programme was checked not only for its necessity, but also word for word.
		3	Policy Implementing	MOF R	Known to all	Disseminate the approved policy within and outside of the MOFR, and encourage MOFR staff to implement the policy.	The MOFR Corporate Plan 2020-2022 was printed in April 2020 and distributed within and outside of the MOFR. And, the Corporate Plan 2020-2022 was officially launched in September 2020 and disseminated. The project created some boards with key policies of MOFR, and posted them where MOFR staff can see them.
		4	Policy Implementing	MOF R	Monitor ing	Monitor whether the created policies are being implemented.	The MOFR Corporate Plan 2020-2022 was monitored for its implementation in each six months. The results of those monitoring were analyzed and reported to the MOFR.
		5	Policy Revise	MOF R	Revisin g Policy	Unfeasible policy is re-presented as feasible policy.	Following the results of the analysis of the implementing programme of the MOFR Corporate Plan 2020-2022, the MOFR Corporate Plan 2023-2026 was prepared by revising the unfeasible programmes to feasible programmes. Also, MOFR Corporate Plan 2023-2026 prioritized the programmes that had to be implemented.
N o 8	Are a	N o.	Specific Topic	Targe t	Catego ry	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference/Source	Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project
Intra-ministerial Linkage		1	Linkage Organization	MOF R	Manag ement	Administrative bodies in Solomon Islands have a stove-piped structure, with divisions divided and budgets allocated according to the tasks they carry out. With regard to staffing, MOFR staffs are employed on a per operational post basis, and are completely separated from the duties of staffs in the other divisions. In such situation, something needs to be done to promote collaboration within the MOFR.	The Project constituted an SFRM Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee (: TSC) to promote SFRM pilot activities. This TSC was approved as a formal committee of the MOFR, and the TSC members were issued formal appointment letters. The TSC members consisted of MOFR officials who were recommended by their respective divisional heads. The Project has developed collaborations within the MOFR, mainly with this TSC.
		2	Organization	MOF R	Initiativ e	In order to develop collaboration within the MOFR, the core organization must be given the initiative.	On the above-mentioned TSC, bylaw of the TSC was created, the objectives of the TSC were clarified, and executive members within the TSC were elected. A

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			Structure				budget for TSC (Obligation Budget) has been drawn up and applied for to enable TSC to conduct satisfactory SFRM pilot activities.
		3	Organization Promoting	MOFR	Capacity Development	In order to develop collaboration within the MOFR, the core organization should be developed its capacity for SFRM with taking initiative.	When the Project carried out activities in the pilot sites, the Project member went with TSC members to improve the SFRM capacity of TSC members. When training was conducted in the pilot sites, the TSC members sometimes took on the role of lecturers with initiatives, although the lecturers were often asked to be external resources. TSC meetings have been held regularly, and at the meetings the TSC members have discussed their findings and progress within the TSC.
		4	Linkage	MOFR	Motivation	Maintaining expectations and motivations for Linkage and SFRM	In addition to the TSC, the Project held frequent meetings with Heads of Division and Forest Information related staff to explain the SFRM in a simple way, to discuss on the SFRM, to provide shirts created by the Project etc., in order to keep the expectations and motivation for the SFRM.
No	Area	No.	Specific Topic	Target	Category	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference/Source	Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project
9	External-ministerial linkage	1	Linkage	MOFR and stakeholders	Planning	The corroboration between MOFR and external stakeholders is wide-ranging.	The MOFR has many visitors from overseas logging companies and local communities. On the other hand, MOFR also has many interactions with other ministries, donor agencies, NGOs, academic institutions plantation companies etc. The Project has held a sufficient number of consulting with other organizations individually for enforcing SFRM. After doing that, a Forest Sector Technical Working Group (: TWG) was set up.
		2	Group Linkage Structure	MOFR and stakeholders	Management	MOFR should make more linkage with external stakeholders.	On the above-mentioned TWG, MOFR Permanent Secretary became the TWG Chairman, the Project became the TWG secretariat, bylaw of the TWG was created, the objectives of the TWG were clarified, and mailing-list of TWG member was created. TWG meetings have constantly held three times per year and MOFR staff and the forest sector related organization were invited the TWG meeting. Linkage efforts with non-TWG members have also continued, and linkages between MOFR and other organizations have been promoted through the twin pillars of the TWG and individual consultations.
		3	Linkage Motivation	MOFR and stakeholders	Management	Creating win-win relationships between MOFRs and stakeholders.	Although some members would like to discuss some technical information in TWG, what MOFR and stakeholders most interested in is what activities are being implemented the member, where member are being implemented and what results are being achieved. Therefore, the Project update and compiled a table of each member's activities and progress, and distributed the table to all stakeholders at TWG meetings. Interested members were insisted to discuss the issues among themselves and with the MOFR individually.
		4	Linkage ITTO	MOFR and stakeholders	MOFR intention	Solomon Islands is not a member of the International Tropical Timber Organization. It is concerning that Solomon Islands will be disadvantaged in future wood trade.	Solomon Islands was not a member of the International Tropical Timber Organization (: ITTO), and the Project had on several occasions provided assistance towards ITTO membership to the extent possible such as setting a meeting with the ITTO Secretary-General, and accompanying MOFR executives when they participate as an observer at the ITTO General Assembly. Currently, Solomon Islands is not yet a member of ITTO due to financial difficulties, but ITTO understands that Solomon Islands is willing to join ITTO.

## 5. Performance

The purpose of the Project is to develop the capacity of the Ministry of Forestry and Research staffs. JICA HQ and Solomon Office promoted and supported to the Project and the Project purpose on JICA schemes such as JICA KCCP training, JICA internships, private public partnership, public relations activities etc. JICA's support, which were mainly in the form of training, helped MOFRs acquire new knowledge about SFRM and how MOFR itself could apply MOFR's new knowledge to SFRM.

JICA KCCP trainings have been conducted annually, and during the JICA KCCP needs survey, the JICA Solomon Office gave maximum consideration to the training needs of MOFR. Almost of all requested JICA KCCP trainings were adopted, and the trainings have been implemented the following applied year. Except year 2000, 5-6 MOFR staffs participated in the JICA KCCP training every year. Moreover, JICA will accept not only KCCP training but also long-term training on the forest sector.

Two students were accepted under the JICA internship program. The students were specialized and exchanged views with the C/Ps on the reality of forest management in Solomon Islands, which deepened the C/Ps' thinking on the forest management system. The Project and JICA Solomon office decided to accept JICA internship, the interns were selected, acceptance procedure was proceeded in 2017. And the Project hosted the interns between February and March, 2018.

In the JICA private public partnership program, discussions with the C/P and three proposals were submitted, which helped the C/P to think about forest products and forest resource in the Solomon Islands. Proposals to the private sector for the JICA private public partnership program have been accepted from time to time. The proposals were submitted to JICA Headquarters through the JICA Solomon Office after the Project received good idea particularly in relation to the production and distribution of non-timber forest products from MOFR, the Project discussed with MOFR staffs. As well as, the Project also encouraged the private sector to apply for the JICA private public partnership program through various ways for following the submitted proposals.

On JICA's public relations activities, JICA Solomon Office timely posted the Project's progress on JICA Solomon Office's website included having the Project's annual reports. Other JICA PR tools were used whenever the Project

events took place. Like these, the supports from JICA HQ and Solomon's Office were greatly contributed the Project and to develop the capacity of the MOFR staffs.

## **6. Additionality**

One of the reasons for the success of the Project's pilot activity was the improved livelihoods of the pilot communities through timber harvesting. Due to changes in global ecological awareness, recent Overseas Development Assistance has tended to away from timber harvesting. However;

1. The forest situation in Solomon Islands is that 85% of the total area is privately owned forest and most of which is logged by overseas logging companies and exported by logs,
2. Rural communities in the Solomon Islands have few ways of accessing cash income,
3. Rural communities have difficulty in accessing emissions trading opportunities, are unable to wait for the payment of results from emissions trading, and the payment of results is not what rural communities expect to receive,
4. Solomon Islands Government cannot stop exporting timber to secure of its finances,
5. Solomon Islands has a large population growth and a surplus labor force especially in rural area,
6. Exporting timbers, rather than logs, will benefit the Solomon Islands Government and people, and
7. Use of portable sawmills can prevent excessive logging.

These factors led to the incorporation of timber harvesting by portable sawmill machines into the economic activities of the Project's pilot communities. The Project, MOFR and pilot communities produced a forest management detail plan and timber harvesting plan. Then, four portable sawmills were procured by the project, and substantial economic activities through sawmilling were promoted in each pilot community. And, monitoring of these activities and their profitable are also taking place. Each pilot community produced the expected number of timbers and the revenue from the production of timbers have enabled the communities to carry out their variable community's activities. Additionally, no donor has introduced portable sawmilling machines in the Solomon Islands. Moreover, few forestry projects in the world promote community development

that supports community economies through sawmilling activities. Thus, this sawmill activity is a unique example for development assistance. The MOFR and Project will ensure that community sawmilling operations are fully safe, and will be monitored after the Project completion.

#### **IV. For the Achievement of Overall Goals after the Project Completion**

##### **1. 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.

However, achieving all of this goal in the shortage of a social movement towards sustainable forest resource management due to the deteriorating finances of the Solomon Islands as an affected by COVID-19 will require the entire Solomon Islands government to work together.

The first “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. However, the MOFR has launched the National Forest Policy and Sustainable Logging Policy during the Project period. Both policies were formulated with a will of the enactment of the new Forest Act from the current Timber Utilization Act. 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 purview 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.

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, the lack of information sharing in the ministry, limited officers could reach this dataset. The introduction of SolGeo-FIMS made every officer 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 more 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. The project has continuously encouraged the MOFR to actively utilize the SolGeo-FIMS. As a result, a senior official 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.

The third 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, precise 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.

From the perspective of the all over Solomon Islands, there is an increasing dependence 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, and SFRM policies of the Ministry of Forestry & Research are gradually realizing. As the SFRM does not dare to match infrastructure development, the momentum for a movement of SFRM is gradually growing. 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.

## **2. 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.

This programme is in the policy of DCGA of the Solomon Islands, policy No.9 “Encourage and support local entrepreneurs to participate in the forestry and timber industry” and the government institutes have to priority conduct. 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 Corporate 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.

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 MOFR has already been decided that the Technical Support Committee and Obrogation Budget will continue even after the Project terminated. Activities of the Technical Support Committee and allocation of the Obligation Budget should be continually monitored for “SFRM activities are conducted by MOFR”.

### **3. 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 items.

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). 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).

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.

SolGeo-FIMS also needs to upgrade the system as necessary. The Ministry of Forestry & Research can update and upgrade the system on the ministry own, but the tasks can also be outsourced.

### **(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 would be employed to the MOFR.

### **(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".

### **(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.

**(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 is needed.

**(8) Dissemination of livelihood improvement activities 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. Furthermore, it is ideal if a community-to-community extension system will be applied 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 the Solomon Islands, 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 amongst the different institutions.

**4. Monitoring Plan from the end of the Project to Ex-post Evaluation**

(If the Project will be continuously monitored by JICA after the completion of the Project, mention the plan of post-monitoring here.)

**(1) Launching the Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy and Corporate Plan 2023-2026**

The Project would like to recommend JICA to monitor the launching of the Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy and Corporate Plan 2023-2026 of Ministry of Forestry & Research.

**(2) Data updates and system improvements to information tools**

The Project would like to recommend JICA to monitor the data updates for SolGeo-FIMS, the MOFR website and MOFR SNS.

**(3) Creation of SFRM Divisions**

The Project would like to recommend JICA to monitor SFRM Division in the Ministry of Forestry & Research and its budget allocation.

**(4) Embassy of Japan scheme activities.**

The Project would like to recommend JICA to follow up with the Embassy of Japan for the schemed activities because the Project has applied some activities to the Embassy of Japan on the forest sector.

**ANNEX 1: Results of the Project**

(List of Dispatched Experts, List of Counterparts, List of Trainings, etc.)

**ANNEX 2: List of Products (Report, Manuals, Handbooks, etc.) Produced by the Project**

**ANNEX 3: PDM (All versions of PDM)**

**ANNEX 4: R/D, M/M, Minutes of JCC (copy) (\*)**

**ANNEX 5: Monitoring Sheet (copy) (\*)**

(Remarks: ANNEX 4 and 5 are internal reference only.)

**Separate Volume: Copy of Products Produced by the Project**

## Annex1: Project Completion Report

### Project Title: JICA, Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands

#### II. Results of the Project

##### 1. Results of the Project

1-1 Input by the Japanese side

##### (1) Total input amount

**(Planned): 481.5 million yen**

Input Budget Plan (in thousands of yen)

FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2021
151,506	39,806	128,313	35,864	33,568	92,427

**(Actual): 465 million yen**

##### (2) Experts Dispatch

**(Planned): 7experts 168M/M**

- a. **Long-term expert**/Chief Advisor/Forest Policy – 60M/M
- b. **Long-term expert**/Project Coordinator/Community-based Forest Management – 60M/M
- c. **Short-term experts** in the relevant fields such as:
  - \* Socio-economic Analysis/Gender – 5M/M
  - \* Agro-forestry – 11M/M
  - \* Forest Information
    - Remote sensing 1/GIS 1 – 14M/M
    - Remote sensing 2/GIS 2 – 12M/M
  - \* Value-chain Analysis – 6M/M

**(Actual): 14experts 168.52M/M**

In Solomon Islands: 116.15M/M  
In Japan: 52.37M/M

- a. **Long-term expert**: Chief Advisor/Forest Policy  
Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji: Onsite – 51M/M, in Japan – 9M/M
- b. **Long-term expert**: Project Coordinator/Community-based Forest Management  
Mr. Kato Takaaki: Onsite – 24M/M  
Mr. Sato Eisho: Onsite – 24M/M, in Japan – 10M/M

## Annex1: Project Completion Report

### Input Long-term Expert (a. Chief Advisor / b. Project Coordinator) (in M/M)

2017													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
SI							1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.0
JP							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total							1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.0

2018													
SI	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	24.0
JP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	24.0

2019													
SI	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	24.0
JP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	24.0

2020													
SI	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
JP	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	17.0
Total	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	24.0

2021													
SI	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	22.0
JP	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Total	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	24.0

2022													
SI	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0					16.0
JP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					0.0
Total	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0					16.0

### c. Short Term Expert Team: Onsite–17.15M/M, in Japan–33.37M/M

	Job title & Responsibility	Name	Company Name
1	Team Leader / Forest Information Management 1	Mr. Haraguchi Masamichi	Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd.,
2	Forest Information Management 2 / Community Participation Monitoring	Dr. Kaneko Masami	Rakuno Gakuen University
3	Remote-Sensing 1 / GIS 1	Dr. Yoshimura Nobuhiko	Rakuno Gakuen University
4	Remote-Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis / GIS 2 / Team Coordinator	Mr. Takahashi Hirokazu	Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd.,
5	Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement 2	Ms. Narahara Shimako	Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd.,
6		Mr. Fukuyama Makoto	Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd.,
7	Agro-forestry / Organizational Enhancement 1	Dr. Yamauchi Hiromi	Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd.,
8	Gender Analysis	Dr. Nonoguchi Atsuko	Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd.,
9	Market Survey / Value-chain analysis	Ms. Lorenza Cordeiro	Local consultant
10	Team Coordinate Supporter	Ms. Onitsuka Rutsuko	Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd.,
11		Ms. Kanehori Honami	Rakuno Gakuen University
12		Ms. Khew Ee Hung	Rakuno Gakuen University

### Input Short-term Expert Team (in M/M)

2019													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
SI	1.54	0.37	1.17	0.27	1.00	1.46	0.56	0.83	2.60	0.90	1.73	0.26	12.69
JP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60
Total	1.54	0.37	1.17	0.27	1.00	1.46	0.96	1.03	2.60	0.90	1.73	0.26	13.29

## Annex1: Project Completion Report

2020

SI	0.23	1.63	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.66
JP	0.92	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	2.70	2.15	3.00	1.90	1.40	14.87
Total	1.15	2.03	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	2.70	2.15	3.00	1.90	1.40	18.53

2021

2021													
SI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.60	0.17	0.80
JP	0.90	0.80	1.55	1.60	0.90	2.40	1.55	1.60	2.50	1.85	1.55	0.70	17.90
Total	0.90	0.80	1.55	1.60	0.90	2.40	1.55	1.60	2.50	1.88	2.15	0.87	18.70

2022

SI	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.50	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00					1.74
JP	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.30
Total	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.50	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00					2.04

d. (Out of the Experts) the short-term expert team contracted with local staffs, who support the project and its activities.

- \* Mr. Hillary Wemani (Project Promoter)
- \* Mr. Lloyd Tigulu (Project Administrator)
- \* Mr. McJessey Beu (Pilot Activity Coordinator)
- \* Mr. Jerry Iriahoroa (IT Technician)

And, the short-term expert team contracted with local consultants, who create the Forest Information Tool etc.

- \* Mr. Japhliet Rouhanna (IT Consultant)

e. (Out of project's scope) JICA dispatched some JICA volunteers (JOCV) to the National Herbarium & Botanical Garden and Munda forest office who often work together with the project.

- \* Ms. Kanehori Honami (Environment Education)
- \* Mr. Ebina Yuzo (Forest Advisor)

And acceptance of JICA internships into the project between 2 February and 16 March, 2018.

- \* Mr. Takahashi Teruyuki (Waseda University)
- \* Ms. Terao Ayako (Keio University)

### (3) Receipt of Training Participants:

**(Planned): Training of counterpart personnel in Japan and/or in the 3rd country**

**(Actual): Total 24 participants for 7 trainings**

a. Counterpart Trainings in Japan: 8 participants (two (2) counterpart trainings in Japan, in 2018 and 2019).

Training Title	Place	Training participants	Date	Overview of Training	#
2018					

## Annex1: Project Completion Report

1	Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management	Japan	3 executives of the Ministry of Forestry and Research (MOFR) (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, Permanent Secretary of MOFR, Mr. Reeves Moveni, Commissioner of Forest and Mr. Samuel Pita Vazu, Undersecretary of Technical, MOFR)	2018, 15 - 24 February	JICA Chubu arranged to visit to Toyota forest cooperative and courtesy call to ITTO & Japan Forest Agency, etc.	1
2019						
1	Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Training utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS	Japan	5 high class officers of MOFR (Mr. Terence Titiulu, Forest Resource Management and Technical Services Division (FRMTSD), Mr. Eric Maesu Kwaria, Forest Plantation Development and Reforestation Division (FPDRD), Mr. Gusgrandy Kua, FRMTSD, Mr. Kelvina Luse, Forest Industry Division (FID) and Ms. Cathy Unga, FRMTSD)	2019, 22 July – 23 August	Short-term expert team planed, arranged and implemented the training. The training included field visit to forestry sites in Hokkaido and to the Japan Forest Tree Breeding Centre, and studied GIS.	1
Year 2020, Counterpart Training was canceled; A counterpart training was required cooperation with Japanese Forestry Research Organizations such as the Japan Forest Research Management Organization because the MOFR would like to start full-scale preparations for the establishment of a research division from near future. For this reason, the JICA Tsukuba Centre would be decided to supervise the counterpart training.						

### b. The Third-Country Trainings: 10 participants (two (2) third-country trainings in Papua New Guinea in 2018 and 2019).

	Training Title	Place	Training participants	Date	Overview of Training	#
2018						
1	Directors Study Tour in Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	6 directors of MOFR (Mr. Felix Koraimae, Undersecretary of Administration, MOFR, Mr. Julius Houria, Wood Utilization Division (WUD), Mr. Richard Raomae, FPDRD, Mr. Fred Pitisopa, NHBG, Mr. Terence Titiulu, FRMTSD and Mr. Kevin Alu, FID)	2018, 26 February – 1 March	Long-term expert planed, arranged and implemented the training. They visited and Papua New Guinea Ministry of Forest, the forest authority, JICA projects and National Park.	1
2019						
1	Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Tour utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS in Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	4 executives of MOFR (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, Permanent Secretary, MOFR, Mr. Samuel Pita Vazu, Undersecretary of Technical, MOFR, Mr. Wilfred Arnon Atomea, Undersecretary of Administration, MOFR and Mr. Stanly Lesinenea, FRMTSD)	2019, 17 – 21 July	Short-term expert team planed, arranged and implemented the training. They visited and Papua New Guinea Ministry of Forest, the forest authority, JICA forest project and FAO forest project, and discussed with these executives and directors.	1

### c. Additional Allocation for KCCP (JICA's theme specific trainings), 6 participants (three (3) JICA trainings in 2017, 2018 and 2021).

	Training Title	Place	Training participants	Training	Overview of Training	#
2017						
1	Promotion of SATOYAMA Initiative: Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Development through the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	Japan	2 MOFR officers (Ms. Julia Aimaea, National Herbarium and Botanical Garden Division (NHBG) and Mr. Arnold Augwaroa, FRMTSD	2017, 1 October - 3 November	The training was organized JICA Hokuriku, and they studied integrated natural (forest) resource management.	1
2018						
1	Promotion of SATOYAMA Initiative: Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Development through the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	Japan	2 MOFR officers (Ms. Christina Gabuvai, NHBG and Ms. Lucy Takaoa, FID)	2018, 30 September – 31 October	The training was organized JICA Hokuriku, and they studied integrated natural (forest) resource management.	1
2020, JICA Training assistance by project was canceled; “Tropical Forest Management Using the JJ-FAST, an ALOS-2 Based Forest Monitoring System, and Other Satellite Technologies” Mr. Stanley Lesinenea, FRMTSD submitted the application form.						
2021						
1	Online: Forest Remote Sensing	Japan	2 MOFR officers (Mr. Eric Kwaria, FPDRD and Ms. Florence Pupuka, FRMTSD)	2021, 1 September – 28 October	The online training was organized by JICA Hokkaido, and they studied technical skills of GIS and forest mapping.	1

## Annex1: Project Completion Report

d. (No Countable) Training in Japan (project related/supported JICA training however out of project's budget), 16 participants in 11 times of the JICA training at 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2021.

	Training Title	Place	Training participants	Training Date	Overview of Training	#
2017						
1	Remote Sensing of Forest Resources	Japan	2 MOFR officers (Mr. Stanley Lesinenea, FRMTSD and Mr. Florence Pupuka, FRMTSD)	2017, 7 May - 24 June	The training was organized by JICA Hokkaido.	1
2	Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management	Japan	2 MOFR officers (Mr. Paul Ririmae, FRMTSD and Ms. Ruvie Pitavoqa, NHBG)	2017, 20 August – 21 October	The training was organized by JICA Tokyo.	1
3	Sustainable Forestry Management with Community Participation	Japan	Ms. Stephanie Rikoi, acting director, WUD	2017, 22 August - 18 November	The training was organized by JICA Hokkaido.	1
2018						
1	Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management	Japan	Mr. Jacob Kinai, Legal Advisor, MOFR	2018, 20 August – 20 September	The training was organized by JICA Tokyo.	1
2	Sustainable Forest Management with Community Participation	Japan	Mr. Roger Figert, director, FPDRD	2018, 10 September – 10 November	The training was organized by JICA Hokkaido.	1
2019						
1	Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management	Japan	Mr. Gideon Solo, director, FRMTSD	2019, 19 August – 20 September	The training was organized by JICA Tokyo.	1
2	Sustainable Forest/Natural Resources Management Based on Market Mechanism	Japan	Mr. Arnold Titulu, chief officer, WUD	2019, 26 August – 11 October	The training was organized by JICA Tsukuba.	1
3	Sustainable Forest Management with Community Participation	Japan	Mr. Johnson Palmer, chief officer of FID	2019, 16 September – 15 November	The training was organized by JICA Hokkaido.	1
2020, below JICA Trainings were canceled;						
* "Remote Sensing of Forest Resources" Mr. Arnold Augwaroa and Mr. Peter Mahoa, Solomon Islands National University submitted application forms.						
* "Policy Planning Skills for Implementation of REDD+" Mr. Chris Wagatora, FRMTSD submitted application form.						
2021						
1	Online: Policy Planning for REDD+ Implementation (for senior government officials)	Japan	3 senior officers (Ms. Cathy Unga, FRMTSD, Mr. Chris Wagatora, FRMTSD, and Mr. Arnold Augwaroa, FRMTSD)	2021, 27 September – 8 October	The online training was organized by JICA Yokohama.	1
2	Online: Ecosystem-Based Solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR)	Japan	2 senior officers (Ms. Minnie Fahu, FPDRD and Ms. Christina Gabuvai, NHBG)	2021, 9 November – 1 December	The training was organized by JICA Tsukuba.	1
3	Online: Sustainable Forestry Management with Community Participation	Japan	The chief forest officer, Mr. Ben Konley, FID	2021, 29 November – 2022, 31 January	The online training was organized by JICA Hokkaido.	1

e. (No Countable) Project Internal Training, 1,242 participants (261 participants of MOFR & 981 participants of pilot communities) in 79 times at 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

	Training Title	Place	Training participants	Date	Overview of Training	#
2018						
1	Drone Operating Training	SI	Approximate 10 executives of MOFR	2018, 18 – 19 October	The project organized the training and invited Mr. Amemiya Ryo and a staff of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology to give a one-day lecture and one-day practical training on how to use drones for MOFR's senior officers.	1
2019						
1	GPS Training	SI	Approximate 10 officers of MOFR Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee (TSC) members	2019, 27 February	The project organized the training and invited Mr. Manuel Hass as the GIZ expert to give a one-day practical training on how to use GPS for MOFR senior staffs.	1

## Annex1: Project Completion Report

2	Boundary Survey on Job Training	SI	Approximate 7 officers of MOFR TSC members and approximately each 20 members of both pilot communities	2019, February -May	The project organized the training. GPS recording and paint marking was carried out while checking the boundary on both pilot communities.	3
3	GIS / Mapping Training	SI	4 officers of GIS Mapping Section, MOFR	2019, 13 – 14 March	The Remote-Sensing 1 / GIS 1 and Remote-Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis / GIS 2 experts of the project organized the training. They train two-days practical training on how to use Q-GIS for MOFR's officers.	1
4	Drone Training	SI	Approximately 8 officers of MOFR TSC members	2019, 6 May	The Remote-Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis / GIS 2 experts of the project organized the training and one-day practical training on how to use drones for MOFR's officers.	1
5	Transect Walk (Tablet and Software) Training	SI	Approximate 10 MOFR TSC members, approximately 30 members pilot community of Komuniboli and 15 members of Falake pilot community	2019, 17 June and between July and October	Forest Information Management 2 / Community Participation Monitoring expert of the project organized the training. He and his assistant (Ms Khew Ee Hung) instructed to the MOFR Officers and community members on the basic concept of the Transect Walk and how to actually record their properties in forest.	3
6	National Forest Inventory Training	SI	Approximate 20 MOFR officers	2019, 9-16 July	The project and GIZ organized the training and invited Mr. Manuel Hass as the GIZ expert to give three days recure training on how to inventory forestry for MOFR staffs.	2
7	National Forest Inventory on Job Field Training	SI	Approximate 13 MOFR TSC members, approximately each 20 members of both pilot communities and 9 Solomon Islands National University (SINU) students	2019, July - October	Practical training in the selection of the inventory sites and actual technical forest inventory skills.	3
8	Land Use / Analysis (Communication and Facilitation Skill Development)	SI	4 MOFR TSC members and approximate each 30 members of both pilot communities	2019, August and October	The project organized the training and the Project Coordinator / Community-based Forest Management expert and Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement 2 expert gave basic lectures on what Land Use / Analysis is, with the aim of improving communication and facilitation skills.	2
9	Soil Analyze on Job Training	SI	1 MOFR staff and each 3 members of both pilot communities	2019, 13 August and 13 September	The project organized soil surveys on pilot sites as a supplement to the forest inventory. Two officers were invited Mr. Alista Talua as the instructor from the Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock to carry out the soil survey on job training.	2
10	Marketing Value Chain Training	SI	Approximately 6 MOFR TSC members and approximate each 30 members of both pilot communities	2019, September	Market Survey / Value-chain analysis expert organized the training. The expert gave basic lectures on what timber market is for MOFR officers. And then, the expert gave lectures on timber market to both pilot communities.	3
11	Follow up (counterpart) Training for Land Use Planning	SI	5 counterpart training trainees and 3 MOFR TSC members	2019, 18 September	As a follow-up to the counterpart training "Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Training utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS" conducted in July & August 2019, short-term expert team conducted reflection training on Land Use Planning for participated.	1
12	Agro-forestry Training	SI	7 MOFR TSC members	2019, 18 September	Agro-forestry / Organizational Enhancement 1 expert organized the training. The expert gave basic lectures on what agroforestry is for MOFR officers.	1
13	Follow up (counterpart) Training for RS/GIS	SI	5 counterpart training trainees and 3 MOFR TSC members	2019, 30 October – 1 November	As a follow-up to the counterpart training "Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Training utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS" conducted in July & August 2019, short-term expert team conducted reflection training on Remote Sensing & GIS for participated.	1

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14	National Forest Inventory Data Analyze Training	SI	Approximate 10 MOFR staffs and 9 SINU students	2019, 1-2 November	The project and GIZ organized the training and invited Mr. Manuel Hass as the GIZ expert to give two days recure training on how to analyze the inventory data from both pilot sites.	2
15	Follow up (counterpart) Training for Drone Analysis	SI	5 counterpart training trainees in 2019 and 3 MOFR TSC members	2019, 4 – 7 November	As a follow-up to the counterpart training “Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Training utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS” conducted in July & August 2019, short-term expert team conducted reflection training on Drone Analysis for participated.	1
16	Agro-forestry Training	SI	5 MOFR TSC members and approximate each 30 members of both pilot communities	2019, November	Agro-forestry / Organizational Enhancement 1 expert organized the training. The expert gave lectures on suitable agroforestry skills in Solomon Islands for MOFR officers. And then, the expert gave lectures on Agro-forestry skills to both pilot communities.	3
2020						
1	GIS / Mapping / Forest Information Tool Training	SI	8 MOFR officers	2020, 19 – 28 February	The Remote Sensing 1 / GIS1 expert and Remote Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis, GIS2 expert organized the training. The training was held on the introduction of a Solomon Islands Geographic Forest Information Management System (SolGeo-FIMS) of a Forest Information Tools (FIT).	1
2	Livelihood Improvement Planning Training	SI	2 MOFR TSC members and approximate each 30 members of both pilot communities	2020, 19 – 28 February	The Agroforestry / Community Strengthening 1 expert and Socio-Economic Analysis / Community Development / Community Strengthening 2 expert organized the training. The training was held on for establishing the livelihood improvement plan on both pilot communities.	2
3	Online Training on Forest Information Tools & FMU - based Forest Management	JP/SI	7 MOFR officers	2020, August	The Remote Sensing 1 / GIS1 expert and Remote Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis, GIS2 expert organized the training. The training was held on the capacity development for Forest Information Tools & FMU-based Forest Management.	1
4	Online Training on Zoning based on Forest Functional Classification & Sediment Runoff	JP/SI	8 MOFR officers	2020, August	The Agroforestry / Organizational Enhancement 1 expert organized the training. The training was held on the capacity development for Zoning based on Forest Functional Classification & Sediment Runoff.	1
5	Online Training on Agroforestry Record Keeping	JP/SI	5 MOFR officers	2020, August	The Agroforestry / Organizational Enhancement 1 expert organized the training. The training was held on the capacity development for Agroforestry Record Keeping.	1
6	Online Training on Website Management	JP/SI	5 MOFR officers	2020, September	The Remote Sensing 1 / GIS1 expert and Remote Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis, GIS2 expert organized the training. The training was held on the capacity development for Website Management.	1
7	Leadership Training	SI	Approximate each 30 members of both pilot communities	2020, October	The project organized the training, the project staffs implemented and invited Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT) and Asia Pacific Sustainable Development Center (APSD) as the lectures. The lecturers gave lectures on facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization as a community structure guidance.	2
8	Trainings on Logging and Sawing Technique	SI	2 MOFR officers and approximate each 30 members of both pilot communities	2020, October & November	The project organized the training, the project staffs implemented and invited officers of Solomon Islands Timber Processing Export Association (SITPEA) & Value-Added Timber Association (VATA) as the lectures. The lecturers gave lectures on the logging tree and sawing log technique as the forest management and wood product skills.	2
9	Online Training on Utilization of Forest Survey Data	JP/SI	5 MOFR officers	2020, October	The Remote Sensing 1 / GIS1 expert and Remote Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis, GIS2 expert organized the training. The training was held on the capacity development for Utilization of Forest Survey Data.	1
10	Online Training on Participatory Forest Management & Facilitation	JP/SI	5 MOFR officers	2020, October	The Agroforestry / Organizational Enhancement 1 expert organized the training. The training was held on the capacity development for Participatory Forest Management & Facilitation.	1
11	Pig Farming	SI	2 MOFR officers and	2020,	The project organized the training, the project staffs	2

## Annex1: Project Completion Report

	Training		approximate each 30 members of both pilot communities	November & December	implemented and invited Mr. Hearley Atupule as director of the Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock. The lecturers gave lectures on the piglet, breeding, disease, pig house etc. of pig farming as livelihood improve activity.	
12	High Value-Added Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)	SI	4 MOFR officers and approximate each 25 members of both pilot communities	2020, December	The project organized the training, the project staffs implemented and invited officers of the MOFR. The lecturers gave lectures on the selected five High Value-Added NTFPs.	2
13	Online Training on Effects of Burning in Agroforestry Land Preparation	JP/SI	5 MOFR officers	2020, December	The Agroforestry / Organizational Enhancement 1 expert organized the training. The training was held on the capacity development for logging and effects of burning in Agroforestry site preparation.	1
2021						
1	Online Training on Tablet-based Field Survey Information Aggregation Tool	JP/SI	8 MOFR officers	2021, March	The Remote Sensing 1 / GIS1 expert and Remote Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis, GIS2 expert organized and implemented the training for improving MOFR staffs' capacity of the tablet-based field survey information aggregation tool.	1
2	Value-added NTFP follow up Training	SI	4 MOFR officers	2021, February	The project organized the training. On the training, MOFR officers who had surveyed and analyzed the five main NTFPs of the results at both pilot sites and the Chief Advisor / Forest Policy expert shared their findings with other MOFR Officers.	1
3	Drone Review Training	SI	6 MOFR officers	2021, March	The MOFR staffs voluntarily organized the training course themselves and conducted a two-days drone training for improving MOFR staffs' capacity of drone operation.	1
4	Logging and Milling Follow-up Training	SI	Approximate each 20 members of both pilot communities	2021, April and May	The Chief Advisor / Forest Policy expert and project promotor organized the training. The training was for safety reasons follow upped both communities' logging and milling.	2
5	Pest Control Trainings	SI	2 MOFR officers and approximate each 15 members of both pilot communities	2021, 15 April & 5 May	Initially the Agroforestry / Organizational Enhancement 1 expert organized in response to the Komuniboli pilot site's insect (African Giant Snail) attack, Mr. Crispus Fanai and some officers of the Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock gave the lectures and practical training.	2
6	Promotional Video Production Training	SI	The Public Communication officer, MOFR	2021, May and June	The project organized the training. A professional image production company was hired to shoot the project's promotional video, while a public communications officer had been guided through the process from shooting to editing the video.	1
7	Furniture Making Training	SI	1 MOFR officer and approximate each 20 members of both pilot communities	2021, July and August	The Chief Advisor / Forest Policy expert and the project promotor organized the training. On the training, the expert and promotor gave how to producing wood products.	2
8	Online Training on Institutional Analysis and Development Workshop	JP/SI	8 MOFR officers	2021, 27 August	The Remote Sensing 1 / GIS1 expert and Remote Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis / GIS2 expert organized the training. The training was workshop style through the MOFR Institutional analysis and development.	1
9	Exchange Study Training	SI	2 MOFR officers and approximate each 30 members of both pilot communities	2021, August and September	The project organized the exchange study training. The exchange study training was allowing several pilot community members from the project's pilot communities of Komuniboli and Falake to visit each other's communities and improve the quality of future pilot activities.	2
10	Online Trainings on Solomon Islands Geographic - Forest Information Management System (SolGeo - FIMS)	JP/SI	8 MOFR officers	2021, 16 September, 13 October and 11 November	The short-term experts organized the training. The trainings were workshop of MOFR mapping to promote utilizing the forest information management system.	3

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11	Pruning and Grafting Training	SI	1 MOFR officer and approximate 15 members of Komuniboli pilot community	2021, 19-22 October	The Agroforestry / Organizational Enhancement 1 expert organized and invited Mr. Raymond Vava and some officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock as instructors. The training was practically guava pruning and fruit-tree grafting were implemented at the Komuniboli agroforestry plot after lecture of pruning and grafting.	1
12	Pig Farming Follow-up Training	SI	1 officer of MOFR and approximate each 20 members of both pilot communities	2021, July - 2022, January	Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement 2 expert organized and invited an officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock as the instructor. The training was mainly practice of pig farming and monitoring pigs.	5
2022						
1	Pig Farming Training	SI	2 officers of MOFR and approximate 15 members of Komuniboli community	2022, 9 March	The project organized the training, the project staffs implemented and invited Mr. Hearley Atupule as director of the Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock. The lecturers gave lectures on the piglet, breeding, disease, pig house etc. of pig farming as livelihood improve activity.	1
2	Forest management training	SI	1 officer of MOFR and approximate 30 members of Falake community	2022, March and April	Forest management, AF, pig farming and furniture making trainings were conducted at the Falake pilot site. In relation to forest management, four sub-groups confirmed with the Falake community that they will conduct tree selection in April and selective felling will start in May.	1
3	SolGeo-FIMS workshop	SI	10 senior officers of MOFR	2022, 6 April	SolGeo-FIMS workshop for senior officials of the MOFR was held on 6 April. This training took the form of an OJT session hosted by MOFR officials (task force members), who were lecturers.	1
4	Pig Farming Training	SI	1 officer of MOFR and approximate 15 members of Komuniboli community	2022, 27—28 April	Short-term expert and MAL director (Mr. Hearley Atupule) provided assistance on pig farming at the Komuniboli pilot site.	1
5	Pig Farming Training	SI	1 officer of MOFR and approximate 15 members of Falake community	2022, 4—6 May	Short-term expert and MAL director (Mr. Hearley Atupule) provided assistance on pig farming at the Falake pilot site.	1
6	Chicken Farming Training	SI	1 officer of MOFR and approximate 30 members of Komuniboli community	2022, 11-12 May	Short-term expert provided assistance on chicken farming at the Komuniboli pilot site.	1
7	Chicken Farming Training	SI	1 officer of MOFR and approximate 30 members of Falake community	2022, 16-18 May	Short-term expert provided assistance on chicken farming at the Falake pilot site.	1
8	Agro-Forestry Monitoring	SI	1 officer of MOFR and approximate 30 members of Komuniboli community	2022, 25-26 May	Short-term expert provided assistance on Agro-Forestry Monitoring at the Komuniboli pilot site.	1

### (4) Equipment Provision

**(Planned): 7.9 Million Japanese Yen**

- a. Vehicle(s)
- b. Motor Boat(s)
- c. Others (including PC(s) and software(s) as needed)

**(Actual): 23.15 Million Japanese Yen**

- a. Vehicle

## Annex1: Project Completion Report

No	Products purchased	Maker	Model / Number	Qty	Purchase Price		Ordered / Purchased / Delivered Date
					SBD	JPY	
1	For Guadalcanal	TOYOTA	70 double-cab GXL 4.5-litre	1	430,000	6,486,550	Order. in '17, Oct; Deliv. '18, Mar
2	For Malaita	TOYOTA	70 double-cab GXL 4.5-litre	1	331,067	4,972,633	Order. in '21, June; Deliv. Aug.
Total					761,067	11,459,183	

### b. Boat with Outboard Engines

Outboard Motor Engine1 (Yamaha 2-stroke 60Hp), Outboard Motor Engine2 (Yamaha 2-stroke 8Hp), Boat (PVA 22 ft 6 layers of fiberglass ray boat) and accessories. SBD 148,331.56 JPY 2,237,581 (Ordered in 2018, January; Delivered in 2018, March)

### c. Portable Sawmill

No	Products purchased	Maker	Model / Number	Qty	Purchase Price		Ordered / Purchased / Delivered Date
					SBD	JPY	
1	For Existing Site	LUCAS	COMPLETE 8 30HP	2	314,000	4,716,286	Order. '19, Nov; Deliv. Dec
2	For Additional Site	LUCAS	COMPLETE 8 30HP	2	315,855	4,737,820	Order. '21, Aug; Deliv. Oct
Total					629,855	9,454,106	

### d. (Not countable) Equipment purchased with overseas business enhancement funds that is registered on JICA Solomon office's equipment list

No	Products purchased	Maker	Model / Number	Qty	Purchase Price		Ordered / Purchased / Delivered Date
					SBD	JPY	
1	Vault	SEIKO	WISDOM	1	5,000	74,148	Purch. '17, Oct
2	Multifunctional machine	RICOH	MPC2504ex	1	46,500	692,565	Order. '17, Sep; Deliv. Nov
3	Projection machine	BenQ	MS531	1	6,000	87,367	Purch. '17, Dec
4	Desktop PC	DELL	VOSTRO 3268	2	20,000	287,624	Order. '18, Jan; Deliv. Feb
5	Laptop PC	TOSHIBA	TECRA A50-C	1	12,500	179,765	Order. '18, Jan; Deliv. Feb
6	Video Camera	SONY	HDR-PJ410	1	5,500	79,097	Purch. '18, Feb
7	Handheld GPS	Garmin	in-Reach Explore+	2	13,034	182,306	Order. '18, Jan; Deliv. Mar
8	Drone (loss of one unit)	IDJ	Phantom 4 Pro	2	39,600	553,886	Order. '18, Jan; Deliv. Mar
9	Cabinet A	NOVA	Full Height Cabinet	1	3,330	46,577	Purch. '18, Mar
10	Cabinet B	Well Tech	3Drawer File Cabinet	1	1,980	27,694	Purch. '18, Mar
11	Tablet for Drone	Samsung	Galaxy Tab	2	12,480	174,626	Purch. '19, Jan
12	Air Conditioner 1	Haier	2.0HP Split type	1	13,200	184,742	Order. '19, Feb; Comp. Feb
13	Air Conditioner 2	Haier	1.0HP Split type	1	8,350	116,863	Order. '19, Feb; Comp. Feb
14	Multifunctional machine	OKI (GIS)	MC-853DN	1	33,589	470,098	Purch. '19, Feb
15	Laptop Computer	HP	Probook 450 G5	1	14,800	207,134	Purch. '19, Feb
16	GIS: Air Conditioner	CHIGO	1.5HP Split System	1	7,900	111,102	Purch. '19, Mar
17	Hypsometer	Haglof	Vertex IV Kit	2	39,928	542,868	Order. '19, May; Comp. July
18	Hand Auger Kit	Dormer	Soil Samplers kit	2	9,120	124,548	Purch. '19, Aug
19	Handheld GPS	Garmin	GPSMAP 64SC	2	8,400	114,716	Purch. '19, Aug
20	Hoist for 16mm	BEAVER	RVBH 32	1	12,850	177,650	Purch. '21, July
21	Wire rope cutter	HIT	HITHWC12	1	4,305	59,516	Purch. '21, July
22	Chainsaw	Stihl	MS720	2	2,146	30,434	Purch. '22, Jan
23	Generator	Fixtec	800W FGG9501	2	2,760	40,020	Purch. '22, Feb
24	Hoist for 8mm	BEAVER	RVBH 08	1	7,800	109,200	Purch. '22, Mar
25	Wire rope cutter	HIT	HITHWC8	1	1,800	25,200	Purch. '22, Mar
Total					332,872	4,699,746	

### e. (Not countable) Early Handed Over Equipment by Maintenance Reasons within Purchased at "Overseas Activities Cost"

No	Products purchased	Maker	Model / Number	Qty	Purchase Price		Ordered / Purchased / Delivered Date
					SBD	JPY	
1	Power Generator	Genpower	Model 5GF-ME	2	27,800	388,992	Purch. '19, Jan
2	Chainsaw	Stihl	MS381	2	20,000	279,850	Purch. '20, Jan
3	Brush cutter	Stihl	FS130	4	25,705	359,670	Purch. '20, Jan

## Annex1: Project Completion Report

Total	73,505	1,028,512
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f. (Not countable) Equipment purchased with project implementation activity funds by short-term expert team that is registered on JICA headquarters' equipment list

No	Products purchased	Maker	Model / Number	Qty	Purchase Price		Purchased Date
					SBD	JPY	
1	Tablet	Apple	iPad mini	2	6,518	91,580	2019, Jan.
2	Desktop PC	Lenovo	P330SFF Workstation	2	39,658	557,734	2019, Mar.
3	Software for drone	Pix4D	Mapper professional	2	56,940	800,000	2019, Mar.
4	UPS	Advanced	1500VA	1	2,500	34,939	2019, June
5	Laptop PC	HP	250 G7	1	5,500	74,779	2019, July
6	Laptop PC	HP	Probook450 G5	1	11,799	158,193	2019, Nov.
7	Software	Microsoft	Office	1	1,550	20,781	2019, Nov.
8	Laptop PC	Lenovo	AMD A4-9124	1	4,900	64,669	2020, June
9	Laptop PC	Acer	Swift 1-SF114-32	1	7,500	99,208	2020, Dec.
10	Tablet	Huawei	Media Pad M5	1	2,899	40,727	2021, June
11	Tablet	Samsung	Galaxy Active Pro 4G	1	8,300	115,714	2021, Sep.
12	Tablet	Samsung	Galaxy Active Pro 4G	4	33,200	480,805	2022, Jan.
13	Laptop PC	Lenovo	ThinkPad E1515	1	15,000	217,231	2022, Jan.
14	Network Attach Storage	Synology	RS1619xs+	1	47,200	663,160	2022, Feb
15	Hard disk	Samsung	870 QVO	4	11,800	165,790	2022, Feb
16	UPS	Advanced	AD-450/700/850	1	1,050	14,753	2022, Feb
17	Gimbal			1	7,924	111,336	2022, Feb
Total					264,238	3,711,399	

g. (Not countable) Project renovated

No	Place	Renovation Outline	Purchase Price		Ordered / Completed Date
			SBD	JPY	
1	GIS mapping room	Computer Server Room: Remove all unwanted materials and computer accessories from the computer server room. Fix and replace roof leakage to computer server room, include any fixtures and fittings. Archives Storage Room: Remove all files from the archives storage rooms as instructed. Supply 1.5HP split system air conditioner include with all necessary fixings, fittings, and the liked. 1200mm ceiling fluorescent lamp with 36 watts and fittings. Supply and install door locks and standard doors, include necessary fittings and liked.	43,100	650,163	Order. '19, Feb; Comp. March
2	The project office	Supply, installation and testing of standard 2.0HP and 1.0HP Split AC units to all like complete. Supply and fixing of required AC accessories, installation tubes, wall breakers and etc. to all like completed. Supply and wired up of AC final circuit to all like completed. And, the construction company had carried out additional repairs in 2020.	55,660	839,631	Order. '19, Feb; Comp. Feb
Total			98,760	1,489,794	

### (5) Overseas Activities Cost

**(Planned): 46.3 Million Japanese Yen**

**(Actual): 38.6 Million Japanese Yen**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
<b>Subtotal 2017</b>									27	5,087	989	8,126	14,229
Air Ticket									0	0	0	0	0
Travel Cost									0	0	0	0	0
Outsourcing									0	0	0	0	0
Ope. Cost									27	5,087	989	8,126	14,229
<b>Subtotal 2018</b>	38,045	198,822	124,600	12,119	17,966	24,083	14,699	8,465	61,815	54,161	33,542	22,095	610,411
Air Ticket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,906	2,024	0	32,930
Travel Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,146	24,025	0	39,171

## Annex1: Project Completion Report

Outsourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ope. Cost	38,045	198,822	124,600	12,119	17,966	24,083	14,699	8,465	61,815	8,109	7,493	22,095	538,310
<b>Subtotal 2019</b>	103,889	119,278	93,216	16,085	27,996	24,009	82,963	60,071	50,520	42,809	15,522	27,268	663,626
Air Ticket	4,048	1,017	0	0	4,048	3,125	0	0	5,205	16,640	0	0	34,083
Travel Cost	0	6,250	5,355	0	10,240	1,100	11,500	10,700	14,500	5,650	4,550	3,960	73,805
Outsourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,886	0	0	6,886
Ope. Cost	99,841	112,011	87,861	16,085	13,708	19,784	71,463	49,371	30,815	13,633	10,972	23,308	548,852
<b>Subtotal 2020</b>	85,300	71,546	38,619	13,822									209,287
Air Ticket	16,380	14,560	0	0									30,940
Travel Cost	3,250	16,475	8,550	0									28,275
Outsourcing	0	0	0	0									0
Ope. Cost	65,670	40,511	30,069	13,822									150,072
<b>Subtotal 2021</b>			9,872	20,773	46,159	12,625	67,525	91,920	27,359	26,550	39,855	400	343,038
Air Ticket			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,642	0	6,642
Travel Cost			0	1,480	0	2,230	930	1,660	0	14,610	1,760	0	22,670
Outsourcing			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ope. Cost			9,872	19,293	46,159	10,395	146,152	90,260	27,359	278,301	31,453	400	659,644
<b>Subtotal 2022</b>	40,353	60,501	25,508	6,012	24,460								0
Air Ticket	0	0	0	0	0								0
Travel Cost	0	0	0	0	0								0
Outsourcing	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ope. Cost	40,353	60,501	25,508	6,012	24,460								0
Grand Total (SBD)													1,896,572
Grand Total (JPY)													26,552,008

### Main Expenditure Items

- a. Cost of Goods Purchased
- b. Travel Cost
- c. Meeting Expense
- d. Personnel Expense (until March 2020)
- e. Printing Cost etc.

### 1-2 Input by the Solomon Islands side

#### (Planned):

#### 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

**(Actual): Counterpart personnel: 42 Persons**

- a. Project Director (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu)
- b. Project Manager (Mr. Reeves Moveni)
- c. Technical counterpart personnel in Hqs of MOFR (Heads of Department (HODs), Pilot site – Technical Support Committee (TSC) members and Others)
- d. Technical counterpart personnel in relevant MOFR provincial offices (Guadalcanal Province Forest Office and Malaita Province Forest Office)
- e. Administrative personnel (Undersecretary of Administrative, Mr. Felix Koraimae & Mr. Wilfred Atomea, Financial Controller, Mr. Tibon Oge, Human Resource Section Head, Ms. Ella Simata and Legal Advisor, Mr. Jacob Kinai)

Counterpart Personnel as of April 2022		
MINISTRY OF FORESTRY & RESERCH (MOFR) EXECUTIVES		
No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Dr. Vaeno Vigulu	Permanent Secretary, MOFR
2	Mr. Reeves Moveni	Commissioner of Forestry & Research, MOFR
3	Mr. Wilfred Atomea	Undersecretary Administrative, MOFR
4	Ms. Margaret Salini	Deputy Commissioner, Forestry Industries Division
5	Mr. Richard Raomae	Deputy Commissioner, Forest Plantation Development & Reforestation Division
6	Mr. Fred Pititopa	Deputy Commissioner, National Herbarium and Botanical Garden Division
7	Mr. Terence Titulu	Director, Forest Resource Management & Technical Services Division
8	Ms. Stephanie Rikoi	Acting Director, Timber Utilization and Processing Division
9	Mr. Gideon Solo	Director, Planning and Policy Making Section, FRMTSD
10	Mr. Myknee Sirikolo	Director, National Herbarium, NHBG
11	Ms. Julia Aimaea	Director, Botanical Garden, NHBG
12	Mr. Tibon Oge	Financial Controller, CSD
13	Ms. Ella Simata	Section Head, Human Resource Section, CSD
14	Mr. Jacob Kinai	Legal Advisor, CSD
TIMBER UTILIZATION AND PROCESSING DIVISION (TUPD)		
1	Ms. Cathy Bule	Senior Forest Officer, TUPD, MOFR
2	Ms. Verity Halinge	Forest Officer, TUPD, MOFR
3	Mr. Arnold Titulu	Forest Officer, TUPD, MOFR
4	Mr. Joseph Tavoata	Forest Officer, TUPD, MOFR
5	Ms. Tina Asimane	Forest Officer, TUPD, MOFR
FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION (FRMTSD)		
1	Mr. Chris Wagatora	Principal Forest Officer, REDD+ Section, FRMTSD, MOFR
2	Ms. Cathy Unga	Principal Forest Officer, REDD+ Section, FRMTSD, MOFR
3	Mr. Arnold Augwaroa	Senior Forest Officer, REDD+ Section, FRMTSD, MOFR
4	Ms. Florence Pupuka	Senior Forest Officer, Planning and Policy Section, FRMTSD, MOFR
5	Ms. Florence Lenga	Forest Officer, Planning and Policy Section, FRMTSD, MOFR
6	Mr. Stanley Lesinenea	Senior Forest Officer, GIS & Planning Section, FRMTSD, MOFR
7	Mr. Jimmy Irokete	Senior Forest Officer, GIS & Planning Section, FRMTSD, MOFR
8	Mr. Gusgrendy Mua	Forest Officer, GIS & Planning Section, FRMTSD, MOFR
NATIONAL HERBARIUM AND BOTANICAL GARDENS DIVISION (NHBG)		
1	Ms. Christina Gabuvai	Chief Forest Officer, Botanical Garden, NHBG, MOFR
2	Ms. Ruvie Pitavaqa	Principal Forest Officer, National Herbarium, NHBG, MOFR

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3	Mr. Keith Moveni	Senior Forest Officer, National Herbarium, NHBG, MOFR
FOREST PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT AND REFORESTATION DIVISION (FPDRD)		
1	Mr. Eric Kwaria	Chief Forest Officer, FPDRD, MOFR
2	Ms. Minnie Fahu	Chief Forest Officer, FPDRD, MOFR
3	Ms. Ethel Falu	Forest Officer, FPDRD, MOFR
FOREST INDUSTRIES DIVISION (FID)		
1	Mr. Johnson Palmer	Chief Forest Officer, Operation Section, FID, MOFR
2	Mr. Ben Conley	Principal Forest Officer, Operation Section, FID, MOFR
3	Mr. Kelvina Luse	Principal Forest Officer, Operation Section, FID, MOFR
4	Mr. Stanley Hebala	Forest Officer, Operation Section, FID, MOFR
5	Ms. Lucy Takaoa	Principal Forest Officer, Economics Section, FID, MOFR
CORPORATE SERVICE DIVISION (CSD)		
1	Mr. Bradford Theonomi	Communication Officer, CSD, MOFR
MALAITA FORESTRY OFFICE		
1	Mr. Ronnie Aiwewe	Chief Forest Officer, Malaita Forestry Office, MOFR
2	Ms. Angela Gwao	Forest Ranger, Malaita Forestry Office, MOFR
GUADALCANAL FORESTRY OFFICE		
1	Mr. Lawrence Pongo	Chief Forest Officer, Guadalcanal Forestry Office, MOFR

### Facilities and Equipment

- Equipment and machinery necessary for implementation of the Project other than those are provided by JICA: Office equipment as internet server and internet equipment/accessories.
- Suitable office spaces with necessary equipment: Project Office as approximate 12 square meters until March 2019, from April 2019 onwards approximate 150 square meters on the upper floor of the Ministry of Forestry & Research annex building.
- Other facility/equipment mutually agreed upon as necessary: Project vehicle and project boat parking location, garage, and boat house.

### Budgetary Arrangement

- Running expenses: Obligation budget for MOFR staffs' project activities and the other costs.

#### SIG Obligation Budget for JICA SFRM Project

2019 Financial Period						
Details	Revised Budget	Adj Budget	Actual YTD	Committed	Not Yet Reserved	% Used
Consultancy Fees	250,000	250,000	9,000		241,000	4
Publicity and Promotions	120,000	120,000	0		120,000	0
Tools	120,000	120,000	8,637		111,363	7
Entertainment	100,000	100,000	49,150		50,850	49
Conferences, Seminars and Workshops	150,000	150,000	129,450		20,550	86
Public Servants - Local Fares	200,000	200,000	109,448		90,552	55
Public Servants - Local Accommodation	185,000	185,000	14,100		170,900	8
Public Servants - Local Other Costs	200,000	200,000	198,910		1,090	99
Others - Local Other Costs	310,000	310,000	265,417		44,583	86
Freight	30,000	30,000	1,000		29,000	3
Expenditure: Other Charges Total	1,665,000	1,665,000	785,112		879,888	47

2020 Financial Period						
Details	Revised Budget	Adj Budget	Actual YTD	Committed	Not Yet Reserved	% Used
Consultancy Fees	200,000	200,000	0	0	200,000	0
Publicity and Promotions	70,000	70,000	60,610	60,610	9,390	87

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Tools	110,000	110,000	0	0	110,000	0
Entertainment	50,000	50,000	0	0	50,000	0
Conferences, Seminars and Workshops	100,000	100,000	78,120	78,120	21,880	78
Public Servants - Local Fares	100,000	100,000	44,660	44,660	55,340	45
Public Servants - Local Accommodation	120,000	120,000	48,000	48,000	72,000	40
Public Servants - Local Other Costs	100,000	100,000	71,990	71,990	28,010	72
Others - Local Other Costs	120,000	120,000	115,800	115,800	4,200	97
Freight	30,000	30,000	3,200	3,200	26,800	11
<b>Expenditure: Other Charges Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>422,380</b>	<b>422,380</b>	<b>577,620</b>	<b>42</b>

2021 Financial Period						
Details	Revised Budget	Adj Budget	Actual YTD	Committed	Not Yet Reserved	% Used
Consultancy Fees	255,000	170,000	0	215,000	170,000	0
General Stores and Spares	24,000	12,000	0	0	12,000	0
Conferences, Seminars and Workshops	227,700	227,700	0	0	227,700	0
Others-Local Fares	87,800	84,000	15,020	15,020	68,980	18
Others - Local Accommodation	86,650	84,000	0	0	84,000	0
Others - Local Other Costs	571,000	454,000	86,590	145,950	367,410	19
Capex - Non-Residential Buildings	2,723,000	140,000	2,268,822	68,900	454,178	83
Capex - Residential Buildings	386,000	386,000	65,900	361,915	320,100	17
<b>Expenditure: Other Charges Total</b>	<b>4,361,150</b>	<b>1,557,700</b>	<b>2,436,332</b>	<b>806,785</b>	<b>1,704,368</b>	
<b>Grand Total 2019-2021</b>	<b>7,026,150</b>	<b>4,222,700</b>	<b>3,643,824</b>	<b>1,229,165</b>	<b>3,161,876</b>	

### 1-3 Activities (Planned)

#### Plan of Operation Ver.1.1

Output 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote 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 3.6) 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.
Output 2: Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR.
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.
Output 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.

### (Actual)

Most of all Sub-Activity Items (: SAI) were added by the Long-Term Experts in April 2018. SAs of Activity 1.5, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5 were added/amended in December 2018 based on the Short-Term Experts' Work Implementation Plan. In January 2020, SAs of Activity 1.3 were added to base on the policies set out by the new Solomon Islands Government. In September 2020, SAs of Activity 1.5 and 3.4 were added/amended based on the Short-Term Experts' additional work

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plan. For the results of the activities, refer to Annex 1-1 Plan of Operation.

### Plan of Operation Ver.1.12

<b>Output 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased.</b>
<b>1.1 Review Corporate Plan 2015-2018 and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM.</b>
1.1.1 Review related policies, decree, law etc.
1.1.2 Review Corporate Plan 2015-2018 with concerned people.
<b>1.2 Identify issues to be resolved/ improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-2018.</b>
1.2.1 Review related policies, decrees, laws etc.
1.2.2 Discussion the identify issues to be resolved/ improved in Corporate Plan 2015-2018 with concerned people.
<b>1.3 Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM.</b>
1.3.1 Drafting the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.
1.3.2 Review the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.
1.3.3 Re-Drafting the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 including DCGA.
1.3.4 Review the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 (Including DCGA version).
<b>1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.</b>
1.4.1 Make schedule for monitoring and a format of a check-list on the 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.
<b>1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).</b>
1.5.1 Conduct consultation with MOFR and collect necessary information, documents and materials.
1.5.2 Analyze collected information in 1.5.1. and design the basic design for forest information tool.
1.5.3 Develop forest information platform.
1.5.4 Develop / update forest cover map.
1.5.5 Develop / update forest carbon stock.
1.5.6 Technical backup and work support of MOFR which will be conducted on how to arrange and update the forest information.
1.5.7 Produce trial forest information tool.
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.
1.5.10 Technical assistance for utilization of forest information.
<b>1.6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned form the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan 2023-2027.</b>
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.
<b>1.7 Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.</b>
1.7.1 Gather members and constitute long-term SFRM committee in MOFR
1.7.2 Research the long-term SFRM utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.
1.7.3 Drafting a framework for a long-term SFRM policy.
1.7.4 Make a report of long-term SFRM in Solomon Islands.
1.7.5 Review the framework for a long-term SFRM policy.
<b>Output 2: Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR.</b>
<b>2.1 Identify relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in promoting SFRM and hold discussions for potential collaboration.</b>
2.1.1 Contact potential relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in promoting SFRM.
2.1.2 Identify relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders and hold discussions for potential collaboration.
<b>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.</b>
2.2.1 Contact potential communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM.
2.2.2 Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations, and the Project learn from their experiences.
<b>2.3 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.</b>
2.3.1 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.

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<b>Output 3: SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented.</b>	
<b>3.1 Select the Pilot Sites in accordance with the Pilot Sites selection criteria.</b>	
3.1.1 Collect and analyze the lessons learned from similar natural resource management projects	
3.1.2 Longlisting of potential sites for the pilot activities	
3.1.3 Review and scrutinize the long-list in accordance with selection criteria, in order for short-listing the potential sites	
3.1.4 Conduct field inspection at shortlisted sites.	
3.1.5 Select the Pilot Sites in accordance with selection criteria and the result of field inspection	
3.1.6 Request JCC for approval on the result of the selection of Pilot Sites	
<b>3.2 Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites.</b>	
3.2.1 Plan the Survey for Community Profiling including methodologies, scope, schedule etc.	
3.2.2 Conduct Community Profiling in collaboration with community people.	
3.2.3 Plan the Survey for Socio-economic analysis including methodologies, scope, schedule etc.	
3.2.4 Conduct the survey for socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites.	
3.2.5 Analyze the outputs of the surveys, and develop strategies to support community people to develop Pilot Activity Implementation Plan.	
<b>3.3 Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans.</b>	
3.3.1 Design and conduct preparatory surveys (e.g. Boundary Survey, Forest Inventory) for the Pilot Activities Implementation Plans at Pilot Sites.	
3.3.2 Design and conduct marketing surveys for value chain analysis on agroforestry / NTFP / wood products.	
3.3.3 Analyze the outputs of the surveys for activity planning.	
3.3.4 Conduct participatory planning activities for Land Use Plan and Community-based SFRM Activities (Pilot Activities) Implementation Plan.	
3.3.5 Obtain community's endorsement for Land Use Plan and SFRM Activity Implementation Plan.	
3.3.6 Facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization.	
<b>3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities.</b>	
3.4.1 Provide technical guidance and training for strengthening the management of the community organization.	
3.4.2 Provide technical guidance and training for forest management.	
3.4.3 Provide technical guidance and training for agro-forestry.	
3.4.4 Provide technical guidance and training for wood product and NTFP.	
3.4.5 Provide technical guidance and training for other livelihood activities.	
<b>3.5 Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM.</b>	
3.5.1 Develop a M&E Implementation Plan for monitoring and evaluation of pilot activities.	
3.5.2 Support periodic monitoring and evaluation of MOFR.	
3.5.3 Analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation.	
3.5.4 Report the results of monitoring / evaluation to MOFR and community.	
<b>3.6 Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot Activities.</b>	

## 2. Achievements of the Project

### 2-1 Outputs and indicators

(Target values and actual values achieved at completion)

#### Output & Indicator

Output	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Achievement	Degree of Achievement
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.	1.1 MOFR documents including Corporate Plan 2020 - 2022 (2019 - 2022)	The Corporate Plan 2015-2018 was reviewed by MOFR and the project. And then, the knowledge of the forest information and the lessons from the performance in previous years were incorporated as 15 new programs into Corporate Plan 2020-2022 which were newly initiated based on forest information and identified lessons.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>

## Annex1: Project Completion Report

<p>Within the project experts and executives of the MOFR have been reviewed "Corporate Plan 2015-2018", "National Development Strategy 2011-2020 (old version) / 2016-2035 (new version)", "Mid-Term Development Plan 2016-2020" and the other regal documents until June 2018. In response to these reviews, "Corporate Plan 2019-2022" has been drafted on May 2018. The draft Corporate Plan 2019-2022 was intensively reviewed 6 times by executives of the MOFR several new SFRM activities were added, was finalized on November 2018. All reviewed documents have been saved as lessons learn for drafting next Corporate Plan 2023-2026.</p>			
1.2 Corporate Plan 2020 - 2022 (2019 - 2022) is approved.	1.2 Approved Corporate Plan 2020 - 2022 (2019 - 2022)	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 March, and launched on September 2020.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
<p>Because it is difficult for capacity of MOFR to improving policy making by only approving Corporate Plan 2020-2022 which was drafted and finalized in collaboration between Project and MOFR, the approved Corporate Plan 2020-2022 were monitored for identify policy making problems on a report. First, "Sustainable Forest Resource Management Implementation Timetable (SFRMIT)" was drafted and finalized in 2020 based on Corporate Plan 2020- 2022. Based on the SFRM implementation of each corporate activities of the MOFR were promoted by the SFRMIT. Corporate Plan Monitoring was conducted twice in 2019 and three times in 2021. And then, the results of these monitoring which were reported to MOFR and related ministries, are being provided for the development of the "Corporate Plan 2023-2026" which was drafted and finalized in collaboration between Project and MOFR.</p>			
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 as well as its creation 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.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
<p>In March 2021, the name of the Technical Support Committee (: TSC) for the Pilot Activities was changed to the long-term SFRM-TSC and reviewed the pilot activities on SFRM so far. SFRM-TSC members reviewed and recognized its important what activities SFRM-TSC members and community members done in the pilot sites until the time. And then, the FSRM-TSC meeting was held on August and September 2021 to discuss "Institutional Analysis and Development for Strengthening the Organizational Capacity of the MOFR". Based on the discussions, the first version of the "MOFR Institutional Analysis and Development" has been completed. In addition, "The DCGA Policy", "Solomon Islands NFP" and "Solomon Islands Logging Sustainable Policy" had been reviewed and discussed on FSRM-TSC monthly meetings since May 2021. And then, the first version of "Framework for the Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy" was drafted. And, based on the SFRM-TSC meeting on October, the draft version of "Framework for Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy" was completed. In November and December, a report of the activities so far was summarized. Review completed in May 2022, draft Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy was printed, and MOFR timely launching after project completion.</p>			
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 from "Forest information tools are developed" 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, document of regulation 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.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>

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		<p>Regarding the "Develop Forest Information Tool (FIT)" until 2020, twice the FIT consultation meeting held, a network environment within the MOFR concerning the installation was confirmed, a demonstration version of the FIT's information was shared with the MOFR, and the staffs of the Forest Resource Management Technical Support Division prepared a draft user manual, the demonstration version of the website was complete, and the name of the FIT was determined. And then, local staffs have hired and started data entry, Solomon Islands Forest Information Management System (SI-FIMS) Task Force and Working Group in MOFR was organized, the demo version of Solomon Geographic Forest Information Management System (SolGeo-FIMS) was migrated to the SI Government server, and SolGeo-FIMS was officially released. And then, the Project Social Networking Tools were built and held several TV conferences with the SI-FIMS members. On 2021, a manual on the use of the Tablet-based field survey information aggregation tool was developed and the third Online Training was held in March 2021 using this manual. In order to put the Forest Monitoring Tool to practice, Forest Monitoring was carried out on a trial basis in conjunction with selective logging at both pilot sites. Moreover, the short-term expert team has started to discuss the specification of the forest resource volume to be developed in SolGeo-FIMS by referring to the existing data, compiled a report on the study of Online Training Formats conducted so far and prepared a simple manual for Online Training. In addition to these proactive activities by short-term expert team, several online trainings were conducted to better improve the map data through map data input and to better utilize the SolGeo-FIMS.</p> <p>In March 2022, interviews with offices of MOFR who are related with the project produced FITs, showed extremely high evaluates regarding the FITs. As to survey MOFR divisions even not related to the FITs should be necessary, questionnaires were sent to all divisions and 27 officers were answered. 12 officers (approximately 45 per cent) don't know the FITs produced by the project. On the other hand, all the officials who have known the FITs that they answer the tools were very useful for the MOFR.</p>			
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	MOFR's policies have been widely known by the relevant institutions and stakeholders such as Prime Ministry office, Ministry of Environment, Australian Center for International Agriculture Research, Australia High Commission, New Zealand High Commission, Value Added Timber Association, Solomon Islands Timber Product and Export Association, USAID/Winrock International SCALE-NRM Program, USFS, MCC, European Forest Institute, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Solomon Forest Association, Kolombangara Forest Plantation Limited, Eagon Co., Ltd, FAO / GEF Integrated Forest Management Programme, Pacific Community, GIZ, Live and Learn/Ekos NAKAU 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
		<p>In 2018, the Project established Forest Sector Technical Working Group (FS-TWG) and became the secretariat of the FS-TWG. And then, the Project was approved to continue to be the secretariat of FS-TWG until February 2022 by FS-TWG members. FS-TWG meetings had been held in March, June &amp; November on 2018, April &amp; September on 2019, January 2020, May &amp; August 2021, and February 2022. More than 40 members, including governmental institutions, donor agencies, donor-funded projects, attended the FS-TWG meeting and exchanged ideas for promoting SFRM and MOFR policies contributing for SFRM. And, the Project has been promoting cooperation with donors who are considering entering the forest sector of Solomon Islands such as Solomon Island Chamber of Commerce, Solicitor Office, U.S. Forest Service, MCC and Chinese embassy. Policies and positions of MOFR on SFRM were discussed at all these nine FS-TWG meetings.</p> <p>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.</p>			
		2.2 SFRM activities by the communities, NGOs, and other organizations are listed and analyzed.	2.2 Project records	The SFRM activities 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

## Annex1: Project Completion Report

		NGOs and other organizations which promote SFRM attended FS-TWG and share their experience for SFRM that activities of the FS-TWG stakeholders are summarized in "Relationship between the Main Focal Points of Forest Sector in DCGA and Stakeholder's Programme", which updated as appropriate and the most recent version was updated in January 2022. The project has been continually contacted with Falake community in Malaita Province & Komuniboli community in Guadalcanal Province to contribute to SFRM and learn from their experiences. In addition to the activities, two communities were selected as lent for the additional procured for portable sawmills, and information has continually exchanged with these communities. From these Project's activities, the first version of "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for the MOFR was completed which added the knowledge of the Project and distributed to the executives of MOFR on March 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. And, the findings and experiences from the pilot site activities between 2021 and 2022 will be collected and reflected in the "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn". Furthermore, the results of the pilot activities in the pilot communities so far are monitored and analyzed for each activity, and the results of these analyses will be compiled in a "Pilot Activity final report".			
		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 & TSC meetings initiated by the Project are in practice, organizing regular meetings and facilitating coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
			2.3.2 Interviews with relevant stakeholders	All relevant stakeholders of both FS-TWG and TSC have considered that FS-TWG and TSC are well coordinate and collaborate.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
		The FS-TWG meetings & TSC meetings are in practice coordinate and collaborate among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders. FS-TWG meetings were held 3 times in 2018, twice in 2019, once in 2020, twice in 2021 and once in 2022. For facilitating internal collaboration of MOFR, 6 times in 2018, 3 times in 2019, 2 twice in 2020 and twice in 2021 the Project's internal meetings of executive of MOFR were held. And, 12 times of MOFR Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee (: TSC, the name had changed from Pilot Activity TSC to the long-term SFRM TSC since March 2022) meetings have been held regular meetings in 2018, 14 times in 2019, 11 times in 2020, 10 times in 2021, and once in 2022. 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.			
3	SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented.	3.1 The implementation plans of Pilot Activities are prepared.	3.1 Implementation plan(s) in each Pilot Site	Implementation plans of pilot activities for both communities were completed in June 2021, as livelihood improvement activities were finalized in both communities.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
		Until 2020, the MOFR TSC members, Japanese Experts and Project staffs had facilitated the various research activities such as the Boundary Survey, Drone Survey, Forest Inventory, Community Profiling and Socio-economic Analysis, Value-chain Survey / Analysis, GIS Planning and Agroforestry Survey on the both pilot site communities. Since 2021, after series of discussions on the Land Use Plan, and the Project team formulated Forest Management Plan on both pilot communities & Livelihood Improvement Plan including Agroforestry activities. The first version of Detailed Activity Plan was completed and Current Land Use Plan & SFRM Activity Implementation Plan were agreed with the communities. Following the Implementation Plan, trainings on Logging & Sawing Technique, Leadership, Agroforestry Technique, Land Preparation, Non-Timber Forest Products, Gender, Furniture Making, Pig Farming as Livelihood Activities etc. were conducted for TSC members and both communities.			
		3.2 Final reports of the Pilot Activities are prepared.	3.2 Pilot Activities final report(s)	Project has compiled the final reports of these pilot activities.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
		From 2021, full-scale activities including Strengthening the Management of the Community Organization have been implemented in both pilot communities. And then, Project has been implementing the monitoring and making a final report of these pilot activities.			
		3.3 Lessons learned from the Pilot Activities are analyzed and compiled for further utilization in MOFR.	3.3 Project report(s)	"Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for further utilization of MOFR was compiled based on lessons learned from pilot activities analysis.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
		For pilot activities of Project, the first version of "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for the MOFR was completed which added the knowledge of the Project and distributed to the executives of MOFR on March 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. And, the findings and experiences from the pilot site activities between 2021 and 2022 were collected and reflected in the "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn".			

## 2-2 Project Purpose and indicators

(Target values and actual values achieved at completion)

### Project Purpose and Indicators

Project Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Achievement	Degree of Achievement
	1.1 Activities contributing to SFRM corresponding to Corporate Plan are implemented.	1.1 MOFR documents	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 causes of an-progressed activities contributing to SFRM corresponding to Corporate Plan have not much allocated the development budget (and the budget are included officer and staff hiring).	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
	The SFRM implementation Timetable (SFRMIT) was finalized in 2020 based on Corporate Plan 2020- 2022, and based on the SFRM implementation of each corporate activities of the MOFR were promoted by the SFRMIT. Corporate Plan Monitoring were frequency conducted, and about one third of the activity programs related to SFRM have been very slow that was known. The progress was not so good, but about two-thirds of the activity programs had been proceeded. In particular, the programme "MOFR-DP-041/20: Community Based Sustainable Forest Resource Management" has been progressing well, with only Activity "Community-based Sustainable Forest Resource Management will be extended to other communities using the lessons learned" remaining. However, more effort and support from MOFR and the Solomon Islands Government is needed because the Activity is key point of SFRM. The main causes of a little-activities contributing to SFRM corresponding to Corporate Plan have not much allocated the development budget (and the budget are included officer and staff hiring).			
Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.	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.	1.2 MOFR documents and / or Project documents	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. And, in the good practice of Community-Based Forest Resource Management and Forest Information Technology related to the Project activities, MOFR staffs were trained within Project activities that more than 300 MOFR officers participated in several trainings (and/or online trainings) related to the Community-Based Forest Resource Management and Forest Information Technology as SFRM good practices to improve capacity of the MOFR staffs, organized by the Project, and these trainings have been unambiguously approved by the JCC as part of Project's activities.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>

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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. In the series of discussions, the MOFR agrees that "reform of Solomon Islands' forest system is necessary, but if Solomon Islands Government cannot make the politically decide shifting from forest resource's tax revenue to other industry's tax revenue, then MOFR must promote Community-Based Forest Resource Management utilized by Forest IT to change the mindset of local people". In the good practice of Community-Based Forest Resource Management and Forest Information Technology related to the Project activities, MOFR staffs were trained within Project activities that more than 300 MOFR officers participated in several trainings (and/or online trainings) related to the Community-Based Forest Resource Management and Forest Information Technology as SFRM good practices to improve capacity of the MOFR staffs, organized by the Project, and these trainings have been unambiguously approved by the JCC as part of Project's activities. And, many JICA trainings for enhance MOFR's capacity development on Policy Making were also implemented. Three MOFR officers participated JICA training "Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management" in 2017, 2018 and 2019, and three MOFR officers participated online training in the 'Policy Planning Skills for Implementation of REDD+' in 2021 for regarding the capacity development for policy making. On these trainings, the National Forest Policy (: NFP) was launched in September 2020 and the NFP includes a comprehensive policy for SFRM good practices. The officers of MOFR facilitated review of the "Forest Act" and it was submitted Cabinet. Regarding the formulation of forest policy, the "Corporate Plan 2020-2022" was formulated by the executives of the MOFR, and "Sustainable Forest Logging Committee" which was consisted MOFR officers in 2018, formulated "Sustainable Logging Policy".

1.3 Majority of Pilot Site residents participated in the Pilot Activities are satisfied with MOFR's support / facilitation for Pilot Activities of SFRM.	1.3 Project documents and surveys with the Pilot Sites communities	For the Pilot Activities that have been implemented so far, 84 per cent of pilot site community residents are satisfied with MOFR and project's support / facilitation for Pilot Activities of SFRM.	<b>85% achieved, result is High</b>
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Until 2022, MOFR Technical Support Committee (TSC) members and Project staffs have often visited to the both pilot sites, conducted variable pilot activities & suitable trainings, and as many as the pilot site residents have participated them. Project and TSC members have considered to provide several ideal trainings and suitable activities to SFRM pilot communities as for the general communities in Solomon Islands. And, Project and TSC members occasionally had provide trainings to meet the needs of the pilot communities. In the second half of 2021, two new communities were identified as SFRM activity areas in order to lease additional procured portable sawmills. The selection of these four pilot communities was based on the strict criteria for future expansion of SFRM in the Solomon Islands. And, these communities were chosen for their long-term prospects as for communities' members whole, with forestry as a mainstay of these communities, without temporary financial support or for an individual member assistance. In March 2022, interviews with Pilot Site residents, they said that they have been satisfied with MOFR and project's support / facilitation for Pilot Activities of SFRM. Because of the need for quantity results, questionnaires were sent to both Pilot Sites residents, and 20 people were answered from Komuniboli community & 36 people were answered from Falake community. 16 people (80 per cent) in Komuniboli and 31 people (86 per cent) in Falake are satisfied with MOFR and project's support / facilitation for Pilot Activities of SFRM.

1.4 The forest information tools are endorsed by MOFR.	1.4 MOFR's endorsement letter and Interviews with MOFR staffs.	The endorsement letter for the FITs developed by the Project, was issued by the Permanent Secretary of MOFR. Approximately, 55 per cent of MOFR officers well recognize the FITs as very necessary tool for better forest information management and information sharing. They think the FITs are useful for mapping on concession and licensing.	<b>100% achieved, result is High</b>
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Regarding the "Develop Forest Information Tool (FIT)" until 2020, a demonstration version of the FIT's information was shared with the MOFR, and the staffs of the Forest Resource Management Technical Support Division prepared a draft user manual, and the demonstration version of the website was complete. And then, local staffs have hired and started data entry, the demo version of Solomon Geographic Forest Information Management System (SolGeo-FIMS) was built in the SI Government server, SolGeo-FIMS was officially released, and the Project Social Networking Tools were built. On 2021, a manual on the use of the Tablet-based field survey information aggregation tool was developed. The short-term expert team has specified the forest resource volume to be developed in SolGeo-FIMS by referring to the existing data and prepared a simple manual. In March 2022, endorsement letter for approving the FIT was submitted from the Permanent Secretary of MOFR. And, interviews with offices of MOFR who are related with the project produced FITs, showed extremely high evaluates regarding the FITs. As to survey MOFR divisions even not related to the FITs should be necessary, questionnaires were sent to all divisions and 27 officers were answered. 14 officers (approximately 55 per cent) have known the FITs by the project that they answer the tools are very useful for the MOFR.

### 3. History of PDM Modification

#### 3-1 For approval at the 4th JCC (January 2019)

In January 2019 after each expert has been assigned to their tasks, the Project revised several parts of the project performance indicators in PDM which as not in line with the reality of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands and mainly in response to the forest situation and social conditions of Solomon Islands. Some minor points were amended, such as MOFR not publishing an annual report and implementing reforestation, and it focusing on each business in the Corporate Plan etc. (Refer Annex 1-2 Revised PDM-1)

Indicator 1.2 of overall goal

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Means of Verification	1.2 MOFR documents including Annual Reports	1.2 MOFR documents

Indicator 1.3 of overall goal

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.3 Reforestation is conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands.	1.3 Rehabilitation works are conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands.
Means of Verification	MOFR documents	MOFR documents and interviews

Indicator 1.1 of Project purpose

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.1 Activities contributing to SFRM such as planned logging and afforestation regulated to Corporate Plans are implemented effectively.	1.1 Activities contributing to SFRM in corresponding to Corporate Plan are implemented.
Means of Verification	1.1 MOFR documents including Annual Reports	1.1 MOFR documents

Indicator 1.2 of Project purpose

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Means of Verification	1.2 MOFR documents including Annual Reports	1.2 MOFR documents and/or Project documents

Indicator 1.3 of Project purpose

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.3 Local Pilot Site residents participated in the Pilot Activities are satisfied (e.g. increasing their income and/or halt reduction of forest degradation creating).	1.3 Majority of Pilot Site residents participated in the Pilot Activities are satisfied with MOFR's support/facilitation for Pilot Activities of SFRM.
Means of Verification	1.3 Project documents and interviews with the Pilot Sites communities	1.3 Project documents and surveys with the Pilot Sites communities

Indicator 1.1 of Output 1

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.1 Corporate Plans incorporate the knowledge of the forest information and the lessons from the performance in the last term.	1.1 Corporate Plan incorporates the knowledge of the forest information and the lessons from the performance in previous years.
Means of Verification	1.1 MOFR documents including Corporate Plan	1.1 MOFR documents including Corporate Plan

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### Indicator 1.2 of Output 1

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.2 Corporate Plan is approved.	1.2 Corporate Plan 2019 - 2022 is approved.
Means of Verification	1.2 Approved Corporate Plan	1.2 Approved Corporate Plan 2019 - 2022

### Indicator 1.4 of Output 1

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	None	(Add) 1.4 Forest information tool(s) is/are developed and utilized.
Means of Verification	None	(Add) 1.4 Interviews with MOFR staffs

### 3-2 For approval at the 9th JCC (February 2022)

In February 2022, the project is only six months away from completion, it is decided to make specific and realistic revisions to the indicators of overall goal and project purpose, taking into account the current situation and constraints in the Solomon Islands and MOFR, including the COVID-19 infection situation. The indicator sections of the PDM had been revised as in line with the reality of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands. (Refer Annex 1-2 Revised PDM-2)

### Indicator 1.2 of overall goal

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.2 Logging is conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands.	1.2 Both logging and milling concessions are registered with, managed and monitored through, forest information tool developed by the Project..
Means of Verification	1.2 MOFR documents	1.2 Concession data registered in the forest information tool

### Indicator 1.3 of overall goal

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.3 Rehabilitation works are conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands.	1.3 SFRM activities (e.g. rehabilitation works, community-based forest management) are conducted by MOFR.
Means of Verification	MOFR documents	MOFR documents and interviews

### Indicator 1.4 of Project purpose

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	none	(Add) 1.4 The forest information tool is endorsed by MOFR.
Means of Verification	none	(Add) MOFR's endorsement letter and interviews with MOFR staffs

### Indicator 1.4 of Output 1

Revised parts	Before	After revised
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.4 Forest information tool(s) is / are developed and utilized.	1.4 Forest information tool is developed.

## 4. Others

### 4-1 Results of Environmental and Social Considerations (if applicable)

Not applicable.

#### **4-2 Results of Considerations on Gender/Peace Building/Poverty Reduction, Disability, Disease infection, Social System, Human Wellbeing, Human Right, and Gender Equality (if applicable)**

As Project recommends Gender valance in forestry sector, it was intended that to take Gender Issues from Project pilot communities and reflect them in Forest Policy. The Gender analysis of Project pilot communities was supposed to be carried out by a Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement Expert, but the Expert had to be replaced due to health condition. A Gender Survey / Analyze Expert joined the project in September 2020, and the gender survey of Solomon Islands had been conducted remotely from February 2021, with the Gender Analysis Report completed in October. The report contains general recommendations that can be applied to the forest villages in 80% of population of Solomon Islands. Based on the Gender Analysis Report, a workshop was organized for officials of the MOFR. Trainings were also held in both Komuniboli and Falake communities.

It is difficult for women to participate in forest industry because the authority over forests and forest resources is practically for men, who have the roles and decision-making power related to them. Women have limited access to benefits and income from forestry, which leads to a vicious cycle of entrenchment of existing power relations. Therefore, it would be better if women had the means to obtain equivalent benefits/income from the other livelihood activities.

However, in order for women to succeed in improving their livelihoods, it is necessary to take initiatives to meet not only their practical needs, but also their strategic needs at the same time. In any activity, it is important not only to provide goods and training, but also to promote the sharing of household and agricultural roles with husbands in their home, to train people for leadership if they work in groups, and above all to foster strong confidence and will (agency) that they can and will do it. However, women need to think, choose, decide and solve problems on their own, so it is necessary to build their capacity and agency. Therefore, it is good to have workshops, leadership training and training on how to solve problems when faced with them (problem solving), so that men can discuss how to run activities together, and women can build their confidence, motivation and perseverance.

### III. Results of Joint Review

#### 1. Key Factors Affecting Implementation and Outcomes

**In Changes of Risks and Actions for Mitigation of Monitoring Sheet Ver. 1.7, submitted in June 2020, was written as below;**

Situation of the Project had changed since WHO designated COVID-19 as the pandemic disease on March 11. Experts and staffs of project could not be entered the pilot sites since March 18. The short-term experts and the Project Coordinator returned to Japan until March 22. Because the Solomon Islands government have stated Emergency Situation between March 27 and July 26, the MOFR staffs as C/P have been hardly able to participate the Project activities. And then, the Chief Advisor temporarily returned to Japan on April 24. The Plan of Operation was revised so that activities can only can be performed remotely and pilot activities by Project Staffs (Activity 1.5 and part of Activity 3) will continued, until full-scale pilot activities would be provisionally resumed in August 2020.

**And then, in Changes of Risks and Actions for Mitigation of Monitoring Sheet Ver. 1.9, submitted in December 2020, was written as below;**

Since COVID-19 had been starting to spread out worldwide, the Project cannot has conducted enough activities in 2020. At June 2020, the Plan of Operation (PO) was revised that the Project's activities only can be performed "Remotely from Japan by the Project Experts" and "Pilot activities by TSC members and Project Staffs" (Activity 1.5 and part of Activity 3) will continued, until full-scale project activities would be resumed but the PO should be changed three times because the COVID-19 affection had extended until now. Because the Project Experts cannot be re-dispatched and the MOFR budget allocation 2021 for the Project activities cannot be clear even now, the Project Director, Project Manager, Chief Advisor, Project Coordinator, Short-term Experts, JICA and MOFR should deeply discuss and bring the Project on the best way for 2021 and 2022.

**In Changes of Risks and Actions for Mitigation of Monitoring Sheet Ver. 1.10, submitted in June 2021, was written as below;**

Since COVID-19 had been spread out worldwide, the Project could not conduct enough activities in 2020. The Plan of Operation (: PO) was revised three times that the Project's activities only can be performed "Remotely from Japan by the Project Experts" and "Pilot activities by TSC members & Project Staffs" (Activity 1.5 & part of Activity 3) continued. In March 2021, the long-term Experts returned to work at Solomon Islands, and the Project was confirmed that there has been no particular big delay in the overall progress of the Project. However, JCC members should confirm which the Project period should not be extended at the next JCC.

**In Changes of Risks and Actions for Mitigation of Monitoring Sheet Ver. 1.12, submitted in December 2021, was written as below;**

Since COVID-19 had been spread out worldwide, the Project could not conduct enough activities in 2020. The Plan of Operation (: PO) was revised three times that the Project's activities only can be performed ""Remotely from Japan by the Project Experts"" and ""Pilot activities by TSC members & Project Staffs"" (Activity 1.5 & part of Activity 3) continued. In March 2021, the long-term Experts returned to work at Solomon Islands and the short-term Expert returned at November 2021, and the Project was confirmed that there has been no particular big delay in the overall progress of the Project. In the September 2021, JCC members confirmed which the Project period should not be extended. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on Solomon's entry measures, and the situation needs to be monitored closely in the future, including the worldwide spread of new species.

On 25th November 2021, a political demonstration turned into a riot in Honiara. So far, the impact of the riots on the project has been minimal, but the Project need to pay attention to any sudden riots that may occur.

#### 2. Evaluation on the results of the Project Risk Management

##### (1) Risk management results

**In Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA and Gov. of Solomon Islands of Monitoring Sheet Ver. 1.1, submitted in April 2018, was written as below;**

By JICA

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- JICA decided to utilize remaining budget of the fiscal year 2017 for procurement of a project motorboat, which was originally scheduled for next fiscal year.
- JICA has been moving forward with dispatching procedure for the short-term experts.

### **By Gov. of Solomon Islands**

- Office spaces with basic equipment was provided.
- Annual budget plan of the MOFR was submitted to the National Assembly.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands sent seven officials to JICA's training (four Group & Region Focus training course) in the year 2017.

### **In Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA and Gov. of Solomon Islands of Monitoring Sheet Ver. 1.2, submitted in August 2018, was written as below;**

#### **By JICA**

- JICA procured project motorboat in the Japanese fiscal year 2017 (March 2018) which was originally scheduled for the fiscal year 2018.
- JICA decided to dispatching procedure for the short-term experts who will be dispatched in February 2019.
- For training in Japan, JICA additionally applied "Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management" scheduled in August 2018 for 1 person and "Sustainable Forestry Management with Community Participation" scheduled in September 2018 for 1 person.

### **By Gov. of Solomon Islands**

- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands sent three officials to JICA's training (counterpart training in Japan) and six officials to JICA's training (four Group & Region Focus training course) in the year 2017.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands assigned six officials for the member of taskforce team as for pilot site activity.

### **In Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA and Gov. of Solomon Islands of Monitoring Sheet Ver. 1.3, submitted in December 2018, was written as below;**

#### **By JICA**

- JICA will dispatch the short-term experts sequentially from January 2019.
- (Internships will be dispatched in February 2019.)

### **By Gov. of Solomon Islands**

- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands sent four officials to JICA's training in Japan in the FY 2018.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands assigned six officials for the member of taskforce team (TT) as for pilot site activity. TT vigorously pursuing pilot site activities.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands applied the 2019 budget for the Project and the budget will be allocated in 2019.
- (The Permanent Secretary, Commissioner of Forest and Assistant of Under Secretary of MOFR attended the ITTO general meeting for promoting Solomon Islands' SFRM.)

### **In Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA and Gov. of Solomon Islands of Monitoring Sheet Ver. 1.5, submitted in June 2019, was written as below;**

#### **By JICA**

- JICA has been dispatching the short term experts sequentially from January 2019 following the Work Plan of short term experts was approved at 4th JCC on January 2019.

### **By Gov. of Solomon Islands**

#### **Regarding Project:**

- With the establishment of the Solomon Islands' new Government, a new Minister of Forest & Research appointed in April 2019. The Permanent Secretary of MOFR (the Project Director) reached the end of his term in March, but he decided to continue to be the Permanent Secretary of MOFR (the Project Director). Under the circumstances, the Project has been operating without absence of the Project Director.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands prepared for totally twelve officials to join the JICA's training in Japan and Papua New Guinea for the FY 2019
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands provided a new Project office for JICA experts and the Project staffs.
- For the pilot site activity, the MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands upgraded from the Pilot Activity Taskforce Team to Technical Support Committee for more vigorously pursuing pilot site activities.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands is preparing the 2020 budget for the Project especially for pilot activities and the budget will be allocated in 2020.

#### **Other than Project:**

- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands, the Minister, Permanent Secretary and Commissioner of Forest research the log market in China and visited to wood processing companies in Solomon Islands in June.
- A consultant finalized the "National Forest Policy" end of 2018 and the policy was submitted new Cabinet. On the other hand, sufficiently discussed Forest Act was also submitted new Cabinet.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands submitted the proposal for joining with ITTO to Cabinet.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands has requested dispatch of several JICA volunteers and a KOICA volunteer.

### **In Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA and Gov. of Solomon Islands of Monitoring Sheet Ver. 1.6, submitted in December 2019, was written as below;**

#### **By JICA**

## Annex1: Project Completion Report

- JICA has been dispatching the long term and short term experts sequentially between July and December 2019 except the Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement 2 on November.

- All training, including the Third Country Training, Counterpart Training, JICA Training, and Training internal Solomon Islands, was conducted following Plan of Operation without delay.

### **By Gov. of Solomon Islands**

#### **Regarding Project:**

- Totally twelve officials of the MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands participated the JICA's training in Japan and Papua New Guinea for the FY 2019.

- For the pilot site activity, the TSC members of the MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands well organized and participated vigorously pursuing pilot site activities.

- Although there were sometimes delay in spending, TSC members of the MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands supported the Project activities by participating in the pilot site activities through the Solomon Islands obligation budget.

- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands prepared the 2020 obligation budget for the Project especially for pilot activities and FS-TWG, and the budget will be allocated in 2020.

#### **Other than Project:**

- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands, the Minister and Permanent Secretary A urged the Chinese government to buy timbers and logs in high price and continually.

- A consultant finalized the "National Forest Policy" end of 2018 and the policy was submitted Cabinet. On the other hand, sufficiently discussed Forest Act was also submitted Cabinet.

- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands submitted the proposal for joining with ITTO to Cabinet.

- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands has requested dispatch of several JICA volunteers.

### **In Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA and Gov. of Solomon Islands of Monitoring Sheet Ver. 1.7, submitted in June 2020, was written as below;**

#### **By JICA**

- JICA Project Consultation Team visited the Project at the end of January. At that time, additional training in Japan & third country and additional surveys to support project activities have been decided, which increases the project's activity budget. On the other hand, JICA took the lead in carrying out public relations activities by publishing project's article in a magazine.

- JICA has been dispatching the long term and short-term experts sequentially and all training including counterpart training, the third country training, JICA training, and training internal Solomon Islands, had been prepared following Plan of Operation until March 2020.

- After the Japanese experts have returned to Japan, JICA has been considering various measures to promote the project activities remotely.

### **By Gov. of Solomon Islands**

#### **Regarding Project:**

- Three staffs of the MOFR as Solomon Islands Gov. prepared to participate the JICA's training in Japan.

- For the pilot site activity, the TSC of the MOFR as Solomon Islands Gov. renewal organized by new TSC members, and new TSC executives were selected for promoting 2020's pilot site activity.

- After COVID-19 affection, although Solomon Islands Gov. instructed to return Solomon Islands obligation budget for counter measure of COVID-19, MOFR has kept the obligation budget for supporting the Project's pilot site activities and FS-TWG.

#### **Other than Project:**

- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands, one of the most important financial sectors, involved monitoring on the concession areas after affected COVID-19.

### **In Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA and Gov. of Solomon Islands of Monitoring Sheet Ver. 1.9, submitted in December 2020, was written as below;**

#### **By JICA**

- After the Project experts have returned to Japan, JICA has been considering various measures to promote the project activities remotely. And the process of re-assigning a long-term expert to the Solomon Islands has been completed.

- JICA has integrated the "High Value-Added NTFP Study & training" into the work of the short-term expert team, and the local consultant (Ms. Lorenza) has started the activities in November 2020.

- JICA has incorporated a "Gender Study" into the short-term expert team to improve project activities, and the survey has started in December 2020 by Ms. Nonoguchi and Ms. Gaylyn.

- The process of sending a study team, consisting of Mr. Haraguchi, Dr. Yamauchi, Mr. Fukuyama, Ms. Onizuka and local consultants to discuss possibility of formulating a successor project to the Project was completed and the study team initiated the survey

activities in November 2020.

- JICA has incorporated the work on the SFRM promotional video making into the short-term expert team to strengthen the publicity relation activities of MOFR, and the activity will start in January 2021.
- The Project budget of JICA for FY2021 has been secured, included the purchase of new project vehicles.

### **By Gov. of Solomon Islands**

#### **Regarding Project:**

- After COVID-19 affection, although Solomon Islands Government (SIGov) instructed to return Solomon Islands obligation budget for counter measure of COVID-19, MOFR had kept the obligation budget for supporting the Project's pilot site activities. And then, MOFR spent the obligation budget for project activities and contributed significantly to the Project pilot activities by TSC in 2020.
- MOFR facilitated to the SIGov IT Section to support the online training & meeting between Japan, and constructed the Project and MOFR website environment.
- MOFR has applied for the 2021 SI Obligation Budget to SIGov as the Project budget of SI side.
- MOFR launched "Corporate Plan 2020-2022" and "National Forest Policy" in September 2020.
- MOFR has been approaching the SIGov Development Section on the Project Experts return to Solomon Islands.
- MOFR and Malaita Forestry Office secured a storage space for the Project OBM, and have been examining how to use the OBM on the Project activities.

#### **Other than Project:**

- MOFR introduced the Project activities at the Parliament on October, and the Project activities become to be known in the nationwide.

### **In Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA and Gov. of Solomon Islands of Monitoring Sheet Ver. 1.10, submitted in June 2021, was written as below;**

#### **By JICA**

- The long-term Experts returned to the Solomon Islands along with re-assigning process to the Solomon Islands planned by JICA.
- Several MOFR staffs have applied for a JICA training which will be conducted online, the Project had the training topped up in 2020.
- JICA has integrated the "High Value-Added NTFP Study & training" into the work of the short-term expert team, and a local consultant (Ms. Lorenza Haas) and local staffs have completed the activities in March 2021.
- JICA has incorporated a "Gender Study" into the short-term expert team to improve project activities, and the survey has completed in June 2021 by Ms. Nonoguchi and a local consultant (Ms. Gaylyn Atomea).
- The process of conducting a JICA study team on the "Data Collection Survey Related to an Analysis of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands", consisting of Mr. Haraguchi, Dr. Yamauchi, Mr. Fukuyama, Ms. Onizuka and local consultants to discuss possibility of formulating a successor project to the Project was planned, and the study team completed the survey & analyze in June 2021.
- JICA has incorporated the work on the SFRM promotional video making into the short-term expert team to strengthen the publicity relation activities of MOFR, and the activity was completed in June 2021.
- The Project budget of JICA for FY2021 included the purchase of new project vehicle has been secured and reviewed, the Project budget has been steadily implemented, and process of purchasing the project vehicle was completed in June 2021.

### **By Gov. of Solomon Islands**

#### **Regarding Project:**

- Due to COVID-19 affection, the application for the 2021 Solomon Islands Government (SIGov) development budget was delayed until April, but a very small amount of the Obligation Budget has been set aside for TSC members to use for Project pilot site activities from July.
- MOFR has been approaching the SIGov Development Section on the Project short - term Experts return to Solomon Islands.
- MOFR has been generous cooperation to the "Data Collection Survey Related to an Analysis of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands as well as positivize attending the JCC meeting in April, the FS-TWG meeting in May, the Project executive meeting etc.

#### **Other than Project:**

- MOFR is actively involved in the production of promotional videos and other videos.

### **In Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA and Gov. of Solomon Islands of Monitoring Sheet Ver. 1.12, submitted in December 2021, was written as below;**

#### **By JICA**

## Annex1: Project Completion Report

- Several MOFR staffs have applied for a JICA training which will be conducted online, the Project had the training topped up in 2021.
- JICA has incorporated the "Dissemination Training of SolGeo-FIMS" into the activities of the Short-Term expert team, and the Short-Term expert team and local staffs are carrying out the additional tasks.
- JICA's additional project budget for FY2021, including procurement of a new project vehicle and portable sawmills, has been dispatched, and the project vehicle and the portable sawmills have been delivered.
- The ban on business trips to Malaita Province was lifted in September 2021, and the Project staffs have been able to conduct Falake pilot activities, check on project vehicle & OBM, and visit to candidate communities of new pilot sites.
- JICA conducted various procedures for the entry of the short-term experts into Solomon Islands under the State of Emergency in Solomon Islands, and the short-term experts smoothly entered Solomon Islands.
- In order to improve Project activities, JICA incorporated a "Gender Activity" into the short-term expert team, and Ms. Nonoguchi will be assigned to conduct the field training.
- JICA has received a request for a new JICA technical cooperation project with the MOFR, Solomon Islands as the counterpart, and the new project is being reviewed by JICA.

### **By Gov. of Solomon Islands**

#### **Regarding Project:**

- Due to COVID-19 affection, the application for the 2021 Solomon Islands Government (: SIGov) development budget was delayed until April, but a small amount of the Obligation Budget has been set aside for TSC members to use for Project pilot site activities from July.
- MOFR has been approaching the SIGov Development Section on the Project short - term Experts return to Solomon Islands.
- The MOFR Auki Forest Office is responsible for the proper storage and operation of the project vehicles and project OBM.
- The MOFR Timber Utilization Division provided the vacant space to the Project, and the Project created an exhibition room in the area.

#### **Other than Project:**

- MOFR requested a new JICA technical cooperation project with the MOFR, Solomon Islands as the counterpart.

## **(2) Results of lessons learned utilization**

### **A. Results of evaluation of similar projects**

In 2014, JICA compiled a 'Forest and Natural Environment Conservation Sector: participatory knowledge accreditation lessons learned sheet', which noted the following points based on lessons learned from projects implemented to date.

1) Indicators may be set with the goal of balancing forest conservation and livelihoods improvement, but in practice projects may be initiated with an unclear definition of this compatibility. In such cases, the risk is assumed that, in the absence of consensus among the parties concerned on the situation to be reached by the project, they may not be able to implement the project according to their own interpretations or properly judge the achievement of the project objectives.

2) Many of the benefits of nature conservation are medium- to long-term. On the other hand, local people tend to expect excessive short-term benefits from projects. As a result of this discrepancy, there is a risk that the willingness of local people to participate gradually declines and their involvement in conservation cannot be guaranteed.

3) If the personnel and technology of the administrative body acting as C/P is not sufficient, there is a limit to how much training can be done during the limited project period. For this reason, after a close examination of the roles and functions to be performed by C/P staff after the completion of the project, consideration should be given to developing local human resources by utilizing local human resources and knowledge in activities such as technology dissemination.

According to the Burkina Faso 'Participatory Forest Management Planning Project in Comoé Province', it is important to establish an economic base for community organizations in order to continue and disseminate participatory forest management activities after the project is completed, and for this purpose, it is essential to establish organizational management capacity and forest management techniques.

### **B. Lessons learned for the Project**

Clear definitions should be given to the terms used in project design, including project objectives, so that everyone understands them in the same way. In addition, the strategy and direction of the project should be shared between the two countries at the start of the project in order to ensure smooth cooperation during project implementation,

discussion and agreement on the finer points,

In addition, depending on the characteristics of the target population and the economic and social situation of the area, introduction activities should be combined with livelihood improving activities through residents' organizations, etc., to provide long-term conservation incentives as well as components that help the population realize short-term benefits. It is essential to foster a relationship of trust with the local population while promoting their awareness and behavior change towards long-term resource management.

Furthermore, with regard to motivating residents, explain the project, community role and the benefits to be gained, and foster a common understanding with the project. Communicate at the start of the cooperation that the project is a time-limited activity, to increase residents' ownership of the project and encourage them to consider and implement their own exit strategies on their own initiative.

In addition to this, the intervention methods will be considered by utilizing the knowledge and experience of local resources such as local research institutions and NGOs that have experience in working with the residents. However, when utilizing external resources, sustainable implementation systems and capacity building, including the development of local human resources, should be aimed for within the project implementation period, taking into account developments after project completion.

#### **IV. For the Achievement of Overall Goals after the Project Completion**

##### **1. Prospects to achieve Overall Goal**

Overall Goal	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification
Sustainable forest resource management is promoted from a comprehensive perspective.	1.1 A long-term SFRM policy is formulated by MOFR.	1.1 Long-term SFRM policy
	1.2 Both logging and milling concessions are registered with, managed and monitored through, the forest information tool developed by the Project.	1.2 Concession data registered in the forest information tool
	1.3 SFRM activities (e.g. rehabilitation works, community-based forest management) are conducted by MOFR.	1.3 MOFR documents and interviews

##### **2. Plan of Operation and Implementation Structure of the Solomon Islands side to achieve Overall Goal**

Organizational structure to achieve Overall Goal as “Sustainable forest resource management is promoted from a comprehensive perspective”.

In Solomon Islands, only the Ministry of Forestry & Research is capable of achieving the Overall Goal. The Divisions of the Ministry of Forest & Research is tasked to implement activities that are identified as the core components of the overall management of the Forest Sector to sustain and improve productivity to attain policy goals and objectives of the Forest Sector. Sustainability is a fundamental strategic approach to ensure continual maximum benefits to society, economy and the environment. The Forest Sector is one of key contributing sectors to the development of Solomon Islands hence requires strategic conducive management approach that requires commitment by all stakeholders.

The Creation of the five technical divisions and Corporative Service Division within the Ministry of Forest and Research is to undertake management and development programs in each specific area that identified as the core immediate focus of the Forest

and the Forestry Sector.

1 Forest Resource Management and Technical Services Division

1.1 Policy and Planning Section

1.2 Technical Services Section (Mapping and Inventory)

1.3 REDD+ Implementation Unit

1.4 Enforcement Section

1.5 Licensing Section

2 Forest Industries Division

2.1 Operations Section

2.2 Economics Section

3 Timber Utilization and Processing Division

4 Forest Plantation Development and Reforestation Division

5 National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens Division

5.1 National Herbarium Section

5.2 Botanical Garden Section

5.3 Visitor Service Section

6 Forest Research Division

7 Corporative Service Division

7.1 Administration Section

7.2 Accounts Section

Implementation Plan to achieve Overall Goal as “Sustainable forest resource management is promoted from a comprehensive perspective”.

The policy on which the SFRM's promotion plan is based is The Democratic Coalition for Government Advancement (: DCGA) of the Solomon Islands. The DCGA of Solomon Islands will continue to build a broad based and environmentally sustainable economy. With the Ministry of Forestry and Research, the DCGA is committed to:

1. Review the Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act and legislate for other forest resources, activities and products.

2. Support the downstream processing program in the country in small, medium and large-scale investments.

3. Partner with Institutions and Organizations on establishing the Timber Industry training course to provide downstream processing skills and knowhow to develop value adding to forest products.

4. Encourage small, medium and large forestry plantations in-partnerships with resource owner and landholders in ‘out growers’ schemes.

5. Encourage rehabilitation schemes in the country through reforestation, afforestation and regeneration management programs.

6. Implement the recommendations of the Sustainable Logging policy (SLP) and enforce the sustainable forest management principles on harvesting of forest resources.

7. Become part of the global society in assessing and valuing plants carbon storage services of the world’s remaining forests and progressing REDD+ Roadmap.

8. Encourage research in forests, forest products including NTFP and plantation to determine resilient genetics with improved tree growth and timber quality of forest resources.

9. Encourage and support local entrepreneurs to participate in the forestry and timber industry.

These have been also essential plans for promoting the SFRM, especially “9 Encourage and support local entrepreneurs to participate in the forestry and timber industry” which is aligned with the Overall Goal Indicators. This 9 Encourage and support local entrepreneurs to participate in the forestry and timber industry” is planned in the actual Corporate Plan as follows.

**ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FORESTRY AND TIMBER INDUSTRY / (COMMUNITY BASED) SUSTAINABLE FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: MOFR PP09 - CROSS-DIVISIONAL PROGRAM (CDP)**

MOFR conducts investigations on the establishment of landowner companies/associations and SMEs; and develop policies, guidelines and models on tax incentives, subsidy and levies, develop regulations on the harvesting, processing and

sales of forests and forestry products and environmental services including consultations, awareness and trainings, and regulations established and implemented to ensure that certain operations, products and services are restricted to locals. Over time, monitor and report on the incremental fair share of the local entrepreneurs in their space within the forestry sector to also contribute to the developing of our national economy while improving their livelihoods over time and space.

Community-based sustainable forest resource management (CB-SFRM) activities has begun in 2019. Pilot sites had been set up with two communities in Guadalcanal and Malaita provinces respectively that are important to collect lessons learned and inform the community-based sustainable forest resource management approach. Lessons Learned from the pilot sites is used by the MOFR in extending community-based sustainable forest resource management to other provinces/regions.

Priority Focus to 2026: Local entrepreneurs are encouraged and supported to participate in the forestry and timber industry based on the Long-term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy.

Inputs					Plan	FY of SI 2017				FY of SI 2018				FY of SI 2019				FY of SI 2020				FY of SI 2021				FY of SI 2022			
					Actual	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Expert																													
Chief Advisor/Forest Policy					Plan																								
Project Coordinator/Community-based Forest Management					Actual																								
Socio-economic analysis/Gender					Plan																								
Agro-forestry					Actual																								
Team Leader/Forest Information Management					Plan																								
Remote sensing/GIS					Actual																								
Value-chain analysis					Plan																								
					Actual																								
Equipment																													
Vehicle(s)					Plan																								
Motor Boat(s)					Actual																								
Others (including PC(s) and software(s) as needed)					Plan																								
					Actual																								
Training in Japan																													
Training for Counterpart Personnel					Plan																								
					Actual																								
In-country/Third country Training/Study Tour																													
					Plan																								
					Actual																								
Activities					Plan	FY of SI 2017				FY of SI 2018				FY of SI 2019				FY of SI 2020				FY of SI 2021				FY of SI 2022			
Sub-Activities					Actual	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Output 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased.																													
1.1 Review Corporate Plan 2015-2018 and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM.					Plan																								
1.2 Identify issues to be resolved/ improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-					Actual																								
1.3 Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM.					Plan																								
1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.					Actual																								
1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).					Plan																								
					Actual																								
1.6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned form the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan 2023-2027.					Plan																								
					Actual																								
1.7 Develop a framework for a long-tem SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.					Plan																								
					Actual																								
Output 2: Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR.																													
2.1 Identify relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in promoting SFRM and hold discussions for potential collaboration.					Plan																								
					Actual																								
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.					Plan																								
					Actual																								
2.3 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.					Plan																								
					Actual																								
Output 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.					Plan																								
					Actual																								
3.2 Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites.					Plan																								
					Actual																								
3.3 Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans.					Plan																								
					Actual																								
3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities.					Plan																								
					Actual																								
3.5 Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to					Plan																								
					Actual																								
3.6 Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot Activities.					Plan																								
					Actual																								
Duration / Phasing					Plan																								
					Actual																								
Monitoring Plan					Plan	2017				2018				2019				2020				2021				2022			
					Actual	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV

<b>Monitoring</b>						
Joint Coordination Committee	Plan					
	Actual					
Set-up the Detailed Plan of Operation	Plan					
	Actual					
Submission of Monitoring Sheet	Plan					
	Actual					
Monitoring Mission from Japan	Plan					
	Actual					
Joint Monitoring	Plan					
	Actual					
Post Monitoring	Plan					
	Actual					
<b>Reports/Documents</b>						
Project Completion Report	Plan					
	Actual					
<b>Public Relations</b>						
Establishment and operation of a web site	Plan					
	Actual					

Plan of Operation

Version 1.12  
Dated March, 2022

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

Inputs										Plan	FY of SI 2017				FY of SI 2018				FY of SI 2019				FY of SI 2020				FY of SI 2021				FY of SI 2022									
Expert										Actual	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV						
Chief Advisor/Forest Policy Project Coordinator/Community-based Forest Management Team Leader / Forest Information Management 1 Forest Information Management 2 / Community Participation Monitoring Remote-Sensing 1 / GIS 1 Remote-Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement 2 Agro-forestry / Organizational Enhancement 1 Market Survey / Value-chain analysis Gender Analysis GIS 2 / Team Coordinator										Plan																														
										Actual																														
										Plan																														
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										Plan																														
										Actual																														
Equipment										Plan																														
Vehicle(s)										Actual																														
Motor Boat(s)										Actual																														
Others (including PC(s) and software(s) as needed)										Plan																														
Training in Japan										Actual																														
Training for Counterpart Personnel										Plan																														
In-country/Third country Training/Study Tour										Actual																														
										Plan																														
										Actual																														
Activities										Plan	FY of SI 2017				FY of SI 2018				FY of SI 2019				FY of SI 2020				FY of SI 2021				FY of SI 2022									
Sub-Activities										Actual	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV						
Output 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased.																																								
1.1 Review Corporate Plan 2015-2018 and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM.										Plan																														
1.1.1 Review related policies, decree, law etc.										Actual																														
1.1.2 Review Corporate Plan 2015-2018 with concerned people.										Plan																														
1.2 Identify issues to be resolved/ improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-2018.										Actual																														
1.2.1 Review related policies, decrees, laws etc.										Plan																														
1.2.2 Discussion the identify issues to be resolved/ improved in Corporate Plan 2015-2018 with concerned people.										Actual																														
1.3 Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM.										Plan																														
1.3.1 Drafting the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.										Actual																														
1.3.2 Review the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.										Plan																														
1.3.3 Re-Drafting the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 including DCGA.										Actual																														
1.3.4 Review the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 (Including DCGA version).										Plan																														
1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.										Actual																														
1.4.1 Make schedule for monitoring and a format of a check-list on the implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.										Plan																														
1.4.2 Monitoring and analyzing on the implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.										Actual																														
1.4.3 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.										Plan																														
1.4.4 Make report of facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.										Actual																														
1.5 Develop forest information tool(s).										Plan																														
1.5.1 Conduct consultation with MOFR and collect necessary information, documents and materials.										Actual																														
1.5.2 Analyze collected information in 1.5.1. and design the basic design for forest information tool.										Plan																														
1.5.3 Develop forest information platform.										Actual																														
1.5.4 Develop / update forest cover map.										Plan																														
1.5.5 Develop / update forest carbon stock.										Actual																														
1.5.6 Technical backup and work support of MOFR which will be conducted on how to arrange and update the forest information.										Plan																														
1.5.7 Produce trial forest information tool.										Actual																														
1.5.8 Create an operation manual of the forest information tool.										Plan																														
1.5.9 Technical training for the operation and management of forest information.										Actual																														
1.5.10 Technical assistance for utilization of forest information.										Plan																														
1.6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned form the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan 2023-2027.										Actual																														
1.6.1 Summarize the knowledge of result from Activity 1.5 and Activity 3.6.										Plan																														
1.6.2 Drafting the Corporate Plan 2023-2027.										Actual																														
1.6.3 Review the draft Corporate Plan 2023-2027 by executive officers of MOFR.										Plan																														
1.6.4 Make the final draft Corporate Plan 2023-2027 to approve.										Actual																														
1.7 Develop a framework for a long-term SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.										Plan																														
1.7.1 Gather members and constitute long-term SFRM committee in MOFR										Actual																														
1.7.2 Research the long-term SFRM utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.										Plan																														
1.7.3 Drafting a framework for a long-term SFRM policy.										Actual																														
1.7.4 Make a report of long-term SFRM in Solomon Islands.										Plan																														
1.7.5 Review the framework for a long-term SFRM policy.										Actual																														
Output 2: Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR.																																								
2.1 Identify relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in promoting SFRM and hold discussions for potential collaboration.										Plan																														
2.1.1 Contact potential relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in promoting SFRM.										Actual																														
2.1.2 Identify relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders and hold discussions for potential collaboration.										Plan																														
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.										Actual																														
2.2.1 Contact potential communities, NGOs, and other organizations which conduct activities contributing to, and which have potential to contribute to, SFRM.										Plan																														
2.2.2 Identify communities, NGOs, and other organizations, and the Project learn from their experiences.										Actual																														
2.3 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.										Plan																														
2.3.1 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.										Actual																														

[illegible]

## Simplified of Good Practice and Lessons for Community-based Sustainable Forest Management in Customary Land Tenure

No.	Area/Domain	No.	Specific Topic	Target	Category
1	Community Development	1	Scale of Pilot Activity	Community	Country/Region Specific
		2	Conflict Management and Benefit Sharing	Community	Project Management
		3	Community Governance and Organization	Community	Community Engagement
		4	Common Understanding of Land Use	Community	Community Engagement
		5	Co-opting High Conservation Value Sites (Cultural Heritage Sites) into Conservation	Community	Sector/Field Specific
		6	Approach to Community	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement
		7	Pilot site selection	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement
		8	Selection Criteria	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Country/Region Specific
		9	Rapport and Mutual Trust	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		10	Participatory Approach	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		11	Visible Action	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement
		12	Sustainability based on Self-reliance and Good Governance	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		13	Social networking	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		14	Cultural Factors of Solomon Islands	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		15	Community's Commitment	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		16	Tangible Outcome	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		17	Stance and Attitude of Outsiders	MOFR and JICA SFRM Project	Project Management
2	Community Consensus/Agreement	1	Confirmation of Request	Community	Concept and Design
		2	Leadership		
		3	Doubts, Expectation, and Disagreement	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement
		4	Agreement at Initial Stage	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement
		5	Community Consultation for Agreement	MOFR and Community	Project Management
3	Community Participation	1	Mentality of Community People	Community	Community Engagement
		2	Impact/Influence of the Outsiders	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		3	Inclusiveness	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement
		4	Communication Language	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Country/Region Specific
		5	Importance of Communication	MOFR and Community	Project Management
		6	Participatory monitoring	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
4	Forest Management	1	Challenges and Key Elements of Eco Forestry	Community	Concept and Design
		2	Flexibility of Project Approach	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Country/Region Specific
		3	Effective Measures to Bring Timbers Out From Forest	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		4	Sustainable Harvesting Considering Biodiversity Protection	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design
		5	Management Plan	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		6	Sustainability	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement
		7	Forestry project on customary owned land	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Country/Region Specific
		8	Land Use Planning	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design
		9	Capacity Building Trainings for Downstream Processing	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		10	SFM and Downstream Processing	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		11	Minimizing Environmental Impacts from Timber Harvesting	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		12	Basic Business and Financial Management Training	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		13	Participatory Land Use Planning for Sustainable Resource Management and Conservation	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		14	Success Requirements of Community based Eco Forestry	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		15	Major Challenges and Benefits of Eco Forestry	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		16	Nature of Eco Forestry	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design
		17	Community Forestry Approach at Customary Land	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design
		18	Exit Strategies	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design
		19	Institutionalize Eco Forestry Initiatives	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design
		20	Justification of Government Support towards Eco Forestry	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design
5	Livelihood Improvement	1	Participatory feasibility assessment	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		2	No Easy Alternatives	Community	Country/Region Specific
6	Natural Resource Management	1	Concept	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design
		2	Entry Point Activity	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design
		3	Bottom Up Initiative	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design
		4	Scale and Boundaries of Management Land Area	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		5	Need for Economic Development	Community	Sector/Field Specific
		6	Self-financing Initiative and Exit Strategies	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		7	Traditional "Kastom" Practices	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		8	Technical Support from Government Agency	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management
		9	Weakness of Law Enforcement	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Sector/Field Specific
		10	Legal Footing for CbSFM	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Sector/Field Specific
		11	Required Simplicity and Community Norms	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design
		12	Ecosystem Services	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement
		13	Responsibility and Mandate	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design
		14	Familiarity and comfort	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management

Monitoring and Evaluation as of Activity 3.5, and Lessons learned as of Activity 3.6

Note:					1) Key words/ phrases are highlighted with red colour for quick comprehension. 2) The most important recommendations that Lucas mill should be provided to the community are hightlited with yellow colour.					
No.	Area/Do main	No.	Specific Topic	Target	Category	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference/Source	Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project	Reference/Source	Monitoring and Evaluation as of Activity 3.5	Lessons learned as of Activity 3.6
Community Development		1	Scale of Pilot Activity	Community	Country/Region Specific	Community-led and community-based initiative without financial allocation could work and be sustained only at small/limited scale, due to "cargo-cult" mentality as well as complexity of customary land tenure system	Necessary to consider the balance between community land area and (future increase) population. Choose one or two small but well-organized communities for our pilot sites, instead of considering the number of possible beneficiaries of the project activities.	WWF SI National Coordinator	In November 2018, Komuniboli and Falake were recognized as two pilot sites by contracting MOUs. Criteria for selecting pilot sites were 1)Local people recognized forest degradation and were willing to improve their environment. 2) There existed easy access to the communities. etc.	Small numbers of the communities should be chosen as pilot sites. Criteria for choosing pilot sites should include recognition of their problems and willingness for their improvement.
		2	Conflict Management and Benefit Sharing	Community	Project Management	Need to establish effective "Kastom"-based conflict resolution system as well as fair benefit sharing mechanism, and also need careful observation and assessment on increasing expectations and jealousy among community members	Document the cost and labor share and profit sharing with necessary to consider the management cost. Carry out in-depth socio-economic survey and analysis in order to figure out traditional conflict management (not necessarily resolution) mechanism through ceremonies (including sorcery), compensation, exchanging as well as flexible fair (not necessarily equal) benefit sharing and distribution mechanism, considering gender-norms and gender-balance.	CBRM Workshop jointly organized by Ministry of Fishery, WWF and World Fish	In October 2020 in Komuniboli and in Falake, comunity people participated in two day leadership training to manage cost sharing and profit sharing among community people. In June 2021, gender analysis research was made to study gender-balance of related activities.	In order to enhance community management, conflict management system and fair cost/benefit sharing system should be built considering gender balance by implementing management training.
		3	Community Governance and Organization	Community	Community Engagement	Communities need to ensure that their leaders are exercising aspects of good governance. That is; leaders need to be accountable and transparent to community members, be reliable, and have the capacity to make decisions. The establishment of community institutions greatly assists in getting communities to organize themselves, assists in negotiation, ensures community contribution and helps in getting the community to participate in community organized activities.	1) Encourage community leaders to display good leadership and governance with accountability and transparency, simultaneously community members to monitor them. 2) The need for establishment of community institutions should be assessed carefully in a course of socio-economic analysis, as its formality is not important but organizing themselves for CbSFM is critical. Formation of organization is just a beginning, can not be the goal or objective. 3) Capacity building is key component of CbSFM and trainings for leadership, organization management (incl. conflict management), as well as financial management (benefit distribution and record keeping) could be part of CbSFM Activities.	World Fish Centre, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	In September 2019, the first socio-economic community profiling were implemented. In July 2020, community profiling and socio-economic analysis was finalized. In October 2020 in Komuniboli and in Falake, community leaders participated in two day leadership training to display good leadership and governance having with accountability and transparency.	In order to secure community engagemnet, it is recommended to 1) encourage community leader's governance, 2) enhance socio-economic organization of the community and 3) conduct leadership training contents of which should include conflict management and financial management.
		4	Common Understanding of Land Use	Community	Community Engagement	All stakeholders have a common understanding of land use. Investigate current community lands and ensure all stakeholders have the same perception, and the community people think about future land usage.	1) Take photo of the community land using a drone and create a map. 2) All stakeholders involved goes around on the community land to check how land is being used. 3) All stakeholders will have a common understanding of community land, and discuss future land use plan.	JICA SFRM Project	In May 2019, surveys by using drone were implemented in Komuniboli/Falake community. In October 2019, current and future land use maps were cofirmed in workshops held in Komuniboli/Falake community.	Stekeholder should 1)confirm the current land use map that is created by the photos made by using drone etc. and should 2)discuss/compile future land use map.
		5	Co-opting High Conservation Value Sites (Cultural Heritage Sites) into Conservation)	Community	Sector/Field Specific	This cultural landscape model was a reaction to a survey of environmental values conducted by our team in which Solomon Islanders reported far greater interest in conserving cultural heritage sites than any other ecosystem resources. [...] This reinforced the importance of understanding that there may be significant disjunctions between the conservation values of NGOs and those of the indigenous communities with whom they work. It also provided support for our claim that the most effective way of gaining strong community support for conservation efforts is not by convincing Isabel islanders of the value of biodiversity, but by co-opting their values into the program, including a cultural heritage component.	1) Make sure Kastom/Tambu Sites to be registered in their management plan for protection and preservation, utilizing GIS for Future Land Use Plan. 2) Identify possible contributions from Kastom/Tambu sites conservation towards forest ecosystems, which could be additional values to adopt traditional norms and practices into new management plan.	Richard K. Walter and Richard J. Hamilton, A cultural landscape approach to community-based conservation in Solomon Islands, Ecology and Society 19(4): 41.	In March 2020, Sustainable Forest Resource Management Activity Implementation Plans in Komuniboli/Falake were compiled. Tamboo sites were registered to conserve forest ecosystem in the Activity Implementation Plans.	In case of compiling forest management plan, religously conserved areas should be marked off in conservation area.
		6	Approach to Community	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement	Working in partnership with the Chiefs to support existing local initiatives (aimed at sorting out 'legitimation' issues, establishing a culture of 'accountability' and strengthening traditional and community governance) has the potential to produce positive results. Working with other grass-roots groups and organizations is also important in building community-wide capacity and strengthening community governance.	Since sustainable forest management could be built up only on good community governance, working in partnership with individuals and groups in all different levels of community structure would be crucial. Also focusing on community-wide capacity development will be core of our CbSFM approach.	Report on "Project for Conserving the Marine Biodiversity of Marovo Lagoon", University of Queensland,	In October 2020 in Komuniboli and in Falake, comunity people participated in two day leadership training to strengthen community governmance. The 2nd on-site felling and sawmilling training was implemented in April 2021 at Komuniboli and in May 2021 at Falake. Felling and milling capacity in Komuniboli/Falake were successfully developed.	In order to strengthen community governance, leadership training and management/operational training should be implemented in the community.
		7	Pilot site selection	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement	Choosing "right community" through carefully assessment is the most essential and important step to the success in Solomon Islands	1) Create a long list of recommended communities for screening and work on shorttisting in accordance with selection criteria, in order to select "right community" within limited information. 2) Spend enough time to consult with potential communities, in order to assess the community's strong willingness and commitments to address environmental issues or resource management issues by themselves. 3) Select a single tribe with awareness of easily making decision on the community.	WWF SI National Coordinator	In November 2018, Komuniboli and Falake were recognized as two pilot sites by contracting MOUs. Criteria for selecting pilot sites includes community's strong willingness and commitments to address environmental issues or resource management issues. Komuniboli community has a single tribe (Guales). Falake community has a single tribe (Malaitans).	In case of selecting pilot site of activities, selecting criteria should incude 1)willingness and commitment for resource management and environmental conservation and 2)existence of single tribe.
		8	Selection Criteria	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Country/Region Specific	"Accessibility" and "relationship with neighbouring community" are the important criteria to select community in Solomon Islands, due to very limited infrastructure and customary land tenure system with unclear land boundaries	Put more weight/scores onto our criteria of "easy access" as well as "Secured land without conflict with land-right/land-use" and assess accessibility and land dispute during community profiling activity. JICA SFRM Project's criteria is following. Criteria 1: Local People replying on forest resources; Exclude communities located within XX km from Honiara and Provincial Capital Cities / Main income source of community members is from their forest Criteria 2: Local people who recognize forest degradation and are willing to improve their environment; Community has stopped the logging in their forest area before / Community has requested Government for assistance to improve their environment / Community has organized meeting(s) to discuss on forest management / Community has worked/s working with other donor/NGOs for forest management before Criteria 3: Willingness of local people to participate in the pilot activities; No less than XX% of households in the community committed to take part in the pilot activities though filling in consent form / Exclude communities without consents from 1)Tribal Chiefs (incl. clan leader), 2) Nominated Chief/Ward Counsellor, 3) Church Leaders, 4) Women's Group Leader, and 5) Youth Group Leaders Criteria 4: Easy access; Exclude any provinces with less than XX regular flights a week from Honiara / Community has a road connection from Honiara or capital city / Community is located less than XX km from Honiara or airport of capital cities / Community has mobile and/or internet access Criteria 5: Commitment by provincial office as well as HQ of MOFR; Exclude communities not recommended by both Provincial Office / Extension officers (Reforestation and Operation) are currently stationed at nearby from the pilot sites / MOFR HQ allocates funds and resources to Provincial Office nearby the community for the pilot activities / MOFR HQ gives official instruction, in written, to Provincial Office for the engagement of extension officers for close support to and monitoring on the pilot activities / Both MOFR HQ and Provincial Office endorse the pilot site and agree to secure allocation of resources (HR, Budget, Equipment/Machinery etc.) for the pilot activities Criteria 6: Forest management to be improved by community-based activities; Remaining "Natural Forest" in their area has been utilized and managed by community in a traditional and conventional measure / Logged-over forest in their land has been left untreated / Community does not have Land Use Plan as well as Management and Utilization Plan Criteria 7: Significant deforestation / forest degradation; Large-scale logging (clear felling / selective logging) has been undertaken in and/or around the community-owned land / GIS Forest Degradation Map shows XX% of forest degradation in/around their forest / There is a record of large-scale clear felling in their forest Criteria 8: Secured land without conflict with land-right/land-use; Community and their land are located in Alienated Land or Customary land with official record / legal document of land ownership / Community submits a formal letter/consent to secure their land for the pilot activities	WWF SI National Coordinator	As was explained in "Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project", following criteria were used. Criteria 1: Local People replying on forest resources; Criteria 2: Local people who recognize forest degradation and are willing to improve their environment; Criteria 3: Willingness of local people to participate in the pilot activities; Criteria 4: Easy access; Criteria 5: Commitment by provincial office as well as HQ of MOFR; Criteria 6: Forest management to be improved by community-based activities; Criteria 7: Significant deforestation / forest degradation; Criteria 8: Secured land without conflict with land-right/land-use.	Following criteria for selecting pilot sites could be recommende. Criteria 1: Local people have dependence on forest resources; Criteria 2: Local people have willingness to improve their environment; Criteria 3: Local people have willingness to participate in the related activities; Criteria 4: There exists easy-access to pilot sites; Criteria 5: There exists commitment by provincial office as well as HQs office; Criteria 6: Forest management is expected be improved by community-based activities; Criteria 7: There exists no conflict with land-right/land-use. (An existance of deforestation/degradation would not have to be included as a criterion. )
		9	Rapport and Mutual Trust	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	Build good rapport and relationship with community members through showing consistent presence and tangible benefits, in order to dispel their distrustfulness and suspiciousness towards government officers	Instead of rushing for activity planning in short period of time, continue to visit community and spare enough time with community members to allow them to take time to fully understand our concept and methodologies and, at the same time, to build good rapport and relationship in course of activity planning. Additionally, important to widely gather the opinions of women and youth member of the community. A community committee should be established and the community's final decision is made by the committee.	CBRM Workshop jointly organized by Ministry of Fishery, WWF and World Fish	With a frequency of once a couple of months, workshops were held in the community to build good rapport and relationship with community members.	It is important for building good raport and relationship: - to continue visiting community, - to widely gather the opinions of women and youth member of the community, and - to allow them to take time to fully understand the concept and methodology.
		10	Participatory Approach	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	Ensuring the ownership of projects by communities will require that donor and government agencies are committed to a participatory approach to project planning and implementation, and a readiness to share project control with the beneficiaries.	Introduce participatory evidence-based approaches for CbSFM (such as PLA/RRA, self-assessment on access and use, GIS/GPS survey, participatory inventory, participatory planning, etc.) to MOFR Officers .	Nizar Mohamed and Kevin Clark, Forestry on Customary-owned Land: Some Experiences from the South Pacific, RURAL DEVELOPMENT FORESTRY NETWORK, Network Paper 19a, Summer 1996	In February and March 2020, community people participated in workshops to produce implementation plan. In April 2021 in Komuniboli and in May 2021 in Falake, community people carried out natural forest management with participatory manner. In June 2021 in Komuniboli and in July 2021 in Falake, community people carried out planted forest mangement. In November 2021 in Komuniboli and in October 2021 in Falake, community people facilitated natural regeneration.	Participatory approaches such as PLA/RRA, self-assessment on access and use, GIS/GPS survey, participatory planning should be fully explained to community members and to related Ministry officers.
		11	Visible Action	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement	Community people are impatient with rhetoric alone and demand action, not 'tok tok no moa' (only talk).	Not only project members but also MOFR officers should display the commitments with consistent presence to the community until building rapport with them.	Report on "Project for Conserving the Marine Biodiversity of Marovo Lagoon", University of Queensland	MOFR officers have tried to participate in the field trips to the communities as much as they can.	Project members and counterpart-personnels in the Ministry should display consistent presence to the community until building rapport.

2	Community Consensus/Agreement			12	Sustainability based on Self-reliance and Good Governance	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	Investment in strengthening management institutions within communities may be necessary. This may include training on tools for adaptive management, or helping community members to clarify local mechanisms for resolving (or preventing) conflicts and misunderstandings. A management institution that can effectively manage their resources and/or solve problems will be stronger for not needing to be dependent on outside institutions, will gain the community's trust and assist in general community governance. This supports the Solomon Islands government's initiative to empower communities to be able to manage their resources effectively with little outside intervention and is envisaged as a mechanism to enable the sustainability of management plans and thus, help improve livelihoods of rural people.	For ensuring sustainability of CbSFM, establishment of conflict management mechanism and fair benefit sharing mechanism as well as investing in community leadership and governance and capacity development are essential. We also believe that "sustainability" could be built up only on good leadership, good governance with transparency and accountability, strong willingness and commitment and ownership, and self-reliance against outside institutions and funds.	World Fish Centre, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	In October 2020 in Komuniboli and in Falake, the leadership trainings that included the lecture of conflict management and fair benefit sharing were implemented. In June 2021 basic concept of cost/benefit sharing in forest management was explained to the community: as one cycle from initial input to final output is for over 20 years in forestry, labor inputs should be recorded not only about cutting but also about natural regeneration or planting, weeding, removal cutting, thinning, cutting, wood processing, and marketing. Komuniboli/Falake Community people managed to understand whole process of forestry from natural regeneration or planting, weeding, removal cutting, thinning, cutting, wood processing, and marketing.	For ensuring sustainable development, trainings on conflict management and on fair benefit sharing should be implemented. Cost/benefit sharing in forest management should be made through out the period of natural regeneration or planting, weeding, removal cutting, thinning, cutting, wood processing, and marketing.
				13	Social networking	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	Throughout the adaptive management process, communities will identify potential stakeholder groups to work with. An outcome of the management process is expected to be that communities will find themselves linked increasingly closely to different levels of government and other organizations. This may be facilitated through social networking processes such as the provincial networking processes. Social networks provide an avenue for a wide spectrum of stakeholders to gather and can provide opportunities for community members to meet and discuss issues surrounding community-based management and action plans with those such as provincial and national government partners who may not necessarily have the time to visit every community practicing resource management. Communities should expect to work closely with such institutions as part of stakeholder participation in the implementation of their management and action plans, and be prepared to inform others of their management progress.	1) Project will facilitate <b>networking between pilot communities and MOFR</b> at both province and HQ level. Networking with other government agencies and other development partners could be arranged, when the necessity arises. 2) Project will organize an <b>"exchange tour for peer-learning" between pilot communities</b> to start social-networking. Networking with other communities practicing CbSFM could be arranged at later stage. 3) Government acknowledgement as well as recognition to CbSFM initiatives and create an opportunity for them to gain the honour from the country and public are needed.	World Fish Centre, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	When JICA Experts visit communities for facilitating activities, MOFR in the province and HQs are usually accompanied to the communities. In August 2021, exchange tours for peer-learning between Komuniboli and Falake were implemented. Komuniboli people visited Falake community and Falake people visited Komuniboli community to exchange the information of activities in forest management, agroforestry and pig farming.	Project should facilitate networking between pilot communities and the related Ministries at both province and HQ level. Project should organize an "exchange tour for peer-learning" between pilot communities.
				14	Cultural Factors of Solomon Islands	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	In general, rural development projects conducted in the Solomon Islands are often influenced by four cultural factors that are closely intertwined, "Settlement or avoidance of land dispute", "establishment of leadership", "control over jealousy" and "mutual distrust among local people in the modern context (new technology, system, techniques etc.)".	1) Exclude any candidate communities which have any ongoing land dispute. 2) Prioritize candidate communities with good leadership but also be aware the leadership could be strengthened in a course of management planning 3) In order to avoid and control over any jealousy, (a) ensure community leader's transparency and accountability, (b) make sure to establish fair benefit sharing mechanism, (c) continuous consultation with respective clans in the community, (d) establish democratic community management organization, if needed, 4) Continue careful observation on community's attitude, behaviour, statement or movement, and make effective interventions to support MOFR officers to build mutual trust and rapport with community members. 5) Organize marketing activities with support from MOFR officers at the early stage of activity implementation schedule, and create opportunity for community members to see tangible outputs from CbSFM and foresee further possible benefits from working with MOFR officers towards CbSFM, which could contribute for establish rapport and mutual trust.	HISAO SEKINE, Community Development and Possibility of "Cultural Cross Evaluation",	In October 2020 in Komuniboli and in Falake, leadership trainings that included learning community leader's transparency and accountability, fair benefit sharing mechanism, democratic community management organization were implemented. In order to establish fair benefit sharing mechanism for timber harvesting and milling, community members are advised to make labour-input log and to share the benefit according to the labour contribution.	In order to cope with cultural matters such as mutual distrust and to establish fair benefit sharing mechanism, it is advisable to make labour-input log and to share the benefit according to the labour contribution.
				15	Community's Commitment	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	Develop the measures to assess the community's willingness and commitment for forest management in advance.	Request selected communities to prepare the "Letter of Interest (LOI)" for CbSFM, as an evidence of commitment and willingness, before actual consultation process to be initiated.	WWF SI National Coordinator	In March 2019, MOU, purpose of which was to develop community based sustainable forest resources management, was agreed among the community, MOFR and the Project.	In order to enhance commitment and willingness of the community, some kinds of letters such as Letter of Interest, or Memorandum of Understanding should be agreed among community, related Ministry, and the JICA project.
				16	Tangible Outcome	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	Ensure landowners/resource-owners to be convinced by seeing tangible benefits from CBRM early stage of project implementation	Plan wood product marketing and/or any other income generating activities at the early stage of implementation, so that the community members could see visible & tangible returns.	CBRM Workshop jointly organized by Ministry of Fishery, WWF and World Fish	In April 2021 in Komuniboli and in May 2021 in Falake natural forest management activities were implemented, and timber was harvested. In September 2020 agroforestry activity was initiated, and agricultural crops was harvested in 2021. In October 2020 pig farming was planed, and pig farming was initiated in 2021. Community manged to get tangible outcomes such as timber, crop, and livestock by implementing activities.	In order to encourage the community to participate in the activities, visible and tangible return such as wood product, agricultural product, or livestock product should be provided to the community.
				17	Stance and Attitude of Outsiders	MOFR and JICA SFRM Project	Project Management	Sharing control with communities means that donor agencies, in particular, will have to listen to the communities and understand, respect and accept their world views. Many of the initial teething problems with projects on customary-owned land arise from a lack of appreciation of the differences between cultures with regard to social relationships and attitudes to land and resources.	1) JICA experts as well as MOFR officers should start from consistently visiting the community, humbly listening to their voices and stories, learning traditional practices of forest management as well as land use, in order to tailor CbSFM approach to be matched with them. 2) Organize facilitation trainings periodically to MOFR officers to do self-assessment on their attitude, behaviour, statement and interaction.	Nizar Mohamed and Kevin Clark, Forestry on Customary-owned Land: Some Experiences from the South Pacific, RURAL DEVELOPMENT FORESTRY NETWORK, Network Paper 19a, Summer 1996	JICA Experts, JICA project staff and MOFR officers have constantly visited Komuniboli and Falake to tailor CbSFM approach to the communities.	In order to facilitate the communication with the community, JICA Experts, JICA project staff, and related Ministry should periodically monitor the progress and evaluate the impact of the activities.
		No.	Area/Do main	No.	Specific Topic	Target	Category	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference/Source	Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project	Reference/Source	Monitoring and Evaluation as of Activity 3.5	Lessons learned as of Activity 3.6
2	Community Consensus/Agreement			1	Confirmation of Request	Community	Concept and Design	Such requests need to be assessed and validated as to whether they are <b>genuine community requests</b> , i.e. headed by the rightful resource owners, <b>rather than</b> a request issued by a <b>sole individual or minority group</b> , who may have intentions that differ from the CBRM purpose.	1) In order to assess and validate the community request for assistance to JICA SFRM Project, Letter of Interest (LOI) with <b>signatories of community leaders</b> as well as other group leaders such as youth and women need to be submitted. 2) Additionally, we will collect "Informed Consent Form" from majority of community members, as evidence of community's willingness and commitment.	World Fish Centre, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	Genuine community leaders in Komuniboli and Falake put signatures in forest management plan and in pig farming plan.	It should be confirmed that a genuine community leader should sign an agreement/plan and that minority groups, women, and youths should not be eliminated through continuous consultation with full member of the community.
				2	Leadership	Community	Concept and Design	Community leadership in Solomon Islands refers to community management and coordination. <b>The community leader never make a decision on his/her own</b> , even for small decisions.	1) Important to take enough time to discuss within the community so take time to get feedback from every community member and outside stakeholders even the discussion issue is small topic. 2) <b>Conduct community management training for member of community committees.</b>	JICA SFRM Project	In October 2020 in Komuniboli and in Falake, leadership trainings were carried out not to make personal decision but to realize fair benefit sharing among community.	Community leader should be trained so that he/she should not represent a few groups of the community but should represent full members of the community and outside stakeholders.
				3	Doubts, Expectation, and Disagreement	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement	Often communities will have <b>doubts, high expectations and false hopes</b> about the potential of a resource management initiative. It is better to address such doubts and expectations in the initial stages of building a working relationship and to hear their feedback, rather than risk community disagreements and a loss of trust at a later time, during the implementation of the management process.	<b>Careful observation and effective interventions</b> to clarify doubts and handle expectations in course of activity planning stage will be absolutely essential, therefore better to spare enough time with community members through persistent frequent visits at initial stage, in order to build good rapport, which enable us to address those effectively.	World Fish Centre, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	With a frequency of once a month, workshops were held in the community to get rid of doubts, high expectations and false hopes through careful observation and effective interventions.	In order to get rid of doubts, high expectations and false hopes, careful observation and effective interventions should be provided to the community by holding consistant on-site workshops.
				4	Agreement at Initial Stage	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement	Finalising an agreement between parties at the initial stage of the project is one way for implementers and communities to show they have come to a common understanding. This can also serve as a referral point for any future discussions or disagreements in later phases of the project. Agreements can also serve to clarify intended goals, responsibilities, benefits and potential activities to be carried out by the project within the communities.	<b>Creating MOU together with community members through intensive consultation and discussion</b> could help both parties <b>build rapport as well as have common understandings on objectives</b> , roles and responsibilities, etc. It would be better to organize <b>several consultation meetings</b> with community members <b>before its finalization</b> . Without full understanding with commitment of both parties, this agreement would become just a formality and CbSFM will never be materialized.	World Fish Centre, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	With a frequency of once a month, workshops were held in the community to build rapport and to have common understandings on objectives.	Several consultation meetings such as workshops should be held with community members before the finalization of any types of written agreements.
				5	Community Consultation for Agreement	MOFR and Community	Project Management	1) Make sure to avoid any confusions and misunderstanding on what are their roles and responsibilities and what are ours from the beginning, in order to handle unnecessary expectations or doubts. 2) <b>Have a formal written agreement</b> with the community prior to any activities, so as to make it clear what are their roles and responsibilities and what are ours.	<b>Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which defines CbSFM, objectives, implementation mechanism, roles and responsibilities, terms, dispute settlement</b> , to be prepared and spare enough time to explain the details to community members (not only representatives of concerned group of people in the community but with whole community members as well as other tribal members who have access to land and resources.)	WWF SI National Coordinator	In March 2020, Sustainable Forest Resource Management (SFRM) Activity Implementation Plans in Komuniboli/Falake that include implementing natural forest management, planted forest mangement, and other related activities were compiled with an agreement of whole members of the community. The SFRM Activity Implementation Plans were revised in June 2020, in August 2020, in September 2020, and in March 2021 due to COVID 19 problem.	Written agreement such as activity implementation plan should be prepared with consultation not only with representative but with minority of the community and should be revised according to the situation of the community.
		No.	Area/Do main	No.	Specific Topic	Target	Category	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference/Source	Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project	Reference/Source	Monitoring and Evaluation as of Activity 3.5	Lessons learned as of Activity 3.6
				1	Mentality of Community People	Community	Community Engagement	Need to realize own mentalities of 'Pocket-what-we-can-while-we-can' (expecting one-shot benefit in short-term, rather than unsecured <b>continuous benefit in long-term</b> ) and 'Don't-worry-if-it-all-collapses-the-outsiders-will-come-to-the-rescue' (cargo-cult mentality based optimism)	Enhance the sense of ownership, commitment, sharing, and self-reliance among community members, though participating in CbSFM activities, and help them visualize future land use, including forest status, and facilitate the process of planning activities for short-term, mid-term and long-term benefits. If a project coordinator has something in common, such as having the same religion/sect as the community, or speaking the same language as community, easier to moderate.	Tony Hughes and Ali Tuhanuku, "Report to World Bank and Solomon Islands Government, Logging and Mining in Rennell: Lessons for Solomon Islands", 2015	Making 10 year plan of natural forest management and planted forest management let community people understand continuous benefit in long-term.	In order to enhance the sense of long-term commitment and self-reliance among community members, both annual plan and 10 year plan should be explained/agreed to the community.
				2	Impact/Influence of the Outsiders	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	Since the community members own lands and resources in customary lands and <b>government officers and other outsiders cannot be the decision-maker, their influence towards community's decision-making process shall be minimized</b> . Otherwise, you shall take all responsibilities of negative outcomes from activities.	Organize a facilitation training for MOFR officers and facilitate self-assessment on their limitations as well as possible impacts and influences caused by their attitude, behaviour, and statements/comments towards community people.	CBRM Workshop jointly organized by Ministry of Fishery, WWF and World Fish	Facilotorator to the community people has not been JICA Experts but been National Staff of the Project or MOFR. Decision maker has always been community people.	Decision maker for community matters should not be JICA Expert nor related Ministry but should be community people.

Community Participation 3	3	Inclusiveness	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement	To gather information and viewpoints from a wide perspective, it is important to include all sectors of the community; <b>including men, women, youths, leaders and chiefs</b> . There may be cultural or other social barriers to full engagement by all in a community meeting, so it is <b>recommended that separate discussions be held with targeted sectors or groups within the community</b> .	CbSFM shall be participatory and inclusive approach. Community Profiling, Socio-economic survey, Community Consultation, Participatory Land Use Assessment and Planning and <b>Forest Management Planning</b> will be done based on focused-group discussions, especially paying attention <b>to involvement of women and youth</b> , instead of just asking community to involve them into the meeting (which always fails), in order to create friendly environment for all to express their own options and concerns.	World Fish Centre, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	Not only a leader of the community but also women, youths and children were involved in the workshop to discuss forest management plan.	In order to secure inclusiveness of the hole members of the community, separate discussion approach according to the groups of such as women or youth should sometimes be needed.	
	4	Communication Language	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Country/Region Specific	Collecting information from a community can be difficult if the collector of information is speaking a different language than the respondent. In remote parts of Solomon Islands, Pijin may not be adequate for the task of communicating with some sectors of a community. Often, if the respondent does not understand your question, they will give an answer that may not capture the scope of the question. It is recommended that a translator be included in activities. The translator may be part of the team that is collecting the information, or can be a member of the community that can understand concepts well enough to convey the question to the respondent. Provincial fisheries officers can play an important role here.	Acknowledge the limitation of Pidgin, following 3 measures will be taken; 1) Engage MOFR officers from same language group for any field activities, as "supporting translator" 2) Identify community members who graduated secondary and can manage to translate Pidgin to their local language, as "leading translator", 3) During workshop/training at the field, make sure that facilitator/trainer/moderator shall pause one's talk every few minutes and engage both main and sub translators to translate in local language, so that community members can follow the session. If the discussion agenda is sensitive, discuss in tribal language until the all community members are satisfied/understand. The reason to engage both translators is to make sure the messages are correctly translated. Sometime, local translator explains the things in different ways and different perspectives. If local translator does not capture our intentions and key messages fully, he/she will give wrong messages to community members, which we hardly realize at that time and later could cause some trouble.	World Fish Centre, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	In Komuniboli, Gaudalcannal there is no communication gap that comes from local language problem. In Falake, Malaita there is a little communication gap. For just in case of communication gap in Falake, the hired facilitator is a person who was born/raised in Malaita and has local cultural background.	Facilitator of the community activities could also be a translator between common language and local language.	
	5	Importance of Communication	MOFR and Community	Project Management	Good communication between communities and implementers is essential and should be reciprocal. This may not necessarily mean using the latest technologies available, but one that works well for the community. An effective communication channel will link implementers with communities, and vice versa, monitoring the progress of work and avoiding misunderstandings or loss of trust by communities that may arise. While communication between implementers and communities is important, communication between the communities that are engaging in CBRM and other neighbouring areas is also critical. By informing others of what communities are doing in terms of management of resources, neighbouring communities are more likely to respect management measures they have in place.	Effective communication, which is the foundation of any activities and programmes, is absolutely essential for success and sustainability of CbSFM initiative. Therefore, JICA SFRM Project will engage our local coordinator to spare most of his time to communicate with community members. For MOFR, officers in provincial station should be engaged to secure this effective communication with communities, as a contact point.	World Fish Centre, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	Communication with community members has been made not through JICA Experts but though a facilitator who works as a National Staff of the Project.	Liaison personnel between community and the Project should be a local facilitator or a district/regional officer in the related Ministry.	
	6	Participatory Monitoring	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	Monitoring needs to be simple so that communities can interpret results for feedback into the management process and monitoring needs to be reliable, i.e. the data and information collected provides good information about the status of their resources. By being involved in monitoring activities for their management plans from an early stage, communities are more likely to have an interest in carrying on the process once partner organizations are no longer on call in their area.	Design and carry out participatory monitoring and evaluation activities <b>periodically</b> , as a part of CbSFM. All the progresses and outputs should be assessed and analysed by community members and MOFR and JICA SFRM Project should facilitate the process.	World Fish Centre, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	Since May 2021, monitoring, analysing and reporting have been conducted every three month by JICA Expert, MOFR and community members.	Participatory monitoring and evaluation should be carried out periodically by community, related Ministry, and JICA jointly.	
	No.	Area/Do main	No.	Specific Topic	Target	Category	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference/Source	Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project	Reference/Source	Monitoring and Evaluation as of Activity 3.5
	1	Challenges and Key Elements of Eco Forestry	Community	Concept and Design	Developing and managing one's own forest resources does not come easily. Getting all members of a clan to agree to manage their own forests in the first place is in itself a major challenge, [...] All of these steps (deciding rules, working shift, marketing, benefit distribution, etc.) require considerable commitment, faith, and persistence.	1) Spend enough time to build consensus among community members to go for CbSFM and create formal agreement with all clans. 2) Encourage community's initiatives of CbSFM to develop rules, activity plans, schedules, benefit sharing, conflict management. 3) Commitment, faithfulness, and consistent presence are important elements of CbSFM.	Tati A. Bun and Bazakie Baput, Community Forestry Benefits Customary Landowners (Case Study on Madang Province, Papua New Guinea), April 2006	Many times of workshops have been held for building consensus among community members and for developing activity plan. An activity promoter, who work as National Staff of the project, has always been in presence in the workshop.	Community's initiatives of sustainable forest management should be encouraged to develop short/middle/long-term implementation plan, benefit sharing rule, and conflict management rule. Facilitator/promoter should always be accompanied in a workshop held in a community.	
	2	Flexibility of Project Approach	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Country/Region Specific	Flexibility of approach when dealing with different land tenure systems is crucial. This means that in <b>developing replicable models</b> , key concepts should be transposed <b>rather than details of project design</b> .	Aim to develop different SFM cases at our pilot sites and collect lessons learned from CbSFM activities, so that we believe MOFR could develop key concepts and framework for <b>flexible replicable</b> models of CbSFM on customary land tenure, based on lessons from our pilots.	Nizar Mohamed and Kevin Clark, Forestry on Customary-owned Land: Some Experiences from the South Pacific, RURAL DEVELOPMENT FORESTRY NETWORK, Network Paper 19a, Summer 1996	In March 2020, a 10-year simple forest management model/plan was developed. This simple model/plan is easily replicable for another 10-year by community people in Komuniboli and in Falake and is replicable for the other areas.	Short/middle/long-term implementation plan in a community should be simple and replicable so as to be extended to the other communities.	
	3	Effective Measures to Bring Timbers Out From Forest	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	RECOMMENDATION #3: We recommend that practical measures (such as the timber 'sulky' proposed by FAO) be developed and tested in both Pacific Island nations to assist customary forest or sawmill owners in the manual work necessarily associated with portable sawmill operation, especially to <b>bring sawn timber from a milling site to a road-head for transportation to urban markets</b> .	Need to check which options are available in Solomon Islands. If available, a log skidder (small tractor) and timber sulky would be useful to efficiently bring sawm-timbers out from a milling site inside the forest.	Hartmut Holzknecht, Ryde James and Peter Kanowski, A review of the use of portable sawmills in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands	LUCAS Mill, which can be easily moved to anywhere, is used for milling. Sawn timber, which is sawn by using LUCAS Mill, is easily moved from inside of the forest to road-side by manpower.	Portable 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.	
	4	Sustainable Harvesting Considering Biodiversity Protection	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design	Sustainable use can include only harvesting resources that are needed. For example, we can avoid waste by taking time to select the best suited resources, such as sticks for houses, before cutting. Destructive harvesting practices such as cutting down a tree to catch a possum should also be avoided. Large trees take a long time to grow and provide important homes. Harvesting such resources for immediate benefits can have long term costs, including fewer resources available in the future.	1) Facilitate the decision making process to set sustainable rate of allowable cut. 2) Facilitate rule setting for harvesting tree, considering biodiversity conservation, which could allow community to continue traditional hunting.	Tyrone Livery, Patrick Pikache & Diana Fisher, Solomon Islands Forest Life,	The harvesting age is selected as 20 years in order to implement sustainable natural forest management in Komuniboli and in Falake. In order to ensure sustainable harvesting, natural forest regeneration was facilitated in Komuniboli in November 2021, and in Falake in October 2021.	Harvesting age and rotational age in natural forest management should be decided so that forest resource should be sustainable in a long term in a future.	
	5	Management Plan	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	Since the activities listed in the management plan should be undertaken by the landowner/resource-owner in the community, the <b>Plan should be not too complicated and complex but simplified to match with the level of understanding of the community</b> .	Design simple but comprehensive forest management plan format and further tailor it to match with the level of understanding of community people.More importantly, make a plan that matches the budget and workforce of the community.	WWF SI National Coordinator	In March 2020, Detailed Activity Implementation Plans for forest management in Komuniboli and in Falake were concisely compiled into 15 pages so that community people would like to read them through and could understand easily.	Activity implementation plan for forest management should be concise and should have simple structure so that community people could easily understand.	
	6	Sustainability	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement	It is important that the needs and priorities of the landowning communities are kept uppermost in the planning and implementation of projects. Unless the landowners and their communities assume ownership of forestry projects, whether for conservation and development or for reforestation, the sustainability of the projects will not be ensured.	1) Facilitate process of participatory land use planning and forest management planning based on their needs and priorities. 2) Assist them to develop their own plans through close communication, persistent interaction and sharing evidence/data collected in the field, but with limited influences to decision making process. 3) Take all measures to enhance their ownerships against CbSFM. 4) Profitable activities are a prerequisite for sustainable activities.	Nizar Mohamed and Kevin Clark, Forestry on Customary-owned Land: Some Experiences from the South Pacific, RURAL DEVELOPMENT FORESTRY NETWORK, Network Paper 19a, Summer 1996	Participatory land use planning was conducted as follows. Firstly, boundary was confirmed with community people. Secondly the boundary was recorded in GIS (Geographic Information System) by using GPS tool. Thirdly concept of current and future land use map was discussed in Workshop. Fourthly current and future land use map was confirmed with community people and possible activity scope was discussed in Workshop. In March 2020, Sustainable Forest Resource Management Activity Implementation Plans in Komuniboli/Falake were compiled whose contents consist of natural/planted forest management, forest conservation, timber processing and value addition, wood product marketing and capacity development. Agricultural activity and livestock activity were added for other profitable activities.	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.	
	7	Forestry project on customary owned land	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Country/Region Specific	Working out a <b>harmonious relationship</b> between traditional views about land tenure and resource use, and western concepts of <b>individual property rights</b> , is essential to the success of forestry projects on customary-owned land. Creative and innovative ways to promote that <b>harmony will be needed, rather than</b> attempts to change <b>traditional systems</b> .	Explore such creative and innovative ways, utilizing the concept of participatory approach and remote sensing technologies.	Nizar Mohamed and Kevin Clark, Forestry on Customary-owned Land: Some Experiences from the South Pacific, RURAL DEVELOPMENT FORESTRY NETWORK, Network Paper 19a, Summer 1996	The land use plan and the activity implementation plan were compiled by community people through the harmonous ways such as in the workshops.	Implementation plan should be compiled in a way that both traditional concept and innovative concept should be harmonized.	

8	Land Use Planning	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design	Simple land-use planning at the household level can bring out the varying qualities and potential of available land, matching it to the availability of labour and finance under several crop-combination options, and setting this against the foreseeable needs of the producing unit over the next two or three decades.	1) Considering of customary land tenure system, there might be risks of unveiling some hidden conflicts over land use between some households. Since we might need to carry out land use planning before building good rapport and relationship with community, we prefer to facilitate simple participatory community-led land use planning at community level. 2) Confirming availability of labour and finance under current crop combination could be done by socio-economic survey and agroforestry survey. 3) Intention of land use planning is to visualise their ideal future of land and resources in order to motivate them to develop forest management plan.	SI FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT II (FMP2), INDEPENDENT COMPLETION REPORT (ICR)	Simple participatory community-led land use planning were made at community level workshops. Socio-economic survey was made to confirm the availability of labour.	In a land use plan, such areas should be categorized as conservation area, natural/planted forest management area, agroforestry area, etc. considering customary land use in the community.
9	Capacity Building Trainings for Downstream Processing	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	RECOMMENDATION #1: We recommend that the training programs that build capacity for the efficient use of portable sawmills be continued and supplemented by refresher courses, and that courses dealing with occupational health and safety standards be started. Workshops dealing with practical techniques should be held in remote parts of each country on a regular basis.	Organize continuous training programmes, instead of on-shot training, to keep building capacities of community milling operators for effective and efficient use of portable sawmills and improve quality of their products.	Hartmut Holzknecht, Ryde James and Peter Kanowski, A review of the use of portable sawmills in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands	The 1st on-site felling and sawmilling training was implemented in October 2020 at Komuniboli and in November 2020 at Falake. The 2nd on-site felling and sawmilling training was implemented in April 2021 at Komuniboli and in May 2021 at Falake. After learning in the 2nd on-site training, community people in Komuniboli and in Falake managed to plan and implement natural forest management, and managed to saw log and sell timber by themselves.	Training that needs on-site exercise such as felling and sawmilling should be carried out not with one-time but with a couple of times.
10	SFM and Downstream Processing	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	RECOMMENDATION #2: We recommend that the capacity of portable sawmill operators to follow Sustainable Forest Management practices be enhanced through <b>integration with the training programs</b>	Under JICA SFRM Project, downstream processing activities utilizing portable sawmills is the key component of CbSFM.	Hartmut Holzknecht, Ryde James and Peter Kanowski, A review of the use of portable sawmills in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands	The 1st felling and sawmilling training was integrated with leadership training.	Operational training such as felling and milling training should be integrated with management training such as leadership training.
11	Minimizing Environmental Impacts from Timber Harvesting Law Enforcement	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	RECOMMENDATION #4: All forest industry participants should be required to adhere to existing policies for controlling the environmental impacts of harvest and sustaining forest resources. Regulations for the control of forest harvesting in terms of buffer zones, slope limits and directional felling need to be applied to forests under customary ownership. Both the volumes felled and the volumes of recovered timber need to be determined, formally documented and regularly reported to a central location for each commercial operation.	1) Awareness on Logging Code of Practices to be given to community members before land use planning and forest management planning 2) Practical on-site training for timber harvesting with directional felling skills should be provided and environmental damages from timber harvesting should be minimized. 3) Allowable timber cut will be calculated based on the result of forest inventory and be monitored by both MOFR and community members themselves. 4) Continue inventory/tree measurement works at permanent sample plot during project period and calculate species-wise tree growth rate. 5) Allow community members to choose harvesting methods; selective or rotation. 6) Provide awareness and training to minimize the damage to surrounding short and young trees during harvesting 7) Consider possible environmental impacts from establishment of milling site and skidding roads. 8) Important to make the community aware of the depletion of their resources as assets.	Hartmut Holzknecht, Ryde James and Peter Kanowski, A review of the use of portable sawmills in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands	The 1st on-site felling and sawmilling training was implemented in October 2020 at Komuniboli and in November 2020 at Falake. The 2nd on-site felling and sawmilling training was implemented in April 2021 at Komuniboli and in May 2021 at Falake. To minimize environmental impacts from timber marvesting, code of logging was explained from instructor to community people in on-site training.	In a operational/management training, code of logging should be explained to community people so as to understand the way of minimizing environmental damage.
12	Basic Business and Financial Management Training	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	RECOMMENDATION #11: We therefore recommend that new training schemes be developed in both PNG and the SI. These should concentrate on small business skills such financial planning and accounting. They should be supplemented by courses on elementary forest management and harvest planning, and the implementation of environmental protection measures during forest harvesting, including re-establishment in harvested areas.	1) Consider to include basic financial planning and management training as part of CbSFM. 2) Consider to explore service provider who could provide business skill training. 3) Develop training concept and contents, considering environmental protection measures during forest harvesting as well as re-establishment in harvested areas.	Hartmut Holzknecht, Ryde James and Peter Kanowski, A review of the use of portable sawmills in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands	In October 2020 in Komuniboli and in Falake, basic finance and management and environmental conservation were explained to community people in training. The trainer of the basic finance and management course worked in vocational school or deveopment related NGO.	In business and financial management training, not only business and financial skill is explained but also concept of environmental conservation/restoration should be explained to community people.
13	Participatory Land Use Planning for Sustainable Resource Management and Conservation	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	1st Participatory 3D Model constructed in the Solomon Islands. The model was done to serve a key negotiation tool for the Chivoko community to map out the watershed and coastal areas it depends on to address the challenges facing sustainable resource management and conservation. The initiative aimed at securing the conservation of the Chivoko Watershed forests (approx. 8000 ha) and place these legally beyond the reach of industrial logging ventures. The project has drawn on national expertise to produce a collaborative watershed management plan which served as guidance for sustainable forest development practices by a community cooperative.	Instead of creating 3D landscape model, remote-sensing technologies (drone and high-resolution satellite images) as well as GIS to be utilized in order to help community members understand topography, vegetation and geographical features and then assess their lands and forest in the course of participatory land use planning.	Participatory Avenue, Integrated Approaches to Participatory Development, Participatory 3-Dimentional Model of Chivoko, Solomon Islands (supported by The Nature Conservancy)	Through boundary survey and participatory resource mapping with GPS and tablets, both Komuniboli and Falake communities created a set of the current land use map and future land use plan. The conservation area, Tamboo site or other spiritual area were clearly identified and the areas for forest management and agroforestry were defined in the future land use plan.	By using inovative technology such as GPS and drone, current land use plan and future land use plan should be created with participatory manner.
14	Success Requirements of Community based Eco Forestry	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	Community-based eco-forestry has managed to continue, and more people are turning to it to generate a sustainable income instead of the possible option of destructive logging. NGO eco-forestry support programmes have been going for more than 10 years in Solomons, including a joint Solomon Islands Development Trust/Greenpeace Eco forestry Programme (one of the site is our pilot site: KOMUNIBOLI), so the lessons have been learned, and they know how to make village projects a success. Key lessons and critical success requirements include: – have a clear set of non-negotiable support programme entry requirements, such as undisputed land tenure or rights, a functioning community organisation and decision making body, equitable decision making and income sharing, and rejection of destructive activities. – only invest in supporting projects that meet the 'success' requirements otherwise it will end in disappointment on both sides. – ensure the support programme has integrated activities from village and forest level support to marketing and certification. – translate any external standards requirements (e.g. FSC) into simple check-lists that are easy to use and understand. – plan to provide field support and monitoring to village projects for 5 to 10 years. – pay particular attention to social indicators in support and monitoring, especially how money is shared and spent.	1) Selection criteria set by JICA and MOFR to be reviewed and develop sub-criteria to choose high-potential communities, which have no land dispute, small and organized, good leadership and governance. 2) Facilitate development effective conflict management and benefit sharing mechanisms based on traditional norms. 3) Necessity of certification will be assessed carefully but CbSFM shall include from forest management to marketing forest products. 4) Feasibility and necessity of application of simplified external standard requirements to CbSFM under JICA SFRM Project will be assessed, in order to secure possibility of oversea market access. 5) Since JICA SFRM Project has only 2-3years to support CbSFM, take all measures to enhance sustainability of CbSFM initiatives in cooperation with MOFR. 6) Carefully design socio-economic survey to check how money is shared and spend. 7) Make necessary modifications and changes on Forest Management Plan in accordance with monitoring result.	Grant Rosoman, Greenpeace Australia Pacific, Eco-forestry: A Ray of Hope in Solomon Islands. <a href="https://wrm.org.uv/articles-from-the-wrm-bulletin/section2/eco-forestry-a-ray-of-hope-in-solomon-islands/">https://wrm.org.uv/articles-from-the-wrm-bulletin/section2/eco-forestry-a-ray-of-hope-in-solomon-islands/</a>	Area for coducting forest management or livelihood improvement does not include the area with having land dispute. How to deal with conflict management and benefit sharing was explained in leadership training that was held in October 2020 in Komuniboli and in Falake. Sustainable resource harvesting was secured by setting appropriate harvesting age and rotatinal age.	Success requirements of eco-forestry would be inclusion of 1)upstream approach (such as foerst management) to downstream approach (such as wood processing), and 2) both natural scientific approach and socio-economic approach.
15	Major Challenges and Benefits of Eco Forestry	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	There are a number of challenges to small-scale community-based Eco forestry, [...] encountered these as major challenges: • The approach taken is time consuming and community may loose interest, • Lack of landowners' commitment to Eco forestry, • Start-up costs are often too high and need to be subsidized initially, • Capital intensive. However, the benefits of Eco forestry are far more then the challenges. In Eco forestry (community forestry): • resource owners gain ownership and control – they make their own decisions and not controlled by others, • skills and technology is transferred to resource owners • direct benefits to resource owners, • other forest benefits like cultural, social, biodiversity and environmental values are not compromised for the other, • the resource supply is not exhausted too soon but preserved for future generation.	As CbSFM planning is time-consuming, requiring their commitment and initial investment, there is always a risk of community's loosing their interest in CbSFM . Therefore, need to take following measures; (a) make sure community's enjoyment in respective activities, (b) set achievable goal in every activity to help community feel accomplishment, (c) schedule activities according to community's own pace and schedule, (d) organize attractive session to help them foresee tangible benefits (not only monetary returning, but also capacity development trainings, knowledge sharing, visualizing the “future” of community, possible supports from MOFR/JICA etc), (e) continue face-to-face encouragements towards commitments, (f) organize marketing activities in early stage and help them create enough capital to meet initial cost of CbSFM, (g) start from small-scale manageable labour-intensive work, (h) make sure community members (landowners /resource owners) make their own decision over land use and forest management, which could enhance ownership and control over resource usage and management, (i) allow community members to request for a variety of trainings as part of CbSFM, (j) help them assess cultural, social, environmental values of forest and its ecosystem. (k) encourage to set achievable goal of profit making within certain timeframe.	Tati A. Bun and Bazakie Baput, Community Forestry Benefits Customary Landowners (Case Study on Madang Province, Papua New Guinea), April 2006	Activity implementation plans in Komuniboli/Falake for forest management and livelihood improvement were compiled by realizing community's own intention. Wide virieties of trainings such as those of timber utilization (felling and milling), leadership, agroforestry and pig farming were conducted according to community's intention. Those community based forestry that includes livelihood improvement could be regarded as Eco-forestry.	Eco-forestry would be realized by inclusion of livelihood improvement activities that have easy-to-achieve goal, community's pace schedule, tangible benefit, marketing activity, variety of training, and ownership.
16	Nature of Eco Forestry	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design	Supporting the indigenous forest resource owners to <b>protect their natural environment and develop and manage the forest resources</b> in an environmentally, economically, and socially beneficial way. [...] is Eco forestry. Environment, Education awareness, healthy lifestyle, and <b>income generation leading to self reliance and sustainable livelihoods are complementary programs.</b> [...] hopes to bring the forest resource owners to a level where they can make informed decisions about the management of their customary land and forest resources.	Explore possibilities <b>other complementary programmes</b> of CbSFM and possible impacts and contributions from them.	Tati A. Bun and Bazakie Baput, Community Forestry Benefits Customary Landowners (Case Study on Madang Province, Papua New Guinea), April 2006	The community based activity implementation plan for forest management included the concept both of developing natural resorces and conserving natural environment. Activity implementation plan for livelihood improvement through agroforestry and for pig farming was also compiled as a complementary program.	Nature of eco-forestry would be inclusion of both forest management program and complementary program such as agricultural program and livestock program.

		17	Community Forestry Approach at Customary Land	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design	Community Forestry Approach (CFA) that ensures participation of forest resource owners, whereby skills and technology transfer could occur whilst building the resource owners' capacity to manage their forest resources to enhance their livelihoods and preserve their natural resources for their children and their children's children (Baput 2005). The major steps to the CFA covers: • Awareness on Eco forestry, • Landowner commitment and mobilization, • Landowner needs identification, • Forest management training, • Forest management operation (resource survey, planning, harvesting etc.), • Sawmilling training, • Timber business training, • Forest produce marketing and utilization, • Forest certification, • Monitoring and evaluation, • Exit strategy.	Need to consider following possible areas of activity to be incorporated into CbSFM 1) timber business training 2) product marketing training 3) financial management training 4) product quality improvement training 5) networking with buyers 6) business negotiation training 7) participatory monitoring and evaluation 8) exit strategy planning	Tati A. Bun and Bazakie Baput, Community Forestry Benefits Customary Landowners (Case Study on Madang Province, Papua New Guinea), April 2006	In October to Decemember 2020 in Komuniboli and in Falake, trainings of timber utilization (felling, milling, drying, marketing, licensing, etc.), agroforestry record keeping, leadership for management, and pig farming were implemented. The 2nd on-site felling and sawmilling training was implemented in April 2021 at Komuniboli and in May 2021 at Falake. Buyers of sawn timber were not only individual buyer but also a downstream processing organization named: "Value Added Timber Association (VATA)". Networking with buyers and business negotiation capacity were successfully built.	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	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design	Four main (exit) strategies for sustainability: A) Means to verify measurable outputs B) Commitment by parties C) Peoples' capacity, and, D) Establish network for success with government agencies, banks, donor, NGOs and other agencies	Exit strategies should also consider followings: 1) Network with buyers 2) Regular communication with buyers 3) Different variation of products based on market needs 4) Consistent and stable production and supply (design, quality, volume) 5) Acknowledgement and Recognition from SIG 6) Create "community fund" to pool benefits from sales as necessary funds for future investment 7) Record keeping for transparency and accountability 8) Establishment of an organization specifically for forest management such as community forestry association	Tati A. Bun and Bazakie Baput, Community Forestry Benefits Customary Landowners (Case Study on Madang Province, Papua New Guinea), April 2006	Marketing strategy as an exit strategy was explained in timber utilization training. These marketing strategy included licensing, felling, milling, managing, drying, and grading. A downstream processing organization named: "Value Added Timber Association (VATA)" was arranged as a stable buyer. Forest management record keeping form was introduced to Komuniboli and to Falake. Forest management sub-committee was established in Komuniboli and in Falake.	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	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design	PNGFA as a statutory body must support Eco forestry and encourage community forestry enterprises (CFEs) by (a) adapting a community-based forest management system that is cost effective, (b) establish mechanisms for forest resource owners to access funds for starting capital, and (c) train/educate forest resource owners to realize, appreciate and have a balanced view of the economic, social and environmental values of their forest resources so that one is not compromised for the other.	In course of implementation of CbSFM pilot activities, JICA SFRM Project and MOFR should assess feasibility of CbSFM together with identified lessons learned and then <b>discuss how to define and promote CbSFM programme in Corporate Plan</b> as well as how to restructure MOFR institutional structure to support CbSFM initiatives.	Tati A. Bun and Bazakie Baput, Community Forestry Benefits Customary Landowners (Case Study on Madang Province, Papua New Guinea), April 2006	In September 2020, Corporate Plan 2020-2022 was successfully managed to include the goals for establishing community base sustainable forest management. National Forest Policy: GOAL 12 in Corporate Plan was for "Community Governance and empowerment" and GOAL 13 was for "Community Forest Management and Plantations". In order to enhance and establish CbSFM, exchange training was implemented in August 2021, in which Komuniboli people visited Falake community, and Falake people visited Komuniboli community to exchange the information of the progress of forest management, agroforestry, and pig farming. JICA SFRM Project provided Lucas Mill to Komuniboli and Falake. By using LUCAS Mill, Komuniboli and Falake were able to sell sawn timber to markets and were able to get value added revenue from forest.	Institutionalizing Community Forestry would be realized by stipulating community-based sustainable forest resource mangement 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.
		20	Justification of Government Support towards Eco Forestry	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design	Why Eco forestry is important and that the government should support Eco forestry in PNG (Chatterton et al 2000): • Community forestry is controlled by customary landowners, • Community forestry returns wealth to the community, • Income from community forestry is under the control of the community according to its needs, • Community forestry operation can be sustained for many years, • Community forestry cause less damage to the forest, • Community forestry provides opportunity for landowner to acquire self-confidence, skills and technology and become self reliant.	CbSFM under JICA SFRM Project should; 1) encourage landowners/resource owners to control and manage their forest by themselves 2) assist community to experience better returning from CbSFM than from Logging 3) encourage community to share benefit fairly to community members and also to invest their communal needs of the community 4) assist community to develop their realistic and reasonable management plan for mid-term and assess the feasibility and its return from CbSFM at the end of JICA SFRM Project. If they would be satisfied, they could go for long-term future management plan. 5) be bottom-up & participatory approach, so as to enhance self-esteem, self-confidence, capacities/capabilities in a course of implementation, and become self-reliant.	Tati A. Bun and Bazakie Baput, Community Forestry Benefits Customary Landowners (Case Study on Madang Province, Papua New Guinea), April 2006	The activity implementation plans were complied with bottom-up and paricipatory manner. The activity implementation plans for forest management included one year plan and ten year plan considering sustainable resource management. Fair benefit sharing was explained to the community in the leadership training.	In order to get government support on Eco-forestry, JICA SFRM Project should; encourage landowners to control their forest by themselves, encourage community to share benefit fairly to community members, assist community to develop their realistic management plan for mid-term, and have participatory approach so as to enhance self-confidence.
		No.	Area/Do main	No.	Specific Topic	Target	Category	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference/Source	Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project	Reference/Source
5	Livelihood Improvement	1	Participatory feasibility assessment	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	Project partners and the community leaders must then consider if it is to the community's advantage <b>to be involved in a particular supplementary or alternative livelihood</b> , and if they have, or foresee they will have, the necessary capacity to manage such initiatives. Partners working with communities should carry out <b>feasibility assessments of proposed supplementary livelihoods, including environmental suitability, and the social and economic viability</b> . Results should then be communicated back to the community so that they understand the implications of such assessments. It is important that implementers tread carefully until <b>feasibility assessments</b> are complete as <b>communities can have unrealistic expectations when the possibility of generation of cash benefits is involved</b> .	Facilitate participatory assessment on the feasibilities confirmed by marketing survey and value chain analysis. Based on the result of survey and analysis shared back with the community, the community members (decision makers) will decide without our interventions, if they will go for such option of supplementary livelihood. <b>Handling unrealistic expectations towards alternative livelihood is the most challenging task</b> .	World Fish Center, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	In March 2020, rapid assessments for selecting potential alternative activities were implemented in order that unrealistic expectation should be removed. Through the discussion in the community, pig farming was selected as the 1st priority livelihood enhancement activity. Revolving fund was established in order to realize pig farming activity.	Through feasibility accessment, the most realistic alternative livelihood activity should be selected. Realistic tool such as revolving fund should be introduced to materialize the selected livelihood activity.
		2	No Easy Alternatives	Community	Country/Region Specific	A call for supplementary livelihoods to generate cash is a common request from communities who are managing their marine and coastal areas. <b>There is no easy one-size fits all solution to supplementary livelihood requests</b> and a preferred approach, in the initial stages of CBRM at least, is to ensure that management options agreed by the community do not result in undue hardship for the subsistence component of the community livelihood and therefore do not require 'alternatives' for obtaining food.	Due to limited market scale and access, poor infrastructures, remoteness from global market, etc., <b>hardly (impossibly) identify "alternative" and "easy, quickly and no-sweating" solution</b> to meet the expectations of community and improve their livelihood dramatically, in Solomon Islands. At least, <b>CbSFM should sustain current subsistence component of their livelihoods</b> and generate enough benefits out from forest resources for them to feel worth.	World Fish Centre, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	In May 2020, through long-list preparation and short-list preparation, several supplemental/additional livelihood improvement activities were selected. Through continuous discussion in the community, pig farming was selected as the 1st priority livelihood enhancement activity.	The most realistic alternative livelihood activity should be selected and realistic tool such as revolving fund should be introduced to materialize the selected livelihood activity.
No.	Area/Do main	No.	Specific Topic	Target	Category	Lessons and advice getting from the Reference/Source	Possible Measures/Countermeasure for JICA SFRM Project	Reference/Source	Monitoring and Evaluation as of Activity 3.5	Lessons learned as of Activity 3.6
		1	Concept	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design	Develop crystal-and-clear and simplified concept and methodologies of Community-based Resource Management (CBRM) for landowners/resource-owners (mostly illiterate) and help them grasp their roles and responsibilities, possible support from outsiders as well as contributions from community during awareness and inception stage.	Consider following possibilities; 1) develop simple concept presentation with photos and illustrations 2) engage project local coordinator to translate the concept and methodologies to the level of community people's understanding 3) MOU, which will define roles & responsibilities, will be developed in consultation with community and signed prior to any activities. 4) Continuously explain roles and responsibilities of both community and MOFR/Project, when we visit them, and facilitation their registration of our CbSFM initiative without any financial allocation.	CBRM Workshop jointly organized by Ministry of Fishery, WWF and World Fish	In March 2020, activity implementation plan for forest management was simply compiled in 15 pages. In the activity implementation plan, concepts of natural forest management and planted forest management was simply explained by using tables.	Concept of natural foerst management should be simple and structure of a management implementation plan should also be simple so that community people could understand it easily.
		2	Entry Point Activity	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design	In order to motivate community to work for resource management and conservation from the beginning, entry point activities such as attractive awareness should be designed well in advance.	Design following activities to attract/motivate community members to forest management and conservation: 1) Self-assessment on current land and resource usage 2) Assessment on current forest status (utilizing remote sensing technologies) 3) Awareness on Forest Ecosystem Services (water source and its catchment, soil nutrient, etc.) 4) Early-stage wood product marketing activities	WWF SI National Coordinator	Community people asessed current land use map and future land use map by themselves. Wood product marketing was explained in timber utilization training. Milling was conducted by community people themselves. Community people found buyer of sawn timber such as Value Added Timber Association (VATA).	In order to motivate community people, 1)current land usage should be assessed, 2) current forest status shoule be recognized, 3)forest ecosystem function should be understood, and 4)benefit of early-stage wood product marketing should be awared among community members.
		3	Bottom Up Initiative	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design	CBRM needs to be community initiated, as communities are more likely to accept and adopt management processes and rules that are in place if the initiative is 'bottom up' rather than 'top down'.	Same approach of JICA CbSFM	World Fish Center, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	The activity implementation plans for forest management were complied with bottom-up approach by community people's participation in on-site workshop in Komuniboli and in Falake.	Community management should be made through bottom-up approach.

4	Scale and Boundaries of Management Land Area	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	The rights of community members to their resources need to be clearly defined. This helps in determining the scales and boundaries of management, and to identify potential stakeholders that need to be included in the management process. This is important not only for developing management rules and norms, but also to avoid potential disputes over resources that may arise during the management phase. It may be necessary to give time for communities <b>to resolve disputes or alternatively agree to leave disputed areas out of managed area boundaries.</b>	1) Through socio-economic survey, community rights over the resources and lands need to be clarified and its result shall be validated by community members, 2) Through community profiling and current land use assessment, any dispute land areas as well as the lands given to other tribes due to inter-marriage or conciliation shall be identified and excluded from demarcated land area for CbSFM. In case such lands are located in inland are within demarcated land, its boundaries shall be registered with GPS/GIS. 3) Since CbSFM is participatory approach, the decision to demarcate specific lands for CbSFM (scale and boundaries) shall be made without any influence and intervention from JICA/MOFR. For this task, enough time shall be given to the community members. 4) Detail procedure to manage conflict among community members shall be discussed and clarified to all landowners/resource owners. This procedure should be visualized.	World Fish Center, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	With the process of current/future land use planning, disputed area was excluded through socio-economic survey and community profiling.	Boundary for management should be determined by: 1)soci-economic survey, 2)eliminating any dispute land, 3)no intervention from outsiders, and 4)solving the problem with all landowners.
5	Need for Economic Development	Community	Sector/Field Specific	Although they value the various ecosystems mentioned, their constant interactions coupled with the <b>rapid increase in population growth</b> , and their attempts for economic advancement inevitably causes threats to these natural resources.	1) Facilitate discussion regarding the issues of population growth and expecting economic development during Future land use planning and forest management planning. 2) Facilitate their analysis on hidden connections between community needs and ecosystem services. 3) Explore possible scenario of improving quality of forest	WWF, RIDGES TO REEF CONSERVATION PLAN GHIZO AND KOLOMBANGARA	Selling forest products would help community people to pay some amount of increased school fees that might have relation with population growth.	Revenue produced by forest product should be sustainable/continuous to deal with population growth of the community.
6	Self-financing Initiative and Exit Strategies	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	A successful long-term management plan needs to be realistic and have a way of funding activities if necessary. Self-financing options need to be discussed at an early stage so that communities are aware of possible exit strategies. It is recommended that if funds are likely to be required, management bodies governing CBRM in communities or regions be formalized and registered as a Community Based Organisation (CBO) so that planning for self-financing and sustainable strategies can be initiated during the course of the CBRM development process.	1) Since CbSFM under JICA SFRM Project shall be self-financing initiatives, a community management body should be formed and necessary trainings for its capacity development should be also involved in management plan. 2) Necessity of formal registration as CBO will be assessed carefully but this body should be registered officially with SIG in order to harvest logs and sell timbers to the market legally. Payment of such Initial cost for registration should be met by themselves from first timber marketing activity. 3) Organizational management and co-managing resource mechanism need to be considered as part of CbSFM.	World Fish Centre, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	In October 2020, accounting management such as cost sharing, revenue distribution and community stock fund was explained to the communities in the leadership training. In October 2020 in Komuniboli and in November 2020 in Falake, licencing for harvesting logs and for selling timbers to the market legally was explained to the communities in timber utilization training. Those management bodies were formed in Komuniboli and in Falake. The 2nd on-site felling and sawmilling training was implemented in April 2021 at Komuniboli and in May 2021 at Falake.	In order to sell timber to the market legally, self-financing management committee should be organized in the comunity.
7	Traditional "Kastom" Practices	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	CBFM shall obey traditional believes and customs of the tribes and be designed based on their traditional practices.	Engage our project local coordinator to grasp community's traditional believes and customs related to forest resources usage, forest management, land use (access and process), water sources, and tambu sites, and develop rules and activities referring to those information.	CBRM Workshop jointly organized by Ministry of Fishery, WWF and World Fish	In March 2020, the activity implementation plans on forest management were compiled. In the plan of Komuniboli, Tamboo site and spiritual site were demarcated. In the plan of Falake, Tamboo site was demarcated.	Traditional custom practice area should be demarcated in land use plan and in implementation plan.
8	Technical Support from Government Agency	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	The land is individually utilized by families and owned by the tribe, so any broader, long-term management plan would require a collective approach: but there are no current studies, no outline plans and no advisory services available to landowners and communities who might want to know more about how to use this resource jointly and sustainably.	As there is no single division fully capable to manage whole activities of CbSFM (from land use planning to marketing wood products), all the technical divisions need to be involved in CbSFM and multi-divisional committee needs to be formed so as to provide comprehensive technical supports to meet the community needs related to forest management.	Tony Hughes and Ali Tuhanuku, "Report to World Bank and Solomon Islands Government, Logging and Mining in Rennell: Lessons for Solomon Islands", 2015	In Komuniboli, committees on forest management, agroforestry, pig farming, furniture making, and nursery were organized. In Falake, committees on forest management, agroforestry, pig farming, and furniture making were organized. In the Ministry of Forestry and Research, Technical Suppot Committee for advising on community's activity was organized and was held once a month.	Technical support committee should be oraganized and held to provide technical advice to the community in the related Ministry.
9	Weakness of Law Enforcement	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Sector/Field Specific	it is obvious from on-the-ground observations that many regulations are not enacted upon or enforced.	Share relevant regulations for forest management such as Code of Logging Practice with community before forest management planning and provide awareness talks for strengthening enforcement, if needed.	Report on "Project for Conserving the Marine Biodiversity of Marovo Lagoon", University of Queensland	In timber utilization training, the codes of logging, milling, licensing and so on were explained to community people in October 2020 in Komuniboli and in November 2020 in Falake.	The codes of logging, milling, and licensing should be explained to the community in the training.
10	Legal Footing for CbSFM	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Sector/Field Specific	To be successful and sustainable, community-based resource management must be on a firm legal footing.	Although there is no comprehensive legal footing for CbSFM in Solomon Islands, need to make sure all activities under CbSFM would comply with relevant regulations.	Report on "Project for Conserving the Marine Biodiversity of Marovo Lagoon", University of Queensland	The legal trainings including regulation of logging, milling, licensing and so on were implemented in October 2020 in Komuniboli and in November 2020 in Falake.	All the regulations concerning forest management should be explained to the community in the training.
11	Required Simplicity and Community Norms	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design	Management plans and monitoring methods should be simple and straightforward, tailored to local conditions so that they build on existing community norms and are realistic and sustainable.	1) In order to develop community's own management plan, facilitate the process of its development, based on community norms. 2) Need to design simple (a) Forest Management Plan Format, and (b) Participatory Monitoring Methods in consultation with MOFR and NGOs	World Fish Center, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	Activity implementation plans having simple format for forest management were developed in March 2020 considering community norm. Participatory monitorings have been conducted though providing workshops in Komuniboli and in Falake.	Concept of implementation plan should be understood easily by the community and structure of implementation plan should be simple.
12	Ecosystem Services	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Community Engagement	Identifying risks and threats to utilization of marine resources during the initial stages of relationship building between an external organization and the community will help to define the goals of management and to focus stakeholders on a common goal. At this stage it is important that communities have a strong understanding of the underlying principles and components of ecosystem function in the coastal and marine realm.	1) Facilitate community's identification of significant benefits receiving from forest ecosystem (goods and services) as well as potential risks and threats caused by damaging ecosystem thought careless and haphazard utilization of land and resources, 2) Facilitate future land use planning based on identified risks and threats to forest ecosystems.	World Fish Center, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	Community people in Komuniboli and in Falake learned both benefit and risk of utilizing forest resources by participating the workshops and the trainings.	Not only forest product management but also forest ecosystem service should be explained in land use plan and in implementation plan.
13	Responsibility and Mandate	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Concept and Design	Collaboration between government authorities and communities is vital since management of marine resources is, at different levels, the responsibility of the national and provincial governments, and resource owners. Involving provincial and national fisheries staff in CBRM that is being implemented by an external organization allows them to gain the necessary experience to interact effectively with communities.	Under JICA SFRM Project, CbSFM should be initiated and implemented by resource owners/landowners and supported by government agency MOFR (and MOFR to be assisted by the Project), not implemented by MOFR or Development Partner, with following understandings: 1) Land and resources are customary owned by community people and they are the decision-makers, not government agencies or development partners, 2) Promoting sustainable forest resource management and supporting community's initiatives of SFM are one of MOFR mandates and, therefore engagement of MOFR officers (both HQ and Province) as "the supporter" is vital (therefore, such engagement needs to be secured, facilitated and supported by MOFR executives).	World Fish Center, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	Sustainable forest resource management was initiated and was implemented by Komuniboli/Flake community not by MOFR nor JICA.	CbSFM should be initiated and implemented by resource owner, i.e. community. CbSFM should be supported by related government agency, i.e. MOFR. JICA Project staff would be a facilitator between resource owner and related government agency.
14	Familiarity and comfort	Ministry of Forestry and Research	Project Management	Tools used for the purpose of management enforced by community rules should be articulated in a clear and straight forward manner. It is better to build on management already in place or practiced within the community, than to introduce a wide range of new concepts at once. Familiarity and comfort with rules and norms is likely to improve ease of enforcement.	CbSFM management plan shall be developed based on community's traditional believes as well as customary rules and norms related to forest resources utilization and management, land use (access and process), and management of water sources and tambu sites, which the community people can feel comfortable and familiar.	World Fish Center, Community-based adaptive resource management in Solomon Islands: lessons learned	Activity implementation plans for forest management in Komuniboli/Falake were developed based on community's trational believes and rules. Conservation/water-resource zone and tambu sites were reserved with community's agreement.	Community's customary rules and norms should be reserved in implementation plan so that community people could feel comfortable and familiar.



SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

## **MINISTRY OF FOREST AND RESEARCH**



*March 2020  
P.O. Box G24, Honiara  
Solomon Islands*



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# CHAPTER ONE:

## FOREST POLICY

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### **1.1 Forest Development Overview**

The Forestry Sector is a major economic productive sector that contributes significantly to the National Economy and remains the basis of livelihoods for rural Solomon Islanders. It will still be a major revenue earner in the future and continue to provide for the needs of the rural people. In these contexts, maximizing benefit through revenue needs to be fully supported and prioritized at the same time it is equally important to make sure that important environmental services and other products obtained from the forests continue to be enjoyed. The Ministry of Forestry and Research (MOFR) guided by the National Forest Policy (NFP), the DCGA policy priorities, the sustainable logging policy 2018 and under its mandate therefore is focused to implement programs and activities as outlined in this Corporate Plan 2020 to 2022. To achieve these, this corporate plan recognizes and strongly emphasize on combined and equal participations from all forests and forestry stakeholders at all levels from the communities up to the government, development partners, the private sector and industries, non-government organizations and institutions.

### **1.2 National Forest Policy**

Vision of the National Forest Policy is: “Forests resources and ecosystems are sustainably and responsibly managed for the benefit and resilience of all Solomon Islanders.”

The Forest Policy’s Strategies and Goals are:



A. Forest Conservation

GOAL 1. Protection and conservation of biodiversity and forest ecosystems.

GOAL 2. Recognition of the importance of ecosystem services for sustainable livelihood

B. Sustainable Forest Management

GOAL 3. Multi-purpose forest inventory and spatial analysis for integrated landscape planning.

GOAL 4. Consistent forest legislation for sustainable management practices.

C. Capacity Development

GOAL 5. Development of technical skills and forest expertise

GOAL 6. Capacity build for gender equity and community empowerment

D. Forest economy and market

GOAL 7. Strengthen national forestry industries and enterprises

GOAL 8. Forest Plantations

GOAL 9. Taxes and fund for long term sustainability

GOAL 10. Diversification of the economy and alternative income generation

GOAL 11. Harvesting and export regulations.

E. Community Governance

GOAL 12. Community Governance and empowerment

GOAL 13. Community Forest Management and Plantations

F. Monitoring and law enforcement

GOAL 14. Monitoring mechanism for information sharing and legally control

GOAL 15. Law enforcement

G. Transparency, Work Conditions, Incentives and Integrity

GOAL 16. Transparency for combat corruption



## GOAL 17. Fair, Balanced and Sustainable Employment Conditions and Schemes of Service

### **1.3 Current Priority Policy**

The Democratic Coalition for Government Advancement (: DCGA) of Solomon Islands will continue to build a broad based and environmentally sustainable economy. With the Ministry of Forestry and Research, the DCGA is committed to:

1. Review the Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act and legislate for other forest resources, activities and products.
2. Support the downstream processing program in the country in small, medium and large-scale investments.
3. Partner with Institutions and Organizations on establishing the Timber Industry training course to provide downstream processing skills and knowhow to develop value adding to forest products.
4. Encourage small, medium and large forestry plantations in-partnerships with resource owner and landholders in 'out growers' schemes.
5. Encourage rehabilitation schemes in the country through reforestation, afforestation and regeneration management programs.
6. Implement the recommendations of the Sustainable Logging policy (SLP) and enforce the sustainable forest management principles on harvesting of forest resources.
7. Become part of the global society in assessing and valuing plants carbon storage services of the world's remaining forests and progressing REDD+ Roadmap.
8. Encourage research in forests, forest products including NTFP and plantation to determine resilient genetics with improved tree growth and timber quality of forest resources.
9. Encourage and support local entrepreneurs to participate in the forestry and timber industry.

### **1.4 Divisional Planning Model**

This corporate plan is adapted from 1.2 and 1.3 policies above as well as factoring recommendations from the Sustainable Logging Policy (SLP) 2018. Hence, the Divisional Planning Model recognizes plans and policies should not exist in isolation and that they in fact are connected. This model allows the Ministry of Forest and Research to draw together the higher-level plans, legislations, conventions, agreements, sector program



commitments and policy documents that govern the work of the Ministry of Forest and Research. It allows the Ministry of Forestry and Research (MOFR) to get the maximum leverage from our efforts by planning holistically. This Corporate Plan outlines the three-year program, activities and outputs that is expected to be delivered by the Ministry. In addition to programs directly funded under the Ministry, MOFR also captures programs and activities of several donor funded projects that it is responsible to implement as part of fulfilling the commitment to agreements with donor partners that reflects the objectives and expected outputs under the policy priorities within this three-year period.



## CHAPTER TWO:

# DIVISIONAL ACTIVITIES

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The Divisions of the Ministry of Forest and Research is tasked to implement activities that are identified as the core components of the overall management of the Forest Sector to sustain and improve productivity to attain policy goals and objectives of the Forest Sector. Sustainability is a fundamental strategic approach to ensure continual maximum benefits to society, economy and the environment. The Forest Sector is one of key contributing sectors to the development of Solomon Islands hence requires strategic conducive management approach that requires commitment by all stakeholders.

The Creation of the five technical divisions and Corporative Service Division within the Ministry of Forest and Research is to undertake management and development programs in each specific area that identified as the core immediate focus of the Forest and the Forestry Sector. Main activities of each division / section are following.

### **2.1 Forest Resource Management and Technical Services Division**

#### **2.1.1 Policy and Planning Section**

1. Review new forestry legislations and progress its enactment, implementations and monitoring.
2. Planning and policies development.
3. Preparation of proposal for institutional strengthening of the Ministry.

#### **2.1.2 Technical Services Section (Mapping and Inventory)**



1. Monitor and compile field assessments of logged areas, the extent of harvest of nation's forest and update on the status of the nation's forest.
2. Update and maintain forestry information system.
3. Facilitate national workshops on awareness on importance of forest.
4. Collect, review and liaise to update the status of the forest resources in the country for the State of Forests Report.
5. Implementation of the National Forest Inventory.

### **2.1.3 REDD+ Implementation Unit**

1. Monitor and report extent of forest cover, forest condition and forest carbon emissions and removals.
2. Develop and Implement the National REDD+ Strategy to attain REDD+ Readiness and become eligible for performance-based payments for emission reductions from the forest sector
3. Develop and implement the National REDD+ Pilot Program

### **2.1.4 Enforcement Section**

1. Liaise with the Attorney Generals Chambers to file defense on behalf of the Commissioner of Forests on matters pertaining to forestry before the Courts.
2. Assist the Licensing Section with the training of Provincial governments regarding the Timber Rights Acquisition processes.
3. Assist forest stakeholders with relevant forest information related to compliance and enforcement of forest legislations and procedures.

### **2.1.5 Licensing Section**

1. Establish and maintain the license data base (Anniversary Fees & land covered under license).
2. Manage and facilitate the timber rights process.
3. Liaise with operation on the monitoring of forestry activities for compliance of conditions of timber harvesting license.
4. Enforce and collect Non-Taxable Revenue such as licenses fee.
5. Liaise with Provincial Government Treasury for provincial business licenses fee.
6. Attend Timber Right hearing.
7. Attend execution of Form 4 (Standard Logging Agreement)
8. Ensure that applicant fulfil the requirements before applying for a felling license (Form 1 – Application to negotiate for timber right).
9. Assist the Commissioner of Forest Resource to administer and facilitate the processes to process felling license.
10. Carry out timber right awareness for Provincial Government, Provincial Forest Officers and rural people of Solomon Islands.
11. Carry out license surveillance of felling licenses.



## **2.2 Forest Industries Division**

### **2.2.1 Operations Section**

1. Monitor timber harvesting operations for compliance with Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act (FRTUA) Regulations and Code of Logging Practice.
2. Ensure effective and efficient monitoring of log shipments.
3. Ensure compliance with felling license conditions.
4. Monitor and ensure proper storage of log production and consignment records.
5. Assisting Landowners on Technical Advice.
6. Facilitate the established stations and accommodation in collaboration with Corporative Service Division.
7. Conduct training and awareness workshops relating to log scaling, code of logging practices, etc.
8. Log scaling and grading rules to be updated.

### **2.2.2 Economics Section**

1. Assess, process and recommend export applications for issue of Market Price Certificate and Recommendation of Commissioner of Forest.
2. Liaise with field officers for summary of loading.
3. Improve the current mechanisms for reconciliation of collected revenue from log shipments.
4. Liaise with Economic Reform Unit of Ministry of Finance on duty regulation.
5. Provide round log export data to resource owners and stakeholders upon request.
6. Ensure establishment of performance bond.
7. Develop the Round Log Export Database.

## **2.3. Timber Utilization and Processing Division**

1. Manage, implement and monitor the Downstream Processing Project.
2. Implement and involve the Solomon Islands Timber Grading Rules.
3. Enforce compliance to timber legality requirements.
4. Provide training on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and encourage Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification.
5. Promote and Encourage Chain of Custody (CoC) to timber saw millers.
6. Facilitate applications for issue of Milling licenses.
7. Monitor and ensure compliance to “Milling Licenses” conditions by saw millers.



8. Implement and monitor compliance to 8% milling quota by logging companies.
9. Facilitate applications for export sawn timbers.
10. Liaise to ensure Value Added Timber Association (VATA) to market sawn timber and provide saw doctoring services to saw millers.
11. Manage and maintain sawn timber database.

#### **2.4. Forest Plantation Development and Reforestation Division**

1. Assist families, communities, associations on reforestation activities.
2. Conduct training and awareness workshops on forest development and forestation activities.
3. Maintain and expand demonstration plots at existing locations for local out grower's communities and interested groups/individuals.
4. Implement the National Forest Plantation Development Program.
5. Implement seed collections and distribution for both exotic and indigenous species.
6. Collaborate with regional and international organizations on silviculture, agroforestry, tree improvement programs.
7. Collaborate and implement seed orchards with communities.
8. Establish the Forest Research Division in consultation with other divisions
9. Promote and implement enrichment planting, regeneration management and afforestation activities.
10. Establish and maintain of provincial nurseries.
11. Facilitate the establishment of new stations and accommodation in collaboration with Corporative Service Division.
12. Establish, manage and update reforestation database with GIS/GPS.
13. Facilitate marketing of out-grower's plantation timber products.

#### **2.5. National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens Division**

##### **2.5.1 National Herbarium Section**

1. Conduct Plant specimen collection, documentation and update SI flora.
2. Manage and properly curate the National Herbarium.
3. Manage and update the Solomon Islands plant database.
4. Collaborate with international agencies, institutions and researchers to conduct research on ecology and botany.
5. Liaise with other herbaria for specimen loans and exchange.
6. Collaborate with other stakeholders, institutions, and researchers to conduct research on non-timber forest products.



7. Continue to assist with the facilitation of applied research on plants in Solomon Islands.
8. Liaise with Pacific Community (SPC) and University of the South Pacific (USP) to bring back Herbarium species from Suva, Fiji back to the country.
9. Conduct research and update the status of plant species (biodiversity, population and distribution).

#### **2.5.2 Botanical Garden Section**

1. Conduct Living plant collection in provinces to increase biodiversity, promote plant conservation and display of our indigenous ornamental plants in the botanical garden.
2. Design and construct therapeutic horticulture for aesthetic purposes.
3. Maintain, upgrade and manage nursery grounds, plant conservatory and orchid house.
4. Promote in situ and ex situ conservation of our vulnerable and endangered plant species.
5. Update and manage plant records of all living plant materials stored inside the botanical garden
6. Continue with development work on infrastructures (like roads, fence, buildings, treks etc.) inside the botanical garden.
7. Upkeep maintain and upgrade botanical garden.

#### **2.5.3 Visitor Service Section**

1. Conduct educational awareness in schools and communities to promote and excel the role of Herbarium and botanical garden.
2. Establish Library and Information Centre to accommodate research needs and disperse of plant information to the general public.
3. Establish good public relation with visitors, tourism agencies and the general public in a professional conduct.
4. Upgrade recreation space and conduct recreation educational activities that can instigate influx of visitors.
5. Support and accommodate projects to expand visitor services provided in the NHBG Division.

#### **2.6 Forest Research Division**

1. Establish a Research Division and its functions relating to research and development in the forest and forestry sector.
2. Identify and establish potential areas and plans on research undertakings that is geared toward further developing the forestry sector.
3. Research and report on forest plantation development.
4. Research and report on biodiversity and conservation.
5. Research and report on community forestry (Livelihood/Non-Timber Forest Products).
6. Research and report on natural forest management and indigenous silviculture practices of endemic species.
7. Research and report on forest health and protection.



8. Research and report on marketing timber & NTFP.
9. Research and report on forest nutrient science.
10. Research and report on wood technology.
11. Research and report on wood stock and biomass.

## **2.7 Corporative Service Division**

### **2.7.1 Administration Section**

1. Implement Human Resource management tasks and provide administration support to the Ministry of Forest and Research (training, accommodation, payroll, leave, counseling, workforce planning, promotion and confirmation, performance management processes, discipline, retirement etc.).
2. Implement and review the Staff Development Plan.
3. Ensure General Orders (GO), code of conduct and public service commission regulations are implemented within the ministry.
4. Administer systems and procedures of the government and Ministry of Public Service in the ministry.
5. Maintain current offices and staff quarters.
6. Ensure conducive working environment for the Ministry of Forest and Research.
7. Ensure transport is available for the Ministry of Forest and Research.
8. Liaise with ICT Service Unit to provide IT services for the Ministry of Forest and Research.
9. Maintain collaboration with government ministries, agencies and the public.
10. Lead ceremonial duties and functions of the Ministry of Forest and Research.
11. Support, monitor and report the Ministry's projects. Primarily dealing with existing and emerging HR issues.
12. Administer and manage the ministry payroll.
13. Administer registry processes and other MPS and SIG procedures within the Ministry of Forestry and Research daily.
14. Other relevant regulations.
15. Publicize and inform the activities and advocacy of the ministry widely in the country.
16. Prepare and issue the quarterly update press release of the ministry.
17. Maintain and update the ministry's web site.
18. Clear allocation of responsibly of staffs.

### **2.7.2 Accounts Section**



1. Monitor and provide monthly financial reports and advice on emerging financial issues to the Permanent Secretary and the management team.
2. Ensure the Develop Expenditure and Procurement Plan which all division developed.
3. The proper filing copies of Payment Vouchers and their management by ad-hoc basis.
4. Maintain proper record all property and asset of the ministry.
5. The timely production of monthly financial reports.
6. Ensure SIG Financial Instructions (FI) and relevant instruments and legislations are implemented in line with General Orders (GO) and code of conduct.



## CHAPTER THREE

# PRIORITY CORPORATE PLANS 2020 - 2022

The 2020 – 2022 Corporate Plan is formulated to address this priority development needs.

### 3.1 Forest Resource Management and Technical Services Division

Major Program	Sub Program	Priority Focus to 2022	Activities		
			2020	2021	2022
☆High Priority MOFR DP 001/20- FRMTSD Promote REDD+ Program (DCGA 7)	Development of National REDD+ Strategy	Develop National REDD+ Strategy as one of the four key elements to achieve REDD+ Readiness.	Revise and update National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap Activities and develop new version of REDD+ roadmap 2021-2024.	Develop National REDD+ Strategy Consultation at provincial and national level. Reporting to UNFCCC.	Implement National REDD+ Strategy.
	National REDD+ Forest Reference Level (FRL)	SI can make improvement on their FRLs over time by incorporating better data, improved methodologies and, where appropriate, additional pools. Also, SI prepare to show results on REDD+ activities against emission and reduction removals of carbon for financial carbon benefits.	Continuation of land-use forest cover change assessment for 2018-2019 and updating of FRL.	Preparation of forest sector contributions to Biannual GHG reports (BUR) after 4 years to the UNFCCC in 2021.	Improve accuracy of National FRL.
	Safeguard Information System (SIS)	Develop a SIS that provides information on how all actions identified within the National REDD+ Strategy are being conducted in line with the Cancun REDD+ Safeguards.	Review and customize safeguards in SI. Develop participative guidelines and requirements for REDD+ in SI, based on FPIC, Grievance and Redress mechanism.	Review and customize safeguards in SI. Develop participative guidelines and requirements for REDD+ in SI, based on FPIC, Grievance and Redress mechanism.	Develop register for Development Consents, Felling licenses, etc. and link with Web Portal. Develop action plan from the Gap Analysis report on application of social and environmental safeguard. Develop safeguard report to the UNFCCC implementation of Safeguard Action Plan.

☆Priority MOFR DP 002/20– FRMTSD National Multipurpose Forest Inventory (NFI) Program	Development of a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	Assess and monitor forest biomass, carbon stock, timber resources, growing stock, biodiversity as well as social and environmental aspects in the country. Data provides country specific information on carbon stocks, and changes (emissions and removals).	Building of Partnership for co-financing) of NFI activities.	Construction of database, NFI training, Field survey, Q&A, Data Analysis, Monitoring of NFI activities.	NFI training, Field survey, Q&A, Data Analysis, Monitoring of NFI activities.
☆Priority MOFR DP 003/20– FRMTSD National Forest Information System	National Forest Monitoring Information System	To promote REDD +, publish and share SI forest monitoring data and information on the, NFMS web interface, obtain visitors feedback and further improve.	Processing and uploading data / information. Training for Users / web administrators.	Ongoing Updating of platform based on users' feedback and new data/information.	Ongoing Updating of platform based on users' feedbacks and new data/information.
	Forest Information System within License Management System	Collect all forest and forestry information and statist, compile non-compliance reports and impose penalties, all data gathered and managed in an Internet and Intranet information system. Provide verified Forest and Forestry information (stats, reports) with ensure safe storage of Forest and Forestry Database.	Develop and Establish a Forest Database System (server) and data input and verification.	Manage and update National Forest Information System. Assist users and stakeholders in information dissemination.	Liaise with Stakeholders and Agencies in information sharing and exchange. Provide regular update reports.
☆High Priority MOFR DP 004/20– FRMSTD National Forest Legislations	Review the Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act and legislate for other forest resources, activities and products (DCGA 1)	Properly establish and implement the revised forestry act and the newly developed National Forestry Policy (NFP) and implement trainings and awareness on the enforcement of the revised Act. Develop and establish regulations and guidelines to implement the revised act. Identify and propose for the development of related/ subsidiary bills and policies to cater for other products and services apart from timber resources.	Submit the NFP and revised act bill to cabinet for approval. Come up with regulations and gazettes. Training for all forestry officer's and awareness to public stakeholders on the revised act.	Continue on awareness and Implementations of the revised act. Monitoring and evaluations of the implementations of the NFP, revised act and regulations. Identify issues on the implementations of the NFP, revised act and legislations and develop proposals for their improvement (including suggestions on subsidiary legislations and policies)	Continuous Monitoring of implementations of the current revisions. Development of related/subsidiary Policies and legislations.
	Implement the recommendati ons of the Sustainable Logging policy (SLP) and enforce the sustainable forest	Legislate for reduction of Round log Export and increase timber processing, increase of logging license fees and anniversary fees, increase monitoring and enforcements; incentivize environmentally conscious operations; increase collaboration by forestry stakeholders, assess and monitor forest resources of Solomon Islands.	Legislate 50cm minimum DBH limit; Support to utilization division to legislate and establish standards and processes that increase participation and benefits to LOs; Legislate for SBD 50,000.00 license fees and upfront payment for 5 years anniversary fees; Support for	Collaborate with other sections and ministries to conduct a robust and comprehensive NFI to provide detailed and reliable data and estimates of forest resources that will inform a more sustainable pathways forest resource utilization. Collaborate with other divisions/ministries FAO and JICA	NFI Activity continue. Collaborate with other divisions/ministries FAO and JICA projects to develop forest management units (FMU) and forest types using Remote sensing technologies that provides indications to forest conditions; Monitoring and

	management principles on harvesting of forest resources (DCGA 6)		Operations division on the implementations of 10% and 100% checks (SDA and OTs) and implementation of SICOLP; Legislate for the increase of logging bond to SBD \$ 1 million; Support the utilization for the establishment and implementation of 8% milling quota for all logging companies.	projects to develop forest management units (FMU) and forest types using Remote sensing technologies that provides indications to forest conditions. Monitoring and continue to support implementations of the SLP recommendations. Support mapping and inventory of forest areas under applications before issuance of licenses.	continue to support implementations of the SLP recommendations. Support mapping and inventory of forest areas under applications before issuance of licenses.
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### 3.2 Forest Industries Division

Program	Priority Focus to 2022	Business Type	Activities		
			2020	2021	2022
☆High Priority MOFR DP 005/20–FID Timber Harvesting Monitoring	Correct value of logs is obtained volume, ensure correct species of logs is marked and declared, harvesting operation comply with Code of Logging Practice and Felling License Condition. All major timber harvesting produces milled timber are monitored. The other hand, “implement the recommendations of the Sustainable Logging policy (SLP) and enforce the sustainable forest management principles on harvesting of forest resources (DCGA 6)” is deeply involved in this Program. Therefore, it is important to collaborate with FRMTSD for proceed with the program.	Logging Operation	Better monitoring and Enforcement of Code of Logging and conditions of Felling Licenses.	Better monitoring and Enforcement of Code of Logging and conditions of Felling Licenses.	Better monitoring and Enforcement of Code of Logging and conditions of Felling Licenses.
		Shipment Compliance	Monitoring and 100% checking of shipment loadings; Monitoring and checking 10% of logs at the log pond.	Monitoring and 100% checking of shipment loadings; Monitoring and checking 10% of logs at the log pond.	Monitoring and 100% checking of shipment loadings; Monitoring and checking 10% of logs at the log pond.
		Marketing & Economics	Keep updating records of log volume export; Facilitate export permit; Collect data with Ministry of Finance to monitor log market price (DVS).	Keep updating records of log volume export; Facilitate export permit; Collect data with Ministry of Finance to monitor log market price (DVS).	Keep updating records of log volume export; Facilitate export permit; Collect data with Ministry of Finance to monitor log market price (DVS).
MOFR DP 006/20–FID Establishment of Round Log Export Database	Round Log export (including actual and applied volume)	Marketing & Economics	Develop Log Export Database.	Trainings on the use and management of log export database; Data inputs and management; Improve quality of Log Export Database	Keep updating data inputs and management; Improve quality of Log Export Database.



### 3.3 Timber Utilization and Processing Division

Major Program	Sub Program	Priority Focus to 2022	Activities		
			2020	2021	2022
☆High Priority MOFR DP 007/20–TUPD Downstream Processing Program (DCGA 2)		Promote sustainable forest management and value-added timber products; provide revenue and employment to rural resource owners; maximize benefit through legally produced, high valued timber products.	Contracting firm for procurement and Distribution of equipment.	Capacity building in the operation and management of the system.	Monitoring of downstream activities.
☆Priority MOFR DP 008/20–TUPD Promotion and Monitoring of Timber Milling by Logging Companies.		All major timber harvesting (logging operations) produce milled timber products for both export and local usage and reduce wastage of timber in the log pond.	Monitor compliance to 8% milling quota by logging companies; Compile field reports and impose penalties on non-compliance.	Monitor compliance to 8% milling quota by logging companies; Compile field reports and impose penalties on non-compliance.	Monitor compliance to 8% milling quota by logging companies; Compile field reports and impose penalties on non-compliance.
☆Priority MOFR DP 009/20–TUPD Timber Marketing Program		Assist local timber producers on marketing processes to encourage increase of production and revenue to saw millers through better prices. Enhance skill and capacity of resource owners in timber milling and processing and ensure certified legal timber are exported that meets international market requirements.	Conduct training and capacity building activities in the provinces.	Issue subsidy payments to promote timber export; Find out more international buyers for local wood species.	Issue subsidy payments to promote timber export; Find out more international buyers for local wood species.
MOFR DP 010/20–TUPD Noro Timber Yard Program		Timber yard in Noro is to help timber producers in Western, Choiseul and Isabel provinces.	Consult with Provincial Government for updates on the development.	Training of yard employees on timber grading, drying and export procedures.	Assist with the export procedures on first containers exported. Training of saw millers on timber grading, SFM and Chain of Custody.
MOFR DP 0011/20–TUPD Timber Export Database		Ensure reliable information for sawn timber export data is available as and when needed and true value and prices of sawn timber is collected.	Capacity building in the operation and management of the timber export information system.	Operation and management of the system (data input and management).	Operation and management of the system (data input and management).
☆High Priority MOFR DP 012/20–TUPD Timber Industry Training	Timber Grading and Certification	Improve timber quality through proper timber grading system and enable local timber products to enter decent markets through certification. Ensure legally produced timber are exported. Regulate the timber milling activities in the country. Purchase prices for locally produced timber.	Draft and gazette new timber grading rule.	Conduct consultation and awareness programs with resource owners.	Conduct training and capacity building activities in the provinces. Undertake field audits and assessments for certification.



	Partner with Institutions and Organizations on establishing the Timber Industry training course to provide downstream processing skills and knowhow to develop value adding to forest products (DCGA 3).	Ensure research and innovation into timber processing and value-added product is enhanced by liaising with SINU and other stakeholder partners.	Negotiate with other partners. Assist SINU in establishing and development of timber utilization and processing curriculum.	Provide and assist SINU in technical trainings and experience.	Provide assistance when needed.
MOFR DP 013/20–TUPD Value-Adding Program		To conduct experimentally, implement timber drying, timber treatment and make veneer for increase the value of local timber.	Set up policy to encourage value adding and reduce export tax on value added products.	Set up timber utilization display center.	Conduct training on value added activities. Contact consultation with stake holders.

### 3.4 Forest Development and Reforestation Division

Program	Priority Focus to 2022	Activities		
		2020	2021	2022
☆High Priority MOFR DP 014/20–PDRD Forest Enrichment Program (DCGA 5)	Interests and quantity of self-imitative enrichment planting projects and farmers increased, and more native forest areas replanted. Implementation of Native Forest Enrichment planting and Rehabilitation program by 2023.	Establish enrichment plots in selected sites and continuous maintaining established plots.	Create data base for data input.	Assessment and collection of data. Report progress and achievements of the program on monthly basis and develop a guideline for forest enrichment.
☆High Priority MOFR DP 015/20–PDRD Plantation and Out-growers Reforestation Program (DCGA 4)	Promote quality forest plantations and downstream processing of timber plantation products.	Provide awareness to landowners on the importance of forest development and reforestation nation-wide. Provide capacity and skills on forest plantation silviculture to rural tree growers.	Provide quality seeds/seedlings to support reforestation activities and continuous technical assistance and resource support to tree growers.	Empower communities developed interest in forest development and reforestation initiatives. Monitor and evaluate the progress of planed target 200ha per year.
MOFR DP 016/20–PDRD Seed Stand Development Program	Increase seedling production areas with the focus to supply best planting materials to farmers to promote quality plantations.	Identify existing wood lots to convert to seed source and enter into M.O.U with wood lot owners.	Support improvement of identified wood lots.	Maintain continuous collaboration with seed source owners. Provide logistic and technical support to new seed sources.
MOFR DP 017/20–PDRD Small Holder Plantation Inventory and GIS Mapping	To ensure proper demarcation and GIS plotting of Plantation Sites for Proper Database Recording.	Conduct forest plantation inventory with GIS mapping.	Data entry and management.	Data entry and management. Continuous GIS mapping and inputting of data.
MOFR DP 018/20–PDRD Tree Improvement Program	To produce best genetic material from Mahogany, Teak, Swin and Eucalyptus.	Establish progeny test.	Cull tests to best 50-60% of families in each trial.	Thin plots to best trees. Collect seeds from best top 20 families and maintain and continuous assessment of stand establish from top 20 families.



MOFR DP 019/20–PDRD National Forest Extension Service and Community Forestry Program	Provide technical advice and support to resource owner. Monitor forest activities in the rural areas and undertake field training and capacity building programs.	Equal distribution of trained staff in the province.	Review the village base forestry extension program for refinement and improvement.	Establish an effective communication link to provincial staff and communities. Increase logistic and resource supply to support the extension service and staff capacity building
☆Priority MOFR DP 020/20–PDRD Public-Private Partnership Plantation Development Program	Promote medium scale holder plantation through partnership to ensure increase in wood supply from plantations.	Develop criteria for Public-Private Partnership Plantation and identify potential partners.	Selection of partners through applying the criteria.	Enter into legal agreements. Implementation of field activities.
MOFR DP 021/20–PDRD Forest Plantation Database Program	To have an efficient and effective up to date small holder database system.	Contracting firm for procurement and development of the system.	Capacity building in the operation and management of the system.	Operation of the system (Data input) and management of the system.

### 3.5 National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens Division

Program	Priority Focus to 2022	Activities		
		2020	2021	2022
☆Priority MOFR DP 022/20–NHBG National Herbarium and Botanical Garden Landscaping with Management Plan and Business Plan	Well managed and attractive BG that simulate the connectivity of plants to the environment. Safe and secure public open space. Aesthetic appealing public space within the city. Tourist destination for remnant/relic of natural forest within the city.	Develop management plan as well as business plan together with SPREP and other stakeholders.	Implement management plan and business plan.	Implement management plan and business plan.
☆Priority MOFR DP 023/20–NHBG National Herbarium Research laboratory and Equipment Project	National Herbarium well equip with appropriate laboratory equipment and material. All NHBG officers are well trained and manage all procured equipment.	Procurement of new herbarium laboratory equipment and forest research equipment.	Installation of laboratory equipment and material supplies.	Engagement of expertise to provide capacity development trainings to the officers.
MOFR DP 024/20–NHBG Biological Expedition (Botanical and Ethno-Botanical, Ecological and Bio-diversity Survey)	Advanced and secure record of scientific and ethnobotanical native plant information available for present and future generations. The existence of Intellectual Property Protection for native plants of the Solomon Islands. Protection of traditional knowledge and indigenous genetic resources.	Deployment of officers to provinces to conduct field expedition in at least 2 provinces per year. Collection and development of plants specimens for the herbarium.	Collection and identification / determination specimens, pressing plant specimen sample producing specimen voucher distribution of plant voucher to another herbarium. Conduct some field expedition at least 2 provinces per year.	Engagement of expertise to develop legal regulations to protect indigenous genetic resources. Conduct some field expedition at least 2 provinces per year.
MOFR DP 025/20–NHBG Improve Management and Enrichment of Plants in the Plant Conservatory and Orchid House, and Construction Nursery	Stunning plant conservation facilities in the Botanical garden. Plants refuge and living laboratory. Increase diversity of plants and other plant in the nursery and plant conservatory. Supplier	Development of Action Plan for orchid house and nursery.	Establishment new infrastructure and/or expansion of existing facilities for orchid house and nursery. Development of tools or materials to	Collection of plants specimen and seeds from provinces. Expansion and propagation of plants in the nursery.



	of planting material (germplasm). Resources and information hub for plant research and studies. Gene bank.		sustain orchid house.	Establishment of proper monitoring and recording system.
MOFR DP 026/20–NHBG National Herbarium Plants Data Base	Well-managed Information system. An up to date data entry and information system. An accessible and secure information system.	Develop communication network system with new building.	Provide capacity development training to NHBG officers for management of database system.	Data entry and database management, usage and improvement.
MOFR DP 027/20–NHBG Botanical Garden Promotion, Up-Keeping and Maintenance	A well-managed and aesthetic Botanical Garden that is appealing and is accommodating various activities and needs from its main users. Influx of visitors and garden tours to the Botanical Garden with pamphlets / plants information sheet.	Regular upkeep and maintenance of the Botanical Garden.	Regular upkeep and maintenance of the Botanical Garden. Provide training to officers on tour guide.	Regular upkeep and maintenance of the Botanical Gard. Provide learning environment for students to learn about forest ecosystem.

### 3.6 Forest Research Division

Program	Priority Focus to 2022	Activities		
		2020	2021	2022
☆High Priority MOFR DP 028/20–FRD Establish Forest Research Division	Development of research division and team and establish research legal basement, and structural Framework. And then, incorporate into the Ministry of Forest & Research institutional structure.	Preparation for the development of the research division, facilities and human resource development.	Organizational structure development of R&D; development of R&D facilities and human resource development; and working with stakeholders determine crosscutting issues.	Organizational structure implementation of R&D; development of R&D facilities and human resource development; and working with stakeholders determine crosscutting issues.

### 3.7 CORPORATIVE SERVICE DIVISION

Program	Priority Focus to 2022	Activities		
		2020	2021	2022
☆Priority MOFR DP 029/20–CSD HQ Building Maintenance	The HQ Buildings of the Ministry of Forest & Research in Honiara are renovated.	Secure funds and maintain/renovate the buildings.	Secure funds and maintain/renovate the buildings.	Secure funds and maintain/renovate the buildings.
☆Priority MOFR DP 030/20–CSD Provincial Office Building and Staff Residential Quarters	To reform, rebuild and repair the Buildings of the Provincial Forest Offices and Residents.	Secure funds and tendering process.	Construction commences.	Construction continues.



MOFR DP 031/20–CSD Human Resource Management and Development (SDP, SOS)	Improve the capacity of the employees to ensure proper sustainable forest resource management practices in Solomon Islands.	Review and improve HR management processes.	Review and improve HR management processes Development of Staff Dev Plan and Scheme of Service.	Review and improve HR management processes Implementation of revised HRD plans and programs.
MOFR DP 032/20–CSD ICT Development and Management	Procure the necessary equipment, installation and operation of an improved ICT system.	Corroborate with ICTU for a comprehensive ICT system and procurement and installation.	Operation of an improved ICT system.	Operation of an improved ICT system.
MOFR DP 033/20–CSD Office Equipment	Office equipment are properly recorded, and their uses controlled. Stocks replenished to appropriately support the job.	Undertake inspection and audit of equipment. Repair and restock when needed.	Undertake inspection and audit of equipment. Repair and restock when needed.	Undertake inspection and audit of equipment. Repair and restock when needed.
MOFR DP 034/20–CSD MOFR Manpower Establishment and Restructuring	Establish a review team, revised and improve staff establishment. Implementation and evaluation and further improvements.	Establish a team to review the MOFR manpower establishment.	Revise and improve staff establishment.	Implementation and evaluation for further improvements.
MOFR DP 035/20–CSD Efficient Imprest and Procurement Service	Based on the transparency and accountability principal, procurement task is efficiently implemented.	Implementation of efficient imprest process and management system.	Implementation of efficient imprest process and management system.	Implementation of efficient imprest process and management system for further improvements.
MOFR DP 036/20–CSD Budget Process	Operationalize the Ministry's Budget Implementation Committee proper bidding, allocations and implementations of budgets.	Undertake budgeting and budget allocation and review processes. Review and improvements.	Undertake budgeting and budget allocation and review processes. Review and improvements.	Undertake budgeting and budget allocation and review processes. Review and improvements.
MOFR DP 037/20–CSD Improving Communication Awareness	Establish SNS and videos posted on the sites. Important information sent through mobile by SMS.	Establish SNS for the Ministry and test uploads and sharing. Establish SMS for the Ministry and tested.	Post videos on the SNS sites. Post messages on SMS to subscribers. Review and further improve SNS and SMS services.	Post videos on the SNS sites. Post messages on SMS to subscribers. Review and further improve SNS and SMS services.

### 3.8 CROSS-DIVISIONAL PROGRAM

It is desirable these projects implement all at once, but it is impossible. In case of combine above projects to make a program for more effective.

Program	Priority Focus to 2022	Activities		
		2020	2021	2022
☆High Priority MOFR DP 038/20–CRDP Sustainable Forest Resource Management (DCGA 9)	Local entrepreneurs are encouraged and supported to participate in the forestry and timber industry (DCGA 9). NFP 12.7 & 12.8 creating of LO companies and associations; 10.6 & 10.7 model for SME platform developed; GOAL 9 – tax incentives and subsidy promoted; Goal 7 – Mechanisms for SME and community private companies established; Goal 5 –	Conduct investigations on the establishment of landowner companies/associations and SMEs; and develop policies, guidelines and	Develop regulations on the harvesting, processing and sales of forests and forestry products and environmental services	Regulations established and implemented to ensure that certain operations, products and services are restricted to locals. Investigate and report on the local entrepreneur's fair share on



	forest and forestry education and capacity building on processing and marketing; Goal 2 – Mechanisms on financial incentives for environmental services developed.	models on tax incentives, subsidy and levies. Promote partnership of resource owners with external investors and SIG – PPP model.	including consultations, awareness and trainings. Landowner companies are given space to thrive and protected under the SIG Policies and Regulations.	the opportunities to develop and contribute in the forestry sector to our national economy. Assist landowning companies to innovate and be creative in developing and introducing new forest products and services for domestic and international markets.
☆Priority MOFR DP 039/20–CRDP National Forest Management and Plan <b>All Division</b>	Production of a Comprehensive 50 years National Forest Management and Development Plan. Review and updated in every five years.	Appoint a Committee to coordinate planning and implementation of activities.	Organize consultation with stakeholders.	Organize workshops in provinces. Drafting and editing.
☆Priority MOFR DP 040/20–CRDP Enhanced Communication with Provincial Forest Offices <b>FID, FDRD and CSD</b>	Identifying problems and proper equipment provided/installed in provincial forest offices and residential houses.	Identify and assess current problems.	Procure and install necessary equipment. Provide communication trainings to provincial officers.	Procure and install necessary equipment. Provide communication trainings to provincial officers.
☆Priority MOFR DP 041/20–CRDP Community Based Sustainable Forest Resource Management <b>All Division</b>	As a cooperate project with JICA as the Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands will be complete. Majority of two Pilot Site residents participated in the Pilot Activities are satisfied with MOFR's support / facilitation for Pilot Activities of Community based SFRM, and the lessons learned from the Pilot Activities are analyzed and compiled for further utilization in MOFR.	Pilot Activities are held with MOFR's support / facilitation for Pilot Activities of Community based SFRM.	Pilot Activities are held with MOFR's support / facilitation for Pilot Activities of Community based SFRM.	The lessons learned from the Pilot Activities are analyzed and compiled for further utilization in MOFR. Community-based Sustainable Forest Resource Management will be extended to other communities using the lessons learned.
☆Priority MOFR DP 042/20–CRDP Corporate Monitoring and Evaluation <b>All Division</b>	The Ministry of Forest & Research should create and establish systematic monitoring & evaluation method of the corporate plan's results/indicators. And, implement the monitoring & evaluation program for the corporate plan for the progress reports and confirmation and bases of next corporate plan.	Create and establish systematic monitoring & evaluation method for the corporate plan.	Implement accurate monitoring & evaluation program for the corporate plan.	Implement accurate monitoring & evaluation program for the corporate plan.

## APPENDIX

### DETAIL CORPORATE PLANS 2020 - 2022

#### DIVISIONAL PRIORITY PROGRAMS FOR 2020 - 2022

##### 1 FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| a. MOFR DP 001/20 - FRMTSD | Promote REDD+ Program (DCGA 7)                       |
| b. MOFR DP 002/20 - FRMTSD | National Multipurpose Forest Inventory (NFI) Program |
| c. MOFR DP 003/20 - FRMTSD | National Forest Information System                   |
| d. MOFR DP 004/20 - FRMTSD | National Forest Legislation (DCGA 1 & 6)             |

**CODE: MORF DP 001/20 - FRMTSD**

**TITLE: PROMOTE REDD+ PROGRAM (DCGA 7)**

Following endorsement of National Forest Policy, legislate and regulate the REDD+ mechanism then develop the National REDD+ Strategy. This program consists of three sub programs as 1) Development of National REDD+ Strategy, 2) National REDD+ Forest Reference Level (FRL), and 3) Safeguard Information System (SIS).

##### **1) Development of National REDD+ Strategy**

To be eligible for results-based payments, as one of the key requirements, countries are required to submit a National REDD+ Strategy (or action plan). The NRS defines REDD+ Strategic Options, Reporting and coordination to ensure REDD+ benefits reach all resource owners and users.

##### **2) National REDD+ Forest Reference Level (FRL)**

SI recently completed the development of its first FRL, which underwent a technical assessment by the UNFCCC secretariat in 2019 and was approved and published on the UNFCCC web platform in December 2019. The FRL provides information on the levels of GHG emissions and removals from SI's forests and provides the benchmark to assess SI's level of GHG emissions /removals from the forest sector. The FRL was developed in line with both the domestic needs and international procedural and transparency requirements.

##### **3) Safeguard Information System (SIS)**



A Safeguard Information System or SIS is one of the four required elements to access results-based payments within the UNFCCC mechanism on REDD+.

Objectives:

- a. Assess and Monitor forest cover change and related Forest Biomass & Carbon emissions and removals
- b. Assess Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and determine nationally appropriate REDD+ strategic options and safeguards

Duration: From 2016 on going

Funding: SIG, Outside Request for Agencies, Organization

Partners: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, UNREDD, SPC, GIZ, FAO

Staff allocation: 2 people (manpower/staff of FRMTSD)

**CODE: MORF DP 002/20 - FRMTSD**

**TITLE: NATIONAL MULTIPURPOSE FOREST INVENTORY (NFI) PROGRAM**

The National Forest Inventory (: NFI) Program is one of the high priority programs for the Forest Sector in Solomon Islands. Currently, there is very limited and outdated information on the Forests of Solomon Islands. Over the past decades there was no comprehensive Forest Inventory programs to quantify and monitor the Forest Resources. Fragmented specific surveys were conducted only on certain forest areas and sites for specific purposes. The only major inventory was funded and administered 20 years ago but was concentrated on commercial timber species. Hence, there are significant information gaps that needs to be filled to allow for informed decision-making to sustainably develop the Forest Sector.

#### **Development of a National Forest Inventory (NFI)**

A National Forest Management System (NFMS) is one of the four central elements of REDD+. The NFMS provides the opportunity to bring together information on a country's forests in a central format that is publicly available. The NFI is a central element of the NFMS to provide the needed country-specific, ground-based data and information on forest timber and non-timber resources and services (see objectives below) including biomass and Carbon stock, and biodiversity. The FRMTSD is tasked to coordinate the preparation and implementation of the National Inventory fieldwork. This program is related to all programs including REDD+ and all activities of MOFR.

Objectives:

- a. Determine and monitor the National Timber Resources Potential
- b. Assess and monitor forest biomass and carbon stock
- c. Determine and monitor growing stock and increment
- d. Determine and monitor Forest Changes (extent, condition)
- e. Determine and monitor Biodiversity
- f. Assess and monitor forest social and ecosystem services

Duration: From 2019



Funding: SIG, Outside Request for Agencies, Organization  
 Partners: Ministry of Land, FAO, SPC  
 Outcome: Database for Timber Stand Volume, Forest Classification, Biodiversity and Ecology.  
 Staff allocation: 4 people (staff of FRMTSD)  
 40 field staff (recruited ad hoc)

**CODE: MOFR DP 003/20 - FRMSTD**

**TITLE: NATIONAL FOREST INFORMATION SYSTEM**

The FRMTSD has fully recognized the need to manage the forest resources in the most appropriate approach and suitable undertaking that promotes sustainability while maximizing productivity and benefits to all stakeholders. As such, proper planning and development programs shall be put in place and properly executed. This program consists of two sub programs as 1) National Forest Monitoring Information System, and 2) Forest Information System within License Management System.

**1) National Forest Monitoring Information System**

To promote the National REDD+ program through publish of SI forest information on the REDD+ dedicated website and, obtain feedbacks from Web site visitors.

**2) Forest Information System within License Management System**

Strategies, programs and activities of Forest Resource Management & Technical Services Division can be effectively implemented and fully established if there is availability of reliable and accessible forest and forestry information. Therefore, the Division is planning to establish the National Forest Information System to manage Forestry Information to enable information security, storage and dissemination.

Objectives:

- a. Collect all forest and forestry information and statistics
- b. Develop manage and upgrade a MOFR Website
- c. Develop and Manage an Internet and Intranet Information system
- d. Provide verified Forest and Forestry information (stats, reports)
- e. Ensure safe storage of Forest and Forestry Database

Duration: From 2015 on going

Funding Source: SIG, Outside Request for Agencies, Organization

Partners: JICA, SPC, FAO

Staff allocation: 2 people (Lacking manpower/staff of FRMTSD)

Activities

- a. Develop and Establish a Forest Database System (server)
- b. Data input and verification
- c. Manage and update National Forest Information System



- d. Assist users and stakeholders in information dissemination
- e. Liaise with Stakeholders and Agencies in information sharing and exchange
- f. Provide regular update reports

Outcome: Establishment and operation of the National Forest Information System

**CODE: MOFR DP 004/20 - FRMTSD**

**TITLE: NATIONAL FOREST LEGISLATIONS**

This program is consisted two sub program as 1) Review the Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act and legislate for other forest resources, activities and products (DCGA 1), and 2) Implement the recommendations of the Sustainable Logging policy (SLP) and enforce the sustainable forest management principles on harvesting of forest resources (DCGA 6);

**1) Review the Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act and Legislate for Other Forest Resources, Activities and Products (DCGA 1)**

Forest and Forestry Governance is fundamental in managing the Forest Resources. The current FRTUA was reviewed and replaced with more appropriate and suitable legislation that would eventually become the new Forestry act which is on its way to the Parliament. The Bill is currently being developed to give strength and directions for the management of forest resources in Solomon Islands. To match the timing of enforcing the revised act, MOFR should prepare Forestry Act Guidelines and related regulations.

National Forest Policy (NFP) was already completed and submitted to Cabinet for approval and eventually will be implemented. Following approval of the NFP, the revised act bill will then be submitted for approval. The Rules and Regulations will be developed and established to implement the provisions of the new act. After their approvals, the ministry will conduct trainings and awareness on the revised forestry act, the NFP and the regulations and guidelines. While implementing and monitoring the revised act, NFP and regulations, further task is to identify and propose for the development of related/ subsidiary bills and policies to cater for other products and services apart from timber resources.

**2) Implement the Recommendations of the Sustainable Logging Policy (SLP) and Enforce the Sustainable Forest Management Principles on Harvesting of Forest Resources (DCGA 6)**

Legislate for reduction of Round log Export and increase timber processing, increase of logging license fees and anniversary fees, increase monitoring and enforcements; incentivize environmentally conscious operations; increase collaboration by forestry stakeholders, assess and monitor forest resources of Solomon Islands.

Objectives:

- a. Develop and Enforce Relevant Forestry Subsidiary Legislation that caters for Forest Development Needs.
- b. Develop and Enforce Relevant Regulations, Codes, Legal Notices to effect relevant actions and conditions.
- c. Gazetting of relevant regulations.
- d. Training of forestry officers to implement the legislations as well as to involve in stakeholder awareness and trainings.
- e. Implement country wide awareness and trainings on the legislations and instruments.

Project Office: FRMTSD



Duration: From 2015 on going

Funding: SIG, Outside source

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of FRMTSD)

Outcome: Establishment and Enforcement of Forest Act and Subsidiary Regulations

## 2 FOREST INDUSTRIES DIVISION

- a. MOFR DP 005/20 – FID Timber Harvesting Monitoring
- b. MOFR DP 006/20 – FID Establishment of Round Log Export Database

**CODE: MOFR - DP 005/20 - FID**

**TITLE: TIMBER HARVESTING MONITORING**

Timber harvesting is the major forestry activity currently undertaken in the Solomon Islands. It is mainly undertaken in customary lands and involved heavy machineries and workforce to extract natural commercial tree species and mostly exported as round logs. This activity is mostly undertaken by foreign investors in partnership arrangement with the resource owners. It is a highly destructive but short-term operation which sometimes implemented substandard to logging code of practice. Hence, proactive and progressive supervision is required to enhance monitoring and ensure compliance to regulated standards that promotes maximum benefit to the partners. Timber harvesting is one of the major revenues earning industry therefore monitoring is necessary to ensure continuity and maximum benefit is received. In this regard, DCGA 6 calls to implement the recommendations of the Sustainable Logging policy (SLP) and enforce the sustainable forest management principles on harvesting of forest resources. Therefore, it is important to collaborate with FRMTSD to proceed with this program.

Objective:

- a. Correct value and volume of the logs
- b. Ensure that correct species of logs is marked and declared
- c. Ensure that the harvesting operation complies with the Code of Logging Practice
- d. Ensure that the harvesting is done on licensed concession areas
- e. Ensure that the logs are scaled and graded according to the Solomon Islands log scaling standard

Funding Source: SIG, Outside source

Staff allocation: 15 people (manpower/staff of FID)

**CODE: MOFR - DP 006/20 - FID**

**TITLE: ESTABLISHMENT OF ROUND LOG EXPORT DATABASE**



The data from harvesting are useful for checking and verifying of export permit applications and to certain extent used to project the next harvesting cycle on the concession area. The information is also useful for research on Solomon Islands' biodiversity. The data collected throughout the country shall be sent to MOFR headquarters for collation, storage, analysis, reconcile and reference to the application for export permits and tax payments.

Objective: Establish a database system for round log production and export

Funding Source: SIG, Outside sources

Partners: JICA, SPC

Staff allocation: 2 people (Lacking manpower/staff of FID)

### 3 TIMBER UTILIZATION AND PROCESSING DIVISION

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| a. MOFR DP 007/20 – TUPD | Downstream Processing Program                                   |
| b. MOFR DP 008/20 – TUPD | Promotion and Monitoring of Timber Milling by Logging Companies |
| c. MOFR DP 009/20 – TUPD | Timber Marketing Program  |
| d. MOFR DP 010/20 – TUPD | Noro Timber Yard Program  |
| e. MOFR DP 011/20 – TUPD | Timber Export Database  |
| f. MOFR DP 012/20 – TUPD | Timber Industry Training  |
| g. MOFR DP 013/20 – TUPD | Value-Adding Program  |

**CODE: MOFR DP 007/20 – TUPD**

**TITLE: DOWNSTREAM PROCESSING PROGRAM**

With the projection of declining forest stand volume of commercial timber, the Downstream Processing Program is necessary and should be promoted. The Downstream Processing Program was established in the last 10 years where the resource owners are encouraged to engage in sawn-timber production and furniture making. The program focuses on delivery of milling equipment and furniture tools to rural resource owners and Rural Training Centers (: RTC). Over the 3 years the program has distributed portable mills, chainsaws and electrical hand tools to every constituencies and RTCs. The program also promotes sustainable forest resources management practices and the production of value-added timber products. It is an alternative forest development activity appropriate and suitable for small-scale revenue generation for resource owners (DCGA 2).

Objectives:

- a. Promote sustainable forest resources management practices.
- b. Reduce the reliance and pressure on natural forest
- c. Promote high value timber products



- d. Provide revenue and employment to rural resource owners
- e. Build capacities of resource owners to improve the quality of wood products

Location: All Provinces

Duration: On going

Equipment: Vehicle, Portable sawmill

Budget: SBD 10 Million

Infrastructure: Office, Warehouse (Timber yard)

Funding Source: SIG, Outside source

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of TUPD)

Activities:

- a. Submission of project proposal under Development Budget
- b. Contracting firm for procurement and Distribution of equipment
- c. Capacity building in the operation and management of the system
- d. Monitoring of downstream activities

Outcome: The production of value-added timber and furniture

**CODE: MOFR DP 008/20 – TUPD**

**TITLE: PROMOTION AND MONITORING OF TIMBER MILLING BY LOGGING COMPANIES**

All logging operations are required under their license conditions to undertake milling operations and to process 8% of the total round log production volume annually. Therefore, it is important that this program is in place to monitor and enforce compliance of 8% of downstream processing in country.

Objective:

- a. Ensure 8% downstream processing compliance for both export and local usage
- b. Minimize wastage of logs in the log pond
- c. Assist rural resource owners in milling technics to improve timber production
- d. Increase revenue from sales of sawn-timber and other timber products

Location: All Provinces

Staff allocation: 2 people (Lacking manpower/staff of TUPD)

Activities:

- a. Mobilize human resources to the provinces
- b. Undertake field visit and assessment to companies
- c. Compile field report and impose penalties on non-compliance
- d. Assess and keep the records of sawn-timber production

Outcome: The production of milled timber for export and local usage

**CODE: MOFR DP 009/20 – TUPD**

**TITLE: TIMBER MARKETING PROGRAM**

The production of value-added timber products can be increased and maintained through availability of reliable and accessible market. The Value-Added Timber Association (: VATA) was formed with membership from small-scale saw-millers throughout the country. VATA coordinates and manages the marketing of sawn timbers produced by members by buying timber from members with the most appropriate price. VATA also meets transportation and timber grading costs with technical support from the TUPD. VATA is also the member of Solomon Islands Timber Processor and Exporters Association (SITPEA) to promote the timber legality and certification with Nature Economy and People Connected (NEPCon).

Objective:

- a. Assist local timber producers in marketing processes
- b. Increase yield of sawn timber and revenue to saw millers through better prices
- c. Enhance skill and capacity of resource owners in timber milling and processing
- d. Ensure certified legal timber are exported that meets international market requirements
- e. Maximize benefit and promote sales of certified timber products
- f. Work closely with SITPEA for the timber legality and certification with NEPCon

Location: All provinces

Infrastructure: Timber yard

Funding Source: SIG, Outside source

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of TUPD)

Activities:

- a. Conduct trainings and capacity building activities in the provinces
- b. Issue freight subsidy costs to promote timber export
- c. Secure international buyers for local wood species

Outcome: The increase in the membership and production of high quality, certified and legally produced timber for export.

**CODE: MOFR DP 010/20 – TUPD**

**TITLE: NORO TIMBER YARD PROGRAM**

Noro has big harbor and established international seaport that is used for exporting processed fish foods and receiving imported goods. While timbers are commonly exported from Honiara harbor, it is normally expensive for timber producers from Western, Choiseul and Isabel provinces to bring them to Honiara for exporting rather than bringing them to Noro for exporting. Therefore, establishment of a

timber yard in Noro would help to considerably reduce domestic transportation costs therefore increasing returns for timber producers around those three provinces.

Objective:

- a. Help timber producers in Western, Choiseul and Isabel provinces establish a timber yard in Noro.

Location: Noro port, Western province

Duration: From 2020 ~

Budget: SBD 0.25 Million

Infrastructure: Timber yards and office

Funding Source: Western Province Commercial Arm

Staff allocation: None (Utilization will provide training and export markets only)

Activities:

- a. Consult with Provincial Government for updates on development
- b. Training of yard employees on timber grading, drying and export procedures
- c. Assist with the export procedures on first containers exported
- d. Training of saw millers on timber grading, SFM and Chain of Custody

**CODE: MOFR DP 011/20 – TUPD**

**TITLE: TIMBER EXPORT DATABASE**

The monitoring and keeping records of timber volume harvested and exported is important to ensure the correct value of logs is calculated and the right number of dues are paid. Also, the exported timber volume figure can be used to give projections on the current and future stand volume in a forest area. Timber export brings revenue therefore the true value of the timbers exported is required to calculate the revenue due to partners in the industry. It is important that a reliable information system is established to store and manage the timber export data.

Objective:

- a. To ensure reliable information is available as and when needed
- b. To ensure true value and prices of timber is collected

Funding Source: SIG, Outside source

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of TUPD)

Activities:

- a. Contract firm for procurement and installation of system
- b. Capacity building on the operations and management of the system
- c. Operation of the system (data input)
- d. Management of the system

Outcome: The installation and operation of timber export information system

**CODE: MOFR DP 012/20 – TUPD**

**TITLE: TIMBER INDUSTRY TRAINING**

This program is consisted two sub programs as 1) Timber Grading and Certification and 2) Partner with Institutions and Organizations on establishing the Timber Industry training course to provide downstream processing skills and knowhow to develop value adding to forest products (DCGA 3).

**1) Timber Grading and Certification**

The International timber trade has imposed very strong restrictions and conditions on timber producers and exporters. These conditions and issues drive the demand and price for timber in the market. As timber producing and exporting country, there is a need to comply with the international timber market demand and implement mechanisms to ensure local timbers are competitive and be purchased at higher value. This project aims to promote and improve local timbers by applying conditions and mechanisms to satisfy international demand. A new timber grading rule will be implemented to improve the quality of timbers, a certification process under the criteria imposed by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), and the licensing and identification processes required under the chain of custody system. These are important to implement in order to be able to participate in the international timber market.

**2) Partner with Institutions and Organizations on Establishing the Timber Industry Training Course to Provide Downstream Processing Skills and Knowhow to Develop Value Adding to Forest Products (DCGA 3).**

Ensure training, skills development and innovation is enhanced on timber processing and value-added products through partnership with SINU and other stakeholders. The Ministry will support SINU and other stakeholders to develop and establish timber processing and utilization curriculum, provide technical trainings and work experiences, and will provide other relevant assistance when needed.

Objective:

- a. Improve timber quality through proper timber grading system
- b. Enable local timber products to enter decent markets through certification
- c. Amplify Market access through legality/Chain of Custody certification
- d. Ensure legally produced timber are exported
- e. Regulate the timber milling activities in the country
- f. Establish purchase prices for locally produced timber

Funding Source: SINU

Staff allocation: All TUPD staff

Activities:

- a. Gazette new timber grading rule
- b. Conduct consultation and awareness programs with resource owners
- c. Conduct training and capacity building activities in the provinces



- d. Undertake field audits and assessments for certification.
  - e. Register and audit all milling activities and export of timber for chain of custody.
- Outcome: The production of high quality, certified and legally produced timber for export.

**CODE: MOFR - DP 013/20 - TUPD**

**TITLE: VALUE – ADDING PROGRAM**

Timber cannot be sold in high price unless it is processed properly, even for timber species with high market value. Other timber export countries as our competitor are known process their timber properly. Hence, as MOFR is working to export more timber at higher price, therefore MOFR must be able to make timber value higher at least as same as competitors' value in order to remain competitive in accessing markets.

Objective:

- a. Implement timber drying
- b. Identify potential for timber treatments
- c. Make veneer and plywood products
- d. Encourage exporters to be involved in value adding

Location: All province

Infrastructure: Timber dry kiln, Timber yard, Veneer processing equipment

Funding Source: SIG, Outside source

Partners: PHAMA, SITPEA

Staff allocation: 2 people

Activity:

- a. Set up policy to encourage value adding
- b. Reduce export tax on value added products
- c. Conduct consultations with stake holders
- d. Conduct training on value added activities
- e. Set up utilization display center

#### **4 FOREST PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT AND REFORESTATION DIVISION**

- a. MOFR DP 014/20 – PDRD Forest Enrichment Program (DCGA 5)
- b. MOFR DP 015/20 – PDRD Plantation and Out-growers Reforestation Program (DCGA 4)
- c. MOFR DP 016/20 – PDRD Seed Stand Development Program



- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| d. MOFR DP 017/20 – PDRD | Small Holder Plantation Inventory and GIS Mapping                |
| e. MOFR DP 018/20 – PDRD | Tree Improvement Program   |
| f. MOFR DP 019/20 – PDRD | National Forest Extension Service and Community Forestry Program |
| g. MOFR DP 020/20 – PDRD | Public-Private Partnership Plantation Development Program        |
| h. MOFR DP 021/20 – PDRD | Forest Plantation Database Program                               |

**CODE: MOFR DP 014/20 – PDRD**

**TITLE: FOREST ENRICHMENT PROGRAM (DCGA 5)**

Forest enrichment program is important to retain natural forest species after forest disturbance, so as to maintain its primary ecosystem, to enhance biodiversity through increase forest cover and long term, social, economic and environmental services and benefits in the form of valuable timber and non-wood products. Enrichment planting can be successfully used to increase the value of logged- over or secondary forest and prevent their conversion to other land uses thus reducing deforestation.

Objective:

- a. To produce and enhance forest values such as wood production, water yield, wildlife habitat, soil conservation and landscape aesthetics
- b. To enhance natural forest regeneration
- c. To improve coordination with provincial reforestation officers to promote enrichment program at provincial level

Location: All provincial centers, station, wards

Staff allocation: 3 people (Manpower/staff for PDRD)

Activities:

- a. Establish enrichment plots in selected sites
- b. Continuous maintaining established plots
- c. Create data base for data input
- d. Assessment and collection of data
- e. Report progress and achievements of the program on monthly basis
- f. Develop a guideline for forest enrichment
- g. Develop a training program and a budget plan for provincial-level enrichment program to be promoted by provincial reforestation officers

Outcome: Develop forest enrichment guidelines for adaptation in Native forest Silviculture

**CODE: MOFR DP 015/20 – PDRD**

**TITLE: PLANTATION AND OUT-GROWERS REFORESTATION PROGRAM (DCGA 4)**



Reforestation is the Natural or intentional re-stocking of existing forest and woodlands that have been depleted, usually through deforestation. The plantation and out grower's reforestation program play an important role to promote forest development and reforestation nation-wide. The program aims to empower communities and landowners to actively engaged in reforestation of logged over and degraded forest land areas with high values stress species and to ensure timber supply from plantations in the future becomes eminent.

Objective:

- a. To increase timber supply from forest plantations in the future
- b. To reduce demand and pressure from natural forest
- c. To achieve an annual planting target of 200 hectares
- d. Promote quality forest plantations as well as encourage downstream processing of plantation woods

Budget: SBD 4 Million

Progress: 30 % complete (Achievement based progress)

Staff allocation: 3 coordinators and provincial staffs of PDRD

Activities

- a. Provide awareness to landowners on the importance of forest development and reforestation nation-wide
- b. Provide capacity and skills on forest plantation silviculture to rural tree growers
- c. Provide quality seeds/seedlings to support reforestation activities
- d. Provide continuous technical assistance and resource support to tree growers
- e. Empower communities developed interest in forest development and reforestation initiatives
- f. Monitor and evaluate the progress of planed target 200ha per year

Outcome: The increase in the planting area with well managed and healthy plantations with high productivity

**CODE: MOFR DP 016/20 – PDRD**

**TITLE: SEED STAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

This program aims at increasing seed collection areas to able to meet current increase demand for quality seeds. Currently, seed collection sources are confined to Poitete seed sources alone, during low seedling periods, seed supply is not sufficient to meet public demand. Also transportation of seeds from Munda seed cool room to other provinces is lengthy and often contributes to low viability of seeds when they reached isolated provinces.

Objective

- a. To increase seed collection sources to other provinces
- b. To enable to supply and meet public seed demand
- c. To enable to supply commercial forest plantations in the future
- d. To protect genetic resources of indigenous/exotic species

Staff allocation: 3 people (Manpower/staff of PDRD)



Activities:

- a. Identify existing wood lots to convert to seed source
- b. Enter into M.O.U with wood lot owners
- c. Support improvement of identified wood lots
- d. Maintain continuous collaboration with seed source owners
- e. Provide logistic and technical support to new seed sources

Outcome: New seed collection areas established and operational, thus increase in seed collection sources to meet small holder growers as well as commercial future forest plantations.

**CODE: MOFR DP 017/20 – PDRD**

**TITLE: SMALL HOLDER PLANTATION INVENTORY AND GIS MAPPING**

GIS Technology helps us organize the data about the problems and understand their spatial relationship associations and provides a powerful means for analyzing woodlot information. This program will involve field inventories on plantations and woodlots and GIS mapping to ensure efficient data availability on forest plantations. This will help to identify woodlot locations, develop harvesting schedules and treatment programs to plantations and for other operational planning activities.

Objective To develop a more efficient and update information on forest plantations

Location: All plantation sites and PDRD

Infrastructure: Specialized equipment, High speed Internet, Aerial photograph, Satellite imagery

Staff allocation: 3 people (Lacking manpower/staff of PDRD)

Activities:

- a. Conduct training on GIS and data collection for forestry extension officers
- b. Conduct forest plantation inventory with GIS mapping
- c. Data entry and management

**CODE: MOFR DP 018/20 – PDRD**

**TITLE: TREE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

The goal of tree improvement program is to provide a continuous supply of high-quality seed to farmers as well as to forestry nurseries. Species in this program include, Mahogany, Teak and Eucalyptus. The improved seeds from this high-quality seed banks will enhance plantation growth, form and less susceptible to various insects and diseases.

Objective Providing the best genetic quality seed for use in forest regenerations programs nation-wide.

Location: National Botanical Garden (Honiara, Guadalcanal Province), Poitete (Kolombangara Island, Western Province)

Partner: SPREP



Staff allocation: 2 people (Lacking manpower/staff of PDRD)

Activities:

- a. Establish progeny test
- b. Cull test to best 50-60% of families in each trial
- c. Thin plots to best trees
- d. Collect seeds from best top 20 families
- e. Maintain and continuous assessment of stand establish from top 20 families

Outcome: High genetic seed material available.

**CODE: MOFR DP 019/20 – PDRD**

**TITLE: NATIONAL FOREST EXTENSION SERVICE AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAM**

To ensure proper and sustained forest management and forest development, there needs to be a vibrant team that undertakes forest extension activities to provide community forestry and reforestation initiatives nation-wide. With the isolated geographical location of provinces, costs associated to reach out to communities is high. A strong link and an effective extension network service is crucial for successful implementation of forest development and reforestation program. The program will ensure adequately trained staff and resources are in- placed for efficient and effective implementation of the forestry extension and community forestry program in the future.

Objective Establish a vibrant forestry extension service and community forestry network

Staff allocation: 20 people (Manpower/staff of PDRD)

Activities:

- a. Equal distribution of trained staff in the provinces
- b. Review the village base forestry extension program for refinement and improvement
- c. Establish an effective communication link to provincial staff and communities
- d. Increase logistic and resource supply to support the extension service
- e. Staff capacity building (including refresher training and follow-up training)

Outcome: An effective, professional and pro-active forestry extension network in-placed.

**CODE: MOFR - DP 020/20 - PDRD**

**TITLE: PUBLIC - PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

The program aims at catalyzing private sector involvement in medium to large scale and commercial plantations in degraded forest land.

Objective: Establish a model medium scale forest plantation in partnership with potential partners

Staff allocation: 4 people (Lacking manpower/staff of PDRD)

Activities:



- a. Develop criteria for PPP Plantation and identify potential partners
- b. Selection of partners though applying criteria
- c. Enter into legal agreements
- d. Implementation of field activities

Outcome: Effective partnership in development of medium scale forest plantation in-placed.

**CODE: MOFR DP 021/20 – PDRD**

**TITLE: FOREST PLANTATION DATABASE PROGRAM**

An efficient database system for plantation forest is very essential. The current excel data storage system needs to improve. The Data base system will allow more sound forest planation outlook analysis and accessible quality and reliable information.

Objective To ensure reliable forest plantation information is available as and when necessary

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of PDRD)

Activities:

- a. Contracting firm for procurement and development of the system
- b. Capacity building in the operation and management of the system
- c. Operation of the system (Data input)
- d. Management of the system

Outcome: The installation and operation of the forest plantation information system.

## 5 NATIONAL HERBARIUM AND BOTANICAL GARDEN DIVISION

- |    |                       |  |
|----|-----------------------|--|
| a. | MOFR DP 022/20 – NHBG | National Herbarium and Botanical Garden Landscaping with Management Plan and Business Plan                       |
| b. | MOFR DP 023/20 – NHBG | National Herbarium Research Laboratory and Equipment Project   |
| c. | MOFR DP 024/20 – NHBG | Biological Expedition (Botanical and Ethno-Botanical, Ecological and Bio-Diversity Survey)                       |
| d. | MOFR DP 025/20 – NHBG | Improve Management and Enrichment of Plants in the Plant Conservatory and Orchid House, and Construction Nursery |
| e. | MOFR DP 026/20 – NHBG | National Herbarium Plants Data Base  |
| f. | MOFR DP 027/20 – NHBG | Botanical Garden Promotion, Up-Keeping and Maintenance   |

**CODE: MOFR DP 022/20 – NHBG**

**TITLE: NATIONAL HERBARIUM AND BOTANICAL GARDEN LANDSCAPEING WITH MANAGEMENT PLAN AND BUSINESS PLAN**

In the recent past, a lot of encroachments into the Botanical Garden area have been reported; thus, indicates the extent of threats to the botanical properties, the well- being of our clients/users and the future development plan and aspiration of



Botanical Garden. To curb these illegal encroachment and activities inside the Botanical Garden, induce with beautification inputs as thereto conceived. This will enhance proper monitoring and control of activities within the botanical garden and provide a safe and secure public open space that is fulfilling and rewarding for the client and users of the botanical garden.

Objective:

- a. Safe, secure, manageable and appealing public facilities for research, amenity, recreation, education and conservation.
- b. Improve treks, roads and management stream

Location: Botanical Garden (:BG)

Infrastructure: garden treks, roads, drainage carpark, water lily and fishpond, children play ground, BBQ huts, bench, public toilets, water-way structures etc.

Funding Source: SIG, SPREP, Development & Donor Partners, Regional and International Organization.

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of NHBG)

Activities

- a. Develop management plan as well as business plan together with SPREP and other stakeholders
- b. Implement management plan and business plan

Outcome:

- a. Well managed and attractive BG that simulate the connectivity of plants to the environment.
- b. Safe and secure public open space
- c. Aesthetic appealing public space within the city
- d. Tourist destination for remnant/relic of natural forest within the city

**CODE: MOFR DP 023/20 – NHBG**

**TITLE: NATIONAL HERBARIUM RESEARCH LABORATORY AND EQUIPMENT PROJECT**

In the process of revitalizing the National Herbarium laboratory, the progress is impeded by lack of appropriate specialized laboratory equipment and materials. Most of the laboratory equipment and material have been lost during the height of the ethnic tension which also see the temporary relocation of about 30,000 BSIP herbarium specimen voucher to South Pacific Regional Herbarium in Fiji. The remaining aging equipment and material were subjected to frequent maintenance. For the division to conduct and perform efficient and effective duties and services, there is a dire need to equip the division with appropriate equipment and materials for herbarium curation work and related plants research and studies. Now that the Division have a new laboratory completed, there is a need to have proper back up facilities, equipment and material before the 30,000 BSIP specimen voucher can be retrieve back from Fiji.

Objective: Reputable Herbarium laboratory in the South Pacific and procurement equipment

Location: National Herbarium

Equipment: Standby Generator (gen-set), Herbarium specimen storage cabinet, Herbarium specimen drying cabinet, desiccating cabinet, electronic microscope, herbarium equipment and materials

Infrastructure: Electric power and house for generator.

Funding Source: Solomon Island Government, Development & Donor Partners, Regional and International Organization.

Staff allocation: 3 people (Manpower/staff of NHBG)

Activities:

- a. Procurement and usage of new herbarium laboratory equipment and forest research equipment
- b. Installation of laboratory equipment and material supplies
- c. Engagement of expertise to provide capacity development trainings to the officers

Outcome:

- a. National Herbarium well equipped with appropriate Laboratory equipment and material
- b. All NHBG officers are well trained to manage all procured equipment

**CODE: MOFR DP 024/20 – NHBG**

**TITLE: BIOLOGICAL EXPENDITURE (BOTANICAL AND ETHNO-BOTANICAL, ECOLOGICAL AND BIO-DIVERSITY SURVEY)**

There has been spasmodic effort to describe the flora of Solomon Islands and the botanical knowledge is far from complete. Solomon flora has strongest affinities with that of Malesia. Of the five Melanesia countries, Solomon Islands ranked third in its degree of endemism to PNG and New Caledonia. Reports speculate that there are about 3000-5000 different species of plants. However, such views are to a certain extent conjectural because the limited knowledge of the flora of Solomon Islands. The NHBG division needs to conduct biological science related expeditions and ethno botanical surveys to collate and record information to ascertain the status of the flora, the preservation of the traditional knowledge of plants and to investigate other socio economical values of plants.

Objective:

- a. Development of plant specimens preserved in the herbarium
- b. Collation and documentation of Solomon Islands flora
- c. Conservation of traditional knowledge and the local vernacular of Solomon Islands flora for future generation
- d. Investigate the scientific and social- economical values and potential of Solomon Islands flora
- e. Disseminations of plants information
- f. Collaboration with other biochemical Korean, Taiwanese and Japanese prospecting

Location: All provinces of the Solomon Islands

Office: NHBG

Equipment: Camping equipment, plant collecting equipment and material, preservatives, cameras, computers and software

Budget: SBD 2 million with NFI activity of FRMTSD

Staff allocation: 1 person (Manpower/staff of NHBG)

Funding Source: Solomon Island Government, Development & Donor Partners, Regional and International Organization Activities:

Activity

- a. Deployment of officers to provinces
- b. Conduct some field expedition at least 2 provinces per year
- c. Collection and development of plants specimens for the herbarium
- d. Collection and identification / determination specimens, pressing plant specimen sample producing specimen voucher distribution of plant voucher to another herbarium
- e. Engagement of expertise to develop legal regulations to protect indigenous genetic resources
- f. Enforcement of developed gene protection regulations

Outcome:

- a. Advanced and secure record of scientific and ethnobotanical native plant information available for present and future generations
- b. The existence of Intellectual Property Protection for native plants of the Solomon Islands
- c. Protection of traditional knowledge and indigenous genetic resources

**CODE: MOFR DP 025/20 – NHBG**

**TITLE: IMPROVE MANAGEMENT AND ENRICHMENT OF PLANTS IN THE PLANT CONSERVATORY AND ORCHID HOUSE, AND CONSTRUCTION NURSERY**

The National Herbarium and Botanical Garden Division have plant nursery and orchid house that were used to raise and propagate diversity of ornamental and endangered plant species; and house, store and showcase indigenous orchids from the provinces. The NHBG division also has a plant conservatory facility that was built outside of the Botanical Garden, prompting difficulties for close monitoring and maintenance.

There is a dire need for renovation, refurbishment and expansion of the existing facilities and infrastructure and the relocation or construction of a new plant conservatory facility within the Botanical garden. Also having proper management system for these facilities is an area that needs redressing. The facilities will aid in the conservation of plant resources, will provide avenue for environmental awareness; educational tool for various plant research and studies; will supply germplasm for private and public planting program and activities. These facilities and the plants within the botanical garden can be used as a living laboratory for relevant plant studies; plants information hub; and a glimpse showcase of the diversity of plants in Solomon Islands for city dwellers and international visitors.

Objective: Proper and efficient plant conservative facilities

Location: Botanical garden



Budget: SBD 3 million

Infrastructure: Plant conservatory, Orchid House, Nursery

Funding Source: Solomon Island Government, Development & Donor Partners, Regional and International Organization

Progress: 0 % complete (Achievement based progress)

Staff allocation: 3 people (Manpower/staff of NHBG)

Activities:

- a. Development of Action Plan for orchid house and nursery
- b. Establishment new infrastructure and/or expansion of existing facilities for orchid house and nursery
- c. Development of tools or materials to sustain orchid house
- d. Collection of plants specimen and seeds from provinces
- e. Expansion and propagation of plants in the nursery
- f. Establishment of proper monitoring and recording system

Outcome:

- a. Stunning plant conservation facilities in the Botanical garden
- b. Plants refugee and laboratory
- c. Increase diversity of plants and other plant in the nursery and plant conservatory
- d. Supplier of planting material (germplasm)
- e. Resources and information hub for plant research and studies
- f. Gene bank

**CODE: MOFR DP 026/20 – NHBG**

**TITLE: NATIONAL HERBARIUM PLANTS DATA BASE**

The National Herbarium has launched its new information system in 2017. It is being managed by the SIG ICT Unit. Plant information stored within the system includes all the information that appears on any plant specimen identification card. This includes its names (common, vernacular, scientific), the collectors, date of collection, GPS location etc. However, an improvement which is required will be to have the specimen's coordinates appear on GIS maps. This will assist in the identification of species distribution across the country. The Information system can also be linked with other information systems storing forestry information within the Ministry. There is also a need to have a full-time data officer who will be responsible for the up to date entry of data.

Objective:

- a. Secure storage of plant information that is accessible
- b. Improvement of plant database

Location: National Herbarium  
 Manpower: 3 data input officers  
 Equipment: Scanning machine, Computer and soft-wares, GIS soft-ware  
 Infrastructure: Data base Lab within newly constructed Herbarium Building  
 Funding Source: Solomon Island Government, Development & Donor Partners, Regional and International Organization  
 Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of NHBG)

Activities:

- a. Develop communication network system in the new building
- b. Provide capacity development training to NHBG officers for management of database system
- c. Data entry and database update, usage and improvement

Outcome:

- a. Well-managed Information system
- b. An up to date data entry and information system
- c. An accessible and secure information system

**CODE: MOFR DP 027/20 – NHBG**

**TITLE: BOTANICAL GARDEN PROMOTION, UP-KEEPING AND MAINTENANCE**

Maintaining the aesthetic image and use of the botanical garden through promotion, up keeping and regular maintenance is of prime importance for the Division. This place was left in ruins after the ethnic tension and its revival requires huge effort and money to rebuild and revitalize its image and functions to be appealing to the public and international community to use it for environmental education and conservation, recreation, research and tourists' destination/visitation sites.

The Division in its 10 years plan would like to see this place reaching a level as equal to those of international botanical institutions. In doing so it requires vigorous support from the Government and the general public to retain the rightful use of this place. As such various plans and lines of activities have been in placed that would guide as through to our visions of what we want our only botanical garden in the Solomon Islands to become in the future.

Objective:

- a. Rehabilitate the Botanical garden
- b. Ensure that the Botanical garden is clean, well-managed and safe for the public
- c. The public at large is well informed of the importance and use of the botanical garden through awareness programs
- d. Promote our natural beauty or what we have in store in our forest to the international world
- e. Provide educational resources through establishment of a library/education center at the botanical garden

Location: Botanical Garden

Infrastructure: Building refurbishment and renovation



Funding Source: Solomon Island Government, Development & Donor Partners, Regional and International Organization

Staff allocation: 3 people (Manpower/staff of NHBG)

Activities:

- a. Regular upkeep and maintenance of the Botanical Garden
- b. Provide training to the officers for tour guide
- c. Provide learning environment for students to learn about forest ecosystem
- d. Develop pamphlets / plants information sheet for visitors

Outcome:

- a. A well-managed and aesthetic Botanical Garden that is appealing and is accommodating various activities and needs from its main users.
- b. Influx of visitors and garden tours to the Botanical Garden with pamphlets / plants information sheet

## 6 FOREST RESEARCH DIVISION

- a. MOFR DP 028/20 – FRD Establish Forest Research Division

**CODE: MOFR DP 028/20 – FRD**

**TITLE: ESTABLISH FOREST RESEARCH DIVISION**

Much of the past research efforts have been focused on plantation forestry, but other potential research areas and activities were also needed such as the durability of timber, non-timber forest products, and other applied research subjects that emphasize on forest product development and researches undertaken at the herbarium. However, there is a lack of clear legislation and policy on Forest research in Solomon Islands past 10 years. Despite its importance, forest research has not given adequate attention by the Solomon Islands government and the Ministry of Forestry and research. The objectives and clear functions of the Forest Research Division has not been explicitly stated as yet. But DCGA 8 indicates to “Encourage research in forests, forest products including NTFP and plantation to determine resilient genetics with improved tree growth and timber quality of forest resources”.

Objective:

- a. Forest Plantation Development
- b. Biodiversity and Conservation
- c. Community Forestry (Livelihood/Non-Timber Forest Products)
- d. Natural Forest Management and Indigenous Silviculture practices of endemic Species

Location: Munda Forest Office

Infrastructure: Building refurbishment and renovation



Funding Source: Solomon Island Government, Development & Donor Partners, Regional and International Organization

Staff allocation: 5 people (Manpower/staff of research division)

Activities:

- a. Structural development of R&D
- b. Development of R&D facilities and accessibility
- c. Human resource development and recruitment
- d. Promotion of research project

Outcome:

- a. Development of the Research Division
- b. Development of research legal basement
- c. Develop structural Framework
- d. Restructuring of Ministry of Forest & Research institutional structure

## 7 CORPORATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| a. MOFR DP 029/20 – CSD | HQ Building Maintenance                                   |
| b. MOFR DP 030/20 – CSD | Provincial Office Building and Staff Residential Quarters |
| c. MOFR DP 031/20 – CSD | Human Resource Management and Development (SDP, SOS)      |
| d. MOFR DP 032/20 – CSD | ICT Development and Management                            |
| e. MOFR DP 033/20 – CSD | Office Equipment  |
| f. MOFR DP 034/20 – CSD | MOFR Manpower Establishment and Restructuring             |
| g. MOFR DP 035/20 – CSD | Efficient Imprest and Procurement System                  |
| h. MOFR DP 036/20 – CSD | Budget Process  |
| i. MOFR DP 037/20 – CSD | Improving Communication Awareness                         |

**CODE: MOFR DP 029/20 – CSD**

**TITLE: HQ BUILDING MAINTENANCE**

The office buildings of Ministry of Forestry & Research at HQ in Honiara have aged and unsafe. The goal is to renovate the HQ buildings to make it a conducive workplace and environment for employees that supports improved work efficiency.

Objective: To maintain the HQ buildings of the Ministry of Forestry & Research in Honiara

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of CSD)

**CODE: MOFR DP 030/20 – CSD**



**TITLE: PROVINCIAL OFFICE BUILDING AND STAFF RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS**

Buildings of the Provincial Forest Offices and Residents have aged. Normal duties have hindered due to aging of the Provincial Forest Offices and the Residents. To reforming and repairing of these buildings for making better workplace and living environment for employees and for improve work efficiency of employees.

Objective: To reform, rebuild and repair the Buildings of the Provincial Forest Offices and Residents.

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of CSD)

**CODE: MOFR DP 031/20 – CSD**

**TITLE: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (SDP, SOS)**

Improving the capacity of the employees of the Ministry of Forestry and Research is one of the areas that needs urgent attention to ensure that technical duties are effectively implemented. Proper sustainable forest resource management in Solomon Islands will be realized if the capacity of the employees is appropriately and adequately developed and improved and rewarded accordingly. The goal of this program is to ensure regular reviews and improvements of human resources management processes, establishment and implementation of the Staff Development Plan and Scheme of Service.

Objective

- a. Review and improve HR management processes
- b. Development of Staff Dev Plan and Scheme of Service
- c. Implementation of revised HRD plans and programs

Budget: SBD 0.5 Million

Staff allocation: 1 person (Human Resource Department)

**CODE: MOFR DP 032/20 – CSD**

**TITLE: ICT DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT**

The ICT environment of ministries and agencies of Solomon Islands Government is managed by ICTSU. The Ministry of Forest and Research is also supported by ICTSU however ICT system is not enough especially internet connections, communications and databases of the headquarter and provincial forestry offices. In order to promote data conversion and utilization to enhance sustainable forest resources management now and in the future, infrastructure development and management of ICT will become even more necessary.

Objective

- a. Collaborate with ICTU for a comprehensive ICT system and procurement and installation
- b. Operation of a new ICT system
- c. Reactive and keep maintaining the MOFR website

Location: Honiara and all provinces



Budget: SBD 1 Million

Staff allocation: 1 person

**CODE: MOFR DP 033/20 – CSD**

**TITLE: OFFICE EQUIPMENT**

Office equipment are regarded as expendables; therefore, ministry's work will be disturbed if the office equipment runs short. The office equipment includes office furniture and stationaries. Electrical equipment and accessories such as toner are also included in office equipment. The office equipment needs to be properly managed, stocked, repaired and appropriately distributed to divisions to support executing their duties.

Objective:

- a. Proper recording, undertake inspection and audit of the equipment
- b. Replace office equipment if necessary

Location: CSD

Budget: SBD 0.1 Million

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of CSD)

**CODE: MOFR DP 034/20 – CSD**

**TITLE: MOFR MANPOWER ESTABLISHMENT AND RESTRUCTURING**

Improving the capacity in terms of manpower in the Ministry of Forestry and Research is one of the urgent need to ensure that technical duties are implemented. Proper sustainable forest resource management in Solomon Islands will be enhanced by improving manpower establishments. On these reasons the goal of this program is to establish a team to review the MOFR manpower establishments, revise and improve establishments and implement and evaluate for further improvements.

Objective

- a. Establish a team to review the MOFR manpower establishment
- b. Revised and improve workforce structure
- c. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Budget: SBD 1 Million

Staff allocation: 1 person

**CODE: MOFR DP 035/20 – CSD**

**TITLE: EFFICIENT IMPREST AND PROCUREMENT SERVICES**



Transparency and accountability are important in the SIG procurement processes. Timely executions of the procurement process are needed to ensure that work is done, and results achieved on a timely manner. Based on these, the goal of this program is to ensure that procurement tasks including bidding processes is efficiently implemented.

Objective: Ensure transparency, accountability and timely implementations of procurements.

Budget: SBD 0.2 Million

Staff allocation: 1 person

**CODE: MOFR DP 036/20 – CSD**

**TITLE: BUDGET PROCESS**

In order to implement priority tasks to sustainably manage Solomon Islands forest resources in the long term while the government budget situation has been severe, the Ministry of Forestry and Research itself has to essentially secure the needed budgets. The goal of this program is to ensure that adequate budget is secured and appropriately allocated to priority programs and activities of the ministry. Hence, the Ministry has to establish and activate the Budget Committee to undertake budgeting and vetting processes with regular reviews and evaluations.

Objective

- a. Establish a ministry's Budget Committee to undertake budgeting process
- b. Review and evaluation of the budget process

Budget: SBD 0.5 Million

Staff allocation: All Head of Division for Budget Committee

**CODE: MOFR DP 037/20 – CSD**

**TITLE: IMPROVING COMMUNICATION AWARENESS**

Providing public information is an important part of the work of the ministry to ensure that the public is aware of our work and services they can access from the ministry. Hence, the goal of this program is to ensure that consistent and right messages are published by the Ministry of Forestry and Research for public consumption. To implement this, the ministry will utilize available medium including newspapers, radio and homepages to reach out to the public. The ministry is also planning to establish and utilize Social Network Service (SNS) of ministry where videos can be posted, as well as providing important information through mobile phones by Short Messaging Service (SMS).

Objective

- a. SNS for the ministry established
- b. Videos will be posted on the SNS sites
- c. Important information delivered to stakeholders' mobile phone by SMS

Budget: SBD 0.5 Million

Staff allocation: 1 person

## 8 CROSS-DIVISIONAL PROGRAM

- a. MOFR DP 038/20 – CRDP Sustainable Forest Resource Management (DCGA 9 **All Divisions**)
- b. MOFR DP 039/20 – CRDP National Forest Management and Plan (**All Divisions**)
- b. MOFR DP 040/20 – CRDP Enhanced Communication with Provincial Forest Offices (**FID, PDRD and CSD**)
- c. MOFR DP 041/20 – CRDP Community Based Sustainable Forest Resource Management (**All Division**)
- d. MOFR DP 042/20 – CRDP Corporate Monitoring and Evaluation (**All Division**)

**CODE: MOFR DP 038/20 - CRDP**

**TITLE: SUSTAINABLE FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (DCGA 9)**

Local entrepreneurs are encouraged and supported to participate in the forestry and timber industry (DCGA 9).

NFP 12.7 & 12.8 creating of LO companies and associations; 10.6 & 10.7 model for SME platform developed; GOAL 9 – tax incentives and subsidy promoted; Goal 7 – Mechanisms for SME and community private companies established; Goal 5 – forest and forestry education and capacity building on processing and marketing; Goal 2 – Mechanisms on financial incentives for environmental services developed. MoFR conducts investigations on the establishment of landowner companies/associations and SMEs; and develop policies, guidelines and models on tax incentives, subsidy and levies, develop regulations on the harvesting, processing and sales of forests and forestry products and environmental services including consultations, awareness and trainings, and regulations established and implemented to ensure that certain operations, products and services are restricted to locals. Over time, monitor and report on the incremental fair share of the local entrepreneurs in their space within the forestry sector to also contribute to the developing of our national economy while improving their livelihoods over time and space.

**CODE: MOFR DP 039/20 - CRDP**

**TITLE: NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT AND PLAN**

Forest Resources is vital to the economy, people and environment of Solomon Islands. It is fundamental to the economy of Solomon Islands as a major revenue earner (of about 65% of foreign revenue annually) and contributes to rural development as a provider of income to resource owners through timber royalty, employment, infrastructure development and service provider. Over the past decades the rate of extraction had increased to the level of unsustainability hence overexploitation that resulted in the decline of the 'commercial' timber resources and degradation of the environment. This is mainly driven by the increase in market demand, poor planning by resource owners,



unsustainable harvesting practices, inadequate monitoring and enforcement of legislations and no clear long term strategic directions into the future. The depletion of the forest commercial stand would severely affect the benefits and services that forests, and forestry provides hence will certainly affect the economy and livelihood of the people of Solomon Islands. This needs urgent attention to remedy the situation and improve the management and development of the sector to ensure continuity of benefits from the forests. It is in this context that a Long-term management and development plan is an essential undertaking to effectively manage this Forest resources. The long term plan would address the critical areas of Forest management and development such as Sustainability, Rehabilitation, Reforestation, Conservation, utilization and diversification.

Objective:

- a. Ensure Sustainable Forest Management
- b. Promote forest rehabilitation
- c. Ensure effective afforestation and reforestation done on both non-forest areas and forest areas
- d. Conservation of forest sensitive areas and biodiversity
- e. Promotion of Non-Timber Forest Product
- f. Promote the use of minor forest products and downstream processing

Location: FRMTSD

Duration: From 2015 on going

Office: National Forest Information Section, FRMSTD

Manpower: Head of Chief Forester – Information three (3) Supporting Staff

Funding Source: SIG

Staff allocation: SFM Committee

Activities:

- a. Appoint a Committee to implement activities
- b. Organize consultation with stakeholders
- c. Organize workshops in provinces
- d. Drafting and editing
- e. Endorsement and enforcement

Outcome:

- a. Production of a Comprehensive 50 years **National Forest Management and Development Plan**.
- b. Review and updated in every five years.

**CODE: MOFR DP 040/20 - CRDP**

**TITLE: ENHANCED COMMUNICATION WITH PROVINCIAL FOREST OFFICES**



The exchange of information between the Ministry of Forest and Research and 16 existing Provincial Forest Offices is challenging due to the remoteness of the provinces and lack of reliable communication systems. A few Provincial Forest Offices have access to mobile phone network coverage, while the others don't have. This makes timely exchange of information difficult. Hence, the goal of this program is to make sure that reliable and timely communications between the provincial Forestry office and the forestry HQ is improved. This will help MOFR to effectively monitor and report on logging operations and implement enforcement measures, facilitate the relevant applications and approval processes, share information and regular updates and ensure that the needs of the provincial forestry offices are identified and resolved on time in order to progress work programs and activities with minimal interruptions.

Objective:

- a. To improve communication between HQ and Provincial Offices
- b. To improve efficiency in the operations of Provincial Forestry Offices
- c. Fair timber harvesting
- d. More effective afforestation/reforestation

Project Area: 16 existing Provincial Forest Offices

Office: Forest Industry Division

Equipment: Shortwave radio, Transceiver, Satellite phone, GPS

Funding Source: SIG

Staff allocation: 2 people (Lacking manpower/staff of MOFR)

Activities:

- a. Identify and assess current problems
- b. Secure Provincial Forest Offices and residential houses for officers
- c. Procure and install necessary equipment
- d. Provide communication trainings to provincial officers

**CODE: MOFR DP 041/20 - CRDP**

**TITLE: COMMUNITY BASED SUSTAINABLE FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

The Ministry of Forest & Research and JICA have been conducting technical cooperate projects since 2017 with the aim of promoting sustainable forest resource management on tribal lands. Community-based sustainable forest resource management (CB-SFRM) activities of the Project began in 2019. Pilot sites have been set up with two communities in Guadalcanal and Malaita provinces respectively that are important to collect lessons learned and inform the community-based sustainable forest resource management approach. Lessons Learned from the pilot sites will be used by the Ministry of Forest & Research in extending community-based sustainable forest resource management to other provinces/regions.

Objective:

- a. To conduct community-based sustainable forest resource management activities at the Project's pilot sites.



- b. To acquire the lesson learned from the community-based sustainable forest resource management activities.
- c. Based on the lesson learned, the Ministry of Forest & Research will extend community-based sustainable forest resource management to other province/region in the future.

Project Area: Two pilot sites in Guadalcanal province and Malaita province

Office: JICA SFRM project office

Staff allocation: 2 people

Activities:

- a. Implement pilot site activities with MOFR's support/facilitation for Community based SFRM.
- b. Collect lessons learned from the pilot activities, analyze and compile for further utilization by MOFR.
- c. Community-based Sustainable Forest Resource Management will be extended to other communities using the lessons learned.

**CODE: MOFR DP 042/20 - CRDP**

**TITLE: CORPORATE MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The Ministry of Forestry & Research has annual report system at divisional and ministerial levels, but there is no monitoring and evaluation system in place for each program on the corporate plan. Therefore, the ministry needs to create and establish a systematic monitoring & evaluation method for the corporate plan results and indicators. The monitoring & evaluation program will be implemented for the corporate plan progress reporting and confirmation, as well as setting the bases for the next corporate plan.

Objective:

- a. To create and establish systematic monitoring & evaluation method for the corporate plan.
- b. To implement accurate monitoring & evaluation program for the corporate plan.

Project Area: All division

Office: JICA SFRM project office

Activities:

- a. Create and establish systematic monitoring & evaluation method for the corporate plan.
- b. Implement accurate monitoring & evaluation program for the corporate plan.



SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

## **MINISTRY OF FOREST AND RESEARCH**

# **CORPORATE PLAN**

# **2023 – 2026**

*January 2022*  
*P.O. Box G24, Honiara*  
*Solomon Islands*



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# CHAPTER ONE: FOREST POLICY

## 1.1 FOREST DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The Forestry Sector is a major economic productive sector that contributes significantly to the National Economy and remains the basis of livelihoods for rural Solomon Islanders. It will still be a major revenue earner in the future and continue to provide for the needs of the rural people. In these contexts, maximizing benefit through revenue needs to be fully supported and prioritized at the same time it is equally important to make sure that important environmental services and other products obtained from the forests continue to be enjoyed. The Ministry of Forestry and Research (MOFR) guided by the National Forest Policy (NFP), the DCGA policy priorities, the sustainable logging policy 2018 and under its mandate therefore is focused to implement programs and activities as outlined in this Corporate Plan 2023 to 2026. To achieve these, this corporate plan recognizes and strongly emphasize on combined and equal participations from all forests and forestry stakeholders at all levels from the communities up to the government, development partners, the private sector and industries, non-government organizations and institutions.

## 1.2 PRIORITY POLICY

The Democratic Coalition for Government Advancement (: DCGA) of Solomon Islands will continue to build a broad based and environmentally sustainable economy. With the Ministry of Forestry and Research, the DCGA is committed to:

1. Review the Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act and legislate for other forest resources, activities and products.
2. Support the downstream processing program in the country in small, medium and large-scale investments.
3. Partner with Institutions and Organizations on establishing the Timber Industry training course to provide downstream processing skills and knowhow to develop value adding to forest products.
4. Encourage small, medium and large forestry plantations in-partnerships with resource owner and landholders in 'out growers' schemes.
5. Encourage rehabilitation schemes in the country through reforestation, afforestation and regeneration management programs.
6. Implement the recommendations of the Sustainable Logging policy (SLP) and enforce the sustainable forest management principles on harvesting of forest resources.
7. Become part of the global society in assessing and valuing plants carbon storage services of the world's remaining forests and progressing REDD+ Roadmap.
8. Encourage research in forests, forest products including NTFP and plantation to determine resilient genetics with improved tree growth and timber quality of forest resources.
9. Encourage and support local entrepreneurs to participate in the forestry and timber industry.



### **1.3 PRIORITY POLICY EXECUTION AND DIVISIONAL PLANNING**

This corporate plan is adapted from 1.2 and 1.3 policies above as well as factoring recommendations from the Sustainable Logging Policy (SLP) 2018. Hence, the Divisional Planning Model recognizes plans and policies should not exist in isolation and that they in fact are connected. However, some urgent corporates of the Divisional Planning Model should be given priority to implement, as many projects are not implemented every year due to chronic development budget shortfalls. And, it is important to implement policies, which are currently considered urgent for Solomon Islands, are mentioned as 1.3 policies. In the situation, this corporate plan proposes a new model that still maintains the Divisional Planning Model and introduces a Priority Policy Execution Model to sustainably maximize the financial resources of the Ministry of Forestry and Research, Solomon Islands Government. This model allows the Ministry of Forest and Research to draw together the higher-level plans, legislations, conventions, agreements, sector program commitments and policy documents that govern the work of the Ministry of Forest and Research. It allows the Ministry of Forestry and Research (MOFR) to get the maximum leverage from our efforts by planning holistically. This Corporate Plan outlines the four-year program, activities and outputs that is expected to be delivered by the Ministry. In addition to programs directly funded under the Ministry, MOFR also captures programs and activities of several donor funded projects that it is responsible to implement as part of fulfilling the commitment to agreements with donor partners that reflects the objectives and expected outputs under the policy priorities within this four-year period.



# CHAPTER TWO

## PRIORITY POLICY EXECUTION PLANS 2023 - 2026

Priority Policy Execution (Order by DCGA Policy Number), the 2023 – 2026 Corporate Plan is formulated to first address these nine priorities development needs.

### **2.1 REVIEW THE FOREST RESOURCES AND TIMBER UTILIZATION ACT AND LEGISLATE FOR OTHER FOREST RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTS: MOFR PP01 - Forest Resource Management and Technical Services Division (FRMTSD)**

Forest and Forestry Governance is fundamental in managing the Forest Resources. National Forest Policy (NFP) was launched in September 2020 however the current FRTUA was reviewed that would eventually become the new Forestry act which is the Revised Act Bill has been discussed in the Autonomy General Chamber. To match the timing of enforcing the revised act, the Rules and Regulations will be developed and established to implement the provisions of the new act. After their approvals, MOFR will conduct trainings and awareness on the revised forestry act, the NFP and the regulations and guidelines. While implementing and monitoring the revised act, NFP and regulations, further task is to identify and propose for the development of related/ subsidiary bills and policies to cater for other products and services apart from timber resources.

Objectives:

- a. Develop and Enforce Relevant Forestry Subsidiary Legislation that caters for Forest Development Needs.
- b. Develop and Enforce Relevant Regulations, Codes, Legal Notices to effect relevant actions and conditions.
- c. Gazette of relevant regulations.
- d. Training of forestry officers to implement the legislations as well as to involve in stakeholder awareness and trainings.
- e. Implement country wide awareness and trainings on the legislations and instruments.

Project Office: FRMTSD

Duration: From 2015 on going

Funding: SIG, Outside source

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of FRMTSD)

Outcome: Establishment and Enforcement of Forest Act and Subsidiary Regulations



Priority Focus to 2026: Properly establish and implement the revised forestry act and the newly developed National Forestry Policy (NFP) and implement trainings and awareness on the enforcement of the revised Act. Develop and establish regulations and guidelines to implement the revised act. Identify and propose for the development of related/ subsidiary bills and policies to cater for other products and services apart from timber resources.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
After Cabinet approval the revised act bill, come up with regulations and gazettes. Training for all forestry officer's and awareness to public stakeholders on the revised act	Monitoring and evaluations of the implementations of the NFP, revised act and regulations.	Identify issues on the implementations of the NFP, revised act and legislations and develop proposals for their improvement (including suggestions on subsidiary legislations and policies).	Development of related/subsidiary Policies and legislations.

## 2.2 SUPPORT THE DOWNSTREAM PROCESSING PROGRAM IN THE COUNTRY IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE-SCALE INVESTMENT: MOFR PP02 – Timber Utilization and Processing Division (TUPD)

With the projection of declining forest stand volume of commercial timber, the Downstream Processing Program is necessary and should be promoted. The Downstream Processing Program was established in the last 15 years where the resource owners are encouraged to engage in sawn-timber production and furniture making. The program focuses on delivery of milling equipment and furniture tools to rural resource owners and Rural Training Centers (: RTC). Over the 10 years the program has distributed portable mills, chainsaws and electrical hand tools to every constituency and RTCs. The program also promotes sustainable forest resources management practices and the production of value-added timber products. It is an alternative forest development activity appropriate and suitable for small-scale revenue generation for resource owners. In recent years, this program has been going well as a development budget for portable sawmills and a recurrent budget for its monitoring have been allocated every year.

Objectives:

- Promote sustainable forest resources management practices.
- Reduce the reliance and pressure on natural forest
- Promote high value timber products
- Provide revenue and employment to rural resource owners
- Build capacities of resource owners to improve the quality of wood products

Location: All Provinces

Duration: From 2011 on going

Equipment: Portable sawmill etc.

Budget: SBD 10 million

Infrastructure: Office, Warehouse (Timber yard)



Funding Source: SIG, Outside source

Staff allocation: 2 people (Lacking manpower/staff of TUPD)

Activities:

- a. Submission of project proposal under Development Budget
- b. Contracting firm for procurement and Distribution of equipment
- c. Capacity building in the operation and management of the system
- d. Monitoring of downstream activities

Outcome: The production of value-added timber and furniture

Priority Focus to 2026: Promote sustainable forest management and value-added timber products; provide revenue and employment to rural resource owners; maximize benefit through legally produced, high valued timber products.

Sample Schedules: 2023-2026, Contracting firm for procurement & distribution of equipment, capacity building in the operation & management, and monitoring of downstream activities.

## **2.3 PARTNER WITH INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS ON ESTABLISHING THE TIMBER INDUSTRY TRAINING COURSE TO PROVIDE DOWNSTREAM PROCESSING SKILLS AND KNOWHOW TO DEVELOP VALUE ADDING TO FOREST PRODUCTS: MOFR PP03 – Timber Utilization and Processing Division (TUPD)**

Ensure training, skills development and innovation is enhanced on timber processing and value-added products through partnership with SINU and other stakeholders. The Ministry will support SINU and other stakeholders to develop and establish timber processing and utilization curriculum, provide technical trainings and work experiences, and will provide other relevant assistance when needed. For that, MOFR made agreement with SINU in 2021.

Objective:

- a. Improve timber quality through proper timber grading system
- b. Enable local timber products to enter decent markets through certification
- c. Amplify Market access through legality/Chain of Custody certification
- d. Ensure legally produced timber are exported
- e. Regulate the timber milling activities in the country
- f. Establish purchase prices for locally produced timber

Funding Source: SINU

Staff allocation: All TUPD staff

Activities:

- a. Gazette new timber grading rule
- b. Conduct consultation and awareness programs with resource owners
- c. Conduct training and capacity building activities in the provinces



- d. Undertake field audits and assessments for certification.
- e. Register and audit all milling activities and export of timber for chain of custody.

Outcome: The production of high quality, certified and legally produced timber for export.

Priority Focus to 2026: Ensure research and innovation into timber processing and value-added product is enhanced by liaising with SINU and other stakeholder partners.

Sample Schedules: 2023-2026, Assist SINU in establishing/development of timber utilization and processing curriculum, and provide and assist SINU in technical trainings/experience when needed.

## **2.4 ENCOURAGE SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE FORESTRY PLANTATIONS IN-PARTNERSHIPS WITH RESOURCE OWNER AND LANDHOLDER IN 'OUT GROWERS' SCHEMES: MOFR PP04 – Forest Development and Reforestation Division (FDRD)**

Reforestation is the Natural or intentional re-stocking of existing forest and woodlands that have been depleted, usually through deforestation. The plantation and out grower's reforestation program play an important role to promote forest development and reforestation nation-wide. The program aims to empower communities and landowners to actively engaged in reforestation of logged over and degraded forest land areas with high values tress species and to ensure timber supply from plantations in the future becomes eminent. Activities of Plantation and Out-growers Reforestation Program has been doing well until 2022 and more than 70 hectares were planted even the budgets were sometimes not allocated. SIG should allocate the budget, convince assured funded continue for plantation.

Objective:

- a. To increase timber supply from forest plantations in the future
- b. To reduce demand and pressure from natural forest
- c. To achieve an annual planting target of 200 hectares
- d. Promote quality forest plantations as well as encourage downstream processing of plantation woods

Budget: SBD 4 million

Progress: 60 % complete (Achievement based progress)

Staff allocation: 3 coordinators and provincial staffs of PDRD

Activities:

- a. Provide awareness to landowners on the importance of forest development and reforestation nation-wide
- b. Provide capacity and skills on forest plantation silviculture to rural tree growers
- c. Provide quality seeds/seedlings to support reforestation activities
- d. Provide continuous technical assistance and resource support to tree growers
- e. Empower communities developed interest in forest development and reforestation initiatives
- f. Monitor and evaluate the progress of planed target 200ha per year

Outcome: The increase in the planting area with well managed and healthy plantations with high productivity



Priority Focus to 2026: Promote quality forest plantations and downstream processing of timber plantation products.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Provide awareness to landowners on the importance of forest development and reforestation nation-wide.	Provide capacity and skills on forest plantation silviculture to rural tree growers.	Provide quality seeds/seedlings to support reforestation activities and continuous technical assistance and resource support to tree growers.	Empower communities developed interest in forest development and reforestation initiatives.

## 2.5 ENCOURAGE REHABILITATION SCHEMES IN THE COUNTRY THROUGH REFORESTATION, AFFORESTATION AND REGENERATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS: MOFR PP05 – Forest Development and Reforestation Division (FDRD)

Forest enrichment program is important to retain natural forest species after forest disturbance, so as to maintain its primary ecosystem, to enhance biodiversity through increase forest cover and long term, social, economic and environmental services and benefits in the form of valuable timber and non-wood products. Enrichment planting can be successfully used to increase the value of logged- over or secondary forest and prevent their conversion to other land uses thus reducing deforestation. Although it is a high priority program, no budget has been allocated since 2017 and its activities have stopped with pilot sites selection and nursery preparation.

Objective:

- To produce and enhance forest values such as wood production, water yield, wildlife habitat, soil conservation and landscape aesthetics
- To enhance natural forest regeneration
- To improve coordination with provincial reforestation officers to promote enrichment program at provincial level

Location: All provincial centers, station, wards

Staff allocation: 3 people (Manpower/staff for PDRD)

Activities:

- Establish enrichment plots in selected sites
- Continuous maintaining established plots
- Create data base for data input
- Assessment and collection of data
- Report progress and achievements of the program on monthly basis
- Develop a guideline for forest enrichment
- Develop a training program and a budget plan for provincial-level enrichment program to be promoted by provincial reforestation officers

Outcome: Forest enrichment guidelines for adaptation in native forest silviculture will be developed.

Priority Focus to 2026: Interests and quantity of self-imitative enrichment planting projects and farmers increased, and more native forest areas replanted. Implementation of Native Forest Enrichment planting and Rehabilitation program by 2026.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Establish enrichment plots in selected sites and continuous maintaining established plots.	Create data base for data input.	Assessment and collection of data and report progress /achievements of the program on monthly basis.	Develop a guideline for forest enrichment.

## 2.6 IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUSTAINABLE LOGGING POLICY (SLP) AND ENFORCE THE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES ON HARVESTING OF FOREST RESOURCES: MOFR PP06 - Forest Resource Management and Technical Services Division (FRMTSD)

Legislate for reduction of round log Export and increase timber processing, increase of logging license fees and anniversary fees, increase monitoring and enforcements; incentivize environmentally conscious operations; increase collaboration by forestry stakeholders, assess and monitor forest resources of Solomon Islands.

Objectives:

- Develop and Enforce Relevant Forestry Subsidiary Legislation that caters for Forest Development Needs.
- Develop and Enforce Relevant Regulations, Codes, Legal Notices to effect relevant actions and conditions.
- Gazette of relevant regulations.
- Training of forestry officers to implement the legislations as well as to involve in stakeholder awareness and trainings.
- Implement country wide awareness and trainings on the legislations and instruments.

Project Office: FRMTSD

Duration: From 2015 on going

Funding: SIG, Outside source

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of FRMTSD)

Outcome: Establishment and Enforcement of Forest Act and Subsidiary Regulations

Priority Focus to 2026: Legislate for reduction of round log Export and increase timber processing, increase of logging license fees and anniversary fees, increase monitoring and enforcements; incentivize environmentally conscious operations; increase collaboration by forestry stakeholders, assess and monitor forest resources of Solomon Islands.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Legislate 50cm minimum DBH limit; Support to utilization division to legislate and establish standards and processes that increase participation and benefits to LOs; Legislate for SBD		Collaborate with other sections and ministries to conduct a robust and comprehensive NFI to provide detailed and reliable data and estimates of forest resources that will inform a more sustainable	



50,000.00 license fees and upfront payment for 5 years anniversary fees; Support for Operations division on the implementations of 10% and 100% checks (SDA and OTs) and implementation of SICOLP; Legislate for the increase of logging bond to SBD \$ 1 million; Support the utilization for the establishment and implementation of 8% milling quota for all logging companies.

pathways forest resource utilization.; Collaborate with other divisions/ministries FAO and JICA projects to develop forest management units (FMU) and forest types using Remote sensing technologies that provides indications to forest conditions; Monitoring and continue to support implementations of the SLP recommendations; Support mapping and inventory of forest areas under applications before issuance of licenses.

## 2.7 BECOME PART OF THE GLOBAL SOCIETY IN ASSESSING AND VALUING PLANTS CARBON STORAGE SERVICES OF THE WORLD'S REMAINING FORESTA AND PROGRESSING REDD+ ROADMAP: MORF PP07 - Forest Resource Management and Technical Services Division (FRMTSD)

Following endorsement of National Forest Policy, legislate and regulate the REDD+ mechanism then develop the National REDD+ Strategy. This program consists of three sub programs as 1) Development of National REDD+ Strategy, 2) National REDD+ Forest Reference Level (FRL), and 3) Safeguard Information System (SIS).

Objectives:

- a. Assess and Monitor Forest cover change and related Forest Biomass & Carbon emissions and removals
- b. Assess Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and determine nationally appropriate REDD+ strategic options and safeguards

Duration: From 2016 on going

Funding: SIG, Outside Request for Agencies, Organization

Partners: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, UNREDD, SPC, GIZ, FAO

Staff allocation: 2 people (manpower/staff of FRMTSD)

### 2.7.1 DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY

To be eligible for results-based payments, as one of the key requirements, countries are required to submit a National REDD+ Strategy (or action plan). The NRS defines REDD+ Strategic Options, Reporting and coordination to ensure REDD+ benefits reach all resource owners and users. FRMTSD made TOR of consultant which public announce in 2019, the consultations had started in March 2021 and draft version of revised plan was finalized in June 2021.

Priority Focus to 2026: Develop National REDD+ Strategy as one of the four key elements to achieve REDD+ Readiness.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Revise and update National REDD+ Readiness Roadmap Activities and develop National REDD+ Strategy.	Consultation at provincial and national level. Reporting to UNFCCC.	Implement National REDD+ Strategy.	



### 2.7.2 NATIONAL REDD+ FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL (FRL)

SI recently completed the development of its first FRL, which underwent a technical assessment by the UNFCCC secretariat in 2019 and was approved and published on the UNFCCC web platform in December 2019. The FRL provides information on the levels of GHG emissions and removals from SI's forests and provides the benchmark to assess SI's level of GHG emissions /removals from the forest sector. The FRL was developed in line with both the domestic needs and international procedural and transparency requirements.

Priority Focus to 2026: SI can make improvement on their FRLs over time by incorporating better data, improved methodologies and, where appropriate, additional pools. Also, SI prepare to show results on REDD+ activities against emission and reduction removals of carbon for financial carbon benefits.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Continuation of land-use forest cover change assessment for 2018-2019 and updating of FRL.	Preparation of forest sector contributions to Biannual GHG reports (BUR) after 4 years to the UNFCCC in 2021.	Submit the BUR to the UNFCCC.	Improve accuracy of National FRL..

### 2.7.3 SAFEGUARD INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIS)

A Safeguard Information System or SIS is one of the four required elements to access results-based payments within the UNFCCC mechanism on REDD+.

Priority Focus to 2026: Develop a SIS that provides information on how all actions identified within the National REDD+ Strategy are being conducted in line with the Cancun REDD+ Safeguards.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Review and customize safeguards in SI. Develop participative guidelines and requirements for REDD+ in SI, based on FPIC, Grievance and Redress mechanism.	Develop register for Development Consents, Felling licenses, etc. and link with Web Portal. Develop action plan from the Gap Analysis report on application of social and environmental safeguard. Develop safeguard report to the UNFCCC implementation of Safeguard Action Plan.		

## 2.8 ENCOURAGE RESEARCH IN FORESTS, FOREST PRODUCTS INCLUDING NTFP AND PLANTATION TO DETERMINE RESILIENT GENETICS WITH IMPROVED TREE GROWTH AND TIMBER QUALITY OF FOREST RESOURCES: MOFR PP08 – Forest Research Division (FRD)

Much of the past research efforts have been focused on plantation forestry, but other potential research areas and activities were also needed such as the durability of timber, non-timber forest products, and other applied research subjects that emphasize on forest product development and researches undertaken at the herbarium. However, there is a lack of clear

legislation and policy on Forest research in Solomon Islands past 20 years. Despite its importance, forest research has not given adequate attention by the Solomon Islands government and the Ministry of Forestry and research. The objectives and clear functions of the Forest Research Division has not been explicitly stated as yet.

Objective:

- a. Forest Plantation Development
- b. Biodiversity and Conservation
- c. Community Forestry (Livelihood/Non-Timber Forest Products)
- d. Natural Forest Management and Indigenous Silviculture practices of endemic Species

Location: Munda Forest Office

Infrastructure: Building refurbishment and renovation

Funding Source: Solomon Island Government, Development & Donor Partners, Regional and International Organization

Staff allocation: 5 people (Manpower/staff of research division)

Activities:

- a. Structural development of R&D
- b. Development of R&D facilities and accessibility
- c. Human resource development and recruitment
- d. Promotion of research project

Outcome:

- a. Development of the Research Division
- b. Development of research legal basement
- c. Develop structural Framework
- d. Restructuring of Ministry of Forest & Research institutional structure

Priority Focus to 2026: Development of research division and team and establish research legal basement, and structural Framework. And then, incorporate into the Ministry of Forest & Research institutional structure.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Preparation for the development of the research division, facilities and human resource development.	Organizational structure development of R&D; development of R&D facilities and human resource development; and working with stakeholders determine crosscutting issues.		

## 2.9 ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FORESTRY AND TIMBER INDUSTRY / (COMMUNITY BASED) SUSTAINABLE FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: MOFR PP09 - CROSS-DIVISIONAL PROGRAM (CDP)

MOFR conducts investigations on the establishment of landowner companies/associations and SMEs; and develop policies, guidelines and models on tax incentives, subsidy and levies, develop regulations on the harvesting, processing and sales of forests and forestry products and environmental services including consultations, awareness and trainings, and regulations established and implemented to ensure that certain operations, products and services are restricted to locals. Over time, monitor and report on the incremental fair share of the local entrepreneurs in their space within the forestry sector to also contribute to the developing of our national economy while improving their livelihoods over time and space.

Community-based sustainable forest resource management (CB-SFRM) activities has begun in 2019. Pilot sites had been set up with two communities in Guadalcanal and Malaita provinces respectively that are important to collect lessons learned and inform the community-based sustainable forest resource management approach. Lessons Learned from the pilot sites is used by the MOFR in extending community-based sustainable forest resource management to other provinces/regions.

Priority Focus to 2026: Local entrepreneurs are encouraged and supported to participate in the forestry and timber industry based on the Long-term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Launch the Long-term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy; The lessons learned is analyzed and compiled for further utilization in MOFR; Community-based Sustainable Forest Resource Management is extended to many communities using the lessons learned.	Conduct investigations on the establishment of landowner companies / associations and SMEs; and develop policies, guidelines and models on tax incentives, subsidy and levies; Promote partnership of resource owners with external investors and SIG PPP model.	Develop regulations on the harvesting, processing and sales of forests and forestry products and environmental services including consultations, awareness and trainings; Landowner companies are given space to thrive and protected under the SIG Policies and Regulations.	Regulations established and implemented to ensure that certain operations, products and services are restricted to locals; Investigate and report on the local entrepreneur's fair share on the opportunities to develop and contribute in the forestry sector to our national economy; Assist landowning companies to innovate and be creative in developing and introducing new forest products and services for domestic and international markets.

## CHAPTER THREE:

# DIVISIONAL ACTIVITIES & PLANNING 2023 - 2026

The Divisions of the Ministry of Forest and Research is tasked to implement activities that are identified as the core components of the overall management of the Forest Sector to sustain and improve productivity to attain policy goals and objectives of the Forest Sector. Sustainability is a fundamental strategic approach to ensure continual maximum benefits to society, economy and the environment. The Forest Sector is one of key contributing sectors to the development of Solomon Islands hence requires strategic conducive management approach that requires commitment by all stakeholders. The Creation of the five technical divisions and Corporate Service Division within the Ministry of Forest and Research is to undertake management and development programs in each specific area that identified as the core immediate focus of the Forest and the Forestry Sector. Main activities of each division / section are following. And, priority divisional planning of the 2023 – 2026 Corporate Plan is formulated to second address development needs.

### 3.1 FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION (FRMTSD)

#### 3.1.1 FRMTSD DIVISIONAL DUTIES

##### 3.1.1.1 POLICY AND PLANNING SECTION

- a. Review new forestry legislations and progress its enactment, implementations and monitoring.
- b. Planning and policies development.
- c. Preparation of proposal for institutional strengthening of the Ministry.

##### 3.1.1.2 TECHNICAL SERVICES SECTION (MAPPING AND INVENTORY)

- a. Monitor and compile field assessments of logged areas, the extent of harvest of nation's forest and update on the status of the nation's forest.
- b. Update and maintain forestry information system.
- c. Facilitate national workshops on awareness on importance of forest.
- d. Collect, review and liaise to update the status of the forest resources in the country for the State of Forests Report.
- e. Implementation of the National Forest Inventory.

##### 3.1.1.3 REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

- a. Monitor and report extent of forest cover, forest condition and forest carbon emissions and removals.



- b. Develop and Implement the National REDD+ Strategy to attain REDD+ Readiness and become eligible for performance-based payments for emission reductions from the forest sector.*
- c. Develop and implement the National REDD+ Pilot Program.*

### **3.1.1.4 ENFORCEMENT SECTION**

- a. Liaise with the Attorney Generals Chambers to file defense on behalf of the Commissioner of Forests on matters pertaining to forestry before the Courts.*
- b. Assist the Licensing Section with the training of Provincial governments regarding the Timber Rights Acquisition processes.*
- c. Assist forest stakeholders with relevant forest information related to compliance and enforcement of forest legislations and procedures.*

### **3.1.1.5 LICENSING SECTION**

- a. Establish and maintain the license data base (Anniversary Fees & land covered under license).*
- b. Manage and facilitate the timber rights process.*
- c. Liaise with operation on the monitoring of forestry activities for compliance of conditions of timber harvesting license.*
- d. Enforce and collect Non-Taxable Revenue such as licenses fee.*
- e. Liaise with Provincial Government Treasury for provincial business licenses fee.*
- f. Attend Timber Right hearing.*
- g. Attend execution of Form 4 (Standard Logging Agreement)*
- h. Ensure that applicant fulfil the requirements before applying for a felling license (Form 1 – Application to negotiate for timber right).*
- i. Assist the Commissioner of Forest Resource to administer and facilitate the processes to process felling license.*
- j. Carry out timber right awareness for Provincial Government, Provincial Forest Officers and rural people of Solomon Islands.*
- k. Carry out license surveillance of felling licenses.*

## **3.1.2 FRMTSD DIVISIONAL PLANNING**

### **3.1.2.1 NATIONAL MULTIPURPOSE FOREST INVENTORY (NFI) PROGRAM (MORF FRMTSD01)**

The National Forest Inventory (: NFI) Program is one of the high priority programs for the Forest Sector in Solomon Islands. Currently, there is very limited and outdated information on the Forests of Solomon Islands. Over the past decades there was no comprehensive Forest Inventory programs to quantify and monitor the Forest Resources. Fragmented specific surveys were conducted only on certain forest areas and sites for specific purposes. The only major inventory was funded and administered 20 years ago but was concentrated on commercial timber species. Hence, there are significant information gaps that needs to be filled to allow for informed decision-making to sustainably develop the Forest Sector. A National Forest Management System (NFMS) is one of the four central elements of REDD+. The NFMS provides the opportunity to bring together information on a country's forests in a central format that is publicly available. The NFI is a central element of the NFMS to provide the needed country-specific, ground-based data and information on forest timber and non-timber resources and services (see objectives below) including biomass and Carbon stock, and biodiversity. The FRMTSD is tasked to coordinate the preparation

and implementation of the National Inventory fieldwork. This program is related to all programs including REDD+ and all activities of MOFR. MOFR implemented the Forest Inventory Training in 2019 and a NFI manual has been published in 2021.

**Objectives:**

- a. Determine and monitor the National Timber Resources Potential
- b. Assess and monitor forest biomass and carbon stock
- c. Determine and monitor growing stock and increment
- d. Determine and monitor Forest Changes (extent, condition)
- e. Determine and monitor Biodiversity
- f. Assess and monitor forest social and ecosystem services

Duration: From 2019 -

Funding: SIG, Outside Request for Agencies, Organization

Partners: Ministry of Land, FAO, SPC

Outcome: Database for Timber Stand Volume, Forest Classification, Biodiversity and Ecology.

Staff allocation: 4 people (staff of FRMTSD) & 40 field staffs (recruited ad hoc)

Priority Focus to 2026: Assess and monitor forest biomass, carbon stock, timber resources, growing stock, biodiversity as well as social and environmental aspects in the country. Data provides country specific information on carbon stocks, and changes (emissions and removals).

**Sample Schedules:**

2023	2024	2025	2026
Building of Partnership for co-financing) of NFI activities.		Construction of database, NFI training, Field survey, Q&A, Data Analysis, Monitoring of NFI activities.	

## 3.2 FOREST INDUSTRIES DIVISION (FID)

### 3.2.1 FID DIVISIONAL DUTIES

#### 3.2.1.1 OPERATIONS SECTION

- a. Monitor timber harvesting operations for compliance with Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act (FRTUA) Regulations and Code of Logging Practice.
- b. Ensure effective and efficient monitoring of log shipments.
- c. Ensure compliance with felling license conditions.
- d. Monitor and ensure proper storage of log production and consignment records.
- e. Assisting Landowners on Technical Advice.
- f. Facilitate the established stations and accommodation in collaboration with Corporate Service Division.
- g. Conduct training and awareness workshops relating to log scaling, code of logging practices, etc.
- h. Log scaling and grading rules to be updated.



### 3.2.1.2 ECONOMICS SECTION

- a. Assess, process and recommend export applications for issue of Market Price Certificate and Recommendation of Commissioner of Forest.
- b. Liaise with field officers for summary of loading.
- c. Improve the current mechanisms for reconciliation of collected revenue from log shipments.
- d. Liaise with Economic Reform Unit of Ministry of Finance on duty regulation.
- e. Provide round log export data to resource owners and stakeholders upon request.
- f. Ensure establishment of performance bond.
- g. Develop the Round Log Export Database.

### 3.2.2 FID DIVISIONAL PLANNING

#### 3.2.2.1 TIMBER HARVESTING MONITORING (MOFR FID01)

Timber harvesting is the major forestry activity currently undertaken in the Solomon Islands. It is mainly undertaken in customary lands and involved heavy machineries and workforce to extract natural commercial tree species and mostly exported as round logs. This activity is mostly undertaken by foreign investors in partnership arrangement with the resource owners. It is a highly destructive but short-term operation which sometimes implemented substandard to logging code of practice. Hence, proactive and progressive supervision is required to enhance monitoring and ensure compliance to regulated standards that promotes maximum benefit to the partners. Timber harvesting is one of the major revenues earning industry therefore monitoring is necessary to ensure continuity and maximum benefit is received. In this regard, implement the recommendations of the Sustainable Logging policy (SLP) and enforce the sustainable forest management principles on harvesting of forest resources. Therefore, it is important to collaborate with FRMTSD to proceed with this program. In 2019, regarding timber harvesting was going on, strengthen monitoring capacity of MOFR, and revised part of registration, and capacity of the MOFR staff was improved on buffer zone logging, log shipment monitoring, underperforming notice, 2020 annual harvest planned and so on, and implemented as scheduled at 2019-2021.

Objective:

- a. Correct value and volume of the logs
- b. Ensure that correct species of logs is marked and declared
- c. Ensure that the harvesting operation complies with the Code of Logging Practice
- d. Ensure that the harvesting is done on licensed concession areas
- e. Ensure that the logs are scaled and graded according to the Solomon Islands log scaling standard

Funding Source: SIG, Outside source

Staff allocation: 15 people (manpower/staff of FID)

Priority Focus to 2026: Correct value of logs is obtained volume, ensure correct species of logs is marked and declared, harvesting operation comply with Code of Logging Practice and Felling License Condition. All major timber harvesting produces milled timber are monitored. The



other hand, “implement the recommendations of the SLP and enforce the sustainable forest management principles on harvesting of forest resources” is deeply involved in this program. So, it is important to collaborate with FRMTSD for proceed the program.

Sample Schedules

Business Type	2023	2024	2025	2026
Logging Operation	Better monitoring and Enforcement of Code of Logging and conditions of Felling Licenses.			
Shipment Compliance	Monitoring and 100% checking of shipment loadings; Monitoring and checking 10% of logs at the log pond.			
Marketing & Economics	Keep updating records of log volume export; Facilitate export permit; Collect data with Ministry of Finance to monitor log market price (DVS).			

### 3.2.2.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF ROUND LOG EXPORT DATABASE (MOFR FID02)

The data from harvesting are useful for checking and verifying of export permit applications and to certain extent used to project the next harvesting cycle on the concession area. The information is also useful for research on Solomon Islands’ biodiversity. The data collected throughout the country shall be sent to MOFR headquarters for collation, storage, analysis, reconcile and reference to the application for export permits and tax payments. However, FID has been using Excel sheets to compile & process the data so far. If there is no need to introduce a new system, this program can be ignored.

Objective: Establish a database system for round log production and export

Funding Source: SIG, Outside sources

Staff allocation: 2 people (Lacking manpower/staff of FID)

Priority Focus to 2026: Round Log export (including actual and applied volume)

Sample Schedule:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Develop Log Export Database.	Trainings on the use and management of log export database; Data inputs and management; Improve quality of Log Export Database		Keep updating data inputs and management; Improve quality of Log Export Database.

## 3.3 TIMBER UTILIZATION AND PROCESSING DIVISION (TUPD)

### 3.3.1 TUPD DIVISINAL DUTIES

- Manage, implement and monitor the Downstream Processing Project.
- Implement and involve the Solomon Islands Timber Grading Rules.
- Enforce compliance to timber legality requirements.
- Provide training on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and encourage Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification.
- Promote and Encourage Chain of Custody (CoC) to timber saw millers.
- Facilitate applications for issue of Milling licenses.



- g. Monitor and ensure compliance to “Milling Licenses” conditions by saw millers.*
- h. Implement and monitor compliance to 8% milling quota by logging companies.*
- i. Facilitate applications for export sawn timbers.*
- j. Liaise to ensure Value Added Timber Association (VATA) to market sawn timber and provide saw doctoring services to saw millers.*
- k. Manage and maintain sawn timber database.*

### **3.3.2 TUPD DIVISIONAL PLANNING**

#### **3.3.2.1 PROMOTION AND MONITORING OF TIMBER MILLING BY LOGGING COMPANIES (MOFR TUPD01)**

All logging operations are required under their license conditions to undertake milling operations and to process 8% of the total round log production volume annually. Therefore, it is important that this program is in place to monitor and enforce compliance of 8% of downstream processing in country. This program has been steadily implemented since 2015 by allocated the recurrent budget for each year.

Objective:

- a. Ensure 8% downstream processing compliance for both export and local usage
- b. Minimize wastage of logs in the log pond
- c. Assist rural resource owners in milling technics to improve timber production
- d. Increase revenue from sales of sawn-timber and other timber products

Location: All Provinces

Staff allocation: 3 people (Lacking manpower/staff of TUPD)

Activities:

- a. Mobilize human resources to the provinces
- b. Undertake field visit and assessment to companies
- c. Compile field report and impose penalties on non-compliance
- d. Assess and keep the records of sawn-timber production

Outcome: The production of milled timber for export and local usage

Priority Focus to 2026: All major timber harvesting (logging operations) produces milled timber products for both export and local usage and reduce wastage of timber in the log pond.

Sample Schedules: 2023-2026, Monitor compliance to 8% milling quota by logging companies; Compile field reports and impose penalties on non-compliance.

#### **3.3.2.2 TIMBER MARKETING PROGRAM (MOFR TUPD02)**

The production of value-added timber products can be increased and maintained through availability of reliable and accessible market. The Value-Added Timber Association (VATA) was formed with membership from small-scale saw-millers throughout the country. VATA coordinates and manages the marketing of sawn timbers produced by members by buying timber from members with the most appropriate price. VATA also meets transportation and timber grading costs with technical support from the TUPD. VATA is also the member of Solomon

Islands Timber Processor and Exporters Association (SITPEA) to promote the timber legality and certification with Nature Economy and People Connected (NEPCon). Its budgets were allocated for this program from 2019 and the program will continue beyond 2022.

Objective:

- a. Assist local timber producers in marketing processes
- b. Increase yield of sawn timber and revenue to saw millers through better prices
- c. Enhance skill and capacity of resource owners in timber milling and processing
- d. Ensure certified legal timber are exported that meets international market requirements
- e. Maximize benefit and promote sales of certified timber products
- f. Work closely with SITPEA for the timber legality and certification with NEPCon

Location: All provinces (Including timber yard construction)

Funding Source: SIG, Outside source

Staff allocation: 2 people (Lacking manpower/staff of TUPD)

Activities:

- a. Conduct trainings and capacity building activities in the provinces
- b. Issue freight subsidy costs to promote timber export
- c. Secure international buyers for local wood species

Outcome: The increase in the membership and production of high quality, certified and legally produced timber for export.

Priority Focus to 2026: Assist local timber producers on marketing processes to encourage increase of production and revenue to saw millers through better prices. Enhance skill and capacity of resource owners in timber milling and processing and ensure certified legal timber are exported that meets international market requirements.

Sample Schedules: 2023-2026, Conduct training and capacity building activities in all provinces, and issue subsidy payments to promote timber export (find out more international buyers for local wood species).

### 3.3.2.3 TIMBER EXPORT DATABASE (MOFR TUPD03)

The monitoring and keeping records of timber volume harvested and exported is important to ensure the correct value of logs is calculated and the right number of dues are paid. Also, the exported timber volume figure can be used to give projections on the current and future stand volume in a forest area. Timber export brings revenue therefore the true value of the timbers exported is required to calculate the revenue due to partners in the industry. It is important that a reliable information system is established to store and manage the timber export data. However, TUPD has been using Excel sheets to compile & process the data so far. If there is no need to introduce a new system, this program can be ignored.

Objective:

- a. To ensure reliable information is available as and when needed
- b. To ensure true value and prices of timber is collected

Funding Source: SIG, Outside source

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of TUPD)

Activities:

- a. Contract firm for procurement and installation of system
- b. Capacity building on the operations and management of the system
- c. Operation of the system (data input)
- d. Management of the system

Outcome: The installation and operation of timber export information system

Priority Focus to 2026: Ensure reliable information for sawn timber export data is available as and when needed and true value and prices of sawn timber is collected.

Sample Schedules: 2023-2026, Capacity building in the operation and management of the timber export information system (data input and management).

#### **3.3.2.4 VALUE – ADDING PROGRAM (MOFR TUPD04)**

Timber cannot be sold in high price unless it is processed properly, even for timber species with high market value. Other timber export countries as our competitor are known process their timber properly. Hence, as MOFR is working to export more timber at higher price, therefore MOFR must be able to make timber value higher at least as same as competitors' value in order to remain competitive in accessing markets. A timber utilization display center was set up in 2021.

Objective:

- a. Implement timber drying
- b. Identify potential for timber treatments
- c. Make veneer and plywood products
- d. Encourage exporters to be involved in value adding

Location: All province

Infrastructure: Timber dry kiln, Timber yard, Veneer processing equipment

Funding Source: SIG, Outside source

Partners: PHAMA+, SITPEA

Staff allocation: 2 people

Activity:

- a. Set up policy to encourage value adding
- b. Reduce export tax on value added products
- c. Conduct consultations with stake holders
- d. Conduct training on value added activities

Priority Focus to 2026: To conduct experimentally, implement timber drying, timber treatment and make veneer for increase the value of local timber.



Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Set up policy to encourage value adding (VA) and reduce export tax on VA products.	Conduct training on VA activities and contact consultation with stake holders.		

### 3.4 FOREST PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT AND REFORESTATION DIVISION (FPDRD)

#### 3.4.1 FPDRD DIVISIONAL DUTIES

- a. Assist families, communities, associations on reforestation activities.
- b. Conduct training and awareness workshops on forest development and forestation activities.
- c. Maintain and expand demonstration plots at existing locations for local out grower's communities and interested groups/individuals.
- d. Implement the National Forest Plantation Development Program.
- e. Implement seed collections and distribution for both exotic and indigenous species.
- f. Collaborate with regional and international organizations on silviculture, agroforestry, tree improvement programs.
- g. Collaborate and implement seed orchards with communities.
- h. Establish the Forest Research Division in consultation with other divisions
- i. Promote and implement enrichment planting, regeneration management and afforestation activities.
- j. Establish and maintain of provincial nurseries.
- k. Facilitate the establishment of new stations and accommodation in collaboration with Corporate Service Division.
- l. Establish, manage and update reforestation database with GIS/GPS.
- m. Facilitate marketing of out-grower's plantation timber products.

#### 3.4.2 FPDRD DIVISIONAL PLANNING

##### 3.4.2.1 SMALL HOLDER PLANTATION INVENTORY AND GIS MAPPING (MOFR FPDRD01)

GIS Technology helps us organize the data about the problems and understand their spatial relationship associations and provides a powerful means for analyzing woodlot information. This program will involve field inventories on plantations and woodlots and GIS mapping to ensure efficient data availability on forest plantations. This will help to identify woodlot locations, develop harvesting schedules and treatment programs to plantations and for other operational planning activities. GPS location was required in 2019 and MOFR had training. Inventories were being carried out at three Provinces - Guadalcanal, Malaita and Western. However, it had stopped because of shortage the budget.

Objective: To develop a more efficient and update information on forest plantations

Location: All plantation sites and PDRD

Infrastructure: Specialized equipment, High speed Internet, Aerial photograph, Satellite imagery

Staff allocation: 3 people (Lacking manpower/staff of PDRD)

Activities:



- a. Conduct forest plantation inventory with GIS mapping
- b. Data entry and management

Priority Focus to 2026: To ensure proper demarcation and GIS plotting of Plantation Sites for Proper Database Recording.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Conduct forest plantation inventory with GIS mapping.		Continuous GIS mapping, data entry and management.	

### 3.4.2.2 TREE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (MOFR FPDRD02)

The goal of tree improvement program is to provide a continuous supply of high-quality seed to farmers as well as to forestry nurseries. Species in this program include, Mahogany, Teak and Eucalyptus. The improved seeds from this high-quality seed banks will enhance plantation growth, form and less susceptible to various insects and diseases. Trial plots were maintained however it stopped until 2023.

Objective Providing the best genetic quality seed for use in forest regenerations programs nation-wide.

Location: National Botanical Garden (Honiara, Guadalcanal Province) & Poitete (Kolombangara Island, Western Province)

Partner: SPREP

Staff allocation: 2 people (Lacking manpower/staff of PDRD)

Activities:

- a. Establish progeny test
- b. Cull test to best 50-60% of families in each trial
- c. Thin plots to best trees
- d. Collect seeds from best top 20 families
- e. Maintain and continuous assessment of stand establish from top 20 families

Outcome: High genetic seed material available.

Priority Focus to 2026: To produce best genetic material from Mahogany, Teak, Swim and Eucalyptus.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Establish progeny test.	Cull tests to best 50-60% of families in each trial.	Thin plots to best trees.	Collect seeds from best top 20 families and maintain and continuous assessment of stand establish from top 20 families.

### 3.4.2.3 NATIONAL FOREST EXTENSION SERVICE AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAM (MOFR FPDRD03)

To ensure proper and sustained forest management and forest development, there needs to be a vibrant team that undertakes forest extension activities to provide community forestry and reforestation initiatives nation-wide. With the isolated geographical location of provinces, costs associated to reach out to communities is high. A strong link and an effective extension network service is crucial for successful implementation of forest development and reforestation program. The program will ensure adequately trained staff and resources

are in- placed for efficient and effective implementation of the forestry extension and community forestry program in the future. This program was doing well in 2019 as scheduled however stopped in 2020, and resumed and implemented in IFMP pilot sites from 2021.

Objective: Establish a vibrant forestry extension service and community forestry network

Staff allocation: 20 people (Manpower/staff of PDRD)

Activities:

- a. Equal distribution of trained staff in the provinces
- b. Review the village base forestry extension program for refinement and improvement
- c. Establish an effective communication link to provincial staff and communities
- d. Increase logistic and resource supply to support the extension service
- e. Staff capacity building (including refresher training and follow-up training)

Outcome: An effective, professional and pro-active forestry extension network in-placed.

Priority Focus to 2026: Provide technical advice and support to resource owner. Monitor forest activities in the rural areas and undertake field training and capacity building programs.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Review the village base forestry extension program for refinement and improvement.	Establish an effective communication link to provincial staff and communities.		Increase logistic and resource supply to support the extension service and staff capacity building

#### 3.4.2.4 PUBLIC - PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (MOFR FPDRD04)

The program aims at catalyzing private sector involvement in medium to large scale and commercial plantations in degraded forest land.

Objective: Establish a model medium scale forest plantation in partnership with potential partners

Staff allocation: 4 people (Lacking manpower/staff of PDRD)

Activities:

- a. Develop criteria for PPP Plantation and identify potential partners
- b. Selection of partners through applying criteria
- c. Enter into legal agreements
- d. Implementation of field activities

Outcome: Effective partnership in development of medium scale forest plantation in-placed.

Priority Focus to 2026: Promote medium scale holder plantation through partnership to ensure increase in wood supply from plantations.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Develop criteria for PPP Plantation and identify potential partners.	Selection of partners through applying the criteria.	Enter into legal agreements. Implementation of field activities.	

### 3.4.2.5 FOREST PLANTATION DATABASE PROGRAM (MOFR FPDRD05)

An efficient database system for plantation forest is very essential. The current excel data storage system needs to improve. The Data base system will allow more sound forest planation outlook analysis and accessible quality and reliable information.

Objective To ensure reliable forest plantation information is available as and when necessary

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of PDRD)

Activities:

- a. Contracting firm for procurement and development of the system
- b. Capacity building in the operation and management of the system
- c. Operation of the system (Data input)
- d. Management of the system

Outcome: The installation and operation of the forest plantation information system.

Priority Focus to 2026: To have an efficient and effective up to date small holder database system.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Contracting firm for procurement & development of the system.	Capacity building in the operation & management of the system.	Operation of the system (Data input) and management of the system.	

## 3.5 NATIONAL HERBARIUM AND BOTANICAL GARDENS DIVISION (NHBG)

### 3.5.1 NHBG DIVISIONAL DUTIES

#### 3.5.1.1 NATIONAL HERBARIUM SECTION

- a. Conduct Plant specimen collection, documentation and update SI flora.
- b. Manage and properly curate the National Herbarium.
- c. Manage and update the Solomon Islands plant database.
- d. Collaborate with international agencies, institutions and researchers to conduct research on ecology and botany.
- e. Liaise with other herbaria for specimen loans and exchange.
- f. Collaborate with other stakeholders, institutions, and researchers to conduct research on non-timber forest products.
- g. Continue to assist with the facilitation of applied research on plants in Solomon Islands.
- h. Liaise with Pacific Community and University of the South Pacific to bring back Herbarium species from Suva, Fiji back to the country.
- i. Conduct research and update the status of plant species (biodiversity, population and distribution).

#### 3.5.1.2 BOTANICAL GARDEN SECTION

- a. Conduct Living plant collection in provinces to increase biodiversity, promote plant conservation and display of our indigenous ornamental plants in the botanical garden.



- b. Design and construct therapeutic horticulture for aesthetic purposes.*
- c. Maintain, upgrade and manage nursery grounds, plant conservatory and orchid house.*
- d. Promote in situ and ex situ conservation of our vulnerable and endangered plant species.*
- e. Update and manage plant records of all living plant materials stored inside the botanical garden*
- f. Continue with development work on infrastructures (like roads, fence, buildings, treks etc.) inside the botanical garden.*
- g. Upkeep maintains and upgrade botanical garden.*

### **3.5.1.3 VISITOR SERVICE SECTION**

- a. Conduct educational awareness in schools and communities to promote and excel the role of Herbarium and botanical garden.*
- b. Establish Library and Information Centre to accommodate research needs and disperse of plant information to the general public.*
- c. Establish good public relation with visitors, tourism agencies and the general public in a professional conduct.*
- d. Upgrade recreation space and conduct recreation educational activities that can instigate influx of visitors.*
- e. Support and accommodate projects to expand visitor services provided in the NHBG Division.*

## **3.5.2 NHBG Divisional Planning**

### **3.5.2.1 NATIONAL HERBARIUM AND BOTANICAL GARDEN LANDSCAPEING ON MANAGEMENT PLAN AND BUSINESS PLAN WITH IMPROVE MANAGEMENT AND ENRICHMENT OF PLANTS IN THE PLANT CONSERVATORY (MOFR NHBG01)**

By 2022, the management plan as well as business plan together with SPREP and other stakeholders had been developed because there was a dire need for renovation, refurbishment and expansion of the existing facilities and infrastructure and the relocation or construction of a new plant conservatory facility within the botanical garden. And, improvements had been enhanced proper monitoring and control of activities within the botanical garden and provide a safe and secure public open space that is fulfilling and rewarding for the client and users of the botanical garden. Also having proper management system for these facilities is an area that needs redressing. The facilities will aid in the conservation of plant resources, will provide avenue for environmental awareness; educational tool for various plant research and studies; will supply germplasm for private and public planting program and activities. These facilities and the plants within the botanical garden can be used as a living laboratory for relevant plant studies; plants information hub; and a glimpse showcase of the diversity of plants in Solomon Islands for city dwellers and international visitors.

Objective:

- a. Safe, secure, manageable and appealing public facilities for research, amenity, recreation, education and conservation
- b. Improve treks, roads and management stream
- c. Proper and efficient plant conservative facilities

Location: Botanical Garden



Infrastructure: garden treks, roads, drainage carpark, water lily and fishpond, children play ground, BBQ huts, bench, public toilets, water-way structures etc.

Funding Source: SIG, SPREP, Development & Donor Partners, Regional and International Organization.

Staff allocation: 3 people (Lacking manpower/staff of NHBG)

Activities:

- a. Implement management plan and business plan
- b. Development of tools or materials to sustain orchid house
- c. Collection of plants specimen and seeds from provinces
- d. Expansion and propagation of plants in the nursery
- e. Establishment of proper monitoring and recording system

Outcome:

- a. Well managed and attractive BG that simulate the connectivity of plants to the environment
- b. Aesthetic appealing public space within the city
- c. Tourist destination for remnant/relic of natural forest within the city
- d. Stunning plant conservation facilities in the Botanical Garden
- e. Plants refugee and laboratory
- f. Increase diversity of plants and other plant in the nursery and plant conservatory
- g. Supplier of planting material (germplasm)
- h. Resources and information hub for plant research and studies
- i. Gene bank

Priority Focus to 2026: Well managed and attractive BG. Tourist destination for remnant/relic of natural forest within the city. Stunning plant conservation facilities in the Botanical Garden. Plants refuge and living laboratory. Increase diversity of plants and other plant in the nursery and plant conservatory. Supplier of planting material (germplasm). Resources and information hub for plant research and studies. Gene bank. Schedules: Following SPREP Solomon Islands ESRAM: Support Botanical Gardens to be a Formal Protected Area and formulate a Management and Business Plan.

### 3.5.2.2 NATIONAL HERBARIUM PLANTS DATA BASE (MOFR NHBG02)

The National Herbarium has launched its new information system in 2017. It is being managed by the SIG ICT Unit. Plant information stored within the system includes all the information that appears on any plant specimen identification card. This includes its names (common, vernacular, scientific), the collectors, date of collection, GPS location etc. And, by 2022, national plant database system in place in new building was done, a network system was developed, and new computers were ordered to purchasing. However, an improvement which is required will be to have the specimen's coordinates appear on GIS maps. This will assist in the identification of species distribution across the country. The Information system can also be linked with other

information systems storing forestry information within the Ministry. There is also a need to have a full-time data officer who will be responsible for the up-to-date entry of data.

Objective:

- a. Secure storage of plant information that is accessible
- b. Improvement of plant database

Location: National Herbarium

Funding Source: Solomon Island Government, Development & Donor Partners, Regional and International Organization

Staff allocation: 3 people (Lacking manpower/staff of NHBG)

Activities:

- a. Provide capacity development training to NHBG officers for management of database system
- b. Data entry and database update, usage and improvement

Outcome:

- a. Well-managed Information system
- b. An up-to-date data entry and information system
- c. An accessible and secure information system

Priority Focus to 2026: Well-managed Information system. An up-to-date data entry and information system. An accessible and secure information system.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Provide capacity development training to NHBG officers for management of database system.	Data entry and database management, usage and improvement.		

### 3.5.2.3 BOTANICAL GARDEN PROMOTION, UP-KEEPING AND MAINTENANCE (MOFR NHBG03)

Maintaining the aesthetic image and use of the botanical garden through promotion, up keeping and regular maintenance is of prime importance for the Division. This place was left in ruins after the ethnic tension and its revival requires huge effort and money to rebuild and revitalize its image and functions to be appealing to the public and international community to use it for environmental education and conservation, recreation, research and tourists' destination/visitation sites.

The MOFR/NHBG would like to see this place reaching a level as equal to those of international botanical institutions. In doing so it requires vigorous support from the Government and the general public to retain the rightful use of this place. As such various plans and lines of activities have been in placed that would guide as through to our visions of what we want our only botanical garden in the Solomon Islands to become in the future.

Objective:

- a. Rehabilitate the Botanical Garden
- b. Ensure that the Botanical Garden is clean, well-managed and safe for the public



- c. The public at large is well informed of the importance and use of the botanical garden through awareness programs
- d. Promote our natural beauty or what we have in store in our forest to the international world
- e. Provide educational resources through establishment of a library/education center at the Botanical Garden

Location: Botanical Garden

Infrastructure: Building refurbishment and renovation

Funding Source: SIG, Development & Donor Partners, Regional and International Organization

Staff allocation: 3 people (Manpower/staff of NHBG)

Activities:

- a. Regular upkeep and maintenance of the Botanical Garden
- b. Provide training to the officers for tour guide
- c. Provide learning environment for students to learn about forest ecosystem
- d. Develop pamphlets / plants information sheet for visitors

Outcome:

- a. A well-managed and aesthetic Botanical Garden that is appealing and is accommodating various activities and needs from its main users.
- b. Influx of visitors and garden tours to the Botanical Garden with pamphlets / plants information sheet

Priority Focus to 2026: A well-managed and aesthetic Botanical Garden that is appealing and is accommodating various activities and needs from its main users. Influx of visitors and garden tours to the Botanical Garden with pamphlets / plants information sheet.

Sample Schedules: 2023-2026, Regular upkeep and maintenance of the Botanical Gard. Provide learning environment for students to learn about forest ecosystem.

## 3.6 CORPORATIVE SERVICE DIVISION (CSD)

### 3.6.1 CSD DIVISIONAL DUTIES

#### 3.6.1.1 ADMINISTRATION SECTION

- a. *Implement Human Resource management tasks and provide administration support to the Ministry of Forest and Research (training, accommodation, payroll, leave, counseling, workforce planning, promotion and confirmation, performance management processes, discipline, retirement etc.).*
- b. *Implement and review the Staff Development Plan.*
- c. *Ensure General Orders (GO), code of conduct and public service commission regulations are implemented within the ministry.*
- d. *Administer systems and procedures of the government and Ministry of Public Service in the ministry.*
- e. *Maintain current offices and staff quarters.*
- f. *Ensure conducive working environment for the Ministry of Forest and Research.*
- g. *Ensure transport is available for the Ministry of Forest and Research.*



- h. Liaise with ICT Service Unit to provide IT services for the Ministry of Forest and Research.*
- i. Maintain collaboration with government ministries, agencies and the public.*
- j. Lead ceremonial duties and functions of the Ministry of Forest and Research.*
- k. Support, monitor and report the Ministry's projects. Primarily dealing with existing and emerging HR issues.*
- l. Administer and manage the ministry payroll.*
- m. Administer registry processes and other MPS and SIG procedures within the Ministry of Forestry and Research daily.*
- n. Other relevant regulations.*
- o. Publicize and inform the activities and advocacy of the ministry widely in the country.*
- p. Prepare and issue the quarterly update press release of the ministry.*
- q. Maintain and update the ministry's web site.*
- r. Clear allocation of responsibly of staffs.*

### **3.6.1.2 ACCOUNTS SECTION**

- a. Monitor and provide monthly financial reports and advice on emerging financial issues to the Permanent Secretary and the management team.*
- b. Ensure the Develop Expenditure and Procurement Plan which all division developed.*
- c. The proper filing copies of Payment Vouchers and their management by ad-hoc basis.*
- d. Maintain proper record all property and asset of the ministry.*
- e. The timely production of monthly financial reports.*
- f. Ensure SIG Financial Instructions (FI) and relevant instruments and legislations are implemented in line with General Orders (GO) and code of conduct.*

## **3.6.2 CSD DIVISIONAL PLANNING**

### **3.6.2.1 HQ / PROVINCIAL OFFICE BUILDING AND STAFF RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS MAINTENANCE (MOFR CSD01)**

The office buildings of Ministry of Forestry & Research at HQ in Honiara, the Provincial Forest Offices and Staff Residents have aged and unsafe. Normal duties have hindered due to aging of these building so the goal is to renovate these buildings to make it a conducive workplace and environment for employees that supports improved work efficiency.

Objective: To maintain, reform, rebuild and repair the Buildings of the HQ, Provincial Forest Offices and Residents buildings of MOFR.

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of CSD)

Priority Focus to 2026: To reform, rebuild and repair the buildings of the HQ, Provincial Forest Offices and Residents of MOFR.

Sample Schedules: 2023-2026, Secure funds & maintain/renovate the buildings, secure funds & tendering process, and construction commences.

### **3.6.2.2 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (SDP, SOS: MOFR CSD02)**



Improving the capacity of the employees of the Ministry of Forestry and Research is one of the areas that needs urgent attention to ensure that technical duties are effectively implemented. Proper sustainable forest resource management in Solomon Islands will be realized if the capacity of the employees is appropriately and adequately developed and improved and rewarded accordingly. The goal of this program is to ensure regular reviews and improvements of human resources management processes, establishment and implementation of the Staff Development Plan and Scheme of Service.

Objective:

- a. Review and improve HR management processes
- b. Development of Staff Dev Plan and Scheme of Service
- c. Implementation of revised HRD plans and programs

Priority Focus to 2026: Improve the capacity of the employees to ensure proper sustainable forest resource management practices in SI.

Sample Schedules: 2023-2026, Review & improve HR management processes, development of Staff Dev Plan & Scheme of Service, and implementation of revised HRD plans & programs.

### 3.6.2.3 OFFICE EQUIPMENT (MOFR CSD03)

Office equipment are regarded as expendables; therefore, ministry's work will be disturbed if the office equipment runs short. The office equipment includes office furniture and stationaries. Electrical equipment and accessories such as toner are also included in office equipment. The office equipment needs to be properly managed, stocked, repaired and appropriately distributed to divisions to support executing their duties.

Objective:

- a. Proper recording, undertake inspection and audit of the equipment
- b. Replace office equipment if necessary

Location: CSD

Staff allocation: 1 person (Lacking manpower/staff of CSD)

Priority Focus to 2026: Office equipment is properly recorded, and their uses controlled. Stocks replenished to appropriately support the job.

Sample Schedules: 2023-2026, Undertake inspection & audit of equipment and repair & restock when needed.

### 3.6.2.4 MOFR MANPOWER ESTABLISHMENT AND RESTRUCTURING (MOFR CSD04)

Improving the capacity in terms of manpower in the Ministry of Forestry and Research is one of the urgent needs to ensure that technical duties are implemented. Proper sustainable forest resource management in Solomon Islands will be enhanced by improving manpower establishments. On these reasons the goal of this program is to establish a team to review the MOFR manpower establishments, revise and improve establishments and implement and evaluate for further improvements. In 2021, a new HR officer was appointed.

Objective:

- a. Establish a team to review the MOFR manpower establishment
- b. Revised and improve workforce structure

## c. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Priority Focus to 2026: Establish a review team, revised and improve staff establishment. Implementation and evaluation and further improvements.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Establish a team to review the MOFR manpower establishment.	Revise and improve staff establishment.		Implementation and evaluation for further improvements.

### 3.6.2.5 EFFICIENT IMPREST AND PROCUREMENT SERVICES (MOFR CSD05)

Transparency and accountability are important in the SIG procurement processes. Timely executions of the procurement process are needed to ensure that work is done, and results achieved on a timely manner. Based on these, the goal of this program is to ensure that procurement tasks including bidding processes is efficiently implemented.

Objective: Ensure transparency, accountability and timely implementations of procurements.

Staff allocation: 1 person

Priority Focus to 2023: Based on the transparency and accountability principal, procurement task is efficiently implemented.

Sample Schedules: 2023-2026, Implementation of efficient impress process and management system for further improvements.

### 3.6.2.6 BUDGET PROCESS (MOFR CSD06)

In order to implement priority tasks to sustainably manage Solomon Islands Forest resources in the long term while the government budget situation has been severe, the Ministry of Forestry and Research itself has to essentially secure the needed budgets. The goal of this program is to ensure that adequate budget is secured and appropriately allocated to priority programs and activities of the ministry. Hence, the Ministry has to establish and activate the Budget Committee to undertake budgeting and vetting processes with regular reviews and evaluations.

Objective:

- a. Establish a ministry's Budget Committee to undertake budgeting process
- b. Review and evaluation of the budget process

Staff allocation: All Head of Division for Budget Committee

Priority Focus to 2026: Operationalize the Ministry's Budget Implementation Committee proper bidding, allocations and implementations of budgets.

Sample Schedules: 2023-2026, Undertake budgeting and budget allocation and review processes. Review and improvements.

### 3.6.2.7 COMMUNICATION AWARENESS (MOFR CSD07)

Providing public information is an important part of the work of the ministry to ensure that the public is aware of our work and services they can access from the ministry. Hence, the goal of this program is to ensure that consistent and right messages are published by the Ministry of



Forestry and Research for public consumption. To implement this, the ministry will utilize available medium including newspapers, radio and homepages to reach out to the public.

Objective: To ensure that consistent and right messages are published by the Ministry of Forestry and Research for public consumption.

Staff allocation: 1 person

Priority Focus to 2026: Utilize available mediums to reach out to the public.

Sample Schedules: 2023-2026, Utilize available mediums to reach out to the public

### 3.7 FOREST RESEARCH DIVISION (FRD)

#### 3.7.1 FRD DIVISIONAL DUTIES

- a. *Establish a Research Division and its functions relating to research and development in the forest and forestry sector.*
- b. *Identify and establish potential areas and plans on research undertakings that is geared toward further developing the forestry sector.*
- c. *Research and report on forest plantation development.*
- d. *Research and report on biodiversity and conservation.*
- e. *Research and report on community forestry (Livelihood/Non-Timber Forest Products).*
- f. *Research and report on natural forest management and indigenous silviculture practices of endemic species.*
- g. *Research and report on forest health and protection.*
- h. *Research and report on marketing timber & NTFP.*
- i. *Research and report on forest nutrient science.*
- j. *Research and report on wood technology.*
- k. *Research and report on wood stock and biomass.*

### 3.8 CROSS-DIVISIONAL PROGRAM

#### 3.8.1 CROSS DIVISIONAL PLANNING

##### 3.8.1.1 NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT AND PLAN (MOFR CRDP01)

Forest Resources is vital to the economy, people and environment of Solomon Islands. It is fundamental to the economy of Solomon Islands as a major revenue earner (of about 65% of foreign revenue annually) and contributes to rural development as a provider of income to resource owners through timber royalty, employment, infrastructure development and service provider. Over the past decades the rate of extraction had increased to the level of unsustainability hence overexploitation that resulted in the decline of the 'commercial' timber resources and degradation of the environment. This is mainly driven by the increase in market demand, poor planning by resource owners, unsustainable harvesting practices, inadequate monitoring and enforcement of legislations and no clear long term strategic directions into the future. The depletion of the forest commercial stand would severely affect the benefits and services that forests, and forestry provides hence will certainly affect the economy and livelihood of the people of Solomon Islands. This needs urgent attention to remedy the situation and improve the management and development of the sector to ensure continuity of benefits from the forests. It is in this context that a

Long-term management and development plan is an essential undertaking to effectively manage this Forest resources. The long term plan would address the critical areas of Forest management and development such as Sustainability, Rehabilitation, Reforestation, Conservation, utilization and diversification.

Objective:

- a. Ensure Sustainable Forest Management
- b. Promote forest rehabilitation
- c. Ensure effective afforestation and reforestation done on both non-forest areas and forest areas
- d. Conservation of forest sensitive areas and biodiversity
- e. Promotion of Non-Timber Forest Product
- f. Promote the use of minor forest products and downstream processing

Location: FRMTSD

Duration: From 2015 -

Office: National Forest Information Section, FRMSTD

Manpower: Head of Chief Forester – Information & 3 supporting staffs (SFM Committee)

Funding Source: SIG

Activities:

- a. Appoint a committee to implement activities
- b. Organize consultation with stakeholders
- c. Organize workshops in provinces
- d. Drafting and editing
- e. Endorsement and enforcement

Outcome:

- a. Production of a Comprehensive 50 years **National Forest Management and Development Plan**.
- b. Review and updated in every five years.

Priority Focus to 2026: Production of a Comprehensive 50 years National Forest Management and Development Plan. Review and updated in every five years.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Appoint a committee to coordinate planning and implementation of activities.	Organize consultation with stakeholders.	Organize workshops in provinces.	Drafting and editing.

### 3.8.1.2 CORPORATE MONITORING AND EVALUATION (MOFR CRDP02)

The MOFR has annual report system at divisional and ministerial levels, but there is no monitoring and evaluation system in place for each program on the corporate plan. Therefore, the ministry needs to create and establish a systematic monitoring & evaluation method for the



corporate plan results and indicators. The monitoring & evaluation program will be implemented for the corporate plan progress reporting and confirmation, as well as setting the bases for the next corporate plan.

Objective:

- a. To create and establish systematic monitoring & evaluation method for the corporate plan.
- b. To implement accurate monitoring & evaluation program for the corporate plan.

Project Area: All division

Activities:

- a. Create and establish systematic monitoring & evaluation method for the corporate plan.
- b. Implement accurate monitoring & evaluation program for the corporate plan.

Priority Focus to 2026: The MOFR should create and establish systematic monitoring & evaluation method of the corporate plan's results / indicators. And, implement the monitoring & evaluation program for the corporate plan for the progress reports and confirmation and bases of next corporate plan.

Sample Schedules:

2023	2024	2025	2026
Create and establish systematic monitoring & evaluation method for the corporate plan.	Implement accurate monitoring & evaluation program for the corporate plan.		



# Report of Implementing Status of Ministry of Forestry & Research Activities in the Corporate Plan 2019 (2020) - 2022

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

December, 2021



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## I. Current Status of Forest Management of Solomon Islands

Solomon Islands currently relies on the forest sector as the key contributor to government receipts, export and growth. The receipts from logging account for around 20% of government revenue and for around 66% of the total value of export income. The logging industry provides around 10,000 jobs, which represent 20% of total employment. Payments of royalties to forest resources owners also provide a source of revenue to rural communities, where the majority of people lead subsistence lifestyles, with limited access to basic infrastructure and located at long distances from urban centers. For these communities, the forests provide innumerable ecosystem services, such as timber and non-timber forest products, cultural services and water regulation.

This economic aspect has a significant impact on sustainable forest resource management in Solomon Islands. If most of these logging industries are foreign companies and their workers are also foreign nationals, sustainable forest resource management will be difficult. For example, the government revenue for 2019 was 2.62 billion Solomon Islands dollars and its 20% (forest sector) is 0.52 billion dollars. About twice of tax revenue would be gotten to the logging industry, which means approximately 1 billion dollars per year have been flowing out of the country. In addition, the population growth facing Solomon Islands has resulted in a large surplus workforce but, which as 10,000 jobs has not been able to fully participate in the logging industry. In addition, the government agencies that supposed to monitor the logging industry's tax payments has been understaffed, making it unsure whether the logging companies have been paying the accurate amount of taxes also.

The Ministry of Forestry & Research (: MOFR) is a ministry with the objectives of “securing tax revenue from forest products,” “proper management of local forests,” and “conservation, cultivation, development, and research of forests.” The ministry provides administration to implement public policy decisions made by authorized decision makers in the political system, but Sustainable Forest Resource Management should be required. Therefore, the ministry formulates a corporate plan that outlines the projects/programs to be implemented by the ministry in every four years. The most recent corporate plan was formulated in 2019, and specifies the projects/programs to be implemented from 2020 to 2022. JICA, Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands (: JICA SFRM Project) reports on the progress of projects/programs for the “Corporate Plan 2019 (2020) – 2022” following sections in this paper.

## II. Circumstances for Formulation and Monitoring of Corporate Plan 2019 (2020) - 2022

In October 2017, reviewed “Corporate Plan 2015-2018” and to learn the basic idea of the “Corporate Plan 2015 - 2018”, current situation through the implementation situation from past trial & error etc. In March 2018, the “Forestry Bill” and “Forest Policy (Drafted 2003)” were reviewed. In April and May 2018, the executives of MOFR reviewed “Corporate Plan 2015-2018” and learned that more than 95% of the activities are ongoing. Almost of all activities of the “Corporate Plan 2015-2018” regard with Sustainable Forest Resource Management (: SFRM) however some activities had not yet commenced. In March 2018, the “National Development Strategy 2011-2020 (old version)”, “National Development Strategy 2016-2035 (new version)”, and “Mid-Term Development Plan 2016-2020” were reviewed. On April 2018, these official documents were briefed within the MOFR executive meeting what were focal points of the government policies based on the “Corporate Plan 2015-2018” with regard to SFRM. To learn that the Ministry of Development, Planning and Aid Coordination picked up only critical 7 programs of 33 proposed activities. In May, “Corporate Plan 2018-2020” of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology and “10 years Master Plan” of Korea Overseas International Cooperation Agency were reviewed. The MOFR executives recognized that a format of the “Corporate Plan 2018-2020” of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology was good referenced for the format of the “Corporate Plan 2019-2022” therefore the format was adopted.

The first draft of the “Corporate Plan 2019-2022” was drafted in May 2018, and the MOFR executives had consulted for the drafting “Corporate Plan 2019-2022” between May and August 2018. On 10th July, 14th August, 28th September, 16th October and 1st November, integrated review meetings were held for reviewing the draft “Corporate Plan 2019-2022”. In the integrated review meeting, the all MOFR directors checked all phrases and sentences of the draft “Corporate Plan 2019-2022”. And then, final draft “Corporate Plan 2019-2022” was completed on November 2018. The SFRM implementation Timetable (: SFRMIT) was drafted based on the “Corporate Plan 2019-2022” in January 2019, and the draft SFRMIT was finalized on February. Based on the SFRM implementation of each corporate activities of the MOFR was promoted. Organized 1st Corporate Plan 2019-2022 Joint Monitoring on 5th June, inviting representatives from MOFR all divisions. Based on the progress as well as challenges shared from each division, version 1.2 of SFRMIT was compiled and feedback to all divisions. 2nd Monitoring was conducted in November 2019. After 2nd Monitoring, version 1.3 of SFRMIT was compiled and feedback to all MOFR divisions. The progress of the corporate activities is generally going well, but it was cleared that the main reasons of implementation delay are the securing of budgets and staffs.

In response to a request to add government policies of “Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement (: DCGA)” from MOFR to the Corporate Plan 2019-2022, the review of the second “Corporate Plan 2020-2022” was held on March 18, 2019 with the executives of the MOFR, and the “Corporate Plan 2020-2022” was finalized. On 20th April, finalized “Corporate Plan 2020-2022” was printed. Following the revision and finalize of “Corporate Plan 2020-2022”, the SFRMIT has also been revised to version 2.0. The progresses of all MOFR projects were monitored from April and June 2021 based on the SFRMIT version 2.0. However, due to a significant reduction in the Solomon Islands Government's project budget, there are only two projects currently being implemented. In November 2021, the progresses of all MOFR projects were monitored again. After that Monitoring, version 2.2 of SFRMIT was compiled and feedback to all MOFR divisions. This final monitoring was conducted as the implementation period of the Corporate Plan 2020-2022 is now only year 2022. It will be important to analyze the results of this monitoring and link them to the drafting of the Corporate Plan 2023-2026. In addition, there were some programs that could not be implemented due to apparent lack of staff and budget at the time of drafting the Corporate Plan, and these programs impossible need to be addressed.

### III. Result of Monitoring and Analyzing on the Implementation of SFRM Activities in the Corporate Plan 2019 (2020) -2022

#### A. Monitoring Result (For the detail: please refer appendix II)

The projects/programs are divided into the divisions of Ministry of Forest & Research, and the programs are from MOFR DP 001/20 to MOFR DP 004/20 is Forest Resource Management and Technical Services division; from MOFR DP 005/20 to MOFR DP 006/20 is Forest Industry division; from MOFR DP 007/20 to MOFR DP 0013/20 is Timber Utilization and Processing division; from MOFR DP 014/20 to MOFR DP 021/20 is Forest Development and Reforestation division; from MOFR DP 022/20 to MOFR DP 027/20 is National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens division; MOFR DP 028/20 is Forest Research division; from MOFR DP 029/20 to MOFR DP 037/20 is Corporative Service division; and from MOFR DP 038/20 to MOFR DP 042/20 is Cross-Divisional programs. The monitoring of each division's activities on the "Corporate Plan 2019 (2020) -2022" was evaluated in the following four stages. Excellent: Projects/programs with significantly better outcomes or the projects/programs with more than 75% progress and with the involvement of staffs of Ministry of Forestry & Research. Good: Projects/programs have had some success or the activities are progressing between at about 50% and 75% of the projects/programs. Fair: Projects/programs with little results or the activities are progressing between at about 25% and 50% of the projects/programs. Poor: Projects/programs with no results or the project/programs with less than 25% progress or a few involvements of the ministry.

	2019				2020				2021				2022			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Plan																
Actual																
Plan																
Actual																
Plan																
Actual																
Plan																
Actual																

Figure1. Example of Excellent

	2019				2020				2021				2022			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Plan																
Actual																
Plan																
Actual																
Plan																
Actual																

Figure 2. Example of Good

	2019				2020				2021				2022			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Plan																
Actual																
Plan																
Actual																
Plan																
Actual																

Figure 3. Example of Fair

	2019				2020				2021				2022			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Plan																
Actual																
Plan																
Actual																
Plan																
Actual																
Plan																
Actual																

Figure 4. Example of Poor

## 1. Forest Resource Management and Technical Services Division

### 1) MOFR DP 001/20-FRMTSD ☆High-Priority☆ Promote REDD+ Program Development of National REDD+ Strategy

Good: No significant results due to lack of staff. There are significant outputs achieved during the course of implementation.

#### National REDD+ Forest Reference Level (FRL)

Fair: No significant results due to lack of staff. Some results produced such as the completion of the SI FRL report. However, further implementation may hinder due to limited resources.

#### Safeguard Information System (SIS)

Poor: Shortage human resource

### 2) MOFR DP 002/20-FRMTSD ☆High-Priority☆ National Multipurpose Forest Inventory (NFI) Program Poor: Shortage development budget and human resource

### 3) MOFR DP 003/20-FRMTSD ☆High-Priority☆ National Forest Information System within License Management System National Forest Monitoring Information System

Fair: There are significant work on the development of SolGeo-FIMS and Geonode in Collaboration with JICA.

### FIS within License Management System

Poor: Shortage development budget and human resource

- 4) MOFR DP 004/20–FRMSTD ☆High-Priority☆ National Forest Legislations  
Review the Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act and legislate for other forest resources, activities and products

Good: Much work has been done over the course of this corporate plan implementation. Consultations completed, review done, new provisions included, drafting instructions completed and submitted.

Implement the recommendations of the Sustainable Logging policy (SLP) and enforce the sustainable forest management principles on harvesting of forest resources

Fair: No significant results due to lack of staff.

### **2. Forest Industries Division**

- 1) MOFR DP 005/20–FID ☆High-Priority☆ Timber Harvesting Monitoring  
Excellent: Ordinal operation funded by recurrent budget, and is being implemented smoothly.

- 2) MOFR DP 006/20–FID Establishment of Round Log Export Database  
Poor: Shortage development budget

### **3. Timber Utilization and Processing Division**

- 1) MOFR DP 007/20–TUPD ☆High-Priority☆ Downstream Processing Program  
Good: Although the results vary from year to year, the development budget is secured every year.

- 2) MOFR DP 008/20–TUPD ☆High-Priority☆ Promotion and Monitoring of Timber Milling by Logging Companies.  
Good: The development budget is secured every year.

- 3) MOFR DP 009/20–TUPD ☆High-Priority☆ Timber Marketing Program  
Good: Collaborating with other organizations to promote this programme.

- 4) MOFR DP 010/20–TUPD Noro Timber Yard Program  
Fair: Preliminary works such as site identification, concept planning completed and awaiting contracting and construction.

- 5) MORF DP 0011/20–TUPD Timber Export Database  
Poor: Shortage development budget

- 6) MOFR DP 012/20–TUPD ☆High-Priority☆ Timber Industry Training  
Timber Grading and Certification

Poor: Waiting for response from other organizations. Due to limited ministerial technical capacity and out sourcing during global pandemic further hinders realization of the program.

Partner with Institutions and Organizations on Establishing the Timber Industry Training Course to Provide

Fair: Waiting for response from another organization (SINU)

- 7) MOFR DP 013/20–TUPD Value-Adding Program  
Fair: Some supported from JICA project were provided.

### **4. Forest Development and Reforestation Division**

- 1) MOFR DP 014/20–PDRD ☆High-Priority☆ Forest Enrichment Program  
Poor: Shortage development budget

- 2) MOFR DP 015/20–PDRD Plantation and Out-growers Reforestation Program  
Excellent: Although the plantation area is not large, it is being steadily implemented.

- 3) MOFR DP 016/20–PDRD Seed Stand Development Program  
Excellent: It is being steadily implemented.

- 4) MOFR DP 017/20–PDRD Small Holder Plantation Inventory and GIS Mapping  
Poor: Shortage development budget

- 5) MOFR DP 018/20–PDRD Tree Improvement Program  
Poor: Shortage development budget

- 6) MOFR DP 019/20–PDRD National Forest Extension Service and Community Forestry Program  
Good: Not allocated development budget in 2019, but resumed in 2020.



- 7) MOFR DP 020/20-PDRD ☆High-Priority☆ Public-Private Partnership Plantation Development Program  
Poor: Shortage development budget
- 8) MOFR DP 021/20-PDRD Forest Plantation Database Program  
Poor: Shortage development budget
- 5. National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens Division**
  - 1) MOFR DP 022/20-NHBG ☆High-Priority☆ National Herbarium and Botanical Garden Landscaping with Management Plan and Business Plan  
Excellent: It is being steadily implemented.
  - 2) MOFR DP 023/20-NHBG ☆High-Priority☆ National Herbarium Research Laboratory and Equipment Project  
Excellent: It is being steadily implemented.
  - 3) MOFR DP 024/20-NHBG Biological Expedition (Botanical and Ethno-Botanical, Ecological and Bio-diversity Survey)  
Excellent: There are few reports, but it seems to be steadily being implemented.
  - 4) MOFR DP 025/20-NHBG Improve Management and Enrichment of Plants in the Plant Conservatory and Orchid House, and Construction Nursery  
Good: Progress is slow due to conflicts with other activities, but is being implemented.
  - 5) MOFR DP 026/20-NHBG National Herbarium Plants Data Base  
Excellent: Conducted using existing software and SINU student interns.
  - 6) MOFR DP 027/20-NHBG Botanical Garden Promotion, Up-Keeping and Maintenance  
Good: Everything is going well except for the soft component.
- 6. Forest Research Division**
  - 1) MOFR DP 028/20-FRD ☆High-Priority☆ Establish Forest Research Division  
Poor: Shortage recurrent budget and human resource. This project has been challenged with limited recurrent budget and human resource.
- 7. Corporate Service Division**
  - 1) MOFR DP 029/20-CSD ☆High-Priority☆ HQ Building Maintenance  
Fair: Minor maintenance to headquarter office building is on going activity however, arguably less significant result due to high rate of deterioration compared to the usual annual budget.
  - 2) MOFR DP 030/20-CSD ☆High-Priority☆ Provincial Office Building and Staff Residential Quarters  
Fair: Minor maintenance to provincial office building is ongoing activity however, arguably less significant result due to high rate of deterioration compared to the usual annual budget.
  - 3) MOFR DP 031/20-CSD Human Resource Management and Development (SDP, SOS)  
Good: This is an important activity for the future MOFR and a new HR Officer has been assigned. Require annual review and updating of the existing human resource documents.
  - 4) MOFR DP 032/20-CSD ICT Development and Management  
  
Good: Business support was provided by JICA and ensure headquarter and provincial office connected to SIG network. Encourages technological improvement developed by JICA for the forest information management.
  - 5) MOFR DP 033/20-CSD Office Equipment  
Excellent: Steadily being implemented.
  - 6) MOFR DP 034/20-CSD MOFR Manpower Establishment and Restructuring  
Good: This is an important activity for the future MOFR and a new HR Officer has been assigned.
  - 7) MOFR DP 035/20-CSD Efficient Impress and Procurement Service  
Fair: Progress has been slow, but it has been working.
  - 8) MOFR DP 036/20-CSD Budget Process  
Good: It is a normal but important task and is being carried out reliably. Ministerial budget committee established and functioning. Nevertheless there at still room for improvement.
  - 9) MOFR DP 037/20-CSD Improving Communication Awareness  
Excellent: Public officer is actively engaged in their work. Information dissemination through MOFR new bulletins and use of social media platform recently has raised awareness to viewers and readers across SI and the globe.
- 8. Cross-Divisional Program**
  - 1) MOFR DP 038/20-CRDP ☆High-Priority☆ Sustainable Forest Resource Management All Division



Fair: Much collaborative effort in capacity building on this area by JICA & SIG that trickles down to most accomplishments of SFRM project pilot sites. But still requires more resources for sustain SFRM.

- 2) MOFR DP 039/20–CRDP ☆High-Priority☆ National Forest Management and Plan All Division  
Poor: Shortage development budget and human resource
- 3) MOFR DP 040/20–CRDP ☆High-Priority☆ Enhanced Communication with Provincial Forest Offices  
FID, FDRD and CSD  
Fair: Current operations are stagnant. Information sharing through email is common but given the limited internet access in certain provinces communication improvement continues to be challenged.
- 4) MOFR DP 041/20–CRDP ☆High-Priority☆ Community Based Sustainable Forest Resource Management  
All Division  
Good: Supported from JICA project was provided
- 5) MOFR DP 042/20–CRDP Corporate Monitoring and Evaluation All Division  
Good: Supported from JICA project was provided

## B. Analyzing

The Corporate Plan 2020-2022 has 42 programs and 47 projects. As of December 2021, as a result of monitoring; Excellent result is 9, Good result is 14, Fair result is 11 and Poor result is 13 projects.

“Steady implementation” is the most common rating among the excellent results.

“Securing a development budget” and “supporting from other institutions” are the most common rating the good results.

“Lack of supporting from related organizations and personnel staffs” are the most common rating the fair results.

“Shortage development budget” is the most common rating the poor results.

This result is similar to the result of the second monitoring in November 2019, which showed that “progress in enterprise activities is generally good, but the main reason for the delay in implementation is budget and staffing availability.” A review of the “Corporate Plan 2015-2018” in May 2018 revealed that more than 95% of the activities are ongoing, and most of the programs in the “Corporate Plan 2020-2022” has been carried over from the “Corporate Plan 2015-2018”, making it clear that the project/programs of the MOFR has been largely similar from 2015 to the present, but that progress have not been very good. The reason for this less-than-favorable outcome could be attributed to the lack of development budget and manpower.

The MOFR has a total of 137 staffs, 94 staffs in the ministry headquarter and 43 staffs in the regional forest offices (it is not including about 20 forest extension staffs). The budget of the MOFR has been below Table 1;

Table1: Budget (2016 - 2020) of the Ministry of Forestry & Research

Year	Breakdown (SBD)		Total (SBD)
2016	Recurrent Budget	20,993,355	41,511,555
	Development Budget	20,518,200	
2017	Recurrent Budget	37,604,789	57,652,989
	Development Budget	20,048,200	
2018	Recurrent Budget	22,784,972	26,384,972
	Development Budget	3,600,000	
2019	Recurrent Budget	19,527,906	26,192,906
	Development Budget	6,665,000	
2020	Recurrent Budget	20,017,927	35,682,927
	Development Budget	15,665,000	

Please note that these are budgeted amounts, not executed amounts. The budget execution rate is relatively high for recurrent budget, while the budget execution rate for development budget is quite low. In addition, there is a large gap between the budget execution rates for each department/program.

On the other hand, forests in Solomon Islands are owned by landowners (communities) and the national government, and the MOFR is the key ministry responsible for revenue from the forest resources found in Solomon Islands. The supreme priority of the ministry is to maximize the return of revenue from forest resources to the nation and to manage forest resources sustainably. In addition, the most important point for collecting tax from forest resource is to maintain the motivation and pride of the MOFR staffs, and from this perspective that to secure enough budget and personnel is essential.



#### IV. Recommendation

##### 1. For the Monitoring/Analyzing Issue

As mentioned by the Departmental Planning Model of the appendix Overview of the “Corporate Plan 2020-2022”, some ordinally activities of the various divisions of the MOFR have been supposed to be operated under the development budget. However, if these activities are routine (recurrent) activities for each division, it is advisable to secure its recurrent budget and personnel staffs to carry out those activities well. As proper manage by ministries such as the Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources, which has secured government revenue, the activities of the divisions of ministries securing revenue should be recurrent budget and ordinal best staffs are available. Currently, the recurrent budget of the ministry is about \$20million, but it should keep remained the budgeted amount at 2017 level. A qualitative increase in the recurrent budget of the MOFR is necessary to implement accurate tax collection from forest resources. In addition to that, the procedures for budget execution of the development budget should be simplified in order to implement sustainable forest resource management.

As for the number of staff of the MOFR, a review of the balance between those working in headquarters and those working in the regional forest offices should be required that considering the collection of tax revenue management from forest resources and forest management guidance to local communities. And, the arranging/locating of those personnel staffs should be flexible. The current ratio of staff of the MOFR is 1:2, with quite fewer staffs working in the regional forest offices. If the number of staffs at headquarters may be adequate, staffs of regional forest offices should be necessary to at least double the number now which would be as same number or more than the headquarters.

There has been a lot of new donor involvement into the forest sector for the last few years but very few donor agencies/organizations are actually implementing activities to involved the “Corporate Plan 2020-2022”. There might be a gap between the goals of the Solomon Islands Government and the goals of donor agencies/organizations. When a new donor takes into Solomon Islands Forest Sector, the agencies/organizations should be asked to sign a donor agreement to support at least some project in the ministry’s corporate plan in addition to the goals they are aiming for. Clearly, programs that are significantly under-staffed and under-budgeted and time-limited need to be required to support by these donors.

##### 2. For Corporate Plan 2023-2026

The projects/programs of the MOFR have been almost the same from 2015 to the present and the progress has not been very good. By taking off away projects/programs from Corporate Plan that have not been started for several years, projects/programs that each division needs to implement will become clearer, and MOFR staffs will be able to focus on managing those projects/programs. Moreover, many staffs are not interested in the Corporate Plan because not only lack of change in the content corporate plan, but also the staffs cannot imagine what the future of forest sector in Solomon Islands too. Therefore, the significance and merits of projects/programs need to be re-considered.

In relation to these, the Corporate Plan 2015-2018 and 2019 (2020)-2022 has been grouped projects/programs by MOFR divisions for easy management of projects/programs however the projects/programs executed under the development budget are the same every year and the projects/programs that are not progressing have remained unimplemented forever. Therefore, in the Corporate Plan 2023-2026, it is recommended that the projects/programs be reallocated to each item of the National Forest Policy, and that the responsible departments be clarified to the urgent policies.



SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

# **MINISTRY OF FOREST AND RESEARCH**

## **Long-term Policy for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands 2021–2030**



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## I. Current Status of Forest Resources, and Challenges of the Solomon Islands' Forest Sector

The Solomon Islands cover a total land area of 2.8 million hectares, which spreads over a number of over 900 islands. The population is estimated at 721,455 (2019), with an average annual growth population rate of 2.9%. Only 20% living in urban areas and about 86% of the land is held under customary tenure, and the National Constitution guarantees control over the land and forests to the customary owners. Forests cover 89.9% of the total land area. In other words, most of the country is covered by privately (community) owned forests.

The country currently relies on the forest sector as the key contributor to government receipts, export and growth. The receipts from logging account for around 20% of government revenue and for around 66% of the total value of export income. The logging industry provides around 10,000 jobs, which represent 20% of total employment. Payments of royalties to forest resources owners also provide a source of revenue to rural communities, where the majority of people lead subsistence lifestyles, with limited access to basic infrastructure and located at long distances from urban centers. For these communities, the forests provide innumerable ecosystem services, such as timber and non-timber forest products, cultural services and water regulation.

This economic aspect has a significant impact on sustainable forest resource management in Solomon Islands. If most of these logging industries are foreign companies and their workers are also foreign nationals, sustainable forest resource management will be difficult. For example, the government revenue for 2019 was 2.62 billion Solomon Islands dollars and its 20% (forest sector) is 0.52 billion dollars. About twice of tax revenue would be gotten to the logging industry, which means approximately 1 billion dollars per year have been flowing out of the country. In addition, the population growth facing Solomon Islands has resulted in a large surplus workforce but, which as 10,000 jobs has not been able to fully participate in the logging industry. In addition, the government agencies that supposed to monitor the logging industry's tax payments has been understaffed, making it unsure whether the logging companies have been paying the accurate amount of taxes also.

Profits from forests have not been limited to those from timber but there is also economical income from non-timber forest products and emissions trading, and forest ecosystems would be also derived many profits. On the contrary, rich forests prevent natural disasters such as landslides, floods, river erosion, and strong wind damage. These disaster preventions have been protected our lives and properties as the result. In addition, forests produce clean air and water, and have the effect of enriching the downstream ecosystem, which has a great impact on lowland agricultures and seaside fisheries.

It is estimated that 77% of Solomon Island's greenhouse gas emissions come from forestry and land-use change in recent years. To reduce forest emissions and enhance forest carbon stocks while contributing to national sustainable development, Solomon Islands is developing a national REDD+ Program under the United Nations Framework to Combating Climate Change (UNFCCC). In 2010, the Solomon Islands joined the UNREDD Program as a partner country and in 2014 the government established the REDD+ institutional setup and endorsed the REDD+ Roadmap in 2015. Thereafter, the government supported the REDD+ activities through annual budgets. However, no national forest inventory and/or tree growth ratio survey have been conducted in Solomon Islands, and its forest ecosystem unclear still now.

Customary lands in Solomon Islands are owned by landowners (communities), and the all plants that inhabit on the customary lands belong to the landowners (communities) and the Solomon Islands government. The current status of the demographics and workforce of communities in Solomon Islands communities is that births are increasing in all communities, and the proportion of adolescents and infants in the communities is also increasing. It is a challenge in all communities for adolescents to get jobs and cash income within the communities. On the other hand, if the community sells their trees to logging companies, the following negative effects may occur: 1) the forest resources, which are the main property of the community will be lost at once; 2) the forests will be recovered to take more than 20 years; 3) the youth will have no hope of living in the communities; and 4) when natural disasters occur, the damage will be enormous. The Ministry of Forestry & Research is a ministry with the objectives of "securing tax revenue from forest products," "proper management of local forests," and



"conservation, cultivation, development, and research of forests." The ministry provides administration to implement public policy decisions made by authorized decision makers in the political system, but Sustainable Forest Resource Management should be required.

Given those challenges of the Solomon Islands' Forest sector were vailed in Annex 1 of National Forest Policy. In the following, four items were added as a development from there and total ten challenges. The forest sector mainly constraints to be considered are;

### **1. Lack of Policies and Legislation**

The lack of political will and long-term government commitment to improve the public agencies (in terms of budget, capacity and infrastructure) lead to inconsistent regulations and deficiencies in monitoring and control. Outdated regulations, such as the Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act (1970, under review) and the Code of Logging Practice (2002) do not comprehensively address good practice for sustainable forest management. Likewise, the absence of regulations that limit the number of felling licenses, harvesting volume, cutting cycle/re-entry logging and log export rates drive overharvesting and the depletion of the commercial forest resources. The absence of social and environmental responsibility criteria and restrictions on the investors side contributes to a lack of long-term investments to improve rural infrastructure. The described shortcomings make the forest sector susceptible to corruption, conflicts of interest and irresponsible investors attracted by weak governance of the government and opportunities for tax evasion, low cost of investment and high profit margins.

### **2. Lack of Monitoring and Law Enforcement**

The lack of monitoring, control and law enforcement is an issue that negatively impacts the development of the forest sector and contributes to low transparency and vulnerability to corruption at all stages of the forest value chain. At the community level, the absence of monitoring and law enforcement (especially with regards to the application of Environmental Impact Assessments, the Code of Logging Practice and Timber Rights Hearings) leads to social conflicts and low benefits for the majority of the forest resource owners. The forest resources owners don't have the means and know-how to monitor the loggings and are disadvantaged by overharvesting, harvesting beyond the boundaries, false declarations of harvesting volumes, economic loss due to corruption and negative impacts on forest ecosystem services. At the government level, the lack of logging monitoring prevents the establishment of a forest production data base which hampers the effective control of harvesting/export volumes and felling licenses. This hinders collaboration and information sharing between relevant government agencies and creates incentives for logging companies to manipulate log export declarations and evade taxes.

### **3. Unsustainable Forest Management and Uncertain Future Wood Supply**

The lack of implementation of sustainable forest management practice drives the forests of the Solomon Islands to a status of ever-increasing degradation. The absence of regulations and enforcement of sound harvest planning leads to poorly executed logging operations and the associated negative economic, social and environmental impacts. From the perspective of a logging work, the absence of sound forest harvest planning regulations impedes the application of a sustainable cutting cycle and annual allowable cut, making the forests vulnerable to overharvesting. The absence of commercial pre-harvest inventories leads to a lack of forest data to map tree dispersion (harvest trees, future commercial trees, mother trees) and no-felling zones, increasing the damage over the remaining stand during logging operations. The lack of sound forest management planning and absence of a Forest Management Plan also leads to the installation of a damaging and inefficient forest road and skid trail network, harming river buffer zones and other ecologically sensitive areas while increasing forest degradation, loss of ecosystems services and susceptibility to deforestation. The current uncontrolled and grossly unsustainable harvesting rates seriously jeopardize future timber supplies and associated government and community income. From the national perspective, the lack of a national forest inventory and reliable, up-to-date forest resources data makes it impossible to predict the future wood supply, preventing the design and application



of economic and strategic forest sector plans. In addition, the absence of a multi-purpose national forest inventory and the lack of identification of conservation areas make it difficult to design a conservation finance mechanism to protect and restore priority areas.

#### **4. Low Investments into the Forest Sector**

Despite the low diversity of the Solomon Islands economy and heavy dependence on forest resources, significant investments into the forest sector have been neglected. The sustainable development of the Solomon Islands Forest Sector is hampered by a lack of value chain analysis and economic incentives to attract genuine, socially and environmentally responsible investor sand the lack of a mechanism to promote local timber processing and improve the infrastructure in rural area. These factors create a favorable environment for the establishment of irresponsible logging companies who neglect social and environmental standards, over-harvest forest resources and, practice tax evasion. The establishment of local /rural business initiatives is hampered by obstacles to local investors and forest resources owners to access initial capital to start up enterprise and the low level of skills in business finance. Agroforestry systems, forest-based tourism, community forest management, and innovative opportunities such as bio diesel and pharmaceutical products are not receiving adequate economic incentives to generate income for forest dependent communities. Likewise, large scale industrial and community forest plantations have not been sufficiently promoted while many obstacles related to land ownership and partnerships between private companies and communities need to be overcome.

#### **5. Low Level of Education**

The low rates of literacy and education in the rural areas of the Solomon Islands are a challenge for the development of the forest sector. These factors contribute to the lack of awareness about the scope of negative social and environmental impacts from logging developments and contribute to the lack of effectiveness of timber rights hearings. In addition, the low rates of education, especially among women, and the lack of government supports that recognize traditional knowledge and promote capacity building on alternative rural economies hampers the interest for sustainable development in remote areas.

#### **6. Community Vulnerability and Lack of Governance**

The Solomon Islands high population growth and cultural changes are influencing the transition from a subsistence economy to a semi-subsistence and commercial / cash economy. The complex situation created by the need for cash, low levels of education, lack of developed skills, few employment opportunities and the aspiration for improvements in the rural infrastructure contribute to a high vulnerability of communities to the pressure from logging companies. Lack of information and knowledge with regards to the negative social and environmental impacts of unsustainable logging leads to a lack of prioritization of long-term sustainability, and leads many communities to accept proposals and informal agreements with logging companies. The communities' vulnerability also increases due to the weakening of the traditional decision-making (chief) system, leading to weak leadership, corruption and social disruption.

#### **7. Underdevelopment of Basic Infrastructure**

Infrastructure such as roads, electricity power and ports are essential for harvesting, processing, and exporting timber. In the Solomon Islands, there are many areas where these infrastructures will be not in place, and the construction of forest roads using an excavator and forcing the building of temporary harbors place a enormous heavy burden on the environment. Even if a big sawmill is built, there are many problems related to the operation of the sawmill, such as transporting logs to the sawmill, operating the sawmill by power source, and shipping the sawn timbers. Thus, it has to be extremely worrisome to conduct medium/large-scale logging on social and environmental reason when the basic infrastructure is not developed.



## **8. Budget and Staff Shortages in Forest Sector Administrative Agencies**

The budget and staff in the Ministry of Forestry & Research chronically shortage, the forest sector administrative agency in Solomon Islands. Even if a corporate plan of the ministry has been prepared, it is only a pie in the sky, and the recurrent/development budget would not be rarely allocated. The Ministry of Forestry & Research is also chronically understaffed, which makes it difficult for the ministry to perform tasks such as monitoring harvested wood at logging sites and on vessels for log carrying, guiding planting at plantation sites, and collecting seeds from mother trees etc. The Ministry of Forestry & Research has been requesting budget and staff from the Solomon Islands government, but due to tight finances, recurrent/development budget and staff would be rarely allocated in appropriate amounts.

## **9. Solomon Islands as Special Industrial Structure**

The industrial structure of Solomon Islands should be some different from other countries because of extremely few labor-intensive industries. The number of people engaged in the primary industry is extremely prominent, and the number of workers engaged in the secondary/tertiary industries is enormously small. As a result, products of agriculture, forestry, fishery, and mineral have to be exported from Solomon Islands and industrial products have to be imported. In addition, the labor law strictly guarantees status of workers, making company management cannot control their flexibility tasks. However, there are few cases where workers are employed in Solomon Islands, and not many migrant workers go abroad. Even after people graduate universities, they straggly find jobs otherwise have to return their communities. This special industrial structure makes Solomon Islands' financial system weak and reduces the much number of entrepreneurs. In addition, the export product qualities of agriculture, forestry and fishery often falls below global standards, the quantity of products is not stable because of no middleman system, and their exports take long time & much cost, which making the international business difficult to find good customers. Such unsuitable business situations keep Solomon Islands economy low standard.

## **10. Land Issues**

86% of all lands of Solomon Islands are customary lands and the Customary Land Records Act 1994 was enacted in 1994 to facilitate the recording of customary land holdings. The Act provides for the appointment of representatives to handle records of customary land holdings, the establishment of national customary land records offices, and the appointment of recording officers in each province. However, since the Act encourages communities to voluntarily register their customary lands, rather than forcing them to do so, therefor customary lands have not registered and their boundaries have not clearly demarcated. This often leads to disputes about land ownership and land use especially so many people claim a government infrastructural construction place is his/her land. The other hand, the "National Development Strategy 2016-2035" points out that the current system of land ownership and tenure is an impediment to development, and clearly states that the use of customary land for commercial and agricultural purposes should be promoted in the future. If once conflict on the land issue occurred, the problem cannot be solved in short time. However, the issue of customary land is inevitable in promoting sustainable forest resource management since forest management should be land management. So that on the ground, adequate negotiation should be needed between communities to determine the boundaries on the forest.

"Long-term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy" will be developed to address the need for change and, in combination with 2018 endorsed "Sustainable Logging Policy" and 2020 endorsed "National Forest Policy", provides guidance for responsible and sustainable decision-making in the forest sector for the future wellbeing of all Solomon Islanders.



## II. Vision

The Solomon Islands vision states the common desire and future expectation for forests and forest resources: "Forests resources and ecosystems are sustainably and responsibly managed for the benefit and resilience of all Solomon Islanders."

### Guiding Principles

The Solomon Islands Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy is guided by the following eight principles, which set the framework for the policy's strategies, goals and objectives, as well as giving direction for its implementation:

- 1. Reversing forest resources by shifting from unsustainable logging to sustainable forest resource management;**
- 2. To monitor and planning of forest resources for sustainable forest resources management;**
- 3. Maximize the benefits from forest resources and the benefit returns to finance of Solomon Islands;**
- 4. Develop local forest industries for a stable, sustainable, and inclusive economy;**
- 5. Strengthening local communities by forest industry;**
- 6. Promote alternative industries and logistics to avoid excessive dependence on forest resources;**
- 7. Promote to infrastructure development and investment for the long-term sustainability of forest resources and ecosystems; and**
- 8. Alignment with international agreements and conventions to which Solomon Islands is a signatory.**



### III. Long-term Policy for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands

Mentioned policies below will contribute to reach the desired vision for the Solomon Islands forests.

1. Reversing forest resources by shifting from unsustainable logging to sustainable forest resource management;

Policies for Vision 1
1.1 Develop new legislation to legislate for forest resources, forest activities and forest products including Non-Timber Forest Product (: NTFP).
1.2 Identify the accurate quantity of annual sustainable log harvest and equalize with the quantity of log exports.
1.3 Enforce penalization of non-compliance with forest and environmental legislation/regulation, and empower the Ministry of Forestry & Research officers to upscale the inspections.
1.4 Promote landowners/forest resources owners' capacity and skills for the establishment of forest plantations, silvicultural practices and forest management.
1.5 Promote technical capacity building in forest management, reforestation and sustainable agroforestry.
1.6 Promote the seed collection and establishment of tree nurseries for forest plantations and enrichment planting.

2. To monitor and planning of forest resources for sustainable forest resources management;

Policies for Vision 2
2.1 Strengthen infrastructure, human resources and technical capacity of the Ministry of Forestry & Research for forest and logging operation monitoring.
2.2 Perform comprehensive the National Forest Inventory and remote sensing analysis, develop a shared mapping database system.
2.3 Development the National Forest Management Plan.

3. Maximize the benefits from forest resources and the benefit returns to finance of Solomon Islands;

Policies for Vision 3
3.1 Propose to the government the highest export duty rate (specific amount) to be applied to all log exports. And, forestry officials to undertake 100 per cent checks for all log exports and exports will not leave unless the checks have been completed.
3.2 Ministry of Forestry & Research has to enforce the 8 per cent requirement for round log licenses (being 8 per cent of the volume harvested is milled). Revise the law so that fines can be levied on the spot if companies do not comply with the requirements.
3.3 Who derive profits from forest activity in Solomon Islands, pay income tax in Solomon Islands.
3.4 Revise the law to increase the logging per year license fee and the logging bond fee of EIA.
3.5 Conduct a feasibility study on land use royalties/tax, inheritance tax, and environmental royalties/tax.
3.6 Enhanced monitoring of forestry related imports.

4. Develop local forest industries for a stable, sustainable, and inclusive economy;

Policies for Vision 4
4.1 Revise the decree to promote local wood processing and market access for forest plantation products from community woodlots, and encourage the production of NTFP and agroforestry.
4.2 Promote wood technology and processing training programs in accordance with forest industry need.
4.3 Reforestation/rehabilitation levies should be clearly stated and made available to organized landowners.
4.4 Conduct a feasibility study on tax exemption for forest plantations and locally processed forest products, implement financial incentives to encourage local wood processing and value-added products.
4.5 Strengthen continued collaboration between Ministry of Forestry & Research and SITPEA (Solomon Islands Timber Processing and Export Association) who are usual producers and exporters of sawn timber products.
4.6 Promote to establish locally owned logging companies and the local logging companies establish a forestry



association.
4.7 Continue support to the transport subsidy for landowners to transport sawn timber.

5. Strengthening local communities by forest industry;

Policies for Vision 5
5.1 Encourage tribal/clan/community-based sustainable forest management and promote the establishment of forest community-based organization.
5.2 Recognize the traditional governance and decision-making systems in the timber rights acquisition processes.
5.3 Support for communities in the establishment of benefit sharing systems and formal agreements.
5.4 Assist land and resources owners and communities in environmental, forest, land legislation issues for land and natural resources use to identify the tribal/customary land and forest area boundaries.
5.5 Develop a community forest management guideline for community forest management.
5.6 Ministry of Forestry & Research makes communication strategy with provincial communities and traditional landowning groups.
5.7 Develop an economic model to establish a fund to support initial capital for forest management, sustainable multiple use of natural resources, establishment of milling and rural enterprises.

6. Promote alternative industries and logistics to avoid excessive dependence on forest resources;

Policies for Vision 6
6.1 Promote finance and business capacity building for forestry and rural enterprise management.
6.2 For promoting alternative economic sectors which not depend on forest, establish sustainable rural enterprises or associations to promote alternative economies and local business in the forest sector.
6.3 Support research on high value-added forest products, promoting the recognition of the traditional knowledge and ownership rights.

7. Promote to infrastructure development and investment for the long-term sustainability of forest resources and ecosystems;

Policies for Vision 7
7.1 Implement tax incentives to create an attractive economic environment for genuine, socially and environmentally responsible investors.
7.2 Improve rural infrastructure, logistics and business opportunities to attract any genuine investors and support the establishment of enterprises for community development.

8. Alignment with international agreements and conventions to which Solomon Islands is a signatory.

Policies for Vision 8
8.1 Strengthen potential conservation finance mechanisms for forest conservation.
8.2 Raise awareness on REDD+ and finance mechanisms for forest conservation to steer the implementation of the National REDD+ Program and prepare for REDD + Readiness.
8.3 Promote the implementation of international standards for forest management compliance with forest product market requirements.



# Proposed Sampling Design for the Solomon Islands National Forest Inventory

May 2021



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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Historical background

The first National Forest Inventory (NFI) in Solomon Islands was conducted as part of the Solomon Islands Forest Resources Inventory Project (SOLFRIP) between 1991 and 1994. A second assessment was carried out in 2002-2003 to account for forest structural changes resulting from increasingly widespread logging from the mid 90's onwards. Although all major provinces were covered, the primary aim of SOLFRIP was assessing commercial timber resources. The field data collection therefore focused on legally harvestable forest areas below 400 m.a.s.l., slopes below 30 degrees, and exclusively assessed merchantable tree species with diameters above 40cm. The SOLFRIP database must today be considered lost due to a lack of appropriate data management and storage, and even if still existent would be outdated due to ongoing changes in forest structure and species composition as a result of ever-increasing logging impacts in recent years.

## 1.2 National Forest Inventory in a REDD+ context

Since 2012, Solomon Islands is preparing for participation in the international forest conservation and climate finance mechanism REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation, Forest Degradation and Carbon Stock Enhancement). One of the pillars of getting ready for REDD+ is the development of a National Forest Monitoring System, which includes a ground-based National Forest Inventory. In a REDD+ context, the NFI will be designed to meet a multipurpose scope that includes timber and non-timber forest resources and ecosystem services. Designed in a grid of permanent sample plots (PSP), the NFI has the objective to assess and monitor forest biophysical variables such as biomass, carbon stock, emission factors, forest stand increment, timber and non-timber resources, tree species composition as well as a multitude of others, depending on the data requirements at national or subnational level.

## 1.3 Rationale for piloting the NFI design

For the development of the proposed NFI sampling design, field trials were carried out in two pilot areas totaling 497 ha (see chapter 2.1). Field piloting is an important step in the preparation of the NFI design for the following reasons:

- Forest Inventories are very expensive, especially at large (national) scale. The longer the NFI takes, the more costly it becomes
- Results from piloting will inform on a sampling design that enables a time and cost-efficient use of resources during NFI implementation through avoided oversampling (unnecessary increase of sample size and fieldwork time)
- A piloted sampling design will increase the accuracy of the field data through avoided undersampling
- Piloting the NFI will provide important details on the forests biophysical properties which helps to develop an effective and complete NFI methodology
- Piloting provides important capacity development for NFI staff before the national roll-out.

## 1.4 Objectives of piloting the NFI design

The overall objective of NFI piloting is the development of a cost- and time efficient sampling design which is suitable for assessing a variety of forest biophysical parameters for sustainable forest management and REDD+ development. This will be achieved through the following specific objectives:

- Appropriate dimensioning of sample plots and tree diameter ranges to minimize the sample size (number of sample plots) at the desired data accuracy
- Appropriate dimensioning of sample plots and diameter ranges to minimize the number of sample trees at the desired data accuracy
- Strengthening the capacity of MoFR officers in forest inventory design, field data collection and data analysis.

## 2 Piloting Methodology

### 2.1 Pilot areas

The NFI Piloting was carried out between May and September 2019 in two communal forest areas located in Guadalcanal and Malaita provinces. The characteristics of both areas are briefly summarized in the table below. Maps of the pilot areas are presented in Annex 2.

Table 1: Characteristics of NFI Pilot Areas.

Name Pilot Area (province)	Sampled area (ha)	Number of sample plots	Forest types	Forest condition
Komuniboli (Guadalcanal)	342	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowland forest</li> <li>• Hill forest</li> <li>• Riverine forest</li> <li>• Swamp forest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undisturbed forest</li> <li>• Disturbed forest (post-logging/milling)</li> <li>• Secondary forest (post-agriculture regrowth)</li> </ul>
Falake (Malaita)	155	10		
Total	497	27		

### 2.2 Sampling design: Sample plots and subsets

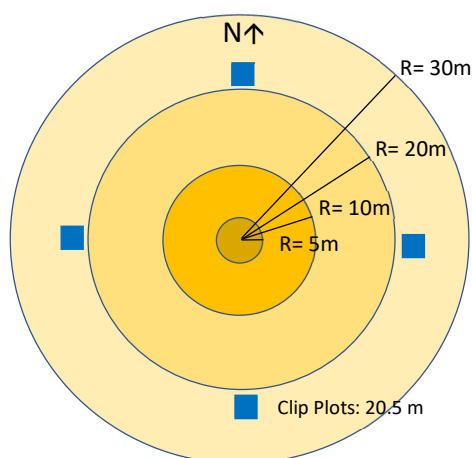


Figure 1: Illustration of circular, nested sample plot design used in NFI piloting.

For piloting, a sampling design consisting of circular, nested sample plots was adopted as shown in Figure 1. The sample plots were arranged in a systematic sampling grid with a spacing of 300m. Each sample plot consists of 4 concentric, circular subsets of different radii, in which trees of different diameter ranges are measured. Large and medium trees which are more widely dispersed in the forest are measured in the larger subsets whereas smaller trees which stand more closely together are measured in the smaller subsets. Tree seedlings are counted in 4 clip plots measuring 1m<sup>2</sup> each, located at a distance of 20.5m from the plot center in each direction. The dimensions of the subsets and tree sizes measured in each subset during piloting is presented in Table 2. It is important to note that for piloting, the subsets were purposely made larger than expected necessary to achieve the desired accuracy. The rationale behind this is to allow for posterior (desktop) dimensioning and simulation of different subset sizes with the aim to determine the minimum required subset dimensions and sample size for the desired accuracy of inventory results.

### 2.3 Field data collection

Table 2: Sample plot and subset dimensions and field data collected during piloting.

Subset	Subset radius (R) Subset area	Assessed vegetation	Tree biophysical parameters
1	R = 30m Area = 2827.4 m <sup>2</sup>	Standing live and dead trees ≥ 40cm dbh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tree species identification</li><li>• Tree diameter at breast height (dbh)</li><li>• Tree height</li><li>• Tree distance from plot center</li><li>• Tree bearing from plot center</li><li>• Length of woody climbers</li></ul>
2	R = 20m Area = 1256.6 m <sup>2</sup>	Standing live and dead trees ≥ 20cm dbh	
3	R = 10m Area = 314.2 m <sup>2</sup>	Standing live and dead trees ≥ 10cm dbh	
4	R = 5m Area = 78.5 m <sup>2</sup>	Standing live and dead saplings ≥ 0.5 cm dbh Woody climbers > 2cm dbh	
Natural regeneration			
Clip Plots	4 x 1 m <sup>2</sup> Area = 4 m <sup>2</sup>	Tree seedlings below 130 cm height	Tree species identification Tree seedling count

All plot center coordinates were uploaded into GPS devices and used to access and mark the plot centers in the field. Plot centers were permanently marked with 1.5 m, 2" PVC pipes. Tree diameters at breast height were measured using dbh measuring tapes. Diameters of trees with buttress roots and/or fluted stems were measured above the irregular stem section whenever possible, and the shifted point of measurement was recorded. The tree species were identified by an experienced botanist. Tree heights were measured using ultrasound/laser hypsometers. Horizontal (slope-corrected) trees distances from the plot center were measured using laser hypsometers. Woody climber lengths were estimated in 3m intervals. The equipment used in NFI piloting is presented in Annex 4.

## 2.4 Data analysis

Each of the sample plot subsets was analyzed separately to identify the most appropriate dimension and tree diameter range, before the results were grouped for a holistic comparison at the sample plot level. The tree basal area (BA) is the main biophysical parameter used to carry out the analyses that are subsequently described. BA is derived from tree diameters, has a low bias from measurement errors and is strongly correlated with other important forest stand variables such as tree volume and biomass.

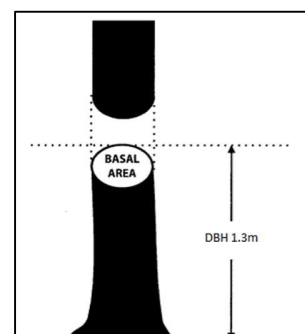


Figure 2: Illustration of tree basal area.

Since for each tree the distance from the plot center was recorded, it was possible to reduce the subset radii in 1 m intervals by eliminating all trees outside the upper threshold and create new data sets for each interval. The BA arithmetic mean, margin of error (ME) of the mean at 95% Confidence Interval (CI) and number of sample trees were compared between different radius-intervals (compare Table 3). The ME is the measure of accuracy of the estimate and describes the numerical range in which the true population mean is likely to occur. An ME of 19.3% at 95% CI for instance shows that the true population mean is located at  $\pm 19.3\%$  around the estimated mean with a probability of 95%. For National Forest Inventories, an ME of 10% is ideal and 15% should be acceptable for most variables. The necessary sample size to achieve an accuracy of the BA estimate of ME = 10% was compared between different radius-intervals to determine the most appropriate subset dimension. All statistical equations are presented in Annex 3. For illustration purposes, the dimensioning of subset 1 (radius = 30m, trees > 40cm dbh) is displayed in the table below.

Table 3: Dimensioning of subset for large trees (> 40cm dbh) with subset radius reduction in 1m-intervals and basic statistics of the basal area in each interval.

Subset 1 Radius-intervals (m)	30	29	28	27	26	25
	Basal area trees > 40cm dbh ( $\text{m}^2 \text{ha}^{-1}$ )					
Sample plot 1	8.01	8.57	9.19	8.86	9.55	10.33
Sample plot 2	11.33	12.13	10.42	11.21	11.23	9.25
Sample plot 3	11.30	12.09	12.97	13.95	15.04	16.27
[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
Sample plot 27	19.50	19.93	21.38	22.99	23.36	17.64
Basic statistics						
BA arithmetic mean ( $\text{m}^2 \text{ha}^{-1}$ )	16.6	17.3	17.5	17.6	18.4	18.0
BA margin of error (%) at 95% CI	19.3	18.9	18.5	18.6	18.6	19.2
Mean number of sample trees	15	15	14	14	13	12
Required sample size for ME=10% (N plots)	100	96	93	94	93	100

In a second step, varying tree diameter ranges were applied to each subset and the same calculation was repeated. The choice of the diameter range will influence the number of sample trees and therefore the cost- and time efficiency of the inventory fieldwork. For example, the original diameter range in subset 1 includes trees above 40cm dbh. Through application of data filters, the diameter range was then changed to trees above 50cm and then to trees above 60cm dbh. The three scenarios were then compared to

determine the best upper diameter threshold for subset 1 which requires the smallest sample size to achieve the desired accuracy.

### 3 Results

#### 3.1 Dimensioning of subset for large trees

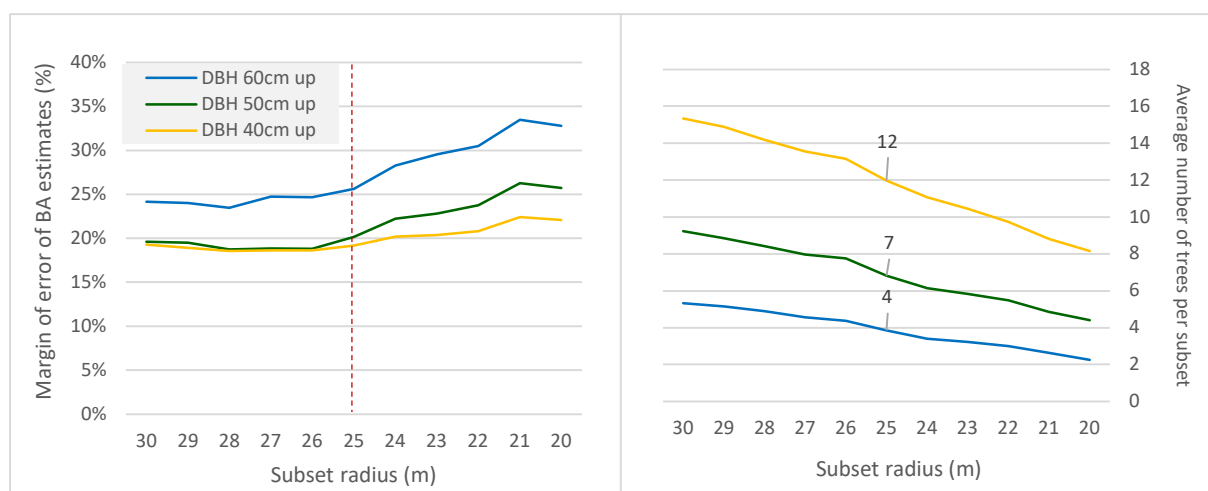


Figure 3: Left: Margin of error (95% C.I.) of BA estimates in subset 1 for different radius-intervals and tree diameter ranges. Right: Number of sample trees in subset 1 for different radius-intervals and tree diameter ranges.

Large trees over 40cm dbh most significantly influence the accuracy of forest parameter estimates, because they contain the highest portion of the forest's basal area and biomass. Furthermore, large trees are more time consuming to measure than smaller trees, especially since many of the most common species have large buttress roots.

Table 4: Comparison of plot dimensioning results in subset 1 (large trees).

Diameter range	Subset radius (m)	Sampled area (m <sup>2</sup> )	N sample trees ME=10%	Sample size (N plots) ME=10%	Advantage
40 cm up	22	1520.5 (-23%)	1138	117 (-37%)	Smaller plots = higher visibility and field data accuracy
50cm up	25	1963.5	746 (-34%)	109 (-38%)	Smallest sample size and lower number of sample trees= higher time and cost efficiency
60cm up			682 (-42%)	177	

In a sound sampling design, the dimension and diameter range in each subset are balanced in a way to achieve the maximum accuracy with the smallest number of sample trees. In Figure 3 (left) we compare the accuracy of basal area estimates at varying radius-intervals and diameter ranges. In all scenarios, there

is no significant accuracy gain above a subset radius of 25m. Therefore, there is no need to increase the subset for large trees above a radius of 25m, as this leads to more sample trees and fieldwork, without a gain in the accuracy of BA estimates. For trees above 40cm dbh, the accuracy does not significantly change above a plot radius of 22m, which can be considered the maximum necessary dimension for this diameter range. There is no significant difference in the accuracy of the BA estimates between measuring trees above 40cm and 50cm dbh in a subset with a 25-radius and above, but for trees above 60cm dbh, the accuracy is significantly lower. Evidently, the lower the upper diameter threshold is set, the more trees will need to be measured. This is shown in Figure 3 (right): A subset with a radius of 25 m contains on average 12 trees above 40cm dbh, 7 trees above 50cm dbh and 4 trees above 60cm dbh. We have already established that the accuracy does not significantly increase above a plot radius of 25m for trees above 50 and 60cm dbh, and above a plot radius of 22m for trees above 40 cm dbh. What changes are the number of sample trees that need to be measured, the sampled area and the necessary sample size at the desired accuracy (ME=10%), as is shown in Table 4. From the results it becomes apparent that both scenarios 40cm dbh and 50cm dbh up are likely suitable sampling options for subset 1, whereas scenario 60cm dbh up leads to both a higher sampled area and sample size and therefore can be disregarded. Measuring trees with 50cm dbh up in subset 1 reduces the number of sample trees by 38% at a nearly equal sample size and therefore significantly lessens the field workload as compared to measuring trees above 40cm. The advantage of measuring trees above 40cm is a reduction of the sampled area by 23%. Smaller plots improve visibility in the field which facilitates workflow and increases the accuracy of the field data due to a reduction of errors caused by trees located near the plot boundary.

### 3.2 Dimensioning of subset for medium trees

Medium trees with diameters between 20-50cm are a substantial part of the forest stand and comprise about a third of the basal area. In this chapter, we attempt to balance out the subset dimension and diameter range of medium trees in a way to achieve the desired accuracy while measuring the smallest number of sample trees.

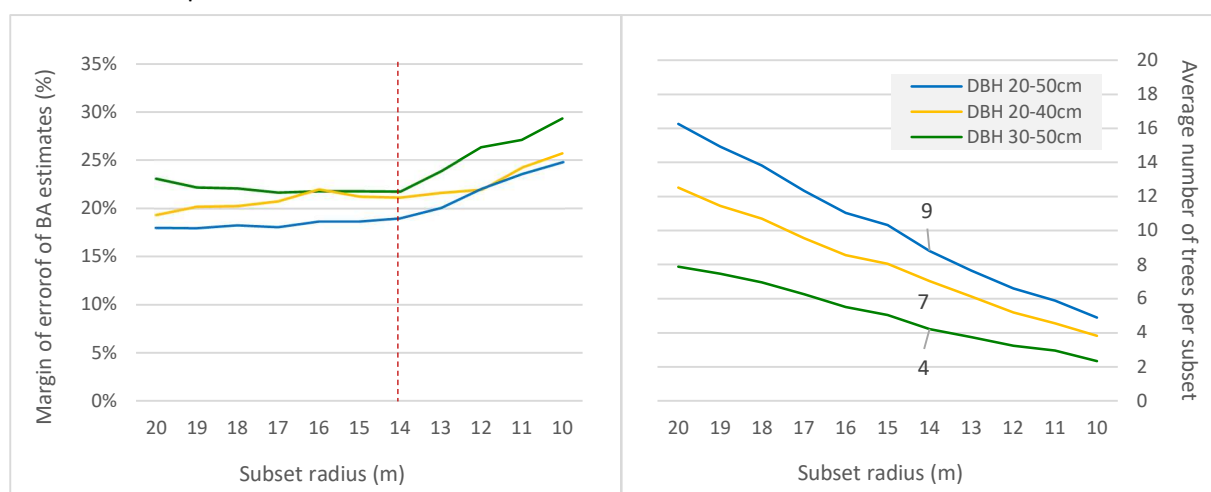


Figure 4: Left: Margin of error (95% C.I.) of BA estimates in subset 2 for different radius-intervals and diameter ranges. Right: Number of sample trees in subset 2 for different radius-intervals and diameter ranges.

In Figure 4 (left), we compare the accuracy of BA estimates in subset 2 at varying R-intervals and diameter thresholds. In all three scenarios, there is no significant accuracy gain above a subset radius of 14m, which can therefore be considered the maximum necessary dimension for medium trees. For trees between 20-40cm dbh, there is no significant accuracy gain above a subset radius of 12m. For most radii, the widest diameter range of 20-50cm dbh also provides the highest accuracy, but for radii below 12m, the accuracy between diameter ranges 20-40cm and 20-50cm is nearly equal. The number of sample trees, the sampled area and the necessary sample size at the desired accuracy (ME=10%), are shown in Figure 4 (right) and Table 5 for all scenarios.

Table 5: Comparison of plot dimensioning results for subset 2 (medium trees).

Diameter range	Subset radius (m)	Sampled area (m <sup>2</sup> )	N sample trees ME=10%	Sample size ME=10%	Advantage
20-40cm	12m	452,4 (-27%)	674 (-22%)	130	Smaller plots = higher visibility and field data accuracy
20-50cm	14m	615,8	855	97 (-25%)	Smallest sample size = reduced overall field workload
30-50cm			539 (-37%)	128 (-2%)	Lowest number of sample trees per plot = less fieldwork time per subset

Measuring trees with 30-50cm dbh in a subset with R=14m provides the lowest number of sample trees and therefore less fieldwork per sample plot, while a wider diameter range of 20-50cm dbh significantly lowers the necessary sample size and therefore the overall inventory fieldwork.

### 3.3 Dimensioning of subset for poles

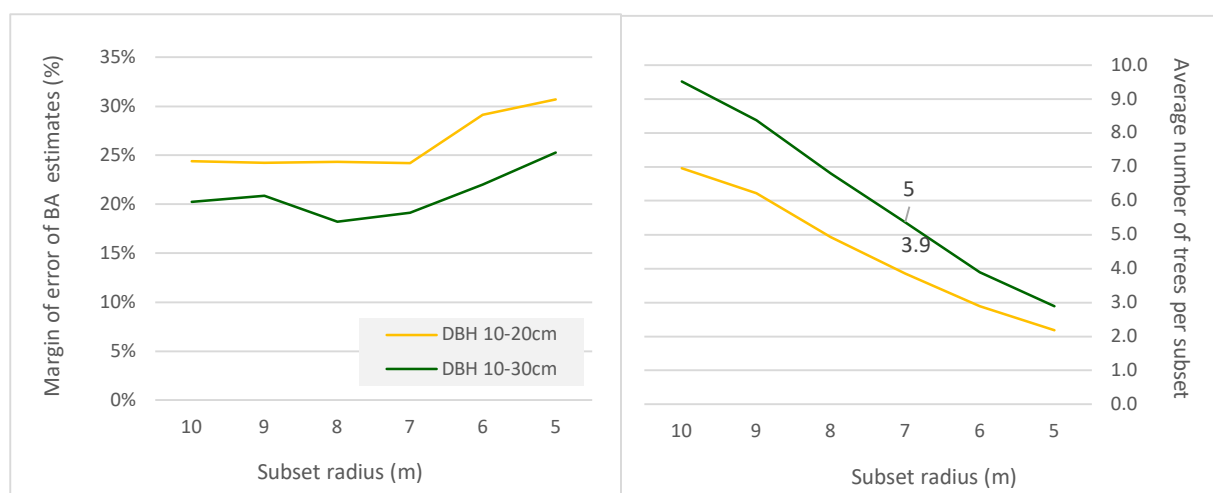


Figure 5: Left: Margin of error (95% C.I.) of BA estimates in subset 3 for different radius-intervals and diameter ranges. Right: Number of sample trees in subset 3 for different radius-intervals and diameter ranges.

Poles are small or immature trees with diameters of 10-30cm and comprise about a fifth of the forests BA. In this chapter, we attempt to balance out the plot dimension and diameter range of pole-sized trees in a way to achieve the desired accuracy while measuring the smallest number of sample trees. In Figure 5, we compare the accuracy of basal area estimates in subset 3 at varying R-intervals and diameter ranges. In both scenarios, there is no significant accuracy gain above a subset radius of 7m, which can therefore be considered the maximum necessary subset dimension for poles.

Table 6: Comparison of plot dimensioning results for subset 3 (poles).

Diameter range	Subset radius (m)	Sampled area (m <sup>2</sup> )	N sample trees ME=10%	Sample size ME=10%	Advantage
10-20-cm	7m	153,9	609	158	
10-30cm			530 (-13%)	99 (-38%)	Lowest sample size and number of sample trees

Measuring trees with 10-30cm dbh in a subset with a 7m radius provides both a lower required sample size and number of sample trees to obtain the same accuracy as compared to measuring trees with 10-20cm dbh.

### 3.4 Dimensioning of subset for saplings

Saplings are small trees below 10cm dbh and comprise the highest number of individual trees in the forest stand and about 15% of the total BA. In this chapter, we attempt to balance out the subset dimension for saplings in a way to achieve the desired accuracy while measuring the smallest number of sample trees.

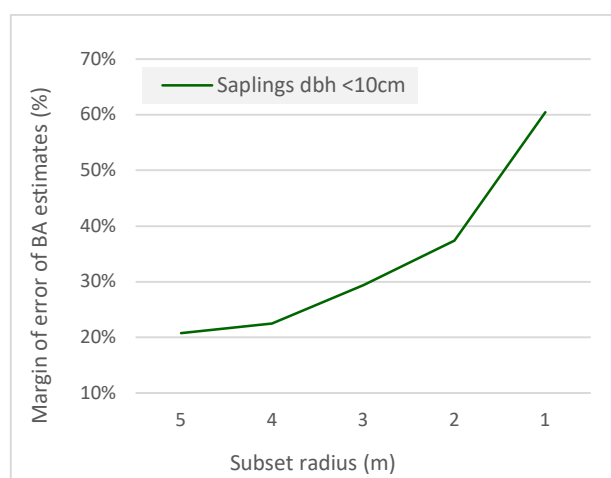


Figure 6: Margin of error (95% C.I.) of BA estimates in subset 4 for different radius-intervals.

Table 7: Dimensioning results for subset 4 (saplings).

Diameter range	Subset radius (m)	Sampled area (m <sup>2</sup> )	N sample trees ME=10%	Sample size ME=10%	Advantage
<10-cm	4m	50,3	2714	137	Lower number of sample trees per plot = shorter fieldwork time per plot

In Figure 6, we compare the accuracy of BA estimates for different radius-intervals in subset 4. The accuracy of the estimates significantly decreases below a subset radius of 4m, which can therefore be considered the minimum necessary subset dimension for saplings.

### 3.5 Dimensioning of clip plots for natural regeneration

Table 8 shows the results of the tree seedling count at varying clip plot dimensions between 1m<sup>2</sup> (1 clip plot) and 4 m<sup>2</sup> (4 clip plots). The bigger the sampled area, the more homogeneous the seedling count between sampling units becomes, and the smaller the necessary sample size necessary to achieve the desired accuracy of ME=10%.

Table 8: Results of seedling inventory.

Seedling parameters	Clip plot area			
	1m <sup>2</sup>	2m <sup>2</sup>	3m <sup>2</sup>	4m <sup>2</sup>
Average tree seedling number (N per sample plot)	4	8	12	17
Necessary sample size at ME=10%	455	263	200	169
Necessary sampled area (m <sup>2</sup> ) at ME= 10%	455	526	600	677
Necessary seedling count for ME=10%	1889	2186	2496	2809

Larger sample areas will result in a higher seedling number and field workload while smaller sample areas result in a higher necessary sample size to achieve the desired accuracy. It is therefore important to establish a balance between the sample area and sample size. A clip plot area of 1m<sup>2</sup> per sample plot is too low as it leads to a much higher sample size in comparison with the other options while a clip plot area of 4m<sup>2</sup> per sample plot leads to a smaller sample size but more field work in each sample plot. 2-3m<sup>2</sup> of clip plots combine moderate seedling count/field workload with a reasonable sample size. Since the Solomon Islands NFI is expected to exceed a sample size of 263 plots, the higher necessary sample size of the 2m<sup>2</sup> clip plot option becomes irrelevant, whereas the lower field workload per sample plot makes it the preferred option for seedling sampling.

## 4 Summary of Results

Table 9: Comparison of sampling design options.

Option	Subset radius (m) Tree diameter range			Sampled area (m <sup>2</sup> )	N Sample trees ME=10%	Sample size ME=10%	Advantage
	Subset 1	Subset 2	Subset 3				
Option 1	R=22m 40cm up	R=12m 20cm up	R=7m 10cm up	1520.5 (-23%)	2421	41	Smallest sample area-higher visibility and increased accuracy
Option 2	R=25m 50cm up	R=14m 20cm up	R=7m 10cm up	1963.5.5	2210 (-9%)	33 (-20%)	Lower number of sample trees and sample size in relation to option 1

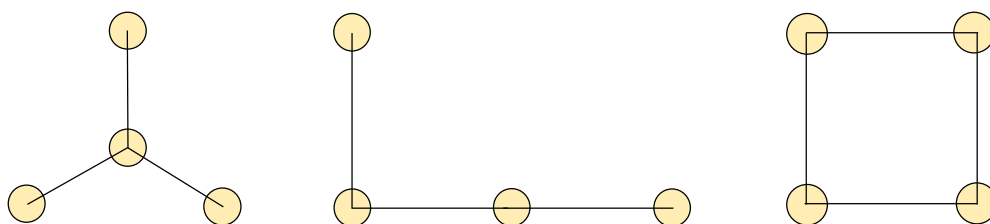
Option	Subset radius (m) Tree diameter range			Sampled area (m <sup>2</sup> )	N Sample trees ME=10%	Sample size ME=10%	Advantage
	Subset 1	Subset 2	Subset 3				
Option 3	R=25m 50cm up	R=14 30cm up	R=7m 10cm up	1963.5	1815 (-25%)	33 (-20%)	Lowest number of sample trees and smallest sample size

The results from dimensioning all subsets are combined in this chapter for a holistic comparison of NFI sampling design options. This comparison has the purpose of enabling informed decision making regarding the most cost and time-efficient sampling design for the NFI. Since subset 4 results are consistent between all scenarios, they are not presented in Table 9. Option 3 provides both the smallest necessary sample size, as well as the lowest number of sample trees to be measured for the desired accuracy of ME=10%. It therefore constitutes the most cost- and time-efficient NFI sampling design and the preferred choice among the three presented scenarios. An illustration of the proposed sampling design is presented in Annex 1.

## 5 Cluster Sampling Design

In heterogenous natural forests, single sample plots will likely only capture a limited range of forest conditions (e.g. disturbed or undisturbed forest) which increases the variability of sample parameters between the sampling units. Cluster sampling is a widely applied method to reduce the variability among sampling units in forest inventories. It involves subdividing the sampling unit into systematically arranged subplots, thus spreading out the sampled area and creating internally more heterogeneous groupings which, when merged, increase the homogeneity among sampling units. As a result, the desired accuracy of inventory results can be achieved with a smaller sample size, which is an important benefit for cost- and time-intensive forest inventories. It is important to note that in cluster sampling, the subplots cannot be treated as independent samples but are all components of the same sampling unit.

### 4-Cluster sampling unit



### 3-Cluster sampling unit

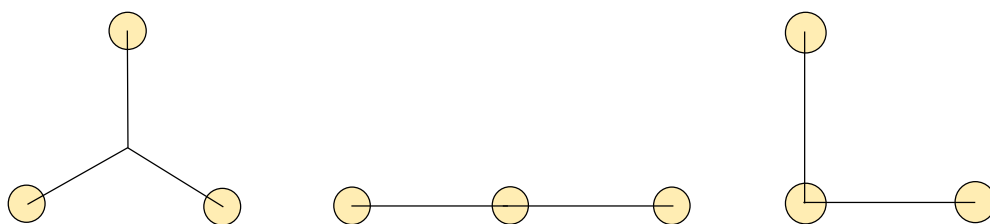


Figure 7: Clustered sampling units with 3 and 4 subplots in different spatial arrangements.

The most appropriate number of subplots in a cluster depends on the inventory sample size, spacing of the sample grid and heterogeneity of the forest stand. The more closely-spaced the sample grid, the lower the number of subplots will need to be, as bigger clusters require more space and subplots of neighboring clusters should not be closer to each other than clusters of the same sampling unit. In extensive and heterogeneous forest landscapes (e.g. mosaic of old growth, degraded and secondary forest) it makes sense to increase the number of subplots compared to small or homogeneous (e.g. undisturbed old growth) forest areas.

The higher the number of subplots in a cluster, the smaller is the dimension of each of the subplots and its subsets (see Table 10), which increases field visibility and data accuracy. The most appropriate spatial arrangement of the cluster depends on factors such as the topography and maneuvering of the inventory teams in the field (e.g. to avoid excessive crossing of hills and valleys). The distances between the subplots also need to be appropriate: If distances are too short, the heterogeneity between the subunits may be impaired, if distances are too large, the spacing between sampling units may become too close. As a rule of thumb, a minimum distance of 100m should be maintained between the subplots, but this may be increased to 200-300m in more widely spaced sampling grids. Table 10 displays a comparison of the radii of the subsets in a single and clustered sample plots of the same dimensions.

Table 10: Subset radii in single and clustered sample plots of the same area.

Sampling design	Subset 1 Area: 1963.5 m <sup>2</sup>	Subset 2 Area: 615.8 m <sup>2</sup>	Subset 3 Area: 153.9 m <sup>2</sup>	Subset4 Area: 50.3 m <sup>2</sup>
	Subset radii (m)			
Single sample plot	25.0	14.0	7.0	4.0
2-Cluster sampling unit	17.7	9.9	4.9	2.8
3-Cluster sampling unit	14.4	8.1	4.0	2.3
4-Cluster sampling unit	12.5	7.0	3.5	2.0

## 6 Technical Considerations for the Solomon Islands NFI

**1-Applicability of the proposed sampling design.** Strictly speaking, the proposed sampling design is only applicable for the sampled forest types, which are lowland, hill, swamp and riverine forest. Other forest types may require specific sampling designs, especially mangrove forests, but possibly also submontane and montane forests. In the Solomon Islands, lowland and hill forest are the forest types with the highest degree of human disturbance, and therefore also the most heterogeneous in terms of forest structure and biophysical properties. Less disturbed and structurally more homogeneous forest types (e.g. submontane, montane forest) are expected to require smaller sampling units than the ones proposed in this report.

**2-Stratified sampling.** Natural forest types in the Solomons can vary significantly in terms of the heterogeneity of its forest structure. Highly disturbed lowland and hill forest types tend to be much more heterogeneous in their structure than less disturbed submontane and montane forests and will therefore require larger sample plots or sample sizes to achieve the same accuracy of parameter estimates. A spatial stratification of forest types through satellite image classification and appropriate dimensioning of the sample sizes in each stratum prior to field work will help to reduce unnecessary oversampling in less disturbed, more homogeneous forest types as well as undersampling in more disturbed and

heterogeneous forest types. This in turn will contribute to minimize NFI sample size, field work time and operational costs.

**3-Tree identification:** Scientific tree species identification is an essential part of the NFI field data collection. Species information is necessary for calculating tree biomass and carbon, as well as for floristic composition and diversity analyses. Botanical tree identification represents a challenge in the Solomon Islands due to a very limited number of qualified botanists. Therefore, full scientific species identification needs to be limited to a portion of sample plots in each forest type and province. For most sample plots, it will be necessary to rely on local species knowledge, which is present in many communities. For each local tree name, a corresponding scientific name (or species group) can be attributed by a trained botanist and this information incorporated into the NFI database.

**4-Diameter measurement of trees with large buttress roots or fluted stems.** Trees with large buttress roots or fluted stems are common in many forests around the Solomon Islands. Diameters of such trees need to be measured above the buttress roots or fluted part of the stem. In cases of severe fluting over the whole length of the stem, a method to estimate the dbh should be applied. When the point of measurement (POM) differs from breast height at 1.3 m, the difference needs to be recorded on the tally sheet and marked on the tree with paint. Techniques to measure the diameters of trees with buttress roots and fluted stems need to be trained and must be consistently applied by all field teams.

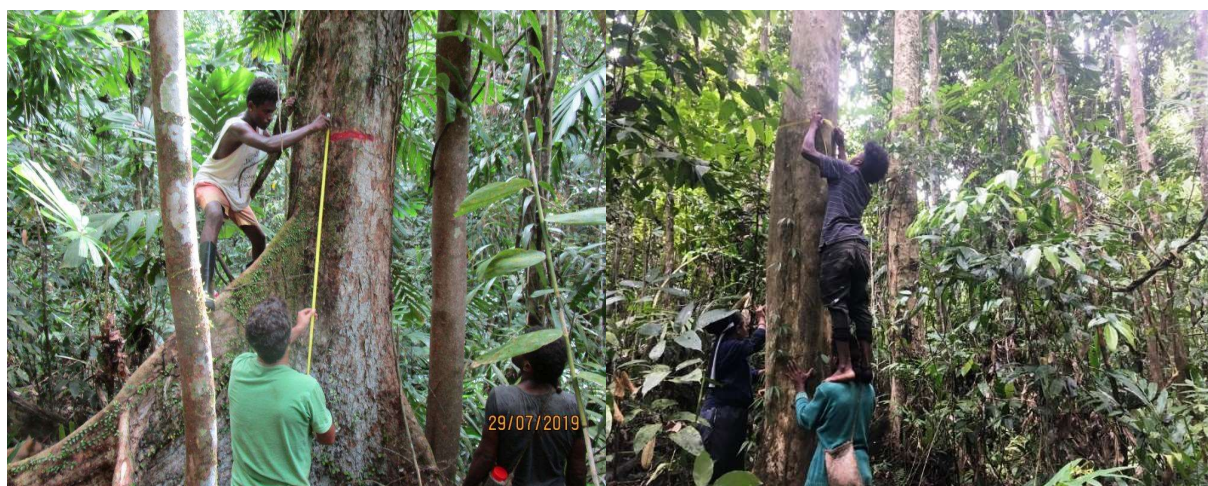


Figure 8: Left: Dbh measurement above buttress roots on *Pometia pinnata* and measurement and marking of shifted point of measurement (POM). Right: Dbh measurement above fluted section of the stem on *Vitex cofassus*.



Figure 9: Left: Large Banyan tree (*Ficus benghalensis*) with multiple aerial prop roots that mature into woody trunks. Right: Mangrove trees (*Rhizophora* sp.) with multiple prop roots.

**5-Diameter measurement of trees with complex shapes.** Banyan, Mangrove and Pandanus trees are common around the Solomon Islands. Especially large Banyan trees contain huge amounts of biomass, and need to be assessed as accurately as possible, but conventional tree measurement techniques are not applicable. An easy and reliable method to measure these tree species needs to be developed, trained and consistently applied by all field teams.

**6- Measurement of woody climbers.** In many forest areas, woody climbers are common and can comprise a significant amount of the forest biomass. Therefore, woody climbers above a certain diameter threshold (e.g. 2cm) should be assessed in one of the smaller subsets. The length of each woody climber needs to be assessed, which can be difficult, especially if the climber spreads into the canopies of several trees.



Figure 10: Left: Pandanus tree (*Pandanus utilis*) with multiple prop roots. Right: Unidentified woody climber.

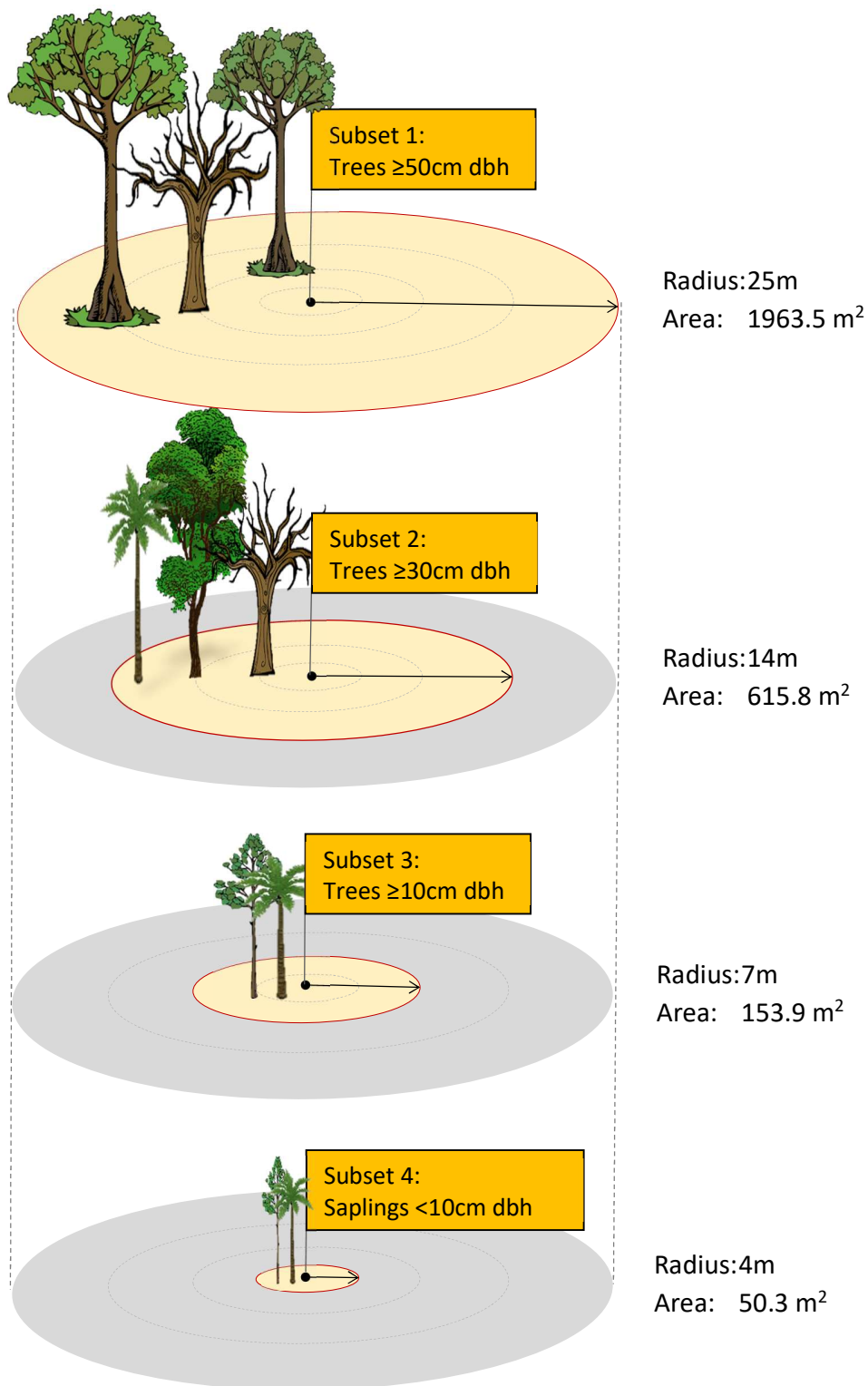
## **7- Challenges in the use of field instruments.**

**GPS:** Satellite signal reception of handheld recreational GPS devices is normally impaired during rainy and heavy cloudy weather thus making it difficult to access sample plot locations. It is therefore recommendable to plan fieldwork outside of the rainiest part of the year between January and March.

**Ultrasound hypsometers:** Ultrasound hypsometers are used to measure tree horizontal/slope distances and heights. The advantage of using ultrasound is its capability to penetrate even relatively dense undergrowth. Sometimes however, ultrasound receivers are disturbed by interference which causes the distance measurement utility to malfunction. This was frequently observed in areas with abundant insect noise, during or after rain with raindrops dripping from the canopy and in areas close to streams emitting splashing noises. Due to these occurrences, it is not recommendable to solely rely on ultrasound hypsometers, but instead carry along a long tape as potential substitute in case of instrument malfunctioning.

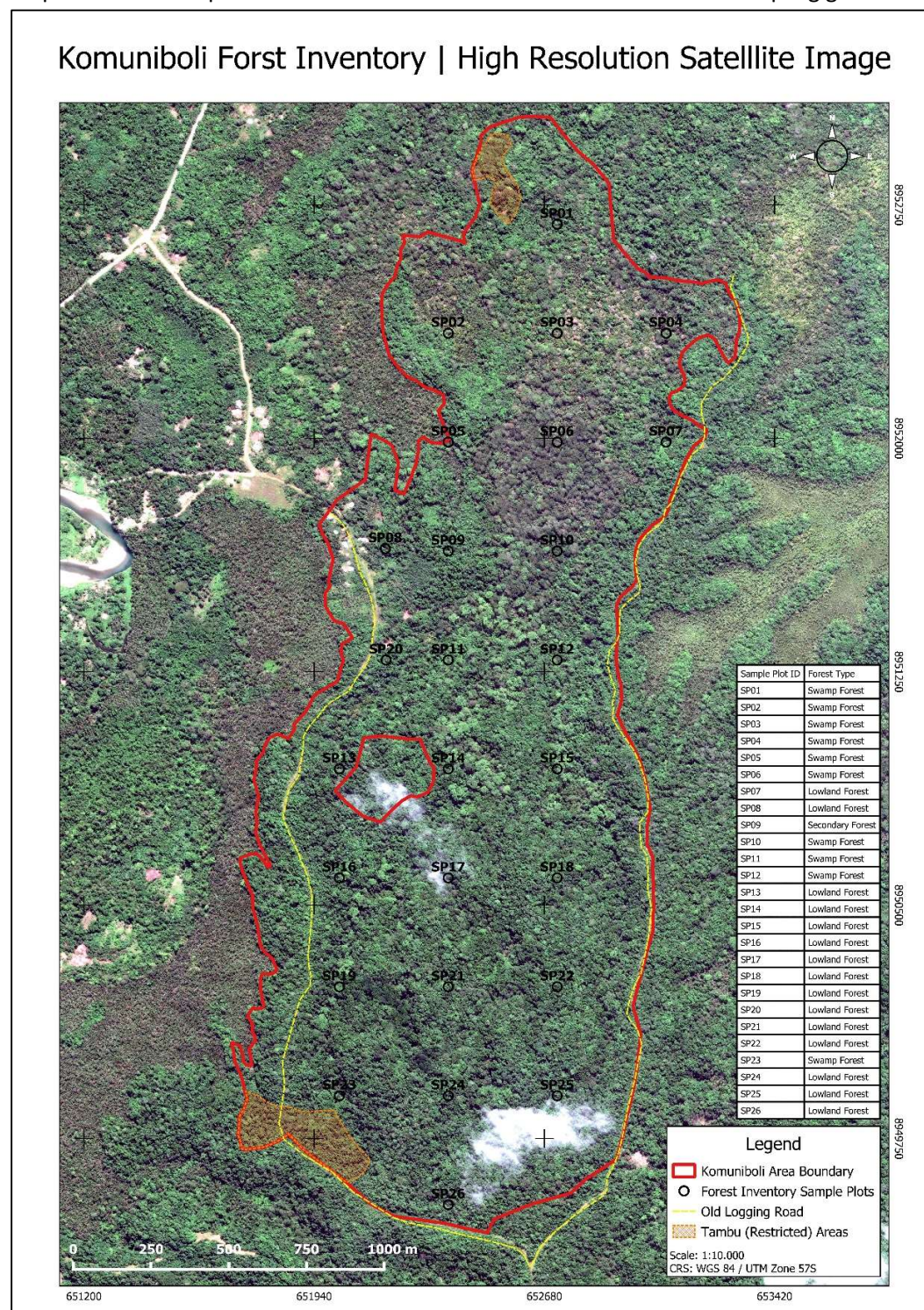
**Laser hypsometers:** Laser hypsometers are often the most reliable, fast and accurate instruments for measuring tree horizontal/slope distances and heights. The disadvantage is however, that the laser beam does not penetrate the vegetation but is deflected from any blocking object. Therefore, lines often need to be cleared in dense undergrowth to permit unobstructed measurements, which can lead to time consuming fieldwork. Laser distance measurements are normally taken from the plot center to the tree, where the laser beam is deflected from the inner tree surface. Since the correct tree distance extends from the plot center to the tree's center point however,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tree diameter needs to be added to correct the distance measurements when working with laser hypsometers.

## Annex 1: Illustration of Proposed Sampling Design

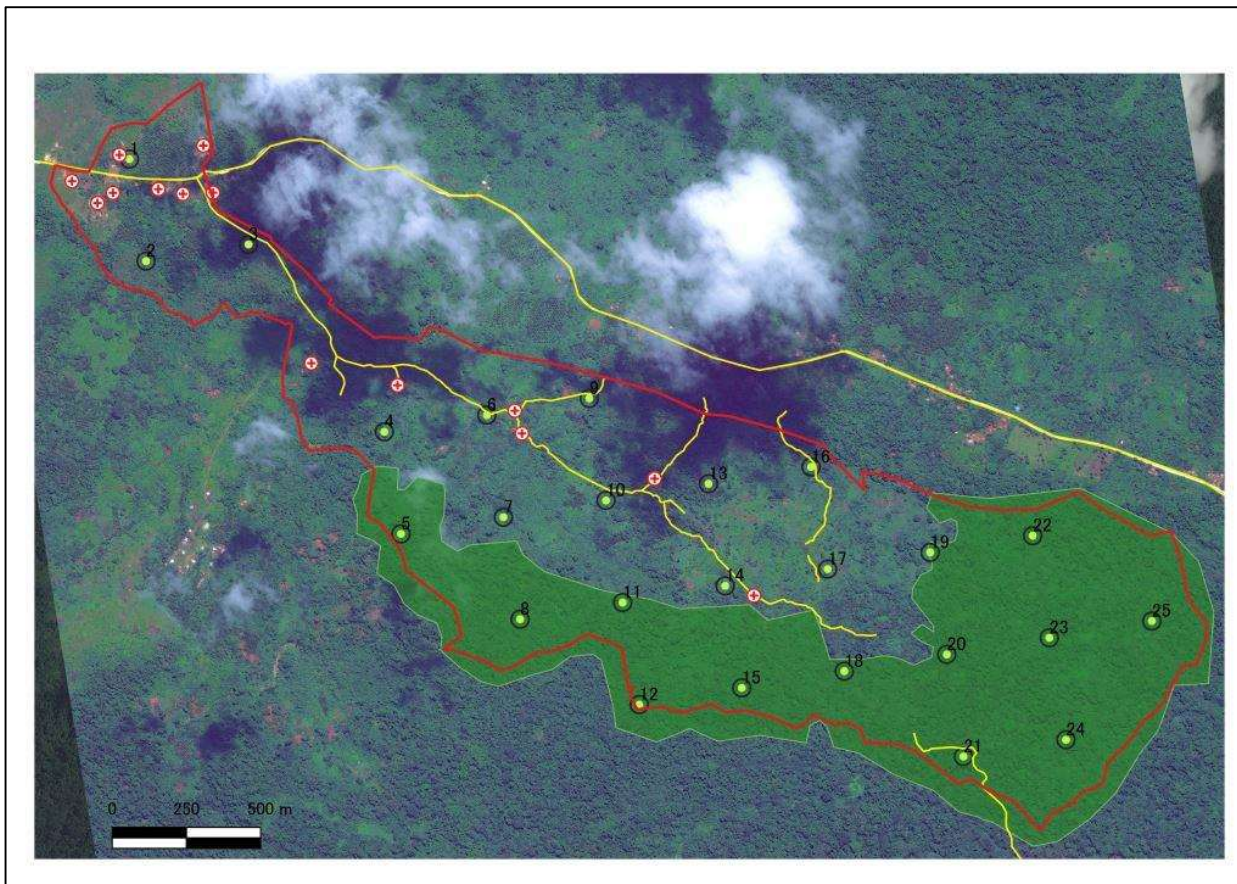


## Annex 2: Maps of Pilot Areas

Map 1: Komuniboli pilot area in Guadalcanal Province and 300 x 300m sampling grid



Map 2: Falake pilot area in Malaita Province and 300 x 300m sampling grid



## Annex 3: Equations

<p>Basal area:</p> $Basal\ Area\ (cm^2) = \left(\frac{Dbh}{2}\right)^2 * \pi$ <p><i>Dbh</i> = Tree diameter at breast height  <math>\pi</math>= Pi</p>	<p>Arithmetic mean:</p> $A = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ <p><i>A</i>= Arithmetic mean  <i>N</i>= Number of values  <i>x<sub>i</sub></i>= Data set values</p>
<p>Standard deviation</p> $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{N}}$ <p><math>\sigma</math>= Standard deviation  <i>x<sub>i</sub></i>= Data set values  <math>\mu</math>= Population mean  <i>N</i>= Size of the population</p>	<p>Margin of error (at 95% confidence interval)</p> $ME = \frac{t * \sigma}{\sqrt{\sum x_i}}$ <p><i>ME</i>= Margin of error at 95% CI  <i>t</i>= T-value  <math>\sigma</math>= Standard deviation  <i>x<sub>i</sub></i>= Data set values</p>
<p>Relative margin of error (at 95% C.I.)</p> $ME\% = \frac{ME}{A} * 100$ <p><i>ME</i>%= Relative margin of error  <i>ME</i>= Absolute margin of error  <i>A</i>= Arithmetic mean</p>	<p>Coefficient of variation</p> $CV\% = \frac{\sigma}{A} * 100$ <p><i>CV</i>%= Coefficient of variation  <math>\sigma</math>= Standard deviation  <i>A</i>= Arithmetic mean</p>
<p>Required sample size at ME=10%</p> $N_{Samples} = \left(\frac{CV\%}{ME\% * t}\right)^2$ <p><i>N<sub>Samples</sub></i>= Number of required samples  <i>CV</i>%= Coefficient of variation  <i>ME</i>%=Desired accuracy  <i>t</i>= T-value</p>	




## ANNEX 4: List of Field Instruments







Equipment/Instrument	Functions	Model
GPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storage of sample plots locations</li> <li>• Storage of digital elevation model or contour lines</li> <li>• Storage of stream network</li> <li>• Accessing and marking sample plot centers</li> <li>• Measurement of sample plot elevation</li> </ul>	Garmin Etrex 32 or Garmin Etrex 22
Diameter tape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measurement of tree diameters at breast height (dbh)</li> </ul>	Tough, 3-5m fiberglass tape with metal hook
Laser and/or ultrasound hypsometer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measurement of tree and bole heights</li> <li>• Measurement of tree horizontal (slope-corrected) and slope distances from plot center</li> <li>• Measurement of slope angles</li> </ul>	Hagl�f Vertex Laser Geo or Hagl�f Laser Geo
Long tape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substitute for malfunctioning ultrasound hypsometer</li> </ul>	Tough, 50m Fiberglass tape
Compass with sighting tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measurement of tree bearing from plot center</li> </ul>	Suunto KB-14 or Suunto KB-20











services with the view to encourage alternative benefits to landowners on forests within riparian buffer zones, catchment areas, declared state forests (botanical gardens, reserve forests and protected forests) and forests above 400m altitude in the country	GEF-5/IFM	Integrated Forest Management in Solomon Islands	1. Development of total 143,000 ha Terrestrial Protected Area (Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology) 2. Integrated land management with intention to develop the land use management policy and legislation framework based on land use practices (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock) 3. Capacity building for management of forest carbon in Solomon Islands, with focus on establishment of REDD+ MRV mechanism (Ministry of Forest and Research) 4. Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in the forest (MOFR), 5. Knowledge sharing regarding Biodiversity Conservation, Sustainable Land Management and Sustainable Forest Management.	FAO	
	JICA	Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands	Please refer the above Colum of Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in SI. For promoting community-based FRM activities, the project plans to support the pilot communities to generate alternative benefits for livelihood improvement.	JICA	
	Winrock International	SCALE-NRM Program  (The Solomon Islands Strengthening Competitiveness, Agriculture, Livelihoods and Environment – Natural Resource Management)	SCALE-NRM will help build mutually accountable partnerships between government and communities in the protection of Malaita Province's remaining forests. SCALE-NRM's strategy is to organize community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) and facilitate economic incentives for conservation. SCALE-NRM's goal is enhanced protection of Malaita Province's forests. The program has three broad objectives: • <del>E</del> mpowering communities to effectively participate in decisions about the use of community-owned forests, and to design and implement initiatives to conserve and effectively manage these forests. • <del>E</del> nsuring increased community economic benefit from the forests that they own through a combination of income-generating activities and conservation concessions. • <del>E</del> ntrenching the capacity of the Malaita Provincial Government to effectively plan, manage and protect forests, building a network of Natural Resource Champions in the national and provincial governments and sharing SCALE-NRM lessons in Malaita with other provinces throughout the country.	MPG, SI National Government ; USAID SCALE partners: DAI, Green Powered Technology, Nathan Associates and Pacific American Fund.	

11. Promote and develop regulation for proper management of harvesting and sales of smallholder plantations timber to genuine markets for maximum benefits	Design Summary			Performance Targets and Indicators											
	Stakeholder	Project/Program	Description	Partner/Funding Organizations (incl. Site)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	ACIAR: Australian Center for International Agriculture Research	Improving returns from Community teak plantings in Solomon Islands	The project was established to explore the possibilities of milling and drying teak in the plantations, thereby making it more easily and cost effectively transportable to a woodyard where it would be prepared for export. The project is testing a chainsaw mill as being the most technologically appropriate and easily transportable method of milling timber.	Aus High Commission											
	Australia High Commission/DFAT New Zealand High Commission	PHAMA: Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access Program Phase 2	PHAMA, launched in 2011 and completed in July 2018, has supported the timber industry in Public-Private Partnership approach, in following 3 areas: 1) Legality assurance: PHAMA facilitate development of a timber legality assurance guideline for SI, which is "Country Specific Guidelines for SI" being recognized under Australian legislation. PHAMA also facilitated discussions between New Zealand (: NZ) industry and SIG towards establishing a 3rd party legality verification system to meet NZ market requirements and maintain access prior to deadlines set by NZ industry. 2) Timber quality: PHAMA has supported a market survey and trade mission visits to Australia (: Aus) and NZ, in order to establish the linkages between NZ, Australian and SI industries to facilitate improvements in timber quality and presentation through training and adoption of better processing techniques. PHAMA is now collaborating with industry to pilot timber drying and kiln facilities in Honiara as a means of improving the quality and value of exported timber products. 3) Industry development: PHAMA has been working directly with representatives of the private and public sectors to promote collective action within the industry. As the outcome, the Solomon Islands Timber Processors and Exporters Association (SITPEA), an industry association for the sawn timber industry, was established and now functions as the key contact point for the industry and is working with government, external markets and other stakeholders on a number of initiatives to develop the industry.	Aus High Commission/DFAT NZ High Commission											
		PHAMA+ (as Phase 3)	PHAMA+ (plus), as the third phase of PHAMA, could continue assisting the sawn timber industry and its market. In addition to the scope of phase 2, PHAMA+ would aim to support teak plantations and its marketing, through holding a sawn-timber marketing forum and facilitating some trial sales from Guadalcanal for four years. For this programme, PHAMA seeks collaboration with ACIAR as well as KFPL in order to materialize sales of teak, with a view of encouraging additional plantation development. (Need to confirm the scope of PHAMA +)												
	VATA: Value Added Timber Association	Downstream processing program	VATA was establish in the year 2006, funded by MOFR. VATA facilitates the trainings for timber grading and scaling, finds sawn timber market for them, and, moreover, encourages VATA members to apply for SBD500,000 subsidy for timber freight, which is funded by MOFR, in order to send their timbers to VATA's timber yard. In return, VATA collects 10% of resource owners' profit from sales of sawn-timbers, purposely for VATA employees and operating materials etc.	532 registered members Vanga Teachers College?? NZ High-Commission??											
	SITPEA: Solomon Islands Timber Product and Export Association	Downstream processing and export timber program	SITPEA was formed with support from PHAMA Program. Their activities are as follows: • Maintaining markets and certification: Since timber markets in Aus and NZ may be shrunken/shut down due to suspected illegalities in timber production, the timber industry of Solomon Islands was in need to prove its legality. Thus, PHAMA reached out to NEPCon (Nature Economy and People Connected), a certification organization based in Belgium, for a timber audit programme "Legal Source Certificate and Chain of Custody". As of now, 3 tree audits have been carried out with SITPEA participation and it is expected that some of timber companies will pass this audit and can prove its legalities. Although the past 3 audits were funded by MOFR and PHAMA, SITPEA aims to fund the next audit by themselves. • Strengthening relationship with buyers and improving timber value: PHAMA funded SITPEA members to visit NZ Imported Tropical Timber Group (: NZITTG) to link up with the timber buyers in NZ. In terms of improving timber value, PHAMA funded SITPEA to install a Kiln Dryer to dry timber for better pricing. SITPEA aims to ship out 1 trial container of dried timbers to Aus within 2 months. • Sustainability: In order to enhance the sustainability of SITPEA itself, they are encouraged to be more financially independent though applying membership contribution, 10% from their total export profit to be collected as SITPEA Fund for future certification activities. SITPEA also aims to develop National Grading Standardized System in Solomon Islands for sawn timber, because Australian Government is updating the Solomon Islands Country Specific Guideline under the Australian Illegal Logging Prohibition Act and the timbers from Solomon Islands are in need to meet their requirements.	PHAMA VATA and other members of association											
	Winrock International	SCALE-NRM Program  (The Solomon Islands Strengthening Competitiveness, Agriculture, Livelihoods and Environment – Natural Resource Management)	SCALE-NRM will help build mutually accountable partnerships between government and communities in the protection of Malaita Province's remaining forests. SCALE-NRM's strategy is to organize community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) and facilitate economic incentives for conservation. SCALE-NRM's goal is enhanced protection of Malaita Province's forests. The program has three broad objectives: • Empowering communities to effectively participate in decisions about the use of community-owned forests, and to design and implement initiatives to conserve and effectively manage these forests. • Ensuring increased community economic benefit from the forests that they own through a combination of income-generating activities and conservation concessions. • Strengthening the capacity of the Malaita Provincial Government to effectively plan, manage and protect forests, building a network of Natural Resource Champions in the national and provincial governments and sharing SCALE-NRM lessons in Malaita with other provinces throughout the country.	MPG, SI National Government ; USAID SCALE partners: DAI, Green Powered Technology, Nathan Associates and Pacific American Fund.											

12. Promote infrastructure development including constructing new office complex for HQ and housings and offices in the Provinces to improve service delivery and monitoring in the country	Design Summary				Performance Targets and Indicators										
	Stakeholder	Project/Program	Description	Partner/Funding Organizations (incl. Site)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	

	Design Summary					Performance Targets and Indicators										
	Stakeholder	Project/Program	Description	Partner/Funding Organizations (incl. Site)		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	

13. Others

WWF	Tetepale Sustainable Forest Conservation Programme	WWF has been working mainly in Western Province for 20 years, promoting community-based marine resource management based on integrated resource management approach "Ridges to Reef (R2R)". Although there used to be a forestry program as well, their cooperation in forest sector had terminated many years back. Recently WWF has renewed the partnership with WWF Australia and revived their cooperation in forest sector to extend assistance to the community for sustainable forest conservation in Western Province.  New project will be at Tetepale island where whole island is recognized as protected area. This project targets both landscape and seascape management based on R2R concept and officially register this island as Protected Area. Project period is 2 years and the participatory mapping will be carried out shortly.		
SINU	Training and Research	SINU is the only national university in Solomon Islands, and its Department of Natural Resources has the Environmental Sciences course, Agriculture course, and Forest Resources course. The forest course has an exercise forest at Poitete island (Western province), and students practice for 2 to 3 months each year. The forest management office and afforestation areas of KFPL (Kolombangara Forest Product Limited) on Poitete Island. KFPL is involved in the local community, and it runs logging management. The Forestry Resources course plans about training for the staff of the Ministry of Forest and Research at Poitete, Kolombangara Island.  The core function is delivering environment programme on semester basis. Apart from that, the department is also part of various project. 1. LEAF The aim of this project is establishment of compost learning centre which was completed. 2. FAO IMF project This project is focus on development of the Bachelor programme both for Forestry and Environment which is yet to complete. Currently the ongoing plan is developing and rolling out the Bachelor programs both for Forestry and Environment Department. Agriculture and Fisheries are already implementing their BSc program.	KFPL (Kolombangara, Western and Honiara) Ministry of Forest and Research UNDP FAO/IMF	
EU		Forest conservation, the EU Fiji office is responsible for the Pacific region, and a technical officer is there. In Solomon, the Natural Resource Development Foundation is carrying out forest conservation activities with EU funds in Western Province.	Natural Resource Development Foundation (Western)	
GPPOL	ESG/SRI/Enlightment Activity/ Environmental Education	The goal under the consideration of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (hereon called RSPO) is the people, planet and prosperity. Under the principle and guideline of the RSPO, principle 3 and 7 looks at the environmental aspect. It looks at Green House Gas (GHG) emission of the company. All gases from the factory to the vehicles were calculated. The company also have policy on Buffer zones where areas next to streams and wetlands were not allowed plant palms and any new expansion will have to under a set of environmental study before a new area is planted. All operation will done according to the Code of logging practices.  In terms of the environmental awareness, there is a GO GREEN Day initiative. Once a month everybody get to segregate their wastes. The agenda is to get the employees to understand the environment is our responsibility and while working with the company it is the company's responsibility to educate its employee.  Currently only Solomon Airlines is discussing reforestation initiative with GPPOL although the discussion is still in its initial stage. If there is partnership recommended the main Area of interest is conservation. Generally, the company is meeting requirements on the normal schedules and ensure things are done properly under the constant scrutiny.	Solomon Airlines NBPOL	



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### Meeting Minutes of 1<sup>st</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group in Solomon Islands

Date: 9:40~ 13<sup>th</sup> March (Tue), 2018

Venue: King Solomon Hotel, Honiara

#### Opening remark by Dr. Vaeno Vigulu as the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Forest and Research

Dr. Vaeno Vigulu thanked on behalf of the Solomon Islands Government and the Ministry of Forest and Research to the participants.

Dr. Vaeno Vigulu said “the stakeholders are supporting or assisting for capacity development, implementing private policy, forest activities, constructing policy, support private sector etc. Forest sector is important sector in Solomon Islands, generates remarked state revenues as government budget. Last five years, the logs were exported 2million m<sup>3</sup> of round logs which makes 600million dollars / annual as 50 to 60% of the government revenue that the forest sector is main actor. In the 2016, excluded 2.7 million m<sup>3</sup> are one of forest processed product since first quarter of exported Solomon Islands main 34.6 million dollars exported. Today, harvesting making 5,000 sustainable compare to 400,000 m<sup>3</sup> of highland sustainable.”

“The government looking for sustain the forest and that was promoting forestation cluster and forestation and looked regeneration management in local islands. The government have look promote non-timber product has added values for economy supports sustainable livelihood to gives the reliance of timber programs and promote sustainable forest management to progressive support in long term. The Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) has corroborations with own parties on various strategy in things priority concession area. The objectives have government and it is proclaim restart with donors / partners stay what policy area ministry support from and other area. It is to new assessment support the government / ministries to sustain or reduce which attention reliance on forest implement because of substitute and other objectives donors also times passing group technical know-how and looks for institute.”

“This meeting for establish working group to allowed to discuss which way for designee’s way for nowhither different activities and inventory nobbles. Favor, this group mechanism sharing each and information.”

Finally, Dr. Vaeno Vigulu thanked to all participants again.

#### Introduction of the members themselves

Mr. Takaaki Kato, JICA Expert of JICA Project on “Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands”

Mr. Nishikawa Tatsuji, JICA Expert of JICA Project

Mr. Haraguchi Masamichi, FAO GEF5 consultant

Mr. Kevin Alu, Director, Forest Services / Operations, MOFR

Mr. Shannon Seeto, Country Manager, WWF Pacific

Ms. Lorenza Cordeiro, Volunteer, WWF Pacific

Mr. Manuel Haas, GIZ Expert, SPC-GIZ

Mr. Lynelle Popot, Team Leader for Resilience Sustainable Development, UNDP Solomon Island

Mr. Tim Breese, Deputy Head of Mission, New Zealand High Commission

Mr. Erik Scholte, Second Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia High Commission

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Mr. Andrew Piper, Country Manager, Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access (: PHAMA)  
Mr. Jong Yong Park, World Friends Program Coordinator, KOICA  
Mr. Richard Raomae, Director, Reforestation Division, MOFR  
Mr. Samuel Pita Vazu, Under Secretary Technical, MOFR  
Mr. Reeves Moveni, Commissioner of Forests, MOFR  
Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, Permanent Secretary, MOFR  
Mr. Datesy, Expert, FAO Solomon Islands Office  
Mr. Fred S. Patisun, Country Manager, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (: SPREP)  
Ms. Rosemary Kafa, Representative, FAO Solomon Islands Office  
Mr. Shitau Miura, Assistant Representative, JICA Solomon Islands Office  
Ms. Unity Iko, JICA Program Officer, JICA Solomon Islands Office  
Ms. Kanehori Honami, JICA Volunteer  
Mr. Julius Houria, Director, Utilization and Sawmilling, MOFR  
Mr. Bradford Theonomi Communication Officer, MOFR

### **Presentation on Concept of the Forest Sector Technical Working Group (TWG)**

- ✓ There is a necessity to establish coordination and information sharing mechanism in forest sector to have clear understanding on “Who” does “What”, “How” and “When”, at “Where”.
- ✓ Objective of TWG: To support the MOFR to realize “Sustainable Forest Resource Management (SFRM)” in an effective and efficient manner
- ✓ 3 pillars of tentative scope of work:
  - 1) to exchange initiatives developed for Forest Resource Management and/or Conservation,
  - 2) to share updates of ongoing activities or projects in forest relevant area, including carbon credit / REDD+ / Climate Change,
  - 3) to assist the MOFR to avoid overlap of support coming in the same policy area and explore future potential areas that need further assistances and investments.
- ✓ Current member: MOFR, Relevant ministries, International organization (Donors and International Non-Governmental Organization), Academic Institute.
- ✓ Chair of the TWG: The Permanent Secretary of the MOFR be appointed
- ✓ Secretariat of the TWG: JICA SFRM Project for 2 years (from March 2018 to February 2020).

### **Introduction of TWG members’ activities / projects**

#### **<JICA>**

- ✓ JICA has been dispatching Japanese Volunteers to provincial office of MOFR in Munda, Western Province
  - ✓ New JICA Technical Cooperation Project, namely “Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands” commenced in September 2017
  - ✓ Project Period is 5 years
  - ✓ Project has 3 components:
    - 1) development of MOFR’s capacities to formulate policy to promote SFRM (including GIS tool development),
    - 2) enhancement of coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other stakeholders.
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- 3) implementation of community-based SFRM activities at pilot sites
- ✓ Pilot sites yet to be selected.

### <FAO>

- ✓ GEF5/IMF Project for Solomon Islands, namely “Integrated Forest Management in Solomon Islands” (which is supposed to be commenced from Jan 2016, but has not yet started)
- ✓ Project Period: 5 years
- ✓ Project has 5 Components:
  - Component 1: Development of the terrestrial protected area network:
  - Component 2: Integrated Land Management:
  - Component 3: Capacity building for the management of forest carbon:
  - Component 4: Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests:
  - Component 5: Knowledge sharing for biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and sustainable forest management:
- ✓ FAO/GEF intends to set up Forest Reference Level (FRL) in Solomon Islands, which should be submitted to UNREDD by the beginning of 2019.
- ✓ For further development of REDD+ in Solomon Islands, FAO raised discussion points regarding REDD+/FRL:
  - There are 5 REDD+ activities areas (deforestation reduction, forest degradation reduction, afforestation/reforestation, forest conservation and sustainable forest management) and, however, the policies and measures of the activities, 1) conservation of forest and 2) sustainable management of forest, are different way to present other 3 activities (sort of the combination of activities). Need to discuss the definitions of activities with its policies & measures, respectively.
  - Easy to tell Deforestation and forest degradation in accordance with the matrix of Land Use Change developed based on comparison of satellite images (ex. 2010 and 2015). Since REDD+ is based on result-base payment, verification is required. Discussion point is again definitions of Forest Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management;
    - ✧ If it is defined that no land use change on primary forest area as Forest Conservation, there is no change on carbon stock.
    - ✧ If it is defined that no land use change on disturbed forest area as Sustainable Management of Forest, there is not much emission.
  - FAO requests MFR and other partner organizations for initiation of discussion regarding the points raised.

### <WWF>

- ✓ WWF has been working mainly in Western Province, Solomon Islands, for 20 years
  - ✓ In the past, there was WWF forestry program, but shut down.
  - ✓ Current works are the marine resource management programs, as Community Based Resource Management (CBRM) programs, conducted in Western Province.
  - ✓ Based on formal community agreement between community and WWF, working with communities for marine resource management such as fishery management. One of the programs is “Sustainable Coastal Community Program” with 3 strategies;
    - Sustainable Fishery
    - Sustainable Community Livelihood
    - Community Conservation
  - ✓ As community livelihood support, the program provides revolving fund to resource
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owners with aims of encouragement/incentive to participate community conservation, reduce of pressure on fishery and promotion of financial inclusion

- ✓ As part of Coral Triangle Initiative, WWF recently works with ministry of tourism for the study in Western Province, which is needs assessment regarding infrastructure and capacity building for eco-tourism development.
- ✓ Also works on sustainable tuna fishing with the Ministry of Fishery

### <GIZ-SPC>

- ✓ Been implementing regional Forest Conservation Program since 2010, now in second phase
- ✓ The program is REDD+ related, with scope of study for REDD+ as well as pilot projects etc, including supporting NAKAU Program in Choiseul Province and other feasible study on REDD+
- ✓ No project office in Solomon Islands, but GIZ office in Fiji looks after.
- ✓ Dispatch Technical Advisor for 2 years to Ministry of Forest and Research, aiming building ministry's capacities related to REDD+, such as setting up the reference level at national level, testing REDD+ systems at Subnational level (at pilot sites), reconstructing or improving national level program based on the results from pilot projects, etc.
- ✓ Also engaged with creation of National Forest Inventory, development of MRV, and pilot projects
- ✓ Together with UNDP, currently working on establishment and operationalization of National REDD+ Committee, which would be able to launch in April or May.

### <UNDP>

- ✓ Current UNDP REDD+ Project, which will be close in June this year, intends to support government to implement National REDD+ Roadmap, which had developed by UNREDD Program.
- ✓ The Project has 3 components:
  1. Institutional strengthening, including development of National REDD+ Policy
  2. Development of Concept of MRV, including development of EIA/SIA guideline and checklist for Oil Palm and Logging
  3. REDD+ Awareness, including development of REDD+ textbook and guidance based on collaboration with SINU
- ✓ Since the project is closed shortly, the project would like to discuss with JICA, FAO and GIZ for future collaboration to carry on what the project has done so far based on the final proposal for developing the approaches to Sustainable Forest Resource Management.

### <New Zealand High Commission>

- ✓ Supporting inception of 3 pilot sites (2 in Temotu Province and 1 in Mono Island) for forest conservation and carbon trade program, which is NAKAU Program, in Solomon Islands. Core concept is to offer rural pilot sites to create and sell carbon credits, in order to finance community economic development.
  - ✓ The program requires participatory land use planning, inventory for calculation of baseline emission, the development of transparent and equitable benefit sharing mechanism etc. Current discussion is how to meet these requirements and build into the program.
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### <Australia High Commission / PHAMA>

- ✓ Australia High Commission/DFAT has been supporting PHAMA Program, Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access, as a part of Economic Growth Program (one of 3 pillars of aid program of AUS High Com to Solomon Islands).
- ✓ Working mostly with private sectors in agriculture/horticulture, fishery and also forestry, with technical supports to assist industries to meet requirements of global markets, such as certification and product standards.
- ✓ In the context of timber, PHAMA supports sawn timber. Its main markets are Australia and New Zealand and timber legality, certification, traceability and sustainability shall be demonstrated, in order to access the markets. PHAMA has been working closely with Ministry of Forest and Research, especially Utilization Division, to work on developing verification aspect of timber legality. Last 2 years, certification program for timber legality verification for Chain of Custody has been implemented in Solomon Islands.
- ✓ Also promoting timber drying for value addition and quality improvement of timber processing, in collaboration with Utilization Division of MOFR and sawn timber industry.
- ✓ Current phase of PHAMA will be finished in June 2018, and next phase will be for another 4 years until 2022.
- ✓ One of future program for next phase could be assisting Teak Plantation and its marketing with a view of encouraging additional plantation development.

### <KOICA>

- ✓ Has been dispatching Korean Volunteers and conducting capacity development programs in Solomon Islands. Also, has implemented the project with SINU, namely “Establishment and Capacity Building of Fishery Studies in Solomon Islands” recently.
- ✓ Now KOICA has downscaled its office and operation in Solomon Islands and mainly focus on volunteering program and technical training programs.
- ✓ Regarding the forest sector, KOICA had completed the forestry project in 2016, which is “the Project for Establishment of Action Plan for Forest Resources Management in the Solomon Islands”.
- ✓ The main components of the project were
  - ✓ Establishment of effective strategies for the implementation of action plan for forest resources management,
  - ✓ Capacity building of MOFR staffs, and
  - ✓ Construction of forest management research center as well as ministry’s web page.
- ✓ Recently review mission has been conducted and KOICA would like to discuss with MFR and JICA project how to utilize the outputs from KOICA’s project.

### <SPREP>

- ✓ Implementing “Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change Project” from 2014 to 2019.
- ✓ So far completed baseline study for Ecosystem and Socio-Economic Resilience Analysis Mapping (ESRAM) as a basis for adaptation planning at national, provincial and community levels. After the baseline, need to work on “Ecosystem-based Adaptation Options, in order to identify key intervention that the Project can intervene.
- ✓ 4 sites identified for the project:
  1. Wagena in Choseul:  
Aiming to promote integrated water resource management. Wagena is a part of ongoing support area of the project namely Choiseul Integrated Climate Change



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Programme, which has been implementing for last 5 years (2013-2018) in partnership with UNDP and GIZ etc.

### 2.1 Botanical garden in Honiara:

Aiming to develop management and business plan in collaboration with MFR. Botanical garden coordinate committee, consists of MOFR, Ministry of Environment, City Council of Honiara etc., has been established and now planning to conduct initial meetings.

### 2.2 Akara-Matanico Catchment Area in Honiara:

Aiming to establish a model zone for sustainable forest management with support of forestry activities such as milling and eco-tourism development activities. Completed baseline survey such as GIS data collection and boundary setting, etc.

### 2.3 Matanico River Cleaning:

Under ongoing project with Ministry of Environment, with a scope of waste management. Seeking collaboration with other agencies due to lack of financial resources

- ✓ Encourage all donor agencies and organizations to contribute towards the establishment of National REDD+ Committee

### <FAO/IMF>

IMF assists the government to implement integrated management of protected and productive forest landscape, for sustainable community development as well as to realize multiple environment benefit.

### Q&A and comments

- ✓ Q: Mr. Shitau Miura, JICA Solomon Islands Office:  
With regard to current members of this TWG, kind request for considering about involving local experienced organizations into this TWG for accelerating further discussions.
- ✓ A: The Secretariat of TWG  
Since there is a session to discuss the way forward regarding TWG and we are thinking to propose the same, let us will discuss later.

### Future Direction of the Forest Sector Working Group and Exchange Ideas

- ✓ The Secretariat delivered 3 proposals and requested for comments:
  - ✓ Frequency of TWG Meeting
    - Proposed once in 4 months (March, July, and November) due to. If all agree, the Secretariat will work on arrangements in well-advance and announce you all about the date and venue. Next meeting is expected to be called in July.
  - ✓ Scope of Work (SOW)
    - Proposed tentative SOW, which are;
      - ✧ To introduce initiatives / report our activities, with aim of sharing information, knowledges, and experiences
      - ✧ To exchange opinions and views on respective reporting
      - ✧ To facilitate demarcation of the areas of assistances and investments
      - ✧ To seek possibilities for future collaboration and cooperation
  - ✓ Members
    - Proposed to involve following organizations in addition to current TWG members;
      - ✧ Local NGOs
      - ✧ Community based Organizations (CBO)



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- ✧ Church Groups
- ✧ Private Companies

### Discussion

- ✓ Mr. Manuel Haas, GIZ Expert:

Considering about establishment of National REDD+ Committee, how this TWG could collaborate with National REDD+ Committee?

- ✓ Mr. Haraguchi Masamichi, FAO GEF5 consultant

Based on experience in PNG, there are several technical working groups and committees, and they organize the meetings, respectively, but the agenda and topic are similar. Since the participants of these meetings are almost same, they tend to get tired. This should be well planned.

- ✓ Mr. Shannon Seeto, Country Manager, WWF

WWF organizes and coordinates the meeting every 2months with government official from the Ministry of Fishery, Ministry of Environment, as well as NGOs and other stakeholders. Since ministry officials know what should be achieved in accordance with acts and policies, they can give directions to NGOs and stakeholders, utilizing regular meeting opportunities. In return, NGOs can consult with the government regarding problems they face and seek for advices, help or facilitations to sort them out. Important points are some organization shall coordinate well and take leads of the meeting.

- ✓ Mr. Nishikawa Tatsuji, JICA Project Chief Advisor

How many times a year does the national REDD+ committee hold the meeting?

- ✓ Mr. Manuel Haas, GIZ Expert

The national REDD+ committee meeting is supposed be organized 4 times a year, but it seems too often, so thinking to propose twice a year. Still this is proposal.

- ✓ Mr. Nishikawa Tatsuji, JICA Project Chief Advisor

How about combining TWG meeting with National REDD+ Committee meeting, like first half for REDD+ and later half for TWG?

- ✓ Mr. Manuel Haas, GIZ Expert

REDD+ is cross-sectoral and broader concept than just forest sector. As a counterproposal, I suggest adding one more task for this TWG, which is to support National REDD+ Committee with specific tasks related with forest sector. At the same time, ask National REDD+ Committee which area REDD+ Committee needs assistance from Forest Sector TWG.

- ✓ Ms. Lorenza Cordeiro, Volunteer, WWF

In terms of frequency of TWG meeting, suggest to the possibility of irregular meetings (extra-ordinary meeting) in case of necessity. Leaving it open for irregular meeting, any of member organizations can call the TWG meeting and discuss in timely manner regarding quick action toward urgent issues.

Regarding additional members to TWG, agree to invite Community-based Organizations, because they can bring their knowledge and experiences to TWG for sharing. Furthermore, believe that associations of local producers and representatives of stakeholders including

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women representatives also could be the members of TWG.

✓ Mr. Haraguchi Masamichi, FAO GEF5 consultant

For instance, FAO needs to have a couple of FRL consultation workshops this year for setting FRL. In order to avoid from organizing too many meeting with same participants, instead of FAO/GEF organizes the meeting for specific topic like FRL, we would like to utilize the opportunity of meeting of TWG or REDD+ Committee to raise our agenda / specific topic for discussion. That would be one of the way to collaborate together.

✓ Mr. Hayley Kouto, Project Manager, UNDP Integrating Global Environment Commitments in Investment and Development Decision-Making Project

The National REDD+ Committee's focal point is already this group of Forest, since the Permanent Secretary of MOFR was appointed as the chair of the National REDD+ Committee and now also appointed as the chair of this TWG. There are other working groups already existing, such as biodiversity working group. All these technical working groups should collaborate and work together with National REDD+ Committee. Since FSTGW members are capable to represent the Forest Sector, this TWG should be the one that provides advices to National REDD+ Committee. With this understanding, I suggest establishing some sort of formality for collaboration such as MOU among these groups and the committee, for further intensive information sharing under REDD+ Committee.

✓ Mr. Andrew Piper, Country Manager, PHAMA

In terms of meeting frequency of TWG, 3 times a year would be OK for us. Regarding the composition on the group, it does not necessarily need to be defined too much in a formal sense. We can invite different organizations at different time, according to the topics (ex. one time with private sector, and another time with particular NGO).

✓ Mr. Fred S. Patisun, Country Manager, SPREP

Good to involve representative from forest industry sector, especially Solomon Islands Forest Association (SFA).

✓ Mr. Andrew Piper, Country Manager, PHAMA

Also, good to have Solomon Islands Timber Processors and Exporters Association (SITPEA).

✓ Mr. Takaaki Kato, Project Coordinator, JICA Project

As a summary,

- Let us create another task of TWG as assisting National REDD+ Committee through providing advices and opinions from Forest Sector.
  - Also let us allow all the members to utilize our TGW meeting as your meeting or workshop to discuss your specific agenda/topic, instead of organizing too many meetings/workshops. If your organization would like to discuss specific agenda/topic during TGW meeting, you are requested to consult with us, the Secretariat of TGW, in well-advanced for appropriate coordination and arrangements.
  - For the frequency of the meeting, since there is no objection, we keep it as 3 times a year. However, in addition to these regular meeting, we also allow members to call irregular or extra-ordinary meetings to discuss with urgent matter, when it's necessary.
  - As for composition of TWG, let us invite representatives from private sector, such as Solomon Islands Forest Association and Timber Processors and Exporters Association,
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from next meeting.

- Also seek possibilities to invite local NGOs, CBOs, women representatives and other stakeholders. If you have any connection with some potential organizations in this sector, please let us know. Since there is no specific budget for TWG at this moment, we invite local NGOs but without provision of financial assistance for travel expense.
- Additionally, we will not define the composition in a formal manner.
- The Secretariat will make the minutes of meeting and share with you all.

### **Summarize by Dr. Vaeno Vigulu Permanent Secretary of the MOFR**

Dr. Vaeno Vigulu said “first, thank you all participants for attendants of the TWG. Second, thank your presentation you have done which were information through oral, slide and paper have been given. We can work for every go for framework or we do resourcing for managers and participants.”

“I could spread out my remarks. It was trying to get the MOFR which are sections of the harvesting, of the REDD+, and of the afforest now. And the discussion was very high rate which was significant wonderful the maybe 5 to 6 times of my opinion. PHAMA's progress still can move the setting a community and country to available wait for the process the harvest the forest resources. I am not really on a line timber productive forest going for, but there is the alternative idea has been the mentioned by in this meeting. There is livelihood project which is on the habitat harvesters coming. This could be assistance of the MOFR to enhance the livelihood of the community which explores to working together this platform. We can get successfully use. I want to say truth that they rely on this across the organizations. Like a MRV, inventory and REDD+ which have been added on activities like there is in the organizations. I think that we on this platform come together and share information all integrate our activities.”

“I fixed up while on this place, we do with same ministry, same people, many legal to capacity building is all same officers with in the ministry and same ministry hired. We really need to also consider and retention on comes capacity building. It might be like example of JICA. JICA sent officer in this month to Japan or another country. A part of ministry sends officer to another project or to another country next month or couple months stay. This is very important because we had policy system implement, but we also short of mandate or met power of the ministry. And we are corroborating various partners and almost similar agencies. Equality is good for us on integrate, see where is seen same interest come together and we look forward the such activities. I need looking to face to get the national REDD+ committee but I can work in another committee otherwise these opinions and activities not applied.”

“I hope an enjoy the best session to the workshop and does not stop here. We send e-mails, or we can check the friends on other majors and issue by internes, communicate in mine. Please share information in the members. Thank you.”



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### Meeting Minutes of 2<sup>nd</sup> Forest Technical Working Group in Solomon Islands

Date: 25<sup>th</sup> June 2018

Venue: Pacific Casino Hotel, Honiara.

#### **Opening Remark by Dr. Vaeno Vigulu (Permanent Secretary (: PS) of Ministry of Forest and Research (: MOFR), c/ Chairperson)**

PS expressed appreciations to key partners as well as stakeholders, which have contributed for capacity development of MOFR to implement the priority policy area activities. Also he highlighted that, in last 5 years, an average of 2,000,000m<sup>3</sup> of round logs were exported, which represents approximately SBD600,000,000 annually over the period and 40-50% of the government revenues, but the harvest volume may be 5 times unsustainable compared to the 400,000 m<sup>3</sup> of annual sustainable cut. He continued that Solomon Islands Government has been looking into ways to sustain the forest and therefore has promoted afforestation in the grassland, reforestation, enrichment, regeneration management in the logged over island rainforests, identification of non-timber forest products as well as aesthetic values of the island rainforests to support livelihoods to reduce reliance on timber products for sustainable forest resource management to progressively support the economy in the long term. After the expression of expectations towards attendees' active participation and contribution in discussions, PS declared the opening of 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of FS-TWG.

#### **Resolution of the first Meeting of Forest Sector Technical Working Group (: FS-TWG)**

Secretariat of FS-TWG briefed the result of first meeting, held on March 13<sup>th</sup>, 2018, and its meeting minutes was passed with a minor correction on attendee's name.

#### **Introduction of New Members and their activities.**

<UNDP GEF Small Grant Programs (: GEF SPG)>

- GEF Small Grant Programme, Phase 5 is currently in operational and Phase 6 is coming shortly.
- Some of GEF SGP projects are forest conservation, biodiversity conservation, REDD+ awareness.
- GEF SGP has been implemented by UNDP, though UN Office of Project Services (: UNOPS)
- Modality of GEF GSP is UNDP, implementing though Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (: MECDM),
- The target (eligible) applicants are Community-based Organizations which has connection with



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communities that need assistance to carry out pilot activities, for instance, forest conservation awareness programme.

- The ceiling of SGP for one project is USD 50,000. In case of a “strategic project”, which is designed and endorsed by a ministry with a budget allocation for cost sharing, its ceiling would be USD 150,000.
- Format of application (for Phase 6) will be released shortly and available at UNDP office. Also National Coordinator of GEF SGP/UNDP, Mr. Josiah Maesua, can circulate the application form through mailing group of FS-TWG.

<Solomon Islands Timber Processors and Exporters Association (: SITPEA) / Pacific Horticulture and Agriculture Market Access (: PHAMA)>

- PHAMA Programme promotes Public-Private Partnership in Solomon Islands, through industry approach.
- PHAMA facilitated the formation of Cacao Industry Working Group, whose members are line ministries, cacao farmers, donors. In terms of forest sector, there is Timber Industry Working Group established in 2013 within sawn-timber processors, exporters, MOFR and PHAMA. This Timber Industry Working Group was registered as Charitable Organization and renamed as SITPEA. Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce is also involved in SITPEA and plays key role of its business development.
- 3 major achievements of SITPEA are:
  - Maintaining markets and certification: Since timber markets in Australia (: AUS) and New Zealand (: NZ) may be shrunken/shut down due to suspected illegalities in timber production, the timber industry of Solomon Islands was in need to prove its legality. Thus, PHAMA reached out to NEPCon (Nature Economy and People Connected), a certification board based in Belgium, for a timber audit programme “Legal Source Certificate and Chain of Custody”. As of now, 3 tree audits have been carried out with SITPEA participation and it is expected that some of timber companies will pass this audit and can prove its legalities. Although the past 3 audits were funded by MOFR and PHAMA, SITPEA aims to fund the next audit by themselves.
  - Strengthening relationship with buyers and improving timber value: PHAMA funded SITPEA members to visit NZ Imported Tropical Timber Group (: NZITTG) to link up with the timber buyers in NZ. In terms of improving timber value, PHAMA funded SITPEA to install a Solar Kiln Dryer to dry timber for better pricing. PHAMA/SITPEA would like to reach to JICA expert, Dr. NISHIKAWA, for technical support. SITPEA aims to ship out 1 trial container of dried timbers to Australia within 2 months.
  - Sustainability: In order to enhance the sustainability of SITPEA itself, they are encouraged to be



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more financially independent though applying membership contribution, 10% from their total export profit to be collected as SITPEA Fund for future certification activities. SITPEA also aims to develop National Grading Standardized System in Solomon Islands for sawn timber, because Australian Government is updating the Solomon Islands Country Specific Guideline under the Australian Illegal Logging Prohibition Act and the timbers from Solomon Islands are in need to meet their requirements.

- SITPEA's challenges are 1) Coordination and Administration, 2) Financial Management, 3) Reducing the reliance on outside supports, 4) Maintain members and their sales.

### <Value Addition Timber Association (: VATA)>

- VATA was establish in the year 2006, funded by MOFR, aiming to maximise the benefit for the resource owners.
- Currently 300 members are registered and approximately 20 members are actively processing timbers. VATA facilitates the trainings for timber grading and scaling, finds sawn timber market for them, and encourage VATA members to apply for the subsidy for timber freight, SBD500,00 funded by MOFR, to send their timbers to VATA's timber yard.
- VATA collects 10% of resource owners' profit from exporting timbers, purposely for VATA employees and operating materials etc.

### Updates from Ongoing Programmes/Projects in SI Forestry Sector

#### <GEF5/Integrated Forest Management Project (: GEF5/IFM)>

- GEF5/IFM Project supposed to have been kicked off in the year 2016 but national inception was held in March 2017 and finally this year the project officers got recruited.
- GEF5/IFM has 5 sites targeted:
  1. Mt. Maetambe, Choiseul Province, 22,500ha
  2. Kolombangara, Western Province, 20,000ha
  3. Mt. Popomanaseu and Tina Water Catchment, Guadalcanal Province, 22,500 ha
  4. High-areas of Small Malaita and south part of Are'are Region with Maramasike Passage, Malaita Province, 15,000ha
  5. Bauro Highlands, Makira Province. 63,000ha
- GEF5/IFM has 5 components:
  1. Development of total 143,000 ha Terrestrial Protected Area (Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology)
  2. Integrated land management with intention to develop the land use management policy and



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legislation framework based on land use practices (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock)

3. Capacity building for management of forest carbon in Solomon Islands, with focus on establishment of REDD+ MRV mechanism (Ministry of Forest and Research)
  4. Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in the forest (MOFR),
  5. Knowledge sharing regarding Biodiversity Conservation, Sustainable Land Management and Sustainable Forest Management.
- Since MOFR has ongoing programme for reforestation, there is no specific resource allocation for Component 4 and its allocation is fully responsible for MOFR.
  - Inception at those sites for its launching is carried out at Makira Province in April, Western Province in May (jointly conducted with REDD+ CB2/UNDP Project), with participation of senior level officers of Provincial Government and Administration, target communities, stakeholders and landowners. The objective is 1) to facilitate information sharing amongst all stakeholders in the province to learn from both project side and community/province sides, 2) to conduct project orientation for better understanding on project design, modality and set-up etc. Its expected outcome is to obtain general consensus from provinces, stakeholders, communities, tribes who own the resources.
  - As the result, target provinces have indicated their supports and commitments towards this project. Targeted communities also indicated their willingness to participate in this project. An issue identified is to sort out the overlap of land rights in the sites.
  - In addition, there is a feedback from provincial government that provincial government supposed to be included in Project Steering Committee.
  - Next action to be taken is 5 field project coordinators need to develop the site workplan.

### <GIZ/SPC Technical Assistance for REDD+ Pilot Project>

- Financial agreement was concluded with Live and Learn (International NGO) successfully for supporting NAKAU Programme to be implemented at REDD+ pilot site in Choiseul Province, which is just about to get ready for carbon trading.
- GIZ also supported MOFR to carry out 1<sup>st</sup> National REDD+ Committee meeting, which was held in May successfully.
- Solomon Island's 1<sup>st</sup> national-level REDD+ Pilot Site proposed from national government is at Barora Fa'a, Isabel Province. Since government budget for this pilot project was cut due to budget constraints, GIZ has committed to finance this pilot activities this year, which are 1) conducting awareness raising campaign on REDD+, 2) obtaining informed consent with landowners, 3) executing the drivers of deforestation analytical studies for sub-national pilot region, and 4) testing methodologies for multi-purpose forest inventory including carbon assessment.



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- As next phase of this current GIZ/SPC grant programme to be ended in 2019, a project proposal for GEF funding was developed but unfortunately rejected. However, GIZ started to work on a new proposal related REDD+.

### <GEF/UNDP Integrating Global Environment Commitments in Investment and Development Decision-making>

- Integrating Global Environment Commitments in Investment and Development Decision-making, so called Capacity Building Phase 2 (: CB2), has been supporting MOFR to establish REDD+ Unit within the ministry, in accordance with the strategy of REDD+ Roadmap, and has recruited a technical officer for MOFR REDD+ Unit. Also trainings on capacity development for REDD+ Unit as well as all key ministries have been conducted.
- Operationalization of REDD+ Taskforce is a remaining agenda to be discussed.
- Key outcomes of CB2 are
  - Creation of “Social Impact Assessment Guideline and Checklists” for Palm Oil and Logging which were developed based on identified gaps between Environment Impact Assessment (: EIA) and Code of Logging,
  - Development of REDD+ Module and teacher’s guide, based on partnership with Solomon Islands National University (: SINU).
- One of the lessons learned that discussed with MOFR, MECDM and MAL is the importance on flexibilities of the project which can enable all the stakeholders to be on board.
- Under CB2, it was expected to establish a REDD+ Pilot Project in Kolombargara. However, due to timeframe of CB2, it is decided that GEF5/IFM will take it over, in accordance with an agreement made between CB2 and FAO.
- CB2 project is about to end and its closing workshop will be organization shortly.

### <JICA-MOFR Forestry Project>

- Progresses on Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands, so called JICA-MOFR Forestry Project, are following:
  - Next corporate plan has been drafted based on the result of review of current corporate plan as well as National Development Strategies. Internal final review meeting for draft corporate plan will be called early July.
  - MOFR established a Taskforce Team for pilot site selection and pilot activities. This Taskforce Team has developed a longlist of the potential communities for Community-based Sustainable Forest Resource Management pilot activities and, in parallel, selection sub-criteria were



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developed and reviewed.

- JICA-MOFR Forestry Project and Taskforce Team will work on site selection for the pilot activities by the end of this year 2018.

<WWF Pacific>

- WWF used to work in forestry sector but currently mainly work for Marine Resources Management.
- Recently WWF is renewed the partnership with WWF Australia in order to work for formulation of forestry and financial inclusion project in Western Province to support community-based resource management.
- New project will be at Tetepali island where whole island is recognized as protected area. This project targets both landscape and seascape management based on the concept of Ridges to Reef. Project period is 2 years and the Participatory Mapping will be carried out shortly.

### **Relationship between Stakeholders' Programmes and the Main Focal Points of National Development Strategies in Forest Sector**

Dr. Nishikawa gave presentation regarding attached sheet of Relationship between Stakeholders' Programmes and the Main Focal Points (: MFP) of National Development Strategies (: NDS) in Forest Sector. Comments and feedbacks given during the session are followings:

- PHAMA Phase 2 will be ended in the end of June 2018 and PHAMA+ (Phase 3) will be commenced from October 2018 and ended in 2022.
- UNDP/GEF SGP should be included under the MFP of "National Forestry Resources Development Programme", "Native Forest Enrichment and Research" as well as "National Forest Legislations".
- Programmes of Live & Learn/NRDF and Ocean Watch which promote NAKAU Programme at REDD+ Pilot Projects should be under the MFP of "Identification & Establishment of REDD+ Pilot Sites".
- Description of WWF programme should be revised capturing new project in Tetepali for forest conservation with duration of 2018-2022. Since this forest conservation and management project could contribute for forest related legislation, WWF programme should be under the MFP of "National Forest Legislations".
- SINU suggested "Training and Research" to be listed as one of MFP in NDS.
- MOU between MOFR and SINU will be signed shortly.
- Since Australian Center for International Agriculture Research (: ACIAR) has a programme for Teak plantation, enrichment and downstream processing of Teak, their programme should be included in the MPF of "Downstream Processing Programme", "National Forestry Resources Development



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Programme” and “Native Forest Enrichment and Research”.

- This sheet should be in public though uploading MOFR website.
- FS-TWG confirmed to update this sheet every meeting.
- GIZ, JICA and PHAMA are willing to seek possibilities for research collaboration with SINU under their programmes.
- SITPEA would like to have further consultations with ongoing community-based programmes.

### Introduction of the concept of Draft Cooperate Plan 2019-2022 of MOFR

Dr. Nishikawa briefed about the concept of draft corporate plan 2019-2022 which is developed by JICA-MOFR Forestry Project and is currently under review of MOFR. During the Question and Answer session after the presentation, following questions and feedbacks were given:

<GIZ/SPC> What is the status of this draft corporate plan?

<JICA-MOFR Forestry Project> Still consultation stage and still under review of heads of divisions of MOFR. Since all activities listed in current corporate plan 2015-2018 are yet to be completed due to budget constraints, we are considering that new corporate plan would keep on with those ongoing activities, instead of stopping them in the middle and bring in new activities.

<JICA Solomon Islands Office> It seems necessary to make it more realistic in terms of budgeting the corporate plan. What is the strategy/plan of MOFR to allocate sufficient budget for those activities listed in new corporate plan? What is the criteria to prioritize these activities?

<MOFR> Those activities have been reviewed and re-prioritized based on current forest policies and will be scrutinized in the course of finalization.

<GIZ/SPC> Regarding budget of corporate plan, do you consider the donor contributions to the projects inside the corporate budget?

<JICA-MOFR Forestry Project> It is not included. Those necessary budget amounts for each activity are expected to be met with budget allocation from government. The corporate plan is a longlist of the activities that MOFR would like implement.

<JICA HQ> It is believed that role of JICA and other donors is to facilitate the process to develop the corporate plan and its implementation is MOFR's responsibility. It is necessary to discuss how MOFR could implement those activities in the corporate plan.

<Secretariat of FS-TWG> That is one of the most challenging part for MOFR and the area where MOFR



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seeks collaboration and cooperation with the partners.

<GEF5/IFM> For example, for the cross-divisional activity of “National Forest Management Plan”, some concepts such as forest conservation are closely related to other line ministries’ mandates. MOFR is in need to see the clear picture of what other ministries and agencies are doing and to seek collaboration for its implementation and securing budgets. In that sense, cross-sectoral linkages are important.

<Secretariat of FS-TWG> JICA-MOFR Forestry Project as well as MOFR should take note of this comment. Further consultation with line ministries and organizations for scrutinization of next corporate plan is recommended for MOFR.

### Progress on Forest Act

Mr. Jacob Kinai, Policy Advisor of MOFR, shared updates and progress of Forest Act Review. During the Question and Answer session after his presentation, following questions and feedbacks were given:

<GIZ/SPC> What are the major changes have been proposed?

<MOFR> For examples, issues related to milling license and non-timber forest products will be addressed and incorporated into new Forest Act. Another change would be the introduction of Forestry Advisory Board, consist of various ministries, in order to assist the Commissioner of Forest.

<GEF5/IFM> Will new forest act capture other line ministries’ relevant act and policies, such as EIA and environment consent process of MECDM?

<MOFR> Yes. Also we ensure to avoid any overlap with other existing acts and, at the same time, we are trying to harmonize with other acts. Additionally, inclusion of plantation forest as well as changing on benefit sharing to maximize the benefit for resource owners are considered. After compiling and complete the drafting, we might share the draft with stakeholders and have final comments before submission to the cabinet.

<JICA Solomon Islands Office> What is the timeframe for final approval on this act and gazetted?

<MOFR> Since next parliament session will commence in July 19<sup>th</sup>, MOFR is trying their best to obtain cabinet approval on this forest bill and complete the drafting and get it gazzeted as Forest Act by the end of this year.

<JICA Solomon Islands Office> Then, next challenge for MOFR will be enforcement of new act, which requires MOFR’s additional efforts. What is the plan for this enforcement?

<MOFR> Enforcement and its monitoring are the most challenging parts of any legislation in Solomon



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Islands. Budget also will be required for this task. MOFR will try their best to do so.

### **Closing Remark by Mr. Reeves Moveni (the Commissioner of Forest and Research (: COFR))**

On behalf of the chairperson, COFR summarized the outputs and main points discussed during the meeting and expressed sincere appreciations to all attendees for their participation and contribution. COFR declared the closing of 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of FS-TWG.

[END]



Date: November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018

Subject: **The Third Forest Sector-Technical Working Group**

The third meeting of the Forest Sector-Technical Working Group was held on 29<sup>th</sup> November 2018, based on the attached agenda, with each stakeholder presented their initiatives and exchanged information. Please refer attached agenda and tables for details.

- Attachment:
1. Agenda of 3rd Forest Sector-Technical Working Group
  2. 3rd Forest Sector-Technical Working Group Participant List
  3. Relationship between the Main Focal Points of Forest Sector in National Development Strategy and Stakeholder's Programme



## Ministry of Forest and Research

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### 3<sup>rd</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group Meeting

Date: Thursday, 29<sup>th</sup> November 2018  
Venue: Kitano Mendana Hotel, Honiara

#### <Agenda>

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 8:00 - 8:30   | Registration  |
| 8:30 - 8:35   | Opening Pray  |
| 8:35 - 8:45   | Opening remark by Chair Person (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu)   |
| Session 1     | Introduction of ACIAR Projects<br>(Project Leader - Dr. Tim Blumfield)                                |
| Session 2     | Introduction of Scope of PHAMA Plus<br>(Senior National Coordinator - Ms. Samantha Maeke)             |
| Session 3     | Introduction of Business Activities of EAGON<br>(Managing Director - Mr. Bo-Young Moon)               |
| Session 4     | Sharing progress/updates of on-going projects/activities in forest sector                             |
| 10:45 - 10:55 | Coffee Break & Group Photo  |
| Session 5     | FY2018 Activity Report of Ministry of Forest & Research<br>(Mr. Reeves Moveni)                        |
| Session 6     | Progress of formulating the National Forest Policy<br>(Ms. Lorenza Coldeiro)                          |
| Session 7     | Introduction of Other Country's Approach For Sustainable Forest Management<br>(Dr. Tatsuji Nishikawa) |
| 12:15 - 12:25 | Closing remark by Chair Person (Dr. Vaeno Vigulu)   |
| 12:25 - 12:30 | Closing Pray  |
| 12:30 - 13:30 | Lunch   |

Note: National REDD+ Committee will start from 13:30 at same conference room after lunch.

# Participants List

## 3rd Meeting of Forest Sector Technical Working Group in Solomon Islands @ Kitano Mendana Hotel (29th November, 2018)

No.	Name	Organization	Title
1	<b>Dr. Vaeno Vigulu</b>	Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR)	Permanent Secretary
2	<b>Mr. Reeves Moveni</b>	MOFR	Commissioner of Forests
3	<b>Mr. Samuel P. Vazu</b>	MOFR	Supervisor of Under Secretary - Technical
4	<b>Mr. Felix Koraimae</b>	MOFR	Under Secretary - Administration
5	<b>Mr. Fred Pitisopa</b>	National Herbarium and Botanical Garden, MOFR	Deputy Commissioner/Director
6	<b>Mr. Richard Raomae</b>	Forest Development and Reforestation Division, MOFR	Deputy Commissioner/Director
7	<b>Mr. Julias Houria</b>	Timber Utilization and Downstream Processing Division, MOFR	Director
8	<b>Mr. Figert Roger</b>	Forest Development and Reforestation Division, MOFR	Director
9	<b>Mr. Kevin Alu</b>	Operation Section, Forest Industry Division, MOFR	Director
10	<b>Ms. Margaret Salini</b>	Marketing Section, Forest Industry Division, MOFR	Director
11	<b>Mr. Jacob Kinai</b>	Corporate Service Division, MOFR	Legal Advisor
12	<b>Mr. Gideon Solo</b>	Forest Resources Management and Technical Services Division, MOFR	Chief Planning and Policy Officer
13	<b>Ms. Stephanie Rikoi</b>	Timber Utilization and Downstream Processing Division, MOFR	Chief Forester
14	<b>Mr. Johnson Palmer</b>	Operation Section, Forest Industry Division, MOFR	Chief Forester
15	<b>Ms. Julia Aimaea</b>	National Herbarium and Botanical Garden, MOFR	Chief of National Herbarium
16	<b>Mr. Bradford Theonomi</b>	Corporate Service Division, MOFR	Communication Officer
17	<b>Dr. Tim Blumfield</b>	ACIAR Project / Griffith University	Project Leader / Professor
18	<b>Mr. Bo-Young Moon</b>	Eagon Pacific Plantation Ltd.	Managing Director
19	<b>Ms. Lorenza Cordeiro</b>	Ministry of Forest and Research	National Forest Policy Consultant
20	<b>Ms. Samantha Maeke</b>	Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA)	National Coordinator
21		Solomon Islands Timber Processor and Exporter's Association (SITPEA)	
22		Solomon Islands Timber Processor and Exporter's Association (SITPEA)	
23	<b>Mr. Gordon Mwakamwpine</b>	Value Added Timber Association (VATA)	
24	<b>Mr. David Cornelio</b>	SINU, School of Natural Resources & Applied Science, Forestry Department	Head of Department, Professor
25	<b>Mr. Peter Mahoa</b>	SINU, School of Natural Resources & Applied Science, Forestry Department	
26	<b>Mr. Josiah Maesua</b>	UNDP Solomon Island, GEF Small Grant Programme	National Coordinator
27	<b>Ms. Lynelle Popot</b>	UNDP Solomon Island	RSD Team Leader
28	<b>Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi</b>	GEF5 Integrated Forest Management in Solomon Islands (GEF5/IFM)	REDD+ NFMS Consultant
29	<b>Mr. Douglas Yee</b>	GEF5 Integrated Forest Management in Solomon Islands (GEF5/IFM)	National Project Coordinator
30	<b>Ms. Dalcy Toraha</b>	ADB Solomon Islands	Senior Coordinator
31	<b>Mr. Manuel Haas</b>	SPC/GIZ	GIZ Expert
32	<b>Mr. Fred S. Patisum</b>	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Country Manager
33	<b>Mr. Jong Yong Park</b>	KOICA World Friendship Korea Office in Solomon Islands	Country Coordinator
34	<b>Mr. Shitau Miura</b>	JICA Solomon Islands Office	Assistant Representative
35	<b>Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji</b>	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA Expert
36	<b>Mr. Kato Takaaki</b>	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA Expert
37	<b>Mr. Hillary Wemani</b>	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	Forest Resource Management Promoter
38	<b>Ms. Honami Kanehori</b>	JICA Oversea Cooperation Volunteer	Environmental Education Officer

## Relationship between the Main Focal Points of Forest Sector in National Development Strategy and Stakeholder's Programme

1. Downstream Processing Programme	Design Summary			Performance Targets and Indicators																
	Impact National Development Strategy Objective 1, Medium Term Strategy 1: To Increase Economic Growth and Equitably Distribute the Benefits of Employment and Higher Incomes Amongst All the Provinces and People of the Solomon Islands				GDP (2005 PPP\$) to increase at an average rate in excess of 4.5 to not less than US\$2 billion by 2020.															
	Outcome Smallholder incomes from timber increased.				• Annual average income increased to more than 25% from 2020 from current export level.															
	Outputs 1. Increased Resource Owner Capacity 2. Timber Yard Development 3. Forest Stewardship Council Certification 4. Increased Capacity of Rural Training Centers 5. Marketing Support				• Resource owners participating in the Timber Industry increased by 30% from current levels by 2020. • Timber Yard fully developed by 2015. • FSC certified communities increased from 2 to 25 by 2020. • Increased number of Well trained graduates from current levels by 25% by 2020. • Increased timber export by VATA by 50% by 2020.															
	Stakeholder	Project/Program	Description	Partner/Funding Organizations (incl. Site)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024						
	ACIAR: Australian Center for International Agriculture Research	Improving returns from Community teak plantings in Solomon Islands	The project was established to explore the possibilities of milling and drying teak in the plantations, thereby making it more easily and cost effectively transportable to a woodyard where it would be prepared for export. The project is testing a chainsaw mill as being the most technologically appropriate and easily transportable method of milling timber.	Aus High Commission																
	Australia High Commission/DFAT New Zealand High Commission	PHAMA: Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access Program Phase 2	PHAMA, launched in 2011 and completed in July 2018, has supported the timber industry in Public-Private Partnership approach, in following 3 areas: 1) Legality assurance: PHAMA facilitate developopment of a timber legality assurance guideline for SI, which is "Country Specific Guidelines for SI" being recognised under Australian legislation. PHAMA also facilitated discussions between New Zealand (: NZ) industry and SIG towards establishing a 3rd party legality verification system to meet NZ market requirements and maintain access prior to deadlines set by NZ industry. 2) Timber quality: PHAMA has supported a market survey and trade mission visits to Australia (: Aus) and NZ, in order to establish the linkages between NZ, Australian and SI industries to facilitate improvements in timber quality and presentation through training and adoption of better processing techniques. PHAMA is now collaborating with industry to pilot timber drying and kiln facilities in Honiara as a means of improving the quality and value of exported timber products. 3) Industry development: PHAMA has been working directly with representatives of the private and public sectors to promote collective action within the industry. As the outcome, the Solomon Islands Timber Processors and Exporters Association (SITPEA), an industry association for the sawn timber industry, was established and now functions as the key contact point for the industry and is working with government, external markets and other stakeholders on a number of initiatives to develop the industry.	Aus High Commission/DFAT NZ High Commission																
		PHAMA+ (as Phase 3)	PHAMA+ (plus), as the third phase of PHAMA, could continue assisting the sawntimber industry and its market. In addition to the scope of phase 2, PHAMA+ would aim to support teak plantations and its marketing, through holding a sawn-timber marketing forum and facilitating some trial sales from Guadalcanal for four years. For this programme, PHAMA seeks collaboration with ACIAR as well as KFPL in order to materialize sales of teak, with a view of encouraging additional plantation development. (Need to confirm the scope of PHAMA +)																	
	VATA: Value Added Timber Association	Downstream processing program	VATA was establish in the year 2006, funded by MOFR. VATA facilitates the trainings for timber grading and scaling, finds sawn timber market for them, and, moreover, encourages VATA members to apply for SBD500,000 subsidy for timber freight, which is funded by MOFR, in order to send their timbers to VATA's timber yard. In return, VATA collects 10% of resource owners' profit from sales of sawn-timbers, purposely for VATA employees and operating materials etc.	532 registered members Vanga Teachers College?? NZ High-Commission??																
	SITPEA: Solomon Islands Timber Product and Export Association	Downstream processing and export timber program	SITPEA was formed with support from PHAMA Program. Their activities are as follows; • Maintaining markets and certification: Since timber markets in Aus and NZ may be shrunken/shut down due to suspected illegalities in timber production, the timber industry of Solomon Islands was in need to prove its legality. Thus, PHAMA reached out to NEPCon (Nature Economy and People Connected), a certification organization based in Belgium, for a timber audit programme "Legal Source Certificate and Chain of Custody". As of now, 3 tree audits have been carried out with SITPEA participation and it is expected that some of timber companies will pass this audit and can prove its legalities. Although the past 3 audits were funded by MOFR and PHAMA, SITPEA aims to fund the next audit by themselves. • Strengthening relationship with buyers and improving timber value: PHAMA funded SITPEA members to visit NZ Imported Tropical Timber Group (: NZITTG) to link up with the timber buyers in NZ. In terms of improving timber value, PHAMA funded SITPEA to install a Kiln Dryer to dry timber for better pricing. SITPEA aims to ship out 1 trial container of dried timbers to Aus within 2 months. • Sustainability: In order to enhance the sustainability of SITPEA itself, they are encouraged to be more financially independent though applying membership contribution, 10% from their total export profit to be collected as SITPEA Fund for future certification activities. SITPEA also aims to develop National Grading Standardized System in Solomon Islands for sawn timber, because Australian Government is updating the Solomon Islands Country Specific Guideline under the Australian Illegal Logging Prohibition Act and the timbers from Solomon Islands are in need to meet their requirements.	PHAMA VATA and other members of association																

2. National Forestry Resources Development Programme	Design Summary			Performance Targets and Indicators											
	Impact Increase economic growth and equitably distribute employment and income benefits.			Operation of sustainable forest Development & reforestation program.											
	Outcome Sustained and improved contribution of the forestry sector to the National Economy.			To maintain average annual planting target of 205 hectares.											
	Outputs 1. Implementation of Technical training programs. 2. Establishment of Forest Plantations. 3. Implementation of quality control operations. 4. Improve collection & distribution of quality seeds to out growers.			• 18 technical trainings conducted by end of November 2016. • 205 hectares of forest plantation established by Nov.2016. • Quality of Forest Plantations improved to 80 percent by 2020 • 4 new seed sources establish, current seed sources maintained and increased in seed collection to 1,000kg/yr by 2017.											
	Stakeholder	Project/Program	Description	Partner/Funding Organizations (incl. Site)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	AUS HighCom (DFAT) NZ HighCom	PHAMA+ (as Phase 3)	Please refer above colum of PHAMA +	Aus High Commission											
	SPREP: Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change Project	SPREP had supported the Sustainable Forest Management Project. SPREP carried out community-based forest management on Choisel Island. In addition, SPREP will take over activities of Choisel Island up to now, and SPREP plans to improve Marine Environment in Wagena, Choisel Island. Aiming to promote integrated water resource management. Wagena is a part of ongoing support area of the project namely Choisel Integrated Climate Change Programme, which has been implementing for last 5 years (2013-2018).	Aus High Commission UNDP GIZ (Wagena, Choisel)											
		Eco-System Resilience Environment Management project Akara-Matanico Catchment Area in Honiara	Currently, SPREP set up pilot projects on ESREM (: Eco-System Resilience Environment Management) project in Honiara city that the baseline survey was over. So far completed baseline study for Ecosystem and Socio-Economic Resilience Analysis Mapping (SERAM) as a basis for adaptation planning at national, provincial and community levels. After the baseline, need to work on "Ecosystem-based Adaptation Options", in order to identify key intervention that the project can intervein. In the Barana River (upstream of the Runga river and Matanico river), the River Basin Management Project is consolidated by the forest, to secure water sources and garbage problems. Aiming to establish a model zone for sustainable forest management with support of forestry activities such as milling and eco-tourism development activities. Completed baseline survey such as GIS data collection and boundary setting, etc.	Germany Funding Agency (Honiara city)											
		Eco-System Resilience Environment Management project Matanico River Cleaning	In the flow management project of the Matanico river, in cooperation with UN-HABITAT, SINU and women's groups will implement afforestation, garbage management and ecotourism. In connection within Eco-System Resilience Environment Management project, SPREP will plant 5,000 native species. Under ongoing project with Ministry of Environment, with a scope of waste management. Seeking collaboration with other agencies due to lack of financial resources.	Germany Funding Agency UN-HABITAT SINU Ministry of Environment (Honiara city)											
	UNDP / GEF (Global Environment Facilities)	GEF Small Grant Programme	GEF Small Grant Programme (GEF SGP) initiated in 2007 in Solomon Islands and Operational Phase 5 is currently in operational and next phase is coming up shortly. GEF SGP has been implemented by UNDP, though UN Office of Project Services (: UNOPS), and extend grant assistance to community-level activities. Eligible projects are forest conservation, reforestation, biodiversity conservation, REDD+ awareness etc, and the eligible applicants are Community-based Organizations and NGOs.	UNOP											
Natural Resource Development Foundation		The Natural Resource Development Foundation is carrying out activities for Sustainable Forest Management as well as Forest Conservation together with Livelihood Supports at community level. As livelihood support, NRDF supported Honey Production, Downstream Processing, Poultry etc. Their current project sites are located in Western and Choiseul.	EU	◄ ►											
JICA	Dispatch Specialist as	JICA volunteer (Silviculture and Forest Management Expert) is dispatched MOFR Munda Regional Office	JICA	◄ ►				◄ ►							

	Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators
	Impact Increase Economic Growth and Equitably Distribute Employment and income Benefits.	A securely fenced and fully functional Government Research and Recreational Facility by December 2018







SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

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### Meeting Minutes of 4<sup>th</sup> Forest Technical Working Group in Solomon Islands

Date: 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019

Venue: Solomon Kitano Mendana Hotel, Honiara.

Note Taker: Kato, Secretariat of FS-TWG

#### **Opening Remark by Dr. Vaeno Vigulu (Permanent Secretary (: PS) of Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR), c/o Chairperson)**

PS stressed that the sustainable management, utilisation and rehabilitation of our forest resources must continue to be discussed and sustaining the contribution of the resources to the national economy, provision of ecosystem services and contribution of forests in addressing climate change must also be encouraged and enhanced. It was also highlighted that FS-TWG is a communication platform to ensure reporting of various forest stakeholder activities, to create opportunities for strengthening collaboration with broader base applications of the principle of sustainable management of forest resources across the country, and to ensure to avoid reinventing of the wheels rather work hand in hand wherever needed and necessary to do so. He continued with the report of that an average of 2 million m<sup>3</sup> of round logs were exported in last 5 years and this represents around SBD \$500 million annually over the period, which represents approximately 20% of the government revenues and around 60% of export. According to government records, export volume of round logs in 2016 was 2.7 million m<sup>3</sup>, followed by 2017 as 2.6 million m<sup>3</sup>, and 2018 was the history as a record of approximately 2.8m m<sup>3</sup> of round logs from natural forests and plantation forests were exported, which is 4 times unsustainable compared to the recently recommended total target of 700,000 m<sup>3</sup> as annual sustainable cut for plantation and natural forests. PS stated that MOFR has been embarking on means to help reducing it to a sustainable rate, through finalizing the review of the Forestry Act and the National Forest Policy. He detailed out that the short-term priority policy areas encompassed promotion and encouragement of sustainable forest management, agroforestry systems, afforestation in the grassland reforestation, enrichment and regeneration management on the logged over islands degraded and deforested landscapes, promoting non-timber forest products and aesthetic values of the island rainforests to support livelihoods through eco-tourism to reduce and moving away from reliance on timber products, which would help reducing further degradation of rainforests and to promote sustainable forest resources management to progressively support the economy and national collaborative attempt in addressing climate change in the long-term. After he expressed his expectation towards FS-TWG members for contribution and collaborations, he opened 3<sup>rd</sup> FS-TWG meeting.



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**Session 1: Sharing updates and progress from MOFR and the representatives of ongoing projects in forest sector**

- MOFR briefed the provincial wise number of operational felling license as well as log exports volume and also several achievements in terms of policy making.
- GIZ/SPC briefly shared the achievements, such as successful 2<sup>nd</sup> National REDD+ Committee meeting, preparation of a set of accurate data related with national forest cover and status in collaboration with MOFR REDD+ unit and FAO, completion of country Forest Referential Level submission, and completion of first technical assessment done by UNCCC. Also added 1) 2019 SIG budget allocated for REDD+ pilot project establishment, 2) REDD+ pilot selection reviewed, and 3) Terms of Reference for pre-feasibility survey to identify potential pilot site developed.
- SPREP briefed overall programmes of Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Solomon Islands, and also shared updates programme wise as follows:
  - Barana Community Nature Park Management Planning programme: to be upscaled by GEF6 Project for protected area registration, Information Center and community nursery were constructed at Barana,
  - Matanico Rehabilitation Programme: NTFP production is promoted at Barana as alternative to log harvest, reforestation/enrichment planting for rehabilitation at water catchment area carried out, demonstrative mangrove rehabilitation carried out by MECDM at the downstream area.
  - National Herbarium and Botanical Garden Programme: governance committee formed, TOR for consultancy to carry out management and business planning as well as landscape designing for NHBG to be finalized.
  - Choiseul Wagina Water Resource Management Programme: Formulation of a water resources management guideline and action plan, Community Campaign for effective water resources and watershed management led by community people.
- GEF5 IFMP briefed project design and several updates such as:
  - Choiseul: inception workshop done successfully, involving and consulting all landowners of protect area, management committee has submitted Protect Area application paper, mapping of demarcated area for PA and its boundary confirmation carried out, work plan for Component 4 Reforestation submitted to MOFR for its budget allocation, biodiversity survey to be carried out by Ecosystem Solution SI and NHBG (Myknee), PA Sketching and livelihood activity to be done after biodiversity survey
  - Kolombangara/Western: PA application paper to be submitted after the hiccups among stakeholders to be sorted out,
  - Makira: Engaging local CBOs to establish PA,
  - Guadalcanal: inception workshop done, nursery to produce seedlings for reforestation was



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- established, work plan for reforestation submitted to MOFR for its budget allocation, awareness for PA to house of chief to be carried out to identify tribes who are interested in PA work
- Malaita: inception workshop to be carried out at Auki, Expression of Interest for PA submitted by landowner tribes, Intergraded Land Use Management Planning to be carried out in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock,
  - GEF Small Grant Programme explained their grant scheme and introduced some of their supported projects. The detail of next operational phase of this programme will be revealed and shared with stakeholders after the meeting at Bangkok in May 2019. Next phase would focus on Green Belt area with higher biodiversity for its conservation and protection and also forest and landscape conservation with livelihood activities.
  - PHAMA Plus briefed concept of PHAMA Programme and also the progress of current phase's scoping consultation, as "timber" to be selected most probably as target commodity of PHAMA Plus and also several tree crops and kava are also in priority. It is also shared that PHAMA Plus will scale up of current PHAMA's support towards increasing the volume of better quality sawn-timbers in consistent basis and adding value on sawn-timber through timber drying, with focus on 1) improving industry skills and equipment, 2) facilitating value added timber production for new market, 3) close working relationship with government through improving market information reliability and enhancing market understanding, 4) improving quality management system to be international certification standard. Apart from sawn-timber industry, PHAMA Plus also look at the cross-sectoral issues such as logistics, transportation, biosecurity, sanitary etc. as well as the cross-cutting issues like gender, environment and climate change.
  - SINU briefed their 3 academic course programmes, certificate and diploma (from 2017) and bachelor (from 2020) which are carrying out in partnership with MOFR.
  - UNDP briefly introduced upcoming/ongoing several projects related with forest/environment sector, such as GEF6 Project for reducing GHG emission and promoting rural electrification with renewable energy and Waste management project etc.
  - JICA SFRM Project shared its progress such as boundary survey at pilot sites and explained upcoming activities in this year.

### Session 2: Review on Initiative of Forest Sector Technical Working Group

Secretariat of FS-TWG gave a presentation to review the modality of FS-TWG and the achievements in 2018 (refer the attachment 1), then FS-TWG members contributed their comments and recommendations for 2019 improvements as follows:

- MOFR acknowledges collaborations among ministry and stakeholders are well captured by FS-TWG and expects more participations from partners and more collaborations going forward.



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- Need to think of how to involve NGO/CBO based in rural provinces into FS-TWG
- Need to create incentive and convenience for private sector to take part in this initiative.
- If FS-TWG/MOFR expects FS-TWG members to give a presentation about updates, advance consultation and notification should be given.
- All presenters should prepare powerpoint presentation as well as the handout to be shared with participants.
- After every presentation, Q&A session should be given to the participants for clarifications and questions.
- Based on the table of the ongoing projects/programmes in forest sector, it should be assessed if there is any overlap of assistance from stakeholders and if any concentration of assistance in specific area is required.
- Solomon Islands Forest Association should be invited as a representative of logging industry.
- FS-TWG should have an additional function of “policy consultation platform”, which enables FS-TWG members to provide MOFR with technical inputs to formulate new policies.
- Official TOR of FS-TWG should be developed .
- FS-TWG should be independent group and not be managed by MOFR.
- FS-TWG should assess development partners assistances based on the policies area of National Forest Policy and NDS and confirm our contributions and expected outcomes to respective areas in medium and long-term, which enables forest sector to set clear goals for next 30-40 years.
- In order to involve private sector, meeting duration should be no more than half day.
- FS-TWG should consider how to distribute/disseminate information to community level.

Based on abovementioned inputs, FS-TWG Secretariat will have consultations and discussions with MOFR and the result will be shared with all members of this group.

### **Session 3: Brief introduction of other country’s approach to Sustainable Forest Management**

Dr. Nishikawa, chief advisor of JICA SFRM Project, gave a presentation to introduce Asia-Pacific countries initiatives for SFRM (refer the attachment 2). Following are the main point discussed after the presentation:

- Coconut husks and CRB damaged coconut trees could be utilized for Wood Biomass generation?
- In order to make biomass generation economically viable, large volume of timbers would be needed.
- Timber wastes after disaster could be large but not consistent.
- In order to promote downstream processing, SIG should consider applying duty free for importing downstream processing machineries and equipment.
- In order to invite more investors for downstream processing, SIG should also consider creating incentive such as tax free or preferential tax for startup of timber processing companies.
- SIG should be the member of ITTO or seek advice from ITTO regarding market trend and the price of



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timber/log.

- In order to promote NTFP, MOFR should capture in the policy and consider of its assistance.
- To supplement Code of Logging Practices, MOFR should develop practical operation validation for logging companies to carry out their operations in sustainable manner.

### Session 4: Possible Alternative Certification

On behalf of Dr. Tim from ACIAR Project, FS-TWG Secretariat raised the issues of feasibility and applicability of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification here in Solomon Islands and provided several information of this country's past experiences related with certification (refer the attachment 3). PHAMA Plus also contributed their experience of supporting MOFR and sawn-timber industry to obtain FSC certification of "Chain of Custody (CoC)" and assure the legality of timber from Solomon Islands, through engagement of new accredited certification body, NEPCon, in order to maintain access to sawn-timber market of biggest buyer countries, which are Australia and New Zealand. Based on those information, open discussion among FS-TWG was made. Key comments shared amongst members are following:

- PHAMA Plus continues to support Solomon Islands Timber Processors and Exporters Association (SITPEA) to fulfill international requirements of certification
- NZ buyers are committed to pay 10USD per cubic meter extra for certified legal timbers from Solomon, which enables SITPEA to continue being certified (group certification)
- Need to confirm which certification scheme's generic standards NEPCon is applying for SITPEA, 1) FSC CoC, 2) Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) CoC, or 3) NEPCon CoC.
- Should confirm if NEPCon will develop national independent standards for Solomon Islands.
- Should confirm feasibility and applicability, at the same time cost-benefit analysis, of smallholder group certification of FSC in Solomon Islands. Generic standards of international certification scheme seem to not be applicable for smallholders in Solomon, majority of which have been harvesting trees in their customary land for ages, from father to son, without applying for any official felling or milling license issued by government only at Honiara, within unclear and un-demarcated boundary of land, and with support from family members including children, which turn to be violation of compliances of certification scheme.
- In case that timber industry fails to be certified by NEPCon, Solomon timber would be shut out from Australia and New Zealand but still could be shipped out to Indonesia, Malaysia or China, which markets accept un-certified timbers.
- FSC principles, criteria and indicator are far too complex and the company needs to invest large amounts of capital to meet all the requirements and compliances but hardly make enough return from certified timbers due to small difference between the price of certified timbers and the one of un-



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certified.

- Risk of group certification is that the certified group will be un-certified in case that any single member of the group fails to fulfill any of the requirements from FSC. An individual certification scheme, not group certification, for a group of smallholders in cost-sharing basis (certification is individual basis and not affected by other members of the group but any cost of certification could be shared among applicant smallholders) would be way forward for Solomon Islands.
- Solomon Islands could official develop country's standards for certification based on the local context, and MOFR could certify smallholders and processors.
- Currently any individual or entity who is interested in applying for milling license in Solomon Islands has to travel up to Honiara with its own cost to pay small fee, 100SBD, for license. Export certificate for sawn timber processed in remote provinces also needs to be applied at Honiara. Although there is no regulation that allows them to pay fee at provincial offices, MOFR would explore its possibility in consultation with Ministry of Finance and other line ministries.
- In FSC principles and criteria and other certification scheme, there are several areas that applicants (especially smallholders in rural area) would need technical assistances from MOFR, e.g. Assessment for High Conservation Value or High Carbon Stock, in order to fulfil requirements.

### Closing Remark by Chairperson, PS of MOFR

PS of MOFR, Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, made his closing remarks, highlighting key inputs shared from participants as well as main points discussed during the meeting, also sharing following his views in , with words of appreciation for all presenters and participants for their contributions and success of the meeting:

- Code of Logging Practice would be reviewed and revised after forest act review around the end of 2019,
- Schedule price of logs and its price column (categories based on size and shape etc.) would be revised and 4 price columns would be brought into only 1 column, which means one price for one tree species, in order to avoid misinterpretation on column and losing benefits from it.
- Economic viability and profitability of Forest Certification shall be assessed carefully from the aspect of Solomon Islands local context as well as from the viewpoint of smallholders, but interested to see the development of national standard for Solomon Islands.

Attachment 1: Review on Initiative of Forest Sector Technical Working Group

Attachment 2: Brief introduction of other country's approach to Sustainable Forest Management

Attachment 3: Possible Alternative Certification

[END]

## **5<sup>th</sup> FOREST SECTOR TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP MEETING**

**Date:** Thursday 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2019

**Venue:** Gallery 1&2, Heritage Park Hotel

**Time:** 9:00am

This meeting is the 5<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group where The Ministry of Forestry & Research together with the SI forest sector stakeholders and partners meet and basically share and update their work under their respective organization.

### **Members Present:**

No.	Name	Organization	Title of Position
<b>MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND RESEARCH</b>			
1	Dr. Vaeno Vigulu	Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR)	Permanent Secretary
2	Mr. Reeves Moveni	Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR)	Commissioner of Forest & Research
3	Mr. Samuel P. Vazu	Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR)	Supervisor of Under Secretary - Technical
4	Mr. Kevin Alu	Operation Section, Forest Industry Division, MOFR	Director- FID
5	Mr. Terence Titulu	Ministry of Forestry and Research (MOFR)	Director- FRMTSD
6	Ms. Stephanie Rikoi	Timber Utilization and Downstream Processing Division, MOFR	Chief Forestry Officer
7	Mr. Gideon Solo	Forest Resource Management and Technical Services Division, MOFR	Chief Planning Officer
8	Mr. Chris Wagatora	Forest Resources Management and Technical Services Division, MOFR	Principle Forestry Officer
9	Mr. Bradford Theonomi	Corporate Service Division, MOFR	Communication Officer
10	Ms. Cathy Unga	Forest Resources Management and Technical Services Division, MOFR	Chief REDD+ Officer
11	Ms. Ethel Falu	Forest Development and Reforestation Division, MOFR	Forest Officer
<b>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS</b>			
12	Ms. Anabel Lusk	NZ High Commission Office	Second Secretary- Development
13	Ms. Josie-Anne Ashley	NZ High Commission Office	Development Programme Coordinator
14	Mr. Josiah Maesua	Solomon Islands Sustainable Project Management Association (SISPMA)	
15	Ms. Jiye Suh	UNDP Solomon Islands	Policy Specialist
16	Ms. Lorraine Bambu	UNDP Solomon Islands- SGP/GEF5	

17	Dr. Raushan Kumar	GEF 5/Integrated Forest Management Project	Chief Technical Advisor
18	Mr. Douglas Yee	GEF 5/Integrated Forest Management Project	Country Coordinator
19	Mr. Freddie Namo	Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA)	National Export Market Systems Facilitator
20	Mr. Fred S. Partison	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Country Manager
21	Mr. Hiroki Tazawa	JICA Solomon Islands Office	Assistant Representative
22	Mr. Gaby Galokale	JICA Solomon Islands Office	National Staff
23	Dr. Richard Pauku	REDD+ MOFR	Consultant
24	Mr. Gideon Bouro	ACIAR Project	Senior Consultant
25	Mr. Kedson Ago	Prime Ministers Officer	National Consultant
<b>LINE MINISTRIES</b>			
26	Mr. Barnabas Bago	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology	
<b>ACADEMIC INSTITUTE</b>			
27	Prof. David Cornelio	SINU, School of Natural Resources & Applied Science, Forestry Department	Head of Department, Professor
28	Mr. Henry Kaomara	SINU, School of Natural Resources & Applied Science, Forestry Department	Lecturer
29	Mr. Ramon Polycarpio	SINU, School of Natural Resources & Applied Science, Forestry Department	Lecturer
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>			
30	Mr. Martin Hii	Solomon Islands Forest Association	Executive
31	Mr. Andrew	Solomon Islands Forest Association	Executive
32	Mr. Julius Houria	SITPEA	Secretariat
33	Mr. Joe-Harvey Jones	SITPEA	
<b>NGO/NPO/CBO</b>			
34	Mr. Liam Sau	Ado Rural Farmer's Association/Prime Minister's Office	Ado Association Member
35	Mr. Pius Itea	Ado Rural Farmer's Association	Ado Association Member
36	Mr. Yuzo Ebina	JICA Volunteer	JICA Volunteer
<b>JICA SFRM PROJECT</b>			
37	Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA Expert / Chief Advisor
38	Mr. Kato Takaaki	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA Expert / Project Coordinator

39	Ms. Shimako Narahara	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA Expert/Socio Economic Analysis Expert
40	Mr. Hillary Wemani	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA SFRM Project Staff
41	Mr. Lloyd Tigulu	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA SFRM Project Staff

## **AGENDAS**

1. Registration
2. Opening Prayer
3. Opening Remarks by Chairman (Permanent Secretary of MOFR)
4. Session 1: Update Sharing Session
5. Session 2: Proposed Terms of Reference for FS-TWG
6. Lunch Break
7. Open Session 1: National REDD+ Pilot Site Selection
8. Tea Break
9. Open Session 2: Agroforestry in Sustainable Forest Management
10. Open Session 3: Possible ideas for Sustainable Forest Management
11. Closing Remarks

MC as Mr. Vazu welcomed all participants and briefly introduced the Meeting Program to the participants. After that he introduced and welcomed Dr. Vigulu to open the meeting with the opening remarks.

## **OPENING REMARKS**

**Dr. Vigulu** welcomed all participants and then continued with his welcoming speech.

He shared that, by having every stakeholder in this forum allows for a quick consultation and contribution from everybody to avoid repetition of activities or reinventing the wheels, especially in research for development, production and added value products. He stated that, the government is working on sustaining the harvest and utilization of Solomon Islands remaining forest resources. Moreover, with the help of donor partners, agencies of economic development, NGOs and Government Line Ministries to assist the SI Government to drive the mandated policies; it will help in improving the livelihood of the 85% of rural dwellers in the country. He then outlined that, forest resources plays a major part in the country's economy. Export of round logs was 2.7 million m3 in 2016, 2.6 million m3, 2017, 2.73 million m3 in 2018 and now 2019 currently; it is about 2 million m3 already. From this statistics, Dr. Vigulu, reiterates that's it is time for us to work together to put a stop and discuss the best way we can manage, develop and utilize our forest resources in a sustainable manner. This may be a long way for some areas in the country where unsustainable logging had occurred; therefore, it is important that we share alternatives that can be replicated where we see fit to boost the rehabilitation and recovery of the growing forest to continue to offer the ecosystem services and valuable multiple forest products.

Dr. Vigulu then thanked and acknowledged all stakeholders for their availability and shared the background of the Forest Technical Working Group and stated the purpose of the working group is to provide a platform for all stakeholders, donors to discuss and share on the forest issues of the country

and share updates of their organizational work. He then appealed and encouraged all members/stakeholders to share and update their work in order to facilitate a smooth work on the forest sector as it will need all to participate and contribute in order to help in sustainably managing the forest sector of the country. After his presentation, he then declared the official meeting open.

### **SESSION1: UPDATE SHARING SESSION**

**Mr. Vazu** then stated to the members that there will be presentations from each of the stakeholders. Firstly, he introduced Dr. Vigulu from the Ministry of Forestry & Research to start with the Presentations.

**MOFR-** Dr. Vigulu started his presentation by defining what Forest is according to Solomon Islands Ministry of Forestry definition. Then continued and presented on:

1. **The Forest Timber Resource-** Solomon Islands main forest categories, Land use categories
2. **Forest Industry-** presented information on logging companies operating in the Solomon Islands, plantation forests and how logging has contributed to the economy of Solomon Islands, statistics on markets and round log exports.
3. **Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP)** - Talked briefly on the other progress within MOFR which are pharmaceuticals studies, Orchids, Botanical Gardens, National Park and Protected Forests.
4. **Way Forward-** National Forest Policy

**Dr. Vigulu** then concluded saying that under the DCGA Policy Statement there will be room for collaboration with all stakeholders and there will be growth in forest resources and the forestry industry. Furthermore, there will be an opportunity for another Forestry Course at Solomon Islands National University which is downstream processing and lastly, there will also be research opportunities for timber products and non-timber products, and collaboration with SINU (MOU Signed)  
*(For more details of presentation, please refer to Presentation 1)*

**Mr. Vazu** then asked the participants if they have any questions.

**Mr. Houria** thanked Dr. Vigulu for his Presentation. He then referred to the Dr. Vigulu's presentation then stated that the 77 companies engaged in logging is too much for a small island Nation and is an important matter to look through. He then appealed if; MOFR looks into this matter and reduce the number of active logging companies. Any logging companies that do not abide to our laws must be terminated.

**Dr. Vigulu** then answered Mr. Houria's comments stating that the 77 companies are members of Solomon Forest Association (SFA) and not companies that engage in logging operations.

**Mr. Partison-** Asked if Dr. Vigulu about the differences in the data for exports and also asked if Dr. Vigulu could provide clarification on the collaboration with Taiwan and Japan on NTFP. He then continued and asked if there is some feedback on pharmaceuticals concerning plants specimens that were sent. In addition, he then contributed and mentioned that he would like to see more protected areas like that of the Botanical Garden in the Provinces.

**Dr. Vigulu-** Replied to Mr Partisom's question by sharing that forestry data is an estimate and that there is probably a gap due to some differences like smuggling of timbers or inaccurate recording of round logs. As for the second question, Dr. Vigulu stated that collaboration with Taiwan is now over after the

breaking of ties therefore, there won't be any updates on work relating to pharmaceuticals issue. However, there is a feedback on a particular plant that has medicinal properties however, the Ministry needs to work closely with University of South Pacific (USP) Lecturers, Ministry of Health & Medical Services and experts to know more. As for the third question, he stated that setting up National Parks won't be possible as most land in the Provinces are customary owned therefore it is hard to convince the land owners to put up their land for National Parks.

**MECDM-Mr. Bago** talked on an ongoing Government programme under the environment and conservation division of Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster management and Meteorology which started in the year 2015 with its purpose is to support communities and community based organizations promote protective areas. As for GEF6, there is one, under the biodiversity conservation which its purpose; to support community and taking the initiative to support protected areas. They will carry out the project in 4 sites, in the year 2020 which is in Malaita, Guadalcanal, Renbel and Temotu Province.

**SINU-** Mr. Kaomara then presented on behalf of Solomon Islands National University (SINU). He shared that SINU is the only university in Solomon Islands that offers forestry. He then presented on the programs that SINU offers and further stated that they are working in collaboration with stakeholders. Currently they have 1000 eucalyptus and mahogany ready to be sold out to interested tree growers. *(For more details, please refer to presentation 2)*

**Mr. Polycarpio-** Further contributed to SINU's presentation by asking support from SFA to provide trainings together with accepting SINU students to do their practical trainings.

**SFA-** Mr. Hii responded by stating that so far they have accepted Marine and Mechanical Students. As for Solomon Islands National University (SINU) it is no problem to do their practical trainings. SFA will need SINU to send the requirements and information which they will look through share with their members and can make decision to accept forestry students to do their practical trainings.

**Mr. Houria** then asked if there are any updates on the Forest Timber Training Centre establishment at SINU.

**Mr. Kaomara** replied that they are currently working on proposal for the for timber value added workshop, sawmilling trainings and other programs.

**Mr. Houria** then responded and stated that the program stated by Mr. Kaomara is short term and he wants to know if there is any plan for any long term plans like the center's setup.

**Mr. Polycarpio-** responded and stated that yes; there is a plan for that.

**Dr. Vigulu** contributes and shared that it is a policy under the DCGA Government to support SINU in their certification and programmes. Currently, there are no Aid Donors supporting SINU, therefore, it is important to share the information in the Forest Sector Technical Working Group and will see if there are donors or members who are willing to support and assist SINU.

**Mr. Vazu** then introduced the New Zealand High Commission Office to carry out their presentation.

**NZ High Commission Office-** Ms. Lusk introduced herself and acknowledged the members and shared that this is the first time for NZ High Commission Office to participate in the Forest Technical Working Group Meeting. She then presented on their activities currently ongoing which is entitled “Solomon Islands Community Trust Cultivation Pilot Program” and PHAMA plus which is currently ongoing. Also other programme is on the Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle Response. For more information, please refer to Ms. Lusk’s presentation as presentation 3)

Since there were no questions from the participants, Mr. Vazu then informed all participants to take part in a group photo before the Chief Technical Advisor of IFMP will continue with presentations.

**GEF5 IFMP-** Dr. Kumar presented on the Integrated Forest Management Project’s objectives and the Project’s Components which are:

1. Development of the terrestrial protected area network.
2. Integrated Land Management
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

He then further explained and presented on the impact of the project, shared info on Integrated Forest Management project sites and size which are at Kolombangara, Bauro Highlands, Tina-Popomaneseu, Are’are to Maramasike and Maetambe what the Project is about. Lastly, he presented on the challenges faced by the project. (*Refer to presentation 4*)

**Prof. Cornelio** commented and asked a question on Carbon Pricing and who is supplying the satellite image.

**Dr. Kumar-** Responded by giving an explanation on how carbon pricing is calculated and as for the question on satellite image, Dr. Kumar stated that satellite images are free of charge. You can visit NASA website for High Definition satellite images. Moreover, he also adviced to the participants that should any country wishes to have or acquire any satellite images, they can also request to another country to get satellite image free of charge.

**Mr. Vazu** then introduced UNDP Ms. Suh to present their presentation.

**UNDP-** Ms.Suh started her presentation by sharing that that they do not have any Forestry Projects however, she touched and shared on their ongoing projects which are the Renbel Oil Spill which they are focusing on the Environmental Damage Assessment. They are also engaging in Tsunami Preparedness and Waste Management Innovation Initiatives. She then stated their ongoing project which is ongoing. She then shared on updates on Biomass Generation Project which was previously discussed in previous FS-TWG Meeting. In Conclusion, she informed the participants that if any of them have any ideas then they can share and discuss. (*Refer to presentation 5*)

**Mr. Sau** from Ado Association commented that the Biomass Generation is mainly in the context of urban areas. He then stated if UNDP wants to fulfill the Biomass Generation idea then would be better if they can come and carry out in the rural areas.

**GEF SGP-** Ms. Bambu then presented her presentation based on Small Grant Program (SGP) which focuses on three (3) zones and that they are now in the Operation Phase 6 (OP6). She briefly explained

on OP5 (Operation phase 5) which was already established focuses mainly on tree planting programmes and forest conservation areas. OP6 mainly focuses on the “Green Belt” at West Are’are to East Are’are and small Malaita, Malaita Province. Furthermore, Ms. Bambu confirmed that OP6 will focus on the whole country approach but 3% of the Project will focus on the “Green Belt” forest conservation. Currently, there are two grants which were approved, first was USD\$100,000 for Barana Project and USD \$99,000 plus for the World Heritage Site in Rennell Bellona Province. In summary, she stated that there is an increase in the percentage of Projects. *(Refer to presentation 6)*

**Dr. Pauku** asked if tree planting includes planting of fruit and nut trees.

**Ms. Bambu** replied that tree planting includes the planting of fruit trees.

**Mr. Vazu** then introduced Dr. Nishikawa to be the next presenter.

**JICA SFRM PROJECT-** Dr. Nishikawa introduced himself and stated that the JICA Sustainable Forest Resource Management project has started two years ago and will continue for another three years. He then continued and talked about the Project’s outline. *(Refer to presentation 7)*

**Mr. Vazu** then asked members if there are any questions. No questions so he introduced SPREP representative to present.

**SPREP-** Mr. Partison talked on the project, Pacific Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Climate Change which will end on July 2020 is a climate resilient project funded by Germany. Since it is a climate resilient project it is mainly focused on Managing Ecosystems well and sustainability. He further stated that they have a number of sites that the project is implementing; however, he presented on one of their sites which is Barana Nature Park which has a land size of more than 6000 hectares at Barana Community, Mount Austin. He shared that some trainings they facilitated were training of local rangers at the Queensland Rangers Association and providing leadership trainings to the community members. He then shared some of the Project’s Achievements which were a building (environment and resilient center) powered by Solar energy, building of nursery house, landuse planning activities, ecotourism and provision of water tanks. During the presentation, Mr. Partison also appealed to MOFR Permanent Secretary, Dr. Vigulu if MOFR can support with the provision of seeds for Barana Nature Park. *(Refer to presentation 8)*

**Ms. Suh** asked how big the flower gardens are and if they are using fertilizers and also if they have any nursery house built.

**Mr. Partison-** answered and said that they did not do a detailed study on site however; he knows that all flowers are planted naturally. As for Nursery House, work is still on progress.

**Mr. Houria** asked on how SPREP will be cleaning up the Mataniko River.

**Mr. Partison** replied stating that they currently don’t have any plans in place only providing awareness on how to manage wastes. However, he advised that Solomon Water is designing a Green Climate Fund project with ADB to have a Sewage Treatment Plant.

**PHAMA Plus-** Mr. Namo acknowledges PS of MOFR and also members; then continued and introduced PHAMA Plus activities which is to provide trainings on how to improve on producing better timber

quality for timber export and also to support stakeholders to add value to timber and to diversify markets, to support industries and government to improve information availability and market understanding throughout the supply chain and lastly, certification. They support industries and stakeholders to meet International certification standards. (*Refer to presentation 9*)

**Mr. Sau-** asked on who are the stakeholders who are responsible for trainings on milling, grading etc.

**Mr. Namo-** answered that they are currently working with the stakeholders of SITPEA and the suppliers of SITPEA.

**Mr. Polycarpio** asked about value added timber products and asked if Pharma Plus considers kiln drying as part of their Projects as it contributes to higher value of timber products.

**Mr. Namo** replied that currently PHAMA plus has donated a kiln dryer to SITPEA members and currently located at Hatanga Company.

**SITPEA-** Mr. Houria then presented on updates on SITPEA. SITPEA's priority for 2019 is to achieve the Chain of Custody which is a certification that enables you to export timber to overseas market. Currently, they have already identified six (6) members to do Chain of Custody this year. They are, Top Timbers, Value Added Timber Association (VATA), Pacific Alliance, Lagoon Eco Timbers, Goodwood Solomons and Hatanga. As for Certification, there are Certifications you need to have in order to export timber. For Australian Markets, you need to have Timber Legality. As for New Zealand it requires Chain of Custody. (*Refer to presentation 10*)

**ACIAR PROJECT-** Mr. Bouro introduced himself and presented on the objectives of the research, components of the Australia Centre International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) Project which are to carry out research (*thinning trials, natural regeneration and coring*), education and training for Vocational and Rural Training Centres, Social Research and Socio-economic, harvesting, sawmilling and export of timbers. He also presented on their activities like the using of the effective and efficient sawmill which is the band saw. (*Refer to presentation 11*)

**SISPM-** Mr. Maesua talked on the aim of the project which are to help local project managers to ensure all project to be established have sustainability built into the projects and assist rural community conservation and tree planting programs to have clearly map out alternative livelihood as sustainable mechanisms for their projects. (*Refer to presentation 12*)

**ADO Rural Farmers Association-** Mr. Itea acknowledges the Ministry of Forestry & Research and JICA SFRM Project Office for accepting them to do their presentation. Mr. Itea presented the brief background and the history of Ado Rural Farmers Association to the members together with sharing the Association's latest development and the impact of the JICA MOFR Project on their Association. (*Refer to presentation 13*)

**Prof. Cornelio-** Asked what the ADO Association has seen so far when they grow teak and eucalyptus together. Asked question because eucalyptus is a fast growing tree and also it does not need pruning as it is a self-pruning tree.

**Mr. Vazu** then introduced and acknowledged Prime Minister Office's representative, Mr. Kedson Ago for attending the FS-TWG 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting.

## **SESSION 2: PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR FS-TWG**

**Mr. Kato** introduced and informed the members that they all will be contributing to the Terms of Reference. Briefly went through his presentation on possible questions and points. (Refer to presentation)

**Mr. Houria** commented and appealed if per diem be provided to participants when they meet.

**Dr. Vigulu** replied stating that there won't be any payment for per diems. He then contributed and commented on the Decision making part which was stated in the chart of Mr Kato's presentation. The term "Decision making" needs to be changed to submission or a word that will suit the process. This is because Decision Making is only for the Cabinet.

**Mr. Partisom** commented and would like to know, if there is any part of FS-TWG stated in the National Forestry Policy as he has not cited nor have a copy of the policy.

**Dr. Vigulu-** National Forest Policy is finalized and ready to be endorsed. FS-TWG is not included in the policies.

## **OPEN SESSION 1: NATIONAL REDD+ PILOT SITE SELECTION**

**Dr. Pauku** has signed contract with MOFR REDD+ unit. He then presented on the TOR and approach and Methodology of the project. As for Part 2 of his presentation, he talked on REDD+ Pilot Site Selection Criteria together with the process of selecting a pilot site. (*Refer to presentation 13*).

**Mr Vazu** asked if there are questions

**Mr. Pauku** then appealed to the participants to contribute and advice on any other criteria's for Pilot Site Selection.

**Dr Kumar** asked about the Forest Reference Level and asked if Mr. Pauku could add emissions in the criteria. There are also open source softwares and experts that can contribute to advice on criteria.

**Dr. Vigulu** shared those biodiversity hotspots to add in the selection criteria as well.

**Dr. Kumar** shared that in order to select the one pilot site Mr. Pauku must be mindful about whole picture and factors.

## **OPEN SESSION 2: AGROFORESTRY IN SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT**

**Dr. Nishikawa** opened the session with Agroforestry. He briefly presented the topic of Agroforestry. (*Refer to presentation 14*)

**Mr. Bouro-** Asked if they think of contour agroforestry (agroforestry along slopes).

**Dr Nishikawa-** In the pilot sites it comprises of swampy land therefore making hard for contour agroforestry.

**Prof. Cornelio-** Could you identify who are positive and who are negative towards Agroforestry? There was a researcher who found out that in Malaita Women usually prefers Agroforestry than Men.

**Dr. Nishikawa** states that according to short term expert's research, Dr. Hiromi Yamauchi, she has found out that women tend to prefer Agroforestry than men.

**Dr. Vigulu** talked that Agroforestry will be important in the near future, as there will be no space. Therefore, we need to do a research on Agroforestry so that we can implement.

**Dr. Vigulu** then continued and shared that canopy will affect the crops therefore need to change crops when canopy covers. Under ACIAR they plant coffee under the teak and flueggea tree when canopy covers.

### **OPEN SESSION 3: POSSIBLE IDEAS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT**

**Dr. Nishikawa** adviced the participants, that if they have any comments, then they are to send through email. He then continued and talked about the draft concepts of GCF Project. (*Refer to Presentation 15*)

**Mr. Vazu** then thanked Dr. Nishikawa for the presentation.

### **CLOSING REMARKS**

**Dr. Vigulu** closed the meeting with closing remarks then thanked everyone for their contributions and for the information sharing.

Closing prayer by Mr. Gideon Bouro

Closing Time: 4:55pm

## MEETING MINUTES

**Date:** Tuesday 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2020

**Venue:** Solomon Kitano Mendana Hotel

**Time:** 9:38am

This meeting which is the 6<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group (FS-TWG) is purposely held with the Ministry of Forestry & Research (MOFR), Development Partners; line Ministries, NGOs, Project Offices, and donor agencies. It is the time where all members present on the functions and current work updates of their respective organization and it is also the time where members discuss on forest sector issues of Solomon Islands.

### MEMBERS PRESENT:

No.	Name	Designation	No.	Name	Designation
<b>MINISTRY OF FORESTRY &amp; RESEARCH</b>			25.	Mr. Josiah Maesua	Project Manager-SISPMA
1	Mr. Fred Pitisopa	Deputy Commissioner, Herbarium & Botanical Garden	26.	Ms. Catherine Siota Manu	FAO/IFMP-National Project Officer
2.	Mr. Terence Titulu	Director, Policy & Planning Division	27.	Ms. Joy	Legal Officer- SI Transparency International
3.	Mr. Kevin Alu	Director, Operations	<b>MILLENIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION</b>		
4.	Ms. Stephanie Rikoi	Director, Utilization Division	28.	Ms. Claudia Diandrea	Economist
5.	Mr. Gideon Solo	Chief Forest Officer, Policy & Planning	29.	Mr. Eric Trachtrabore	Senior Director
6.	Mr. Chris Wagatora	Principal Forest Officer, REDD+, Policy & Planning	30.	Mr. Matt Kuniholm	Environment and Social Program Officer
7.	Mr. Manual Haas	GIZ Expert	<b>EUROPEAN FOREST INSTITUTE &amp; UK Department for International Development</b>		
<b>JICA SFRM PROJECT (Secretariat)</b>			31.	Dr. Alexander Hinrichs	Head of Asia Regional Office-EFI
8.	Dr. Tatsuji Nishikawa	Chief Advisor	32.	Mr. Jean-Paul Penrose	DFID Regional Representative for the Pacific
9.	Mr. Eisho Sato	Project Coordinator	<b>JICA SOLOMON ISLANDS OFFICE</b>		
10.	Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi	Team Leader, Short Term Expert	33.	Dr. Kazunobu Suzuki	Director- JICA Forestry and Nature Conservation Group
11.	Ms. Lorenza Cordeiro	Marketing Research & Value Chain Expert	34.	Ms. Sena Hiroki	Officer- JICA HQ

12.	Mr. Hillary Wemani	Project Promoter	35.	Mr. Hiroki Tazawa	Assistant Representative
13.	Mr. Lloyd Tigulu	Administration Officer	36.	Ms. Esmay Lautagi	National Staff
14.	Mr. Lamupeza Vaekesa	GIS Officer		<b>LINE MINISTRIES</b>	
<b>DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS, NGOs &amp; Others</b>			37.	Ms. Hellen Maebuta	Chief Planning Officer- MNPDC
15.	Ms. Anabel Lusk	Second Secretary Development- NZ High Commission Office	38.	Mr. Alistar Talua	Agriculture Landuse Planning Officer- MAL
16.	Ms. Josie-Anne Ashley	Dev. Programme Coordinator, NZ High Commission Office		<b>OTHERS</b>	
17.	Dr. Shri-Raushan Kumar	FAO, Integrated Forest Management Project- Chief Technical Advisor	39.	Mr. John Clemo	Honiara City Council- Climate Change & Resilience Advisor
18.	Mr. Douglas Yee	FAO, Integrated Forest Management Project- National Project Coordinator	40.	Ms. Esther Nurie	Pacific Tenders Magazine
19.	Mr. Liam Sau	Prime Minister's Office	41.	Mr. Julius Houria	Advisor- SITPEA
20.	Mr. Kedson Ago	National Consultant- Prime Minister's Office	42.	Mr. Joe Harvey Jones	PHAMA Volunteer
21.	Mr. Pius Itea	ADO Association- Chairman			
22.	Mr. John Paul	ADO Association- Admin Officer			
23.	Mr. Joseph Manegelea	Komuniboli Community- Chief			
24.	Mr. Peter	Komuniboli Community- Member			

## Opening Remarks

**Mr. Solo** opened the meeting with some opening remarks. He welcomed all development partners, to attend the 6<sup>th</sup> FS-TWG Meeting and he apologizes to the participants that the PS and Commissioner were not able to attend the meeting as they were still on leave. However, he assured that there are Directors of MOFR who have attended the meeting to represent MOFR and to answer any queries from the members.

**Mr. Wemani** officially opened the meeting with opening prayer.

**Mr. Solo** then briefly introduced the agenda of the meeting stating that there will be presentations from development partners, project offices and NGOs.

**Mr. Titiulu** on behalf of the MOFR then gave some opening remarks and welcomed all participants to the meeting. This is the 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting and it has grown. He stated and acknowledged that there are different stakeholders who have attended the meeting and then talked on the importance on how to promote sustainability and in order for that to be fulfilled; it is of important that all stakeholders need to work together. Lastly, Mr. Titiulu officially thanked the JICA Project team as secretariat of FS-TWG in taking the lead to coordinate the programme.

**Mr. Solo** then informed the participants about the reports of the JICA Project team reports; stating that if they wish to take a look they can do so.

## **SESSION 1: UPDATE SHARING SESSION**

### **MINISTRY OF FORESTRY & RESEARCH**

**Mr. Titiulu** introduced their department stating that within their department, they have the REDD+ team and policy planning. He then introduced their team members to talk more on the work under each section.

**Mr. Solo** then shared that there are two (2) main activities within the policy & planning division, first is revision of forestry act and the second is the National Forest Policy. Revision of the forestry act was started in 2017 under DCGA. 2017-2019 managed to consult all stakeholders (provincial communities, NGO, industries, civil society) got their views, then come up with the drafting instructions that will help the attorney general chambers to draft the bill. However, according to the Attorney General Chambers, they stated they have to present the draft to the cabinet first which they acknowledged and will be sharing it on Wednesday 29<sup>th</sup> of January, 2020, by the MOFR. He then stated that one of their activities is also finalizing the regulations that will be used to implement the forestry act. Apart from that, he further shared that it is a requirement to present the forest policy when presenting the Bill to parliament. Policy was drafted in 2018 with the help of Ms. Lorenza Cordeiro who was at that time, the lead consultant.

**Mr. Wagatora** then updated their part on REDD+ work done in 2019 they received support from the government and GIZ for the scoping study of REDD+ pilot site. A consultant was recruited to do the scoping study and that the report on the scoping study will be submitted to the Ministry on the first week of February, 2020 for the potential site for REDD+ piloting.

**Mr. Titiulu-** Forestry Reference Level is now published. Then continued on the GIS Mapping; he stated that JICA Project is supporting their GIS on overlaying of maps. He then share that one of their activities is that they are working on improving their work checklist on application submission & process which other divisions in MOFR are part of. This means now all heads of divisions will have to sign before, the commissioner will sign and approve. Also with the help of JICA project team, they are working to develop a "geonode" information system. This is because currently, the Ministry does not have any ecopy of information only hardcopy so the database will help a lot in information sharing.

**Mr. Solo** then contributed and talked on some additions on the policy (Key areas). First one is the revision of the Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act. Second is downstream processing for the country. He stated that now MOFR is starting on slowing down on round log export and then start to increase in introducing and promoting downstream processing (timber milling etc). Some additions, Mr. Solo then stated are:

- Rehabilitation and reforestation.
- Implementation of the sustainable logging policy 2018
- Encourage forest research
- Implement MOFR commitment to the region.

### **QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

**Mr. Houria** commented that one of the government policies is do sustainable logging in the country (Solomon Islands). In reference to the last presentation by Permanent Secretary (as FS-TWG Chairperson (PS)) of MOFR at the 5<sup>th</sup> FS-TWG Meeting, PS stated that 57 active logging company and 150 licenses. In a small country like Solomon Islands; how do you address sustainable logging in the country?

**Mr. Pitisopa** then answered and stated that firstly, company must be under Solomon Forest Association (SFA) before we can issue Licence. Second he shared that as per sustainable forest policy, they put limitations where to

harvest logs. Now there is a limitation and that is NO logging above 400m sea level. Now, the MOFR is trying their best to monitor the operations of logging companies. After the bill is passed then they will be promoting the sustainability logging.

**Mr. Titiulu** stated that MOFR is currently working on the Forest Act. If it comes on board then it will be implemented. They are looking forward for the passing of the Forestry Act as it will cover sustainability.

**Mr. Sau** talked on policy. The government has difficulty in tracking round log exports. Question is what is the current process the MOFR has in place in order to address the tracking of round log exports.

**Mr. Pitisopa** stated that MOFR has put measures now. In order for companies to apply for export permit. Ministry of Forestry officer has to go to the log point to assess the logs upon confirmation; the commissioner will then sign the export permit.

**Ms. Joy** asked question on timber rights hearing. Cost and expenditure usually paid by companies. When the co. pays allowance from reps of Provincial government, chiefs. Mainly everything like decisions are mainly Pro-company therefore, it is a disadvantage for landowners. Therefore, Ms Joy asked on the view of the MOFR on why the logging companies keep on paying for the timber rights hearing expenses.

**Mr Pitisopa** depends on the budget. Now it is the MOFR who will be responsible for sponsoring the timber rights hearing. Now from the new bill it will be the chiefs who will make decisions on granting consent for logging companies to carry out logging.

**Mr. Solo** stated that they are working for chiefs to make decisions on timber rights.

#### **MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING, AID COORDINATION**

**Ms. Maebuta-** Introduced herself and stated that she replaced Mr. Walekoro. She commented that Forestry is a very important sector that contributes a lot to the economy. She then talked more on the forest and the importance of the forest and stated that they will be looking forward to looking through the forestry act.

**Mr. Sau** what is the level of collaboration with your Ministry (MNPDC) and the MOFR.

**Ms. Maebuta-** With this years budget, there are about 5 programs under the MOFR. Since the budget is really low, we would like all ministries to prioritize their activities.

**Mr. Houria** asked how forestry sector can achieve the 200hectares of planting each year to meet and the goals. He then stated that he did not see or hear on any enrichment planting in the MOFR activities. He then commented that in order to maintain the flora & fauna of Solomon Islands he believes that enrichment planting is a must after each logging operations. Therefore, he wishes to see enrichment programmes in 2021 budget. This is because; logging in the country is 4 times the sustainable level. The sustainable level is 400,000 cubic meters per annum. Now we are exporting more than 2 million cubic meters per annum for the last 10 years.

**Mr Sau** is there alternative programmes to address enrichment planting? This is because there is no budget on enrichment programmes.

**Mr Pitisopa** we can see donor partners. MOFR is willing to give to give technical support. However, people need to take initiative to plant trees.

#### **COMMUNITY FOREST CONSERVATION PILOT PROJECT (MFAT, LIVE AND LEARN AND EKOS)**

**Ms. Lusk** started her presentation by stating that the New Zealand Ministry of foreign affairs and trade, partnering together with Live and Learn and sub-contractors EKOS and the Nakau Programme to develop a pilot programme with a high level aim to supporting economic and environmental sustainability. They are currently working with 3x pilot sites to develop a carbon financing tool that supports communities. Pilot was launched and the team is working on developing all work plans. Late February will be submitted. Team is working on selecting the pilot sites.

**Mr. Houria** wanted to know what criteria's are used for site selection.

**Ms. Lusk** They will be sharing more detailed info later on. However, the team is now working on selecting the sites on the nature of the forest, coverage, collective agreement between the communities.

## **INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT (GEF / FAO)**

**Dr. Kumar** Integrated Forest Management Project is one of the GEF5 projects. It has about 5 objectives:

1. Protected areas (143000 hectares) to be established in five (5) different Provinces in Solomon Islands. Provinces are Western, Malaita, Makira, Renbel & Choiseul
  - a. Capacity Building of Management Committee of Protected Areas in terms of Sustainable Forest Management.
  - b. Establishing Forest Trust fund- Ministry of Finance is taking lead on the trust fund. The trust fund will help all the forest protected management committee to ensure that they perform their duties on sustainable forest management activities in the future.
  - c. Alternative Livelihood Development Programs in the buffer zones of protected areas
2. Sustainable Land Management
  - a. Promoting different kinds of sustainable agricultural activities in the buffer zones of protected areas- Activities are linked with soil management, enhancement etc.
  - b. Land use planning- utilization of their land.
  - c. Promoting reviewing on programs- Ministry of environment has set up a committee to look into policies and initiatives to review different kinds of land use.
3. Carbon Management and Enhancement Program- Mainly REDD+
4. Restoration of Forest Areas- Under the Government. The Government has taken up the responsibility to plant 80,000 hectares of land in 5 years. FAO supports in establishing and monitoring of nurseries. One nursery is at Tina area, Guadalcanal, and in Choiseul. Under their project they are planning to establish five (5) more nurseries.
5. Capacity Building Program focusing on the biodiversity, sustainable forest resource management and sustainable land management, capacity building program for the policy makers and for the universities. He then presented on the achievements which are, they have provided technical training to the forestry department. As for this year, they are planning to have national forestry inventory training. Another achievement is they are supporting the Solomon Islands National University to have a Bachelor's Degree in Forestry and Environmental Science. Course Curriculum is being setup this year, December 2020. As of 2021, the programmes will start.

## **QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

**Ms. Diandrea** asked if Dr. Kumar could explain in more detail the last process he mentioned which is the "FLEGT" Process.

**Mr. Kumar** shared that under the Integrated Forest Management Project, they have come up with the development of the sustainable forest manual, demonstration. Also, Ministry of Agriculture is thinking of a bulking center where all materials will be stored and distributed to communities.

#### **JICA PROJECT ON CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

**Dr. Nishikawa** talked on JICA SFRM Project work progress in 2019. He then introduced the project outline which are Outline 1 Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased, Outline 2 and Outline 3. He talked that Mr. Haraguchi taking lead. He then talked on trainings that were implemented by JICA consultant's team. He then shared all the activities and trainings in 2019 that were completed. He also shared that there will be some trainings for this year 2020. *For more details, please refer to Dr. Nishikawa's Presentation.*

#### **PACIFIC HORTICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL MARKET ACCESS (PHAMA PLUS)**

**Mr. Jones-** Introduced himself and stated that he is working under PHAMA. His job is to identify constraints. Project started in 2011.

**Ms. Lusk** contributed and stated that Phama is supported by Australia and NZ and shared the key elements of the programme.

#### **SOLOMON ISLANDS TIMBER PROCESSOR AND EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION / VATA**

**Mr. Houria** talked on the membership since they have switched ties from Taiwan to China. He shared that in the year 2019 there were only 14 members and 8 too part in the Chain of Custody Trainings. He then shared on the 3 levels which SITPEA are doing and they are Timber Legality, COC and Sustainable Forest Management. After that he shared the achievements in the year 2019. He also shared that Solomon Islands is the expensive to export from in the world. He talked that in order to achieve COC all must work together. *For more details, please see attached Mr. Houria's presentation.*

After that, Mr. Houria then talked on VATA. He presented the Mission statement and talked on the objectives, background of VATA, Committee members, benefits. *For more details, please refer to Mr. Houria's presentation.*

**Mr. Wagatora** talked on purchasing price of the timbers. Is it fixed price or does it change.

**Mr. Houria** answered saying that price depends on export prices.

**MCC Representative** asked on why there was a drop in the volume of timber exports from 2018 and 2019.

**Mr Houria** depends on the suppliers. If suppliers bring in more timber then export volume will increase.

**Mr Sau** asked on policy. He stated that there is no indication in the presentation on the collaboration between SITPEA/VATA and the Ministry of Forestry in the issuance of licenses and in value adding.

**Mr. Houria-** they work closely with MOFR (Stephanie & PS of MOFR). SITPEA/VATA is looking at value adding as very important. He shared that Phama has stepped in and supported with Kiln Dryer.

**Mr. Pitisopa** answered on behalf of Ministry of Forestry. He stated that there is govt policy which states that all logging companies in Solomon Islands have to process 8% of their annual quota into downstream processing. This means whenever, logging companies want to export, the Ministry must ensure that the companies have fulfilled their 8% of annual quota into downstream processing.

**Ms. Joy** asked on how SITPEA ensures their members comply with requirements.

**Mr. Houria** stated that to ensure the members of SITPEA/VATA comply with chain of custody requirements. The members must first be members of VATA. The compliance officer will explain the requirements to the supplier and then supplier must sign a form. Suppliers will ask questions and then they will sign.

**Mr. Sau** asked if the suppliers have been given any Sustainable Forest Management Training. This is because when they supply timber, it means that they are cutting down trees.

**Mr Houria-** MOFR (Utilization Division) has provided SFM training to the members.

## **SOLOMON ISLANDS SUSTAINABLE PROJECT MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION**

**Mr Maesua** stated that they have been helping organization to promote conservation and tree planting. They also give out technical advice to communities on how to manage their land. He then presented on the activities and the progress of the project.

**Mr. Haas** GIZ has engaged in supporting the Pacific in REDD+. They don't have an office however, since he has worked closely with the REDD+ unit of MOFR, he is based there. He then talked on some of his work which was endorsed December 2019. He shared that Solomon Islands is the second country to submit the Forest Reference Level. He then shared on Forest Inventory was carried out in the year 2019 between GIZ, JICA and MOFR and then talked on the REDD+ site selection. *For more details please refer to Mr Haas presentation.*

**Mr. Houria** What is the timeline for REDD+ to be realized in Solomon Islands.

**Mr Haas** stated that 2014 to 2020. About 50% of the activities are ongoing and small amount of percentages is still to be decided. He then shared that 4 years duration for pilot site activities.

**Mr. Houria** Ministry of Environment and implementers is MOFR.

**Mr. Titiulu** stated that he is the focal point of REDD+ in MOFR. We now have the focal point.

**Mr. Sau** How can the programme in collaboration with the Ministries link with the resource owners to help them realize the programme that is being carried out.

**Mr. Haas** the piloting will provide the information to the communities. If the activities are a success then other communities will also know on the programme.

**Mr Solo** introduced UK Department for International Development representative, Mr. Jean- Paul Penrose to the meeting.

**MCC Representative** thanked the members for inviting them to the meeting and briefly introduced that MCC is a United States Government Development Agency, founded in 2004 and 2005. Their focus is reducing poverty around the world. Every year they go through and select new countries to work with Last year Solomon Islands were chosen for their threshold program therefore, they are now learning about Solomon Islands. Their team has carried out "Constraints Analysis" and has found out that there are two (2) constraints; first one is Land and the other is the natural resources management. He then appealed to members to educate them as they are willing to working with the FS-TWG and other donors and also working closely with JICA, New Zealand and Australia in order for their programs to be more effective.

## **UK DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DFID)**

**Mr. Penrose** acknowledged and thanked the FS-TWG for the invitation to the meeting. He briefly introduced himself and stated that they are here in the region as they are partners with European Forestry Institute (EFI). They are a technical body of experts in forestry research and governance. He then introduced the European Forest Institute Director for Asia, Dr. Alexander Hinrichs. EFI is helping DFID to understand the roadmap of the forestry sector in the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea

**Mr Sau** stated that MOFR has a lot of assistance from outside donors. How can the support from each donor organization be aligned to the Ministry of Forestry & Research objectives.

**Mr Penrose** stated the roles of donors are to mainly support the government of the country.

**MCC Representative** stated that the role of MCC is to focus on country ownership. Therefore, they are here to learn and help the Solomon Islands achieve its own goals.

**Ms Maebuta** we have a division responsible for Aid and coordination. Therefore, they would like to know information on donor projects funded to certain line ministries.

## **SESSION 2: IMPROVED SAMPLING DESIGN FOR THE SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL FOREST INVENTORY**

**Mr Haas** stated by stating that, he will present the results of the inventory design. He then explained what National Forest Inventory which is on forest resources at a National level. He then continued and talked on the design of the PNG NFI Design as Solomon Islands decided to adopt the PNG NFI design. He then talked on why NFI Piloting is important and then shared the objectives, piloting methodology, trial sampling design for NFI piloting, data analysis. He then shared the challenges for the NFI. *For more details, please refer to Mr. Haas's presentation.*

**Mr. Maesua** stated that there are some people in communities that measure their own trees. He just wants to know if we let them go on with their design on forest inventory or do we inform them to wait for the NFI.

**Mr. Haas** answered saying that they can employ an easier and not a complex way. The NFI usually is for the national level therefore they will be using a more complex way of carrying it out.

**Mr Ago** what is the progress of the Ministry of Forest in relation to the National Forest Inventory.

**Mr Solo** one of the division looking after this is Forest Management & Technical Services Division. Past 3 years they submitted a proposal on one type of design before the PNG design was chosen. He stated that they tried to share with some of the partners for potential spots. However, with the support of GIZ SPC in collaboration with JICA SFRM Project, the Ministry of Forestry team was able to carry out a test at pilot sites (Komuniboli, Guadalcanal and Falake, Malaita). After completing the test NFI we have come up with the recommendation therefore based on this recommendation, we will review our proposal to implement the design, and then share with our partners.

**Mr. Haas** if you compare SI and other Pacific Islands. The other Pacific Islands have more financial support. They have World Bank support. In Solomon Islands they have no financial support. The estimated cost for Solomon Islands National Forest Inventory (NFI) is around 4 million Solomon Dollars (annual budget). This is about 15 million Solomon dollars for 3 years. Therefore, would be better if the government work together with Donor Agencies.

## **SESSION 3: PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR FS-TWG**

**Dr Nishikawa** stated that 2 years ago the FS-TWG members with secretariat of the FS-TWG started the Terms of Reference. However as for this meeting he wants to present the Terms of Reference to the participants to consider

and endorse. He also appealed to the members that if they wish to add or comment on the terms of reference, they are most welcome to email the Secretariat.

**Mr Solo** thanked the JICA Project team for being the secretariat for the 2 years and now we would like for JICA Project team to continue being the secretariat for next 2 years. He then thanked all the members for their presentations and for the information sharing. He then informed all members that the next meeting will be in 4 months' time.

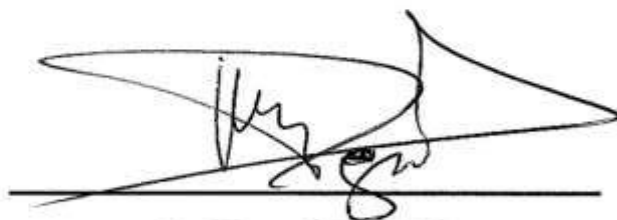
Closing prayer by Hillary Wemani

Finish time: 3:20pm

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**Meeting Minutes  
of  
7<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group**

**Date: 7<sup>th</sup> May 2021**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vaeno VIGULU', is written over a horizontal line.

**Dr. Vaeno VIGULU**

**Chairperson of Solomon Islands Forest  
Sector Technical Working Group  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Forestry & Research**

## 7<sup>th</sup> FOREST SECTOR TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP MEETING MINUTES

### MEETING MINUTES

**Date:** Friday 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2021

**Time:** 10:00am – 4:30pm

**Venue:** Heritage Park Hotel

This meeting is the 7<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group where The Ministry of Forestry & Research together with the SI forest sector stakeholders and partners meet and basically share and update their work under their respective organization.

**Present Members:**

No.	Name	Organization	Title of Position
<b>MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND RESEARCH</b>			
1	Dr. Vaeno Vigulu	Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR)	Permanent Secretary
2	Mr. Reeves Moveni	Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR)	Commissioner of Forest & Research
3	Mr. Gideon Solo	Forest Resource Management and Technical Services Division, MOFR	Chief Planning Officer
4	Mr. Bradford Theonomi	Corporate Service Division, MOFR	Communication Officer
5	Mr. Fred Pitisopa	National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens	Deputy Commissioner
6	Ms. Florence Lenga	Policy and Planning Office	
7	Ms. Ruvie Pitavoqa	National Herbarium and Botanical Garden	Chief Forest Officer
8	Mr. Eric Kwaria	Reforestation Division	Senior Forest Officer
<b>NEW ZEALAND HIGH COMMISSION OFFICE</b>			
9	Ms. Josie-Anne Ashley	NZ High Commission Office	Development Programme Coordinator
<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION</b>			
10	Mr. Morgan Wairiu	SCALE (Winrock International)	Winrock officers
11	Mr. Daykin Harohau	SCALE (Winrock International)	Winrock officers
12	Mr. Manual Haas	GIZ	GIZ/REDD+ Consultant
<b>JAPAN EMBASSY</b>			
13	Ms. Asano Yoko	Embassy of Japan	
<b>INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT</b>			
14	Dr. Raushan Kumar	GEF 5/Integrated Forest Management Project	Chief Technical Advisor
15	Mr. Douglas Yee	GEF 5/Integrated Forest Management Project	Country Coordinator
<b>SPREP/PACRES</b>			

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16	Mr. Fred S. Partisom	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Country Manager
17	Mr. Chris Teva	SPREP/PACRES	SPREP/PACRES
JICA SOLOMON ISLANDS OFFICE			
18	Mr. Hiroki Tazawa	JICA Solomon Islands Office	Assistant Representative
19	Ms. Esmey Lautagi	JICA Solomon Islands Office	Program Officer
LINE MINISTRIES			
20	Mr. Barnabas Bago	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology	Director
ACADEMIC INSTITUTE			
21	Prof. David Cornelio	SINU, School of Natural Resources & Applied Science, Forestry Department	Senior Lecturer
22	Mr. Larren Gomese	SINU, School of Natural Resources & Applied Science, Forestry Department	Lecturer
23	Mr. Peter Mahoa	SINU, School of Natural Resources & Applied Science, Forestry Department	Lecturer
24	Ms. Claire Oiire	SINU, School of Natural Resources & Applied Science, Forestry Department	Head of Department
25	Mr. Samuel Pitakaka Vazu	SINU, School of Natural Resources & Applied Science, Forestry Department	Part Time Lecturer
PRIVATE SECTOR			
26	Mr. Boyoung Moon	EAGON	Managing Director
27	Mr. Raphael Aremaea	Solomon Islands Forest Association	SITPEA Staff
NGO/NPO/CBO			
28	Mr. Liam Sau	Ado Rural Farmer's Association/Prime Minister's Office	Ado Association Member
29	Mr. Bill Apusae	Live and Learn Solomon Islands	Staff
30	Mr. Brendon Pinau	Live and Learn Solomon Islands	Staff
31	Ms. Elmah Panisi	Live and Learn Solomon Islands	Staff
JICA SFRM PROJECT			
32	Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA Expert / Chief Advisor
33	Mr. Hillary Wemani	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA SFRM Project Staff
34	Mr. Lloyd Tigulu	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA SFRM Project Staff
35	Mr. McJessey Beu	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA SFRM Project Staff
36	Mr. Jerry Iriahoroa	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA SFRM Project Staff

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37	Mr. Japhliet Rouhana	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA SFRM Project Staff
38	Mr. Richard Pauku	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	Consultant
PUBLIC SOLICITORS OFFICE			
39	Ms. Martha Manaka	Public Solicitors Office	Legal Advisor
40	Mr. Steven Weago	Public Solicitors Office	Legal Advisor
PARTICIPANTS ONLINE			

### OPENING SPEECH by Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji.

Chief advisor of JICA SFRM Dr. Nishikawa had opening speech as;

Thank you very much for gathering with us today. The 6th FS-TWG Meeting was held on 29 January 2020. The 7th meeting is the first meeting in 15 months since then. Our goal is to hold 3 FS-TWG meetings per year, but in 2020 we were only able to hold one. We have only sent information a few times in the last year using the FS-TWG mailing list. On the other hand, the number of people infected with COVID-19 was 155million and the number of deaths was 3.2million until today in the world. Fortunately, the total number of people infected with COVID-19 in Solomon Islands has been less than 20 and nobody died by the COVID-19. Solomon Islanders can proud of these numbers. However, given the situation in the Forest Sector of Solomon Islands, which is mainly financed by forest resources, COVID-19 damaged Solomon Island and causing a further decline in Solomon Islands' Forest Resources.

Now, the true value of the FS-TWG is being tested. FS-TWG is determined to work hand with you to solve the challenges facing the Forest Sector of Solomon Islands. This 7th FS-TWG meeting will be a new step forward in Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands. Again, I would like to thank all of you for gathering here and for joining us online today, and I hope that we can work together to solve the Forest Problems in Solomon Islands.

### OPENING PRAYER by Mr. Hillary Wemani

### OPENING REMARKS AS THE FOREST SECTOR INITIATIVES BY CHAIRPERSON

PS Dr. Vigulu opened the meeting with some welcoming remarks as;

Commissioner of Forests, JICA Assistant Resident, Mr. Tazawa, Japanese Embassy, Ms. Asano, JICA Consultant and SFRM Project Chief Advisors, NZ High Commission Office,

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Donor Partners: GIZ SPC, IFMP/FAO, Managing Director - Eagon Pacific Plantations Limited, General Manager – Kolombangara Forest Products Limited, Solomon Islands National University, Ministry of Forestry and Research Staff members, Government Line Ministries Officers, Various NGOs, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and gentlemen, Good morning to you all again, and welcome to this 7th consultation meeting of the Forest Sector Technical Working Group. As the Chair of this Technical Working Group, I deeply appreciate your acceptance to our invitation and your presence here today indicates and demonstrates your support in working together, going forward.

Various parts of our earth are experiencing natural disaster and some of them have never been occurred at such intensity and outside the normal seasons. Many have faced deaths, homeless and hunger, such has costs millions of dollars to rehabilitate and assist in the long term. All these occurrences were claimed to be the result of climate change due to simultaneous global human continuous destruction to natural process and forests. And this calls for progressive better management of landscapes, especially forest management, rehabilitation especially of reforestation and afforestation the deforested landscapes.

Lest we forget ladies and gentlemen,

The sustainable management, utilization and rehabilitation of our Islands' rainforest resources must continue to be discussed and measures to sustain the forest resources and its contribution to the national economy, provision of ecosystem services and contribution of forests in addressing climate change must be encouraged and enhanced.

This Seventh Forestry Technical Working Group meeting still focuses on Sustainable Forest Resources Management and reporting of various forest stakeholders' activities simultaneously executed through single and various collaborations, presents another opportunity to strengthen collaborations with broader base applications of the principle of sustainable management of forest resources across the country through various undertakings.

Over decades, our country depends heavily on forest timber resources for revenue generation. And this will continue to do, as the demand for revenue increases with increasing reliance on our forest resources for increasing population and increasing dynamic demands. Hence, forestry is an important sector that generated much of the government revenues in the past decades until recently. This means, we will have to work on alternative commodities from our forests, either to add from the current reliance or fill in the gap that round log export will create as we continue to reduce round logs export due to its descending supply from our forests.

Over last 5 years, an average of 2.5 million m<sup>3</sup> of round logs were exported, this represents approximately SBD \$540 million annually over the period, which represents approximately 20% of the government revenues and around 60% of export. That showed, forestry sector is one of the major drivers of the economy of this country. 2016 was (2.7 million m<sup>3</sup>) followed by 2017 (2.6 million m<sup>3</sup>), 2018 was the history as we had exported a record of approximately 2.8m m<sup>3</sup> of round logs from natural forests and plantation forests. 2019 and 2020 were approximately 2.4m m<sup>3</sup> and 2.3m m<sup>3</sup>.

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This forest related activities are currently occurring in only 23% (640,000 hectares) of the production forests over the 2.8 million hectares of Solomon Islands land mass, with 89% covered with some sort of forest types.

The government had also looked into promoting non-timber forest products and aesthetic values of the island rainforests to support livelihoods through eco-tourism to reduce and moving away from reliance on timber products and therefore reducing further degradation of rainforests and to promote sustainable forest resources management to progressively support the economy and national collaborative attempt in addressing climate change in the long term.

To date, and with reference to the Sustainable Logging Policy, the harvest may be 4 times unsustainable compared to the recently recommended total target of 700,000 m<sup>3</sup> of round logs as annual sustainable cut for plantation and natural forests.

Ladies and Gentlemen, For your updates:

Work on the Forestry Bill is ongoing as the Drafting Instructions is before the Attorney General Chamber and the National Forest Policy had been launched in mid-September 2020. The Ministry's Corporate Plan 2020 -2023 was also completed in collaboration with JICA SFRM Project Office.

The MOFR on behalf of SIG in collaboration with FAO IFMP is assisting SINU to establishment a 30 Computer Lab and a training Herbarium, which we launched this week. A nursery and simple wood workshop are on the development as well. This is an example of a collaborative assistance by SIG and Development Partner to strengthen SINU as an Institution to provide quality trainings for Graduates with needed tools, equipment and infrastructure development.

Currently, the Country is faced with health risk due to the Pandemic COVID 19. The Government had put in place measures to combat it but it also needs to keep our economy afloat. In that regard, MOFR has 2 mandated Redirection Policies.

The redirection priority policies of DCGA for 2021 encompassed promotion of downstream processing activities and sustainable development of logging programme to ensure and promote principles of sustainable forest management, good practice, monitoring, governance, work on alternative forest timber and non-timber products, ecosystem services through agroforestry systems, reforestation, enrichment and regeneration management on the logged over islands degraded and deforested landscapes.

The measures taken indicated the seriousness of the DCGA Government in reviewing and developing measures to sustainably manage the forest resources as we continue to harvest and benefit from them.

The Ministry had collaborations with donor partners on various strategies and activities, addressing and enhancing the ongoing priority policy area objectives for 2020 and 2021 and it is proper that we update and discuss with each other, donor partners and stakeholders what Policy areas the Ministry implements using the government budget.

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And also, share with us potential supports to Government Policies or your Work Programme areas where we can align to mutually benefit communities and resource owners through Government Policies. In doing so, your support will assist and support the government initiatives to sustain and reduce the exploitation and reliance on forest timber products, hence, promoting sustainable forest management.

Today, we will have updates from the Ministry on its progressive work/goals for 2021 and may be achievements in 2020. Also, the update on the review of the FSTWG 2020 Activities and recommendations for 2021 will be shared. Some a couple of presentations and discussion will be path of this meeting. We will also have updates from our member stakeholders or collaborators if they wish to share in this meeting.

Let me remind you:

This group was established as a flat form for sharing of information by all stakeholders and friends of forest. We are expecting all to discuss and contributing in strategizing the way forward. By having every stakeholder in this forum today, and under this roof, allows for a quick consultation and contribution from everybody and Organization to avoid re-inventing wheels, especially in research for development, production and added value products. We should be working hand in hand to enhance programmes and objectives to achieve anticipated outcomes.

On this juncture, I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of DCGA/MOFR, to thank all the donor partners and collaborators especially JICA, ACIAR, PHAMA+, NZ Government, Live & Learn, GIZ/SPC, SPREP, the Pacific Community and UNDP/FAO. You have contributed and collaborated with the MOFR and other Line Ministries in assisting and enabling us to implement programmes that touch hearts of rural area dwellers and resource owners on activities that promote Sustainable Forest Resource Management model in small and big ways over the past years, this year 2021 and beyond.

Your support in many ways had assisted the Ministry in many areas that have developed capacities, provisions of logistics and technical knowhow that enabled the Ministry to simultaneously implement the priority policy area objectives of the government to assist resource owners and continue to assist in rehabilitating the forest resources of this country and to come this far with tangible achievements.

Without your continuous collaborations, some of the activities, achievements and assistance to communities and resource owners would have not been possible. I also thank you for your continuous understanding in facing hiccups and difficulties when dealing with our government officers.

Without further do, I would like to thank JICA SFRM experts, for taking the lead again in arranging this 7th Forest Sector –Technical Working Group meeting, thanking you in advance the presenters and resource people who will contribute to this meeting and will continue to be our resource people going forward under this framework.

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Finally, I would like to thank you all for your availability, as your presence makes this meeting a success. Also, thanks to the MOFR Officers in your progressive valid contributions on this flat form.

I am looking forward for all of your participation and constructive contributions during this 7th Forest Sector Technical Working Group meeting, which will run thru most of today. I am still looking forward to working with you all going forward.

I now have the pleasure to declare this 7th Forest Sector Technical Working Group meeting open.

### SESSION 1: UPDATE SHARING SESSION

#### JICA SFRM PROJECT

**Mr. Haraguchi** then presented on the updates of the JICA SFRM Project. He shared in brief the Project overview to the participants along with focusing on output 1 and output 3 activity updates. He briefly introduced the Project implementation team, then continued and updated one of the activities which was recently added which was "Gender analysis". He then updated the Project and briefly mentioned the achievements of output 1 and output 3. In summary, Mr. Haraguchi presented on the following:

1. Onsite trainings- GIS and remote sensing.
2. Map creation on Solgeo- FIMS for Forest Management
3. System Administrator Training- *the Project team conducted system administrator training.*
4. Document Manuals- *which was already completed*
5. Summarizing participatory mapping method
6. Customizing the field survey tools (Open data Kit) & result of customization.
7. SNS Tools (Own Web, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter) - *these pages were created to promote and give updates to the public.*
8. Socio Economic Survey Analysis.
  - a. Wealth Ranking
9. Progress of Agroforestry
10. Selection of Agroforestry Plots & Implementation Plan
11. Other Livelihood Improvement
  - a. Selection of pilot activity
  - b. Implementation (Pig Farming)
  - c. Way forward
  - d. Way forward
12. Logging and Lumbering Technology Training
13. High Value-added forest products survey and Training
14. Gender Analysis

*(For more details, please refer to Mr. Haraguchi's presentation)*

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### **MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND METEOROLOGY**

**Mr. Bago** then presented on behalf of the Ministry of Environment, climate change, disaster management and meteorology. He then continued and presented on the following:

1. **Biodiversity conservation** working closely with partners they are focusing on protected areas. Work with communities is still ongoing since 2020. Two sites at Choiseul, Siparai and. Support the world heritage site at Lake Tengano. Other activities are GEF 6 Project which will start after mid-year, 2021.
2. **GEF6** renewable energy & promotion of biodiversity. The focused sites are in East Rennell, Malaita, Guadalcanal and Temotu Province. In addition to that, the implementation plan of the Project activity is currently under discussion.
3. **There are other activities** nine (9) sites to be key biodiversity sites. Other sites as well by GEF6 and NGOs.
4. **Green Climate Fund** under the green climate fund there are two activities related to forest sector as forest sector is one of the important areas.

### **PUBLIC SOLICITORS OFFICE**

**Ms. Manaka** then shared with the participants the role public solicitors play relating to the forest sector. She shared their responsibility which is dealing with clients at the last part of development. If communities, face logging activities or timber activities in their area and would like to know about the legal side, then the office of the public solicitors will provide legal services and legal advice. The public solicitor's office also deals with giving advice on:

1. Timber rights acquisition process,
2. Acquire felling licenses and how they operate at the customary areas.
3. Provide awareness programs.

In summary, their services in relation to the forest sector mainly is to give legal advice to communities. Lastly, they appealed to the participants that they are always available for invitations to attend to communities to give legal advices.

### **SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (SINU)**

**Mr. Peter Mahoa** presented on the overview of SINU which mainly is on history and how it came to be known as Solomon Islands National University today. Under the overview, he also shared on the purpose of SINU and when each course was offered at SINU. Further to that, Mr. Mahoa also touched on:

1. 1<sup>st</sup> Forestry Training which was on 1976-1977 at Poitete Forestry camp by New Zealand Forestry Service Forestry instructors and its aims.
2. The campuses of SINU before until now.
3. The pioneer students
4. The Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (FAFF) and the Forestry department courses
5. The current staff

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6. Course Development- certificate and diploma programs and then shared that there were a three (3) men team who went to UNITECH and FNU (college of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries for the intention of Priority working towards Degree Program course to be delivered by 2022,
7. He shared on the Program Advisory Committee members (external and internal members)
8. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between Ministry of Forestry & Research and Solomon Islands National University on the 18<sup>th</sup> of September, 2019.
9. FAO/IFMP Funded Computer Lab which was opened on 4<sup>th</sup> of May, 2021.
10. FAO/IFMP funded Herbarium which was opened on 4<sup>th</sup> of May, 2021.

Also Mr. Mahoa shared on their collaboration and working closely with their stakeholders SITPEA & PHAMA for short courses training.

*(For more details on Mr. Mahoa's presentation, then please refer to his ppt presentation)*

### Group Photo & Tea Break

### COMMUNITY FOREST CONSERVATION PILOT PROJECT (MFAT, Live and Learn and EKOS)

**Mr. Weaver (EKOS)** introduced their Project which consists of EKOS leading the overall Management, Live and Learn with deals with contractual arrangements with DFAT New Zealand, NAKAU Programme which is looking after the Pilot Project development and its activities. He briefly introduced Mr. Chan and shared the purpose of the Carbon Financed Community Forest Conservation in the Solomon Islands. He then shared on their pilot sites at:

1. East Rennell
2. Padezaka, Choiseul
3. Zaira, Western Province

He then shared the purpose of the pilot activities

**Mr. Narendra (EKOS)** then shared on the forest inventory, the design of the forest inventory design and the exploring of the modification they did to the forest inventory design.

**Mr. Weaver (EKOS)** then continued and commented that they want to make sure that the costs of working and carrying out inventory is affordable at the Project scale. Mr. Weaver then appealed to the participants that they would like to work closely with the Forest sector technical working group to finalize the design of the model for National forest inventory.

*(For more details, please refer to Mr. Weaver's ppt presentation)*

**Mr. Apusae (Live & Learn)** acknowledges the DFAT then shared the role of Live and Learn in relation to the community forest conservation pilot project. He shared that the Project is still at their first stage (scoping) their role is to go out into the communities which they did

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since the beginning of the year (2021) until now. He then shared that EKOS is their partner which usually deals and gives out technical advices which "Live and Learn" then carry out.

### **INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT (GEF/FAO)**

**Dr. Kumar** shared their objectives and goals. He then shared the Project's timeline and continued and shared that their Project couldn't do much due to the COVID situation; therefore, after requesting for extension, GEF office then approved for an extension from July, 2021 to July, 2023 which means the Project only has 2 years to complete their project activities. He then shared in detail the Project's objectives and lastly, presented the progress on outputs and the Project team members and their responsibilities.

*(For more details, please refer to Mr. Kumar's ppt presentation)*

### **MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION**

**Mr. Bryan** USA Government Aid Agency. MCC is negotiating a threshold Programme with the Solomon Islands Government on two (2) Projects which are Tourism Project and Forestry Project (*Forest devalue enhancement Project*). It is a 6.5 Million and 4 years engagement Objectives:

1. Generate more reliable and sustainable forest resources in the Solomon Islands
2. Increasing and equitably community and National Revenues
3. Helping in achieving a more balanced regulatory enforcement between logging and non-logging forest

Has two (2) activities:

1. Payment for ecosystem services- although similar in structure to EKOS, Nakau Programme, Live and Learn but not exactly same.
2. Facilitated Incremental Governance reform

Mr. Bryan continued stating they will work closely to know more on Projects that are already in country and provide technical support.

### **SCALE PROJECT (USAID/WINROCK)**

Mr. Wairiu shared on the Scale Project, a National Project funded by USAID and focusing on Malaita. Their office is based in Malaita. There are five (5) implementing partners and Winrock International is one of them.

Winrock International are here not to add any new Programmes but to help and support in adding value to existing Project programmes currently implemented in Malaita. Adding to that, Mr. Wairiu also shared that the scale project would like to change and improve on the forest sector from before and hope that what they achieve in implementing will be a model which will be replicated and implemented throughout the Solomon Islands. Lastly, Mr. Wairiu shared with the Forest Sector Technical Working Group that currently Winrock International is here in the meeting to observe and learn more from presentations and will provide updates of their work in the next Forest Sector Technical Working Group.

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### **FOREST CONSERVATION IN PACIFIC ISLANDS COUNTRIES- REDD+ II (GIZ)**

**Mr. Haas** then presented and shared in brief their Project. Works closely with REDD+ unit of Ministry of Forestry & Research. Two (2) Main activities:

1. **REDD+ Piloting- Carbon project.** *MOFR is National representative body that work closely and steer the REDD+ program. The program promotes Forest Conservation instead of Logging for the purpose of promoting community income and investment. As for the National pilot site, it was identified following a scoping study. The pilot site is in Zaira, Western Province (The same site as the Nakau Programme). However, currently there is a dispute in Zaira therefore, because of the sensitivity of the dispute, work at Zaira has ceased. Since, there are 3x pilot sites. They are now focusing in Tawatana, Makira Province while dispute is being resolved at Zaira. Mr. Haas updated that the REDD+ Team has already visited Tawatana to mark conservation boundary.*
2. **REDD+ roadmap- Solomon Islands should be REDD+ ready by 2020; however, this is not the case. It will need more time. Mr. Haas also shared update stating that they had an evaluation workshop which its purpose is to develop a REDD+ action plan. With that, Drafting of REDD+ activity plan has already been completed and submitted to cabinet.**

### **SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (SPREP)**

**Mr. Partisom** then shared on the current updates of SPREP and the PEBACC Project. He shared that Phase 1 of their Project was funded by Germany and for Phase 2 will be funded (5M Euros) by the France. Updates on the PEBACC activities phase 2 are as follows:

1. Continuing work on Botanical gardens in terms of capacity and implementing the Management plan which was launched with the Forestry Policy. Sites are in Guadalcanal and then extending their work to Malaita Province.
2. They are involved in the GEF6 program- Focus is on watershed, cover the Tandai watershed.
3. European Union funded Project- focusing and funding on central Solomons for ecotourism.

**Mr. Teva** continued and shared that they are:

1. Currently working with Barana Park- *They just completed Barana park expansion.*
2. Working with Mataniko community on the riverbank.
3. They are focusing and working on reforestation programs.

### **SOLOMON ISLANDS TIMBER PROCESSOR AND EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION/VATA**

**Mr. Aremaea** shared in brief on SITPEA.

1. SITPEA established in 2015 to provide market access and timber requirements (timber requirement, Chain of custody).
2. Currently, 10 active members.
3. Due to COVID 19 there was zero progress so far to their activities.

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4. 2020 recruited certification manager to work with member companies. They work with companies on timber requirements. Timber certification is still affected by COVID 19.

Mr. Aremaea then continued and presented on the "Chain of Custody Certificate (CoC)". He stated that CoC will enable you to go through European and US markets. Currently, there are four (4) companies that have Chain of Custody certificate (CoC).

1. Top Timber
2. Hatanga
3. Goodwood Solomons
4. VATA Enterprise.

Two (2) community groups that will now be included for the COC are:

1. Komuniboli community
2. Falake Community.

### **EAGON**

**Mr. Moon** then shared in brief on the company EAGON. He shared on their objectives which is to plant trees, grow trees and harvest trees. He further shared that in the year 2017 they started their veneer factory. In 2019 EAGON had expanded and reached its full capacity in production:

1. 2000 to 3000 veneer products exported.
2. EAGON also provided 230 jobs for locals.
3. Company runs 24hours, Mondays to Saturdays- Factory collects low value logs and turns them into high value products.
4. 5000 cubic of low value logs are bought from other companies and then turned into high value veneer products.

### **KOLOMBANGARA FOREST PLANTATION LIMITED (KFPL)**

**Mr. Raymond** then shared about updates of KFPL since 2019. He shared that so far there are no support from Solomon Islands Government yet. Now they have a Biomass plant worth 60million USD and Smaller projects which are mainly out grower programs which involves planting of trees. Mr. Raymond then shared that they have successful sold 2000cubic of timbers.

### **JICA SFRM CONSULTANT UPDATE**

**Dr. Pauku** involved in data collection survey of forest industries. He helped out Mr. McJessey on data collection; funded by JICA SFRM PROJECT.

### **ADO RURAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION**

**Mr. Sau** representing ADO Rural Farmers Association firstly shared on the date the association was registered which was on the year 2013. He further shared on the following:

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1. Year 2012- started their nursery with the help of Ministry of Forestry & Research. At that time the Ministry of Forestry and Resources supplied seeds of Teak and Mahogany.
2. He then presented on the organization structure. And the lesson learnt and the recommendations & resolution.

### Lunch Break

## SESSION 2: PANEL DISCUSSIONS: CHALLENGES AND DIRECTIONS FOR THE FOREST SECTOR

### TOPIC 1. FOREST MANAGEMENT

#### 1 Control of Logging/Felling licenses

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.

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 m<sup>3</sup> in 2021 and 700,000 m<sup>3</sup> in 2023.

*Q. Do you have good idea how we can control issuing a felling license?*

*Q. How can we change such situations?*

**Mr. Vazu** the Forestry Act is now before AG Chamber for drafting. In relation to felling quotas; there is no felling quota in the Forestry Act. Forestry Act only talks about rights about acquisition process not about ownership.

1. 250,000 m<sup>3</sup> under the sustainable logging policies- 700,000, 300,000m<sup>3</sup> comes from natural forests 400000 m<sup>3</sup> comes from plantation.

**Dr. Vigulu** 280 total license active is 100+ there are dormant licenses. 130+ or 140+. SFA don't want more licenses. Main issue is to enforce and regulate quota. Those licenses not active (not operating) will have to pay annual licenses. If not want to pay then they will have to cancel their licenses. This way, licenses can be controlled. Then continued and talked that it is not the number of licenses that lead to unsustainability. We need to be clear on the quotas stating that it is very important to regulate the quota (Should be clear in the quota). Whoever reaches the quota needs to stop operating. Lastly, Government should collect annual fees.

#### Second Question. How can we change such situations?

**Mr. Haas** to define the areas where logging should not happen. Talking about key water shed areas.

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**Mr. Vazu** Our people, the Landowners (resource owners) fills up the form 1 forms. Without form 1 application, timber rights won't happen, MOFR is just facilitating the process of the forms. However, the number of form 1 applications now are decreasing probably because the number of trees are decreasing as well.

**Dr. Vigulu** then shared that if the Government (MOFR) ceases form 1 application then we are attacking their democratic rights. Dr. Vigulu own personal suggestion would be to stop and cease unsustainable logging regulations. Need to be clear to resource owners. He gave an example where land owners claim to have gone through forest inventory and stating that they still have enough trees left for logging to continue. Also did not know if the Ministry officers also help out; however, in reality it is not true. Dr. Vigulu suggested that right procedure should be Ministry and Landowners to carry out Forest inventory before applying for timber rights to get new license or renewal of existing felling license. So, it is very important if the Government regulates the minimum diameter of trees to be felled. If it is regulated then it will lead to most licenses being dormant. About 85% of licence is operating on logged forests. Dr. Vigulu then defined logged forests by sharing an example of his trip to Isabel Province. When he toured Isabel Province, he noticed that logging companies' operation in area that already went through five (5) logging activities. He briefly mentioned that now most trees that were felled even went below to 30cm of diameter. With that, Dr. Vigulu shared that if the Government regulates the minimum diameter from 30cm to 50-60cm then it will put an end to unsustainable logging practices. If forest inventory is carried out in the areas and submitted to the Forestry office; officers can easily make decision to approve new license, renew license and cancel a license. From Dr. Vigulu's own perspective, he believes when there is evidence of 60-70% of minimum diameter then we can allow logging to continue. Through that, we can control felling licenses.

**Ms. Manaka** wanted to know how the Ministry of Forestry & Research define dormant license.

**Mr. Vazu** there are two types of license. First one is operational and second, non-operational. When operational it means they apply to Ministry of Forestry & Research and they export logs. The Nonoperational is because of some reasons. Examples as follows:

1. Land issues Court case
2. No trees.
3. Although they have licenses; they might have some issues to settle. Example has issues with land owners.

However, every year they have to pay the annual fees. If they do not pay then the Ministry can cancel the license.

**Mr. Partisom** Wanted to know what happens at Form1 application and also wanted to know if timber rights come after form 1 or before form 1 application? And discussions of rights will come after timber rights?

**Mr. Vazu** You fill form 1 if you think you have ownership of the forest area. Form 1 comes first as it is the general application form. Landowner fills up and submits to Ministry of Forestry & Research where the commissioner will screen to find if that area already has licence. If not then the land will be considered as "Free". If free, then the Ministry will endorse

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the application. After that, it will be Timber rights hearing which is about 60 days to 90days after the form 1 is submitted to the Provincial office. They go to timber right hearing; there they will discuss on the rights of ownership of the land. After the discussions, the Provincial executives makes the important decisions then forwards the application to the Commissioner of Forest to accept or reject.

Discussion Points	Key Questions
<b>Compliance of Code of Logging Practice</b> We understand that Compliance of Code of Logging Practice is not fully implemented in SI. Also, tree plantation is insufficient after commercial logging.	<i>Q. What are the main challenges and obstacles to implement the Code of Logging Practice?</i>

**Mr. Vazu** There are about 13 standards. From Mr. Vazu's own perspective, he believes it is easy to carry out and implement the code of logging practice but the Ministry is not enforcing the code. In summary, Mr. Vazu shares that the code is okay but enforcing it is the problem.

**Dr. Vigulu** acknowledges and agrees to Mr. Vazu's comments; however, it depends on Ministry of Forest & Research officers' availability (operations). E.g. Choiseul is a big island and has a high number of logging companies operating; however, they only have two (2) officers, Western has three (3) officers. In Choiseul officers are based in Taro so a bit hard to monitor all logging camps around Choiseul. That is the main cause of failing to follow the code of logging practice. A lot of officers are based at the office headquarter. Now Government is now enforcing reprioritization and redirection to their policies. As earlier stated by Dr. Vigulu, he stated they are prioritizing sustainable logging development program. Dr. Vigulu also shared that the officers recruited for Provinces mainly are based at the Headquarter in Honiara. Because of this it is also hard to implement the code of logging practice. To improve on this Dr. Vigulu has informed the head of divisions of MOFR that those officers whose entry point is in the Province will now be going to the Province. It is not good for officers to ask for per diems to travel to Provinces and spend only two (2) days then come back. That practice will now cease. Dr. Vigulu as now requesting for the names of officers who should be posted to the Province. If they do not want to be stationed in the Province then they will have to resign and new officer to be recruited. The Ministry will have a meeting for the coming week to get the names of the officers.

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### Forest Policies and Actions

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.

### Forest Plan (National/Provincial/Community)

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.

*Q. What kind of actions we need to take to realize the policies?*

*Q. Do you have good idea to develop such kind of plans?*

*Q. What is your image about an integrated landscape plan?*

*Q. How shall we make the integrated landscape plan?*

**Dr. Vigulu** Forest policy launched mid-September, 2020. The forest policies were captured by the corporate plan. To execute the plan, the Divisions of MOFR will be responsible. However, because of the redirection policy of the DCGA Government, the Ministry is now involved in only addressing what the DCGA government would like to implement under the redirection policy.

Since the redirection policy is first priority, the government will more likely have shortage in budget due to them prioritizing the health of its citizens (COVID-19 related) therefore, Dr. Vigulu appealed and request donor partners to render their help and support on the National Forest Policy. IFMP and FAO has committed funds to some of the National Forest Policy strategic areas.

As for question 4, Forest plan (National/Provincial/Community) that is yet to be executed. Further shared that they are preparing to work on that. It is important to have human resources and funds to help support. For now, the Ministry of Forest and Resources is only focusing on the Government's redirection policies framework.

**Ms. Manaka** In reference to a comment on regulating about quotas, Ms. Manaka wanted to know if there has been a quota regulated.

**Mr. Pitisopa** answered that currently, there are no quotas implemented yet.

**Dr. Vigulu** said that if 15000m<sup>3</sup> is required to be harvested, then we will implement. This means all companies will only be allows to harvest 15000m<sup>3</sup>.

**Mr. Sau** wanted to know what it is meant by "Integrated landscape plan".

**Dr. Vigulu** could be integration of different crops or various systems on the landscape.

**Mr. Haas** integration of different ministries. E.g. protected areas (Ministry of Enviroment, Agriculture and Forestry integrated under protected areas)

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### TOPIC 2 DOWNSTREAM PROCESSING

Discussion Topic	Key Question
<p><b>Timber Production from Communities</b> 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>	<p><i>Q. 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?</i></p>

**Mr. Aremaea** one way forward is to encourage resource owners to involve in sustainable forest resource management like JICA SFRM Project has implemented on the two (2) communities. Encourage land owners/resource owners to cut and saw their own timbers and export their timbers through VATA enterprise. Also provide machines to landowners to support them. There is a downstream processing project where government gives out Lucas mill.

**Dr. Vigulu** small scale enterprises nowhere near large companies. Only power is local has the power because they own the land and the forest resources. Small scale enterprises cannot compete with large companies. This is because most landowners sell their logs to the large-scale logging companies, and also small-scale enterprise when their milling machines are broken down then they rest as well so it is hard for small scale enterprise to compete against large enterprises. If commercial banks allow for loans for large machines, then it will help small scale enterprises. Dr. Vigulu's suggestion is to let the three (3) levels (*small scale enterprises, VATA and large enterprises*) to play in their own space.

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Discussion Topic	Key Question
<p><b>Value-add Wood Processing System</b> 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>	<p><i>Q. In addition to the supports for infrastructure development (factory, access and market etc.), are there technical challenges and needs?</i></p> <p><i>Q. 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?</i></p>

**Dr. Vigulu** For sure there are constraints and difficulties faced by resource owners to gain access to markets. They don't have the machines for milling, for transport etc. Access on

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markets is hard. Resource owners when they cut, they will find hard to find customers. For logging companies, it is the opposite, they have the machines and have access to markets as most markets overseas are their mother company or they have business connections with.

The Ministry now is currently reviewing this. Some updates from the marketing division of the Ministry of Forestry & Research are monitoring and searching for better Markets overseas for our resource owners.

As for PNG Forest Authority, it is different compared to Solomon Islands. Solomon Islands you apply for licence and then you carry out logging activities. In PNG tenders out the land to contractors and winning bidder gets to carry out activities on the land.

**Mr. Partisom** Can you give illustrations of quotas?

**Dr. Vigulu** there should be a cabinet paper prepared and submitted to cabinet. Cabinet approves then we will regulate and implement and there is a need to gazette a quota so that everybody complies. There is a provision in the cabinet paper where they will include the figure.

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### TOPIC 3. COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD

Discussion Points	Key Questions
<b>1 Development of land use plans and rules at community level</b> 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.	<i>Q. 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?</i>

**Mr. Apusae** land use plan is very important when there is development in the community. For Nakau program they will be implementing this as a key activity.

**Mr. Sau** shared ADO Rural Farmers Association's experience with JICA SFRM Project. The community members have to be in order meaning they need to see the importance before land use planning can take place.

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Discussion Points	Key Questions
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### Promotion of tree planting by communities

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.

*Q. Under these circumstances, how can we promote tree planting by communities?*

**Mr. Apusae** can be achieved if we the organization promote that to the communities. Since we all know that deforestation has risen, we will need to involve and include tree planting in the program to restore and replace the trees harvested during logging activities. Based on Live and Learn Project they will be financing tree planting initiatives.

**Mr. Partisom** asked a question for MOFR. Can you provide some clarification on reforestation programmes by logging companies?

**Mr. Vazu** Form 4 standard logging agreements, there are five (5) clauses

1. Exclusion of species and
2. Reforestation.

According to standard logging agreement, it states the logging Company who carries out logging has to carry out one third (1/3) of reforestation activities. Haven't seen anyone to negotiate this clause.

**Mr. Partisom** what do you mean by negotiating the clause?

**Mr. Vazu** Land owners have the power to negotiate with the logging companies to do reforestation at the logging area.

**Mr. Sau** shared their experience with the logging company that carried out logging activities at their tribal land in West Kwara'ae, Malaita Province and gave suggestions on how landowners can get support to carry out reforestation and do carry out development in the tribal lands. Suggestions are:

1. Tax paid by logging companies- land owners can apply to govt. for reforestation activities and Government can provide financial support from the portion of tax paid by the logging company who operated in the land owner's tribal lands.
2. Land owners can apply for loans to help them with their development- If landowners have tree plantation, then it can be valued and used as security for loans.

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Prepared by:	Reviewed by:
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Capacity development of MOFR for Q. *How effectively can we achieve both promoting sustainable forest resource capacity development of MOFR and management by communities and institutional development of institutional development of communities communities?*

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.

**Mr. Apusae** can develop capacity development for sustainable forest management is a very important component. Most resource owners are based in the rural areas and most of them do not have the capacity so capacity development is important and should be part of Projects and NGOs. This is because all Project Developers usually works with communities. NGOs are here in the country so for development of capacities, we need to work closely with them.

**Dr. Cornelio** integrated development protect. If he has any successful, programs in the Melanesian countries. What is it there is no planning from ministry to promote Sandalwood and Basswood, why it is there are no plantation in the Solomon Islands? About carbon that it is only gonna last 30 years. What are the long Term plans for the carbon trade programme in the Solomons?

**Dr. Vigulu** Basswood has a species in the Solomon Islands. If we want to promote then we need to ask Vanuatu to give us the genetic material. Vanuatu finds hard to find markets for Basswood. As for Sandalwood, needs budget to find out if the country has sandalwood. This is a mystery why sandalwood is not found in Solomon Islands. Dr. Nishikawa went to Vanuatu to get some sandalwood seeds.

**Dr. Nishikawa** stated that according to Julius Houria the soil in Solomon Islands is not fit for planting.

**Dr. Vigulu** Signed an agreement which enables us to get sandalwood planting materials.

**Mr. Anderson** shared on capacity building and some experiences from Nakau Programme on their first sustainable forest management Project which was about carbon in Vanuatu and Fiji. They did learn a lot on capacity building. One of the best lessons learnt was to move from Theory to practice. One workshop is not practical and found out that it should be a long-term commitment to a community and it was more effective to focus on what the community was actually doing. Example. Good governance at a community level.

**Mr. Anderson** then referred to an early question from Dr. Cornelio on Carbon and the longer-term sustainability of 30 years. Mr. Anderson commented that sometimes carbon can extend to 50 years depending on the methodology.

**Mr. Sau** shared his views in relation to a comment stating that Projects fail when Projects leave the communities. He shared his views, stating that even when project fails, they will still live life on how they should to. As rural people do not treat their land or view their land to make money. They survive and will continue to survive how they use to even when Project's activities time lapses.

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### TOPIC 4. ENVIRONMENT & ECOSYSTEM

Discussion Points	Key Questions
<p><b>REDD+</b></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>	<p><i>Q. What are the main challenges and obstacles to develop the NRS and SIS in SI and how we should address them?</i></p> <p><i>Q. What are the main challenges and lessons-learns from Nakau project and how we should address them?</i></p> <p><i>Q. How can we expand/replicate the outcomes of Nakau project to the other areas?</i></p>

**Mr. Haas** Solomon Islands lack the funding compared to PNG and FIJI. There is no source funding for the development of the framework which includes National REDD+ strategy and if funding is not available then Programme cannot go forward. Also, there are only three (3) officers in Solomon Islands. If the Government turns the REDD+ into a division and increase the number of officers then would be great.

Difficulty to making of protected areas. There is no steering from the government, not recognized by the government. Reforestation should always be the way forward.

Discussion Points	Key Questions
<p><b>Adaptation</b></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>	<p><i>Q. 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?</i></p>

**Mr. Haas** scattered land tenure, multitude of landowners, conflict potential. Very lengthy phases to development.

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**Mr. Partisom** concerned with the statement of high costs.

Discussion Point	Key Question
<b>Biodiversity</b> 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.	<i>Q. 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?</i>

**Mr. Haas** there are some key biodiversity areas identifies 37 areas that cover 2 million hectares. Mt. Matambe, Mt. Popomaneseu, Kolombangara and others.

**Mr. Partisom** are project based, rapid assessment in 2004.

**Mr. Haas** According to REDD+ there is a component of National Forest inventory which not only for carbon but includes biodiversity as well.

### TOPIC 5. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Discussion Point	Key Question
<b>Other sectors and industries</b> 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.	<i>Q. What challenges to address in priority and what should future development plans include or further support?</i>

**Mr. Partisom** As for developing a green growth, it will need to come from a high office in the country. There are some initiatives taken by some organizations and private organizations in the country. Example, waste management ports is doing it etc.

**Mr. Apusae** the integrated policies between the ministries. There needs to be a common understanding of the policies of the ministers. Needs to be harmonized.

**CLOSING REMARKS** by Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji.

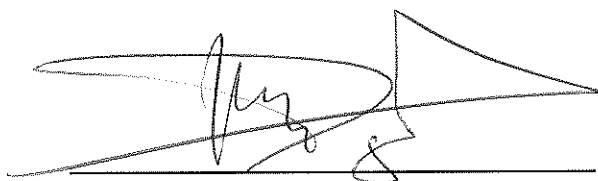
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**CLOSING PRAYER by Mr. Samuel Pitakaka Vazu.**

**Meeting closed 4:25pm**

## Meeting Minutes of 8<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vaeno Vigulu', is written over a horizontal line.

Dr. Vaeno Vigulu

Chairperson of Solomon Islands Forest Sector

Technical Working Group

Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Forestry & Research

## 8<sup>th</sup> FOREST SECTOR TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP MEETING MINUTES

### MEETING MINUTES

**Date:** Friday 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2021

**Time:** 10:00am

**Venue:** Heritage Park Hotel

This meeting is the 8<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group where The Ministry of Forestry & Research together with the SI forest sector stakeholders and partners meet and basically share and update their work under their respective organization.

**Members Present:**

NO.	NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE OF POSITION
<b>MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND RESEARCH</b>			
1	Dr. Vaeno Vigulu	Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR)	Permanent Secretary
2	Mr. Bradford Theonomi	Corporate Service Division, MOFR	Communication Officer
3	Ms. Stephanie Rikoi	Utilization Division	Chief Forest Officer
4	Ms. Verity Halinge	Utilization Division	Utilization Officer
5	Mr. Arnold Augwaroa	Policy & Planning Division	Forest Officer
6	Ms. Ruvie Pitavoqa	National Herbarium and Botanical Garden	Chief Forest Officer
7	Mr. Stanley Hebala	Operations Division	Operations Officer
8	Mr. Eric Kwaria	Reforestation Division	Senior Forest Officer
<b>NEW ZEALAND HIGH COMMISSION OFFICE</b>			
9	Ms. Joe McCarter	NZ High Commission Office	Development Programme Coordinator
<b>INTERNATIONAL OFFICE</b>			
10	Ms. Lorenza Cordeiro	USAID SCALE (Winrock International)	NRM Team Leader
11	Mr. Daykin Harohau	USAID SCALE (Winrock International)	Winrock officers
<b>JICA SOLOMON ISLANDS OFFICE</b>			
12	Mr. Kengo Hoshina	JICA Solomon Islands Office	JICA Representative
13	Ms. Esmey Lautagi	JICA Solomon Islands Office	Program Officer
<b>ACADEMIC INSTITUTE</b>			
14	Mr. Larren Gomese	SINU, School of Natural Resources & Applied Science, Forestry Department	Lecturer
15	Mr. Henry Kaomara	SINU, School of Natural Resources & Applied Science, Forestry Department	Lecturer
16	Mr. Samuel Pitakaka Vazu	SINU, School of Natural Resources & Applied Science, Forestry Department	Part Time Lecturer

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NGO			
17	Mr. Bill Apusae	Live and Learn Solomon Islands	Staff
18	Mr. Brendon Pinau	Live and Learn Solomon Islands	Staff
19	Ms. Elmah Panisi	Live and Learn Solomon Islands	Staff
CHINESE EMBASSY			
20	Mr. Harry Chen	Chinese Embassy	NA
21	Mr. Alex	Chinese Embassy	NA
SITPEA/VARA			
22	Mr. Julius Houria	SITPEA/VATA	Chairman
23	Mr. Raphael Aremaea	SITPEA/VATA	SITPEA/VATA Officer
JICA SFRM PROJECT			
24	Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA Expert / Chief Advisor
25	Mr. Eisho Sato	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA Expert/Project Coordinator
26	Mr. Hillary Wemani	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA SFRM Project Staff
27	Mr. Lloyd Tigulu	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA SFRM Project Staff
28	Mr. McJessey Beu	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA SFRM Project Staff
29	Mr. Jerry Iriahoroa	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA SFRM Project Staff
30	Mr. Japhliet Rouhana	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA SFRM Project Staff
PARTICIPANTS ONLINE			
	Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA Expert
	Dr. Hiromi Yamauchi	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA Expert
	Mr. Makoto Fukuyama	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA Expert
	Ms. Rutsuko Onitsuka	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA Expert
	Mr. Hirokazu Takahashi	JICA-MOFR Forestry Project	JICA Expert

Welcoming Remarks by Dr. Nishikawa

Opening Prayer by Mr. Hillary Wemani

Opening Remarks by Chairman, Dr. Vaeno Vigulu

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### SESSION 1: UPDATE SHARING SESSION

#### *MINISTRY OF FORESTRY & RESEARCH*

**Dr. Vigulu**

Deputy Commissioner of Forest, JICA Assistant Resident, NZ High Commission, JICA Consultant and SFRM Advisors Donor Partners, UNDP, GIZ SPC, KOICA, IFMP/FAO, UNDP Small Grant, China Forestry, Managing Director - Eagon Pacific Plantations Limited, General Manager – Kolombangara Forest Products Limited, Solomon Islands National University, PHAMA+, Ministry of Forestry and Research Staff members, Government Line Ministries Officers, Various NGOs, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and gentlemen

Good morning to you all again, and it is my pleasure to welcome you all to this 8<sup>th</sup> consultation meeting of the Forest Sector Technical Working Group. As the Chair of this Technical Working Group, I am indeed happy to be here and deeply appreciate your acceptance to our invitation and your presence here today indicates and demonstrates your support in working together and contributing to this meetings' agenda and the flat form going forward.

Today we are so fortunate to be one of the countries that does not have COVID 19. The reach of COVID 19 has been far and wide. And it has been hitting hard on our 2 neighboring countries Fiji and PNG, and other countries. And this calls for a progressive wise management and control of operations and trade in the Forestry Sector. A sector that contributes hugely to the national economy but has potential to introduce or a conduit of the pandemic virus into our country and can destroy the fragile national economy rapidly.

Natural disasters are occurring in various parts of our earth, and claimed to be the result of climate change due to simultaneous global human continuous destruction to natural process and forests. And this calls for progressive better management of landscapes, especially forest management, rehabilitation especially of reforestation and afforestation the deforested landscapes.

Let me remind you:

This group was established as a platform for sharing of information by all stakeholders and friends of forest. And this is the eight meeting of the Group. We are expecting all to discuss and to contribute, especially in research for development, production and added value products. So we continue to share ideas in strategizing the way forward to achieve anticipated mutual outcomes.

This Eight Forestry Technical Working Group meeting still focuses on Sustainable Forest Resources Management and reporting of various forest stakeholders' activities simultaneously executed through single and various collaborations. Because we have reached the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting I believe all stakeholders found this platform useful, rewarding and feel at home to share and take back meaningful resolutions and make new connections for better forestry sector development, networking and outcomes.

Lest we forget ladies and gentlemen,

The sustainable management of our Islands' rainforest resources must continue to be discussed on this platform meeting, and measures to sustain the forest resources and its contribution to the national economy, provision of ecosystem services and contribution of forests in addressing climate change must be encouraged and enhanced.

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Over decades and till today, our country depends heavily on forest timber resources for revenue generation, housing materials, furniture makings and ecosystem services. And this will continue to do so, into the next decade and beyond, as the demand for revenue increases with increasing reliance on our forest resources for increasing population and increasing dynamic demands.

Hence, forestry is an important sector that generated much of the government and resource owners' revenues, materials and ecosystem services in the past decades until recently.

This means, we will have to work on alternative commodities from our forests, either to add from the current reliance or fill in the gap that round log export will create as we continue to reduce round logs export due to its descending supply from our forests.

Over last 5 years, an average of 2.5 million m<sup>3</sup> of round logs were exported, this represents approximately SBD \$540 million annually over the period, which represents approximately 20% of the government revenues and around 60% of export. That showed, forestry sector is one of the major driver of the national economy of our country.

The government had also looked into promoting non-timber forest products and aesthetic values of the island rainforests to support livelihoods through eco-tourism, to reduce and moving away from reliance on timber products and therefore reducing further degradation of rainforests and to promote sustainable forest resources management, to progressively support the economy and with national collaborative attempt in addressing climate change in the long term.

Ladies and Gentlemen, for your updates:

Work on the Forestry Bill is ongoing as the Drafting Instructions is before the Attorney General Chamber, and Forest Regulations are being developed and current Forest regulations were amended. I hope you have collected a copy of the National Forest Policy that was launched in mid-September 2020.

Development Partners had been instrumental in assisting the Ministry to execute parts of the Reprioritization policy areas.

For your update, MOFR has 2 mandated Redirection Policies.

The redirection priority policies of DCGA for 2021 encompassed ***promotion of downstream processing activities*** and ***sustainable development of logging programme*** to ensure and promote principles of sustainable forest management, good practice, monitoring, governance, work on alternative forest timber and non-timber products, ecosystem services through agroforestry systems, reforestation, enrichment and regeneration management on the logged over islands degraded and deforested landscapes.

The measures taken indicated the seriousness of the DCGA Government in reviewing and developing measures to sustainably manage the forest resources as we continue to harvest and benefit from them.

The Ministry had collaborations with donor partners on various strategies and activities, addressing and enhancing the ongoing priority policy area objectives of 2021 and it is proper that we update and discuss with each other, donor partners and stakeholders what Policy areas the Ministry implements using the government budget.

And also, share with us potential supports to Government Policies or your Work Programme areas where we can align to mutually benefit communities and resource owners through Government Policies. In doing so, your support will assist

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and support the government initiatives to sustain and reduce the exploitation and reliance on forest timber products, hence, promoting sustainable forest management.

Today, we will have updates from the Ministry on its progressive work/goals for 2021. A couple of presentations and discussion will be part of this meeting. We will also have updates from our member stakeholders or collaborators.

On this juncture, I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of DCGA/MOFR, to thank all the donor partners and collaborators especially JICA, ACIAR, PHAMA+, NZ Government, Live & Learn, GIZ/SPC, SPREP, the Pacific Community and UNDP/FAO.

You have progressively contributed and collaborated with the MOFR and other Line Ministries in assisting and enabling us to implement programmes that touch hearts of rural area dwellers and resource owners on activities that promote Sustainable Forest Resource Management model in small and big ways so far this year 2021, for which we are so grateful of and thank you very much.

Your support in many ways had assisted the Ministry in many areas that have developed capacities, provisions of logistics and technical knowhow that enabled the Ministry to simultaneously implement the two (2) reprioritization policy area objectives of the government to assist resource owners in downstream processing and continue to assist in ways to manage, sustain and rehabilitate the forest resources of this country and to come this far with tangible achievements.

Without your continuous collaborations, some of the activities, achievements and assistance to communities, resource owners and Institutions would have not been possible. I also thank you for your continuous understanding in facing hiccups and difficulties when dealing with our government officers.

Without further do, I would like to thank JICA SFRM experts, for taking the lead again in arranging this 8<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector –Technical Working Group meeting, thanking you in advance the presenters and resource people who will contribute to this meeting and will continue to be our resource people going forward utilizing this framework.

Finally, I would like to thank you all for your availability, as your presence makes this meeting a success. Also, thanks to the MOFR Officers in your progressive valid contributions on this platform.

I am looking forward for all of your participation and constructive contributions during this 8<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group meeting, which will run thru most of today.

Unfortunately, I am not going to join you on much of the session of this meeting.

Nevertheless, I am still looking forward to working with you all going forward and see you again on the 9<sup>th</sup> Forestry Sector Technical Working Group.

I now have the pleasure to declare this 8<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group meeting open.

Thank you for your attention and have a safe long weekend and lock down early next week.

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### **SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

Mr. Vazu then presented on his presentation.

- Linking the Stakeholders & Partners to assist in Forestry Training-
  - aligning training with current stakeholder and industry practice,
  - Develop a quality practical oriented program- now promoting practical oriented courses.
  - Funding (Scholarship for students, training equipment)
  - Provide avenue for student internship- for stakeholders to accept SINU students for practical trainings.
- Presented on the current situation.
  - Low intake- probably because of tuition fees or other reasons
  - Quality of training- Now SINU is promoting practical oriented training.
  - Course Review
  - Work Base Learning (For512)- 3 months training where some students did their practical training with the Ministry of Forestry, Kolombangara Forest Product Limited (KFPL)
  - Eagon Pacific Plantation Limited (EPPL).
- Brief History of Forestry training.
- The reasons for wanting the Forestry Program to relocate from Kukum Campus, Honiara to Poitete.

For more info on Mr. Vazu's presentation, then please do refer to his PowerPoint presentation.

### **USAID SCALE- WINROCK INTERNATIONAL**

Ms. Cordeiro then shared on the updates of Winrock International.

- Winrock International is funded by USA Government.
- The Strengthening, Competitiveness, Agriculture, Livelihoods and Environment (SCALE) Program has five components-
  - Development Alternatives International (DAI)- focus area is on expansion and Development of the Agri-business sector.
  - Green Power Tech (GP Tech)- Design and construction of infrastructure to support agri-business sector and scoping and design of priority infrastructure projects for further funding (NTC)
  - Social Solutions International (SSI)- Pacific American Fund (PAF) to support infrastructure.
  - Nathan and Associates- Enabling environment for Trade and Investment.
  - Winrock International- Natural Resource Planning and Management.
- Malaita Province so far is the designated province to focus on
- Presented on the project objectives, Project details, SCALE NRM Goals,
- Shared on the Organizational structure.
- Shared on the Fundamental principles.
- Shared in Progress- Small scale forest plantation and sawmilling to start next year so will be working closely with Julius.

For more detailed info, please refer to Ms. Cordeiro's presentation.

Mr. Hebala wanted to know the challenges faced by Winrock International when implementing their Project.

Ms. Cordeiro replied stating that the challenges were:

- Recruiting of employees- some employees did not want to relocate and leave Honiara to be based in Auki.

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- Office setup.
- US restrictions for procurement.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) still in negotiation with the Solomon Islands Government.

Ms. Cordeiro then shared one of their achievements of Winrock International which is they managed to visit all wards of Malaita.

### TEA BREAK & GROUP PHOTO

### ***CARBON FINANCED FOREST CONSERVATION IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS (CFFC-SI)***

Mr. Apusae presented on:

- The key Project Partners which are Live & Learn International/Live and Learn Solomon Islands, National Resources Development Foundation (NRDF), EKOS, The Nakau Programme, NZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade (MFAT), Solomon Islands Government.
- Goals
- Project aims
- Outcomes
- Phases
- Pilot sites- Zaira (SIDDP) , Padezaka, East Rennell (live and Learn leading role)
- Community Development Approach
- Other Key Activities within a forest carbon project.
- Activities Updates
  - Output 1. Governance
    - 1.1 on Governance Support readiness has already been completed,
    - 1.2 on facilitate establishment of Project formation group or land management committee is still currently in Progress- developing partner will work closely, must be fairly represented.
    - 1.3 Facilitate legal entity establishment/upgrade- Currently, still in progress. Must be legal.
- Updates on Babataa Rainforest Conservation Project
- Program Operations- shared updates on the governance group meeting which usually held weekly and monthly.
- Challenges
  - Community Governance & Politics
  - Logging Threat
  - Identifying Project formulation group
  - No Proper understanding of PA (Protected Area Act)
  - Legislations, Regulations and Approval processes.

Mr. Gomeze wanted to know if Sirebe community is the first community in Solomon Islands who has completed the REDD+ guidelines.

Mr. Apusae acknowledged and stated that Sirebe community is the first community to achieve this as they have completed and passed the 13 required steps.

Mr. Hoshina asked the Project has faced specific challenges in East Rennell.

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**Ms. Panisi** east Rennell. Land Ownership in Rennell is different. Blocks of Land is owned by different people. Lake Tengano program already happened and they did not benefit. One paramount chief in Rennell. Rennell people living in Honiara and Rennell living in Rennell. They are in consultation with both Rennellese in Honiara and in the Province. We need to give right info to people. Ministry of environment and REDD+ assisting.

**Mr. Hoshina** asked if there are any Project officers on site at East Rennell.

**Ms. Panisi** Stated that no. They do not have any Project officers on site at East Rennell.

**Mr. Hoshina** then asked how the CFFC-SI Project officers manage the Project when they are based in Honiara.

**Ms. Panisi** stated that internet connectivity is good at east Rennell; therefore, mode of communication is through phone and internet as well.

**Ms. Cordeiro** wanted to know how long it takes to get the benefit (carbon stock) and how many tribes in total in the Project sites. Do you have any Project in Malaita relating to PA and Carbon?

**Mr. Apusae**- three and half (3.5) years, Zaira Project site has 3 different tribes, Rennell has 16tribes and Padezaka 1 tribe.

**Ms. Panisi** As or projects in Malaita; there are no projects.

**Mr. Hebala** asked how effective the linkage between CFFC-SI Project, partners and stakeholders is.

**Ms. Panisi** replied that there are regular meetings held. In Rennell there are no disputes as each family owns each plots of land.

**Mr. Apusae** MOFR REDD+, PS of Ministry of Forestry and PS of Ministry of Environment are part of the group meetings.

**Mr. Houria** wanted to know if there will be activities of sustainability harvesting in the Project sites.

**Mr. Apusae** explained that the Landuse planning clearly will indicate what each identified areas will focus on. There is a demarcated area for sustainable harvesting activities in the land use plan.

**Ms. Panisi** further explained on Landuse management.

**Mr. Kaomara** wanted to know if there are any Project sites in Guadalcanal.

**Ms. Panisi** replied stating that there are no project sites in Guadalcanal.

### **JICA SFRM PROJECT**

**Dr. Nishikawa** presented on the project outline and then on the updated activities.

**Mr. Wemani** explained the pictures and photos presented

**Dr. Nishikawa** then presented on the trainings.

For more details on the Project, please refer to Dr. Nishikawa's presentation.

### **SITPEA/VATA**

**Mr. Houria** shared on updates for SITPEA and VATA.

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### CHAIN OF CUSTODY (COC)

- Desktop audit report from preferred by nature was just ready last week but awaiting payment before it can be forwarded to us. MOFR is kindly asked to speed up payment.
- Once the desktop report is received we will assist members address any issues raised in the report.
- There will be no field audit this year by preferred by nature because of our countries continued state of emergency.
- SITPEA will start training of our remaining 6 members on COC for another desktop audit in early November this year.
- Hopefully field audit can be done on all members next year 2022

### 1. TIMBER GRADING TRAINING

- Only one course attended by 20 participants was conducted since our last meeting at the request of our members.

### 2. SITPEA REGULATIONS

- Ministry of Forests and Research is gratefully acknowledged for their support in assisting SITPEA on their draft regulation to ensure only SITPEA members and indigenous Solomon Islanders are involved in the milling and export of the protected species of rosewood, kwila, Vitex and white beech.
- The purpose of the proposed regulation are:-
  - To reserve the milling of the protected spp for indigenous Solomon islander and SITPEA members only.
  - For the sustainability of the high valued protected spp.
  - To ease over supply of markets especially in Australia where prices are not improving.
  - New Zealand prices are increasing because only SITPEA member can export to them. NZITTC can only purchase timbers from those pursuing COC.
  - We hope when Australia revisits its 2012 timber prohibition act it will consider COC as a requirement.

## VALUE ADDED TIMBER ASSOCIATION

### 1. MARKETING

- VATA currently has 60 members of which only 20 are producing sawn timbers for export.
- So far 28 containers of sawn timbers has been exported this year compared to only 27 containers last year. A container carries approximately 18.5m<sup>3</sup> of sawn timber.
- Prices for sawn timber has increased significantly this quarter.
  - Vitex from USD\$800/m<sup>3</sup> to USD\$850/m<sup>3</sup> to USD\$870/m<sup>3</sup> and as of yesterday USD\$900/m<sup>3</sup>.
  - Rosewood from USD\$900/m<sup>3</sup> to USD\$1,000/m<sup>3</sup>.
  - Kwila price remains at USD\$900/m<sup>3</sup> (Australian market)

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Demand of NZ. 2.1m and up. Now 1.2 m for sawn timber exports.

### 2. TEAK INTERVENTION

- ❖ Following teak farmers request to Phama plus to assist with the marketing of their plantations of teak the Solomon Islands Phama plus senior country coordinator has submitted a proposal for phama plus assistance.
- ❖ Four containers of teak logs from Guadalcanal, Temotu, Shortlands and Malaita to be exported in the trial to Mumbai in India.
- ❖ Costs will be kept to compare with the milling of teak trials carried out by ACIAR in Munda.
- ❖ The purpose of these trial is to ensure teak farmer maximize benefit from their plantation.
- ❖ The project proposal has been approved and funds are available to start this trial.
- ❖ A partnership agreement has been signed between VATA enterprise and phama plus to carry out the trial export.
- ❖ VATA is waiting for the minister of forests approval so as to kick start the project.

### 3. BANDSAW

- VATA has now a band saw and once installed will be operational.
- Currently only cross cutting of defects can be done but once the band saw is operational then defects can also be reaped out to maximize timbers for export.

## LUNCH BREAK

## SESSION 2: FREE DISCUSSION

### IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON FOREST MANAGEMENT

**Dr. Nishikawa** then briefly shared some points on the impact COVID-19 has on forest management:

1. The progress and staff-dispatching of projects related to the forest sector have been delayed.
2. 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.
3. Although the global log prices have become unstable, the global timber prices have stable and remained low.
4. The quarantine period for log carrying ships has been extended, which has increased the cost of log export

*For more info on this, please refer to Dr. Nishikawa's presentation.*

**Ms. Cordeiro** shared how COVID-19 has impacted Malaita Province. Some logging companies left due to COVID and never returned. This eventually led them to not paying their fees to the Malaita Province.

**Dr. Nishikawa** then summed up the meeting by appealing to the forest sector technical working group members If you have any more comments then it will be noted for the next technical working group meeting.

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### ***VISION OF DOWN-STREAMING PROCESSING***

Mr. Houria shared that they are currently doing a trial export of teak. They have also applied for exemption on teak exports and awaiting approval from the Minister of Forestry. He further shared that the Government should expand into wood processing for example furniture and making paper.

Mr. Vazu explained that there are many factors that we need to take note of before starting paper factory.

Closing prayer by Hillary Wemani

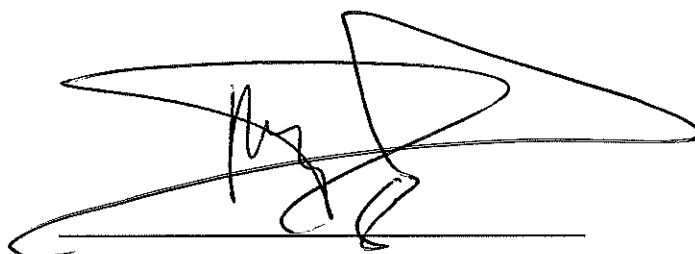
Meeting closed.

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9<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group Meeting

# Meeting Minutes of 9<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group

Date: 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2022

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Dr. Vaeno Vigulu

Chairperson of Solomon Islands Forest Sector

Technical Working Group

Permanent Secretary,

Ministry of Forestry & Research

## 9<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group Meeting

### MEETING MINUTES

**Date:** 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2022

**Venue:** Online Meeting (Zoom)

**Time:** 10:00am

This meeting is the 9<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group meeting

**Members present:**

No.	Names	Designation
1.	Dr. Vaeno Vigulu (Online)	Permanent Secretary
2.	Mr. Wilfred Atomea	DSA
3.	Mr. Richard Raomae	Deputy Commissioner, Forest Development & Reforestation
4.	Mr. Bradford Theonomi	Communications Officer
5.	Mr. Chris Wagatora (Online)	MOFR Officer
6.	Ms. Lorenza Cordeiro	US SCALE- Winrock
7.	Mr. Joe McCarter	NZ High Commission Office
8.	Mr. Bill Apusae	Live and Learn
9.	Mr. Dan Raymond	KFPL
10.	Mr. Jim Barber	United States Forest Service
11.	Mr. Manuel Haas	Nakau Programme
12.	Ms. Martha Manaka	Legal Advisor, Public Solicitors Office
13.	Ms. Maiko Mori	Observer, Research Advisor, Embassy of Japan
14.	Mr. Ichiro Mimura	Observer, JICA Headquarter
15.	Mr. Takaaki Kato	Observer, JICA Headquarter
16.	Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi	Team Leader, Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM Project
17.	Mr. Nobuhiko Yoshimura	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM Project
18.	Mr. Makoto Fukuyama	Socio Economic Analysis, STE, JICA SFRM Project
19.	Dr. Hiromi Yamauchi	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM Project
20.	Ms. Rutsuko Onizuka	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM Project
21.	Mr. Hirokazu Takahashi	Team Coordinator, Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM Project
22.	Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji	Chief Advisor, Long Term Expert, JICA SFRM Project
23.	Mr. Eisho Sato	Project Coordinator, Long Term Expert, JICA SFRM Project
24.	Mr. Hillary Wemani	Project Promoter, JICA SFRM Project
25.	Mr. McJessey Beu	Livelihood Officer, JICA SFRM Project
26.	Mr. Lloyd Tigulu	Admin Officer, JICA SFRM Project
27.	Mr. Jerry Iriahoroa	GIS Officer, JICA SFRM Project
28.	Mr. Japhliet Rouhana	IT Consultant, JICA SFRM Project

### AGENDAS

1. Opening remarks as the Forest Sector Initiatives by Chairperson (Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Forestry & Research)

Session 1: Update Sharing Session

- ① Ministry of Forestry & Research
- ② Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology
- ③ Ministry of Development Planning & Aid Coordination

## 9<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group Meeting

④	Solomon Islands National University
⑤	Millennium Challenge Corporation
⑥	United States, Forest Service
⑦	SCALE Project (USAID / Winrock)
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
2.	Session 2: Information upon expiration of current secretariat's term.
3.	Closing Remarks by Chairperson

### DISCUSSIONS

#### Opening remarks by Dr. Nishikawa

*"Good morning, everybody.*

*Thank you very much for joining the 9th Forest Sector Technical Working Group meeting today. We are JICA-SFRM Project staffs as the Secretariat of Forest Sector Technical Working Group, and we would like to be MC of this online meeting. As you know, this Technical Working Group meeting is supposed to be held on 20th January, but it was postponed to today due to a community-acquired case of COVID-19 in Honiara city on 18th January. We apologies for any inconvenience this changing schedule may cause you. Since then, COVID-19 infection has spread beyond Honiara city to almost of all provinces in the Solomon Islands. The Technical Working Group meetings were held in a rented venue in the past, but we had to abandon the venue for not given the social distance, and chairperson & Secretariat decided to hold the meeting online in this time. Due to the lack of online access / not enough online environment in Solomon Islands, we expect few participants from within Solomon Islands for today's meeting. However, the forest sector as the core industry & main natural resource of Solomon Islands is much more important in such difficult times, therefore why we hold the Forest Sector Technical Working Group meeting today. I am sure that you contribute greatly to the people, forests, nature and economy of Solomon Islands, while ensuring your health and safety every day. The Secretariat of the Forest Sector Technical Working Group is encouraged by you and proud of your continuous work and commitment. Today we are pleased to be able to share your excellent activities with us and to raise awareness of our common goals.*

*As we have announced, today's meeting will about two hours, which is shorter than usual, but we hope the meeting will be a productive and may ask your cooperation. And, if you have any comments or suggestions about the Zoom and or online system, please use the "Chat" or "Raise hand" function to let us know.*

*Alright, we would like to follow the agenda shown the screen. Well, we would like to begin by receiving an opening remark from the Chairperson of the Forest Sector Technical Working Group as the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Forestry and Research, Solomon Islands. Permanent Secretary, please give us your Opening Remark now".*

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### OPENING REMARKS AS THE FOREST SECTOR INITIATIVES BY CHAIRPERSON (PERMANENT SECRETARY OF MINISTRY OF FORESTRY & RESEARCH)

Dr. Vigulu

*"Commissioner of Forest, Deputy Commissioner of Forest, JICA Assistant Resident, NZ High Commission, JICA Consultant and SFRM Advisors, Donor Partners, UNDP, GIZ SPC, KOICA, IFMP/FAO, UNDP Small Grant, China Forestry, Managing Director - Eagon Pacific Plantations Limited, General Manager – Kolombangara Forest Products Limited, Solomon Islands National University, PHAMA+, Ministry of Forestry and Research Staff members, Government Line Ministries Officers, Various NGOs, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and gentlemen.*

*Good morning to you all again, and it is my pleasure to welcome you all to this 9<sup>th</sup> consultation meeting of the Forest Sector Technical Working Group. As the Chair of this Technical Working Group, I am indeed happy to Chair this meeting and deeply appreciate your acceptance to our invitation and your participation today indicates and demonstrates your support in working together and contributing to this meetings' agenda and the flat form with purpose to listen, discuss and share your views and reports on your activities, your experiences and forestry sector in our country in this trying time, going forward.*

*Since we last met, Solomon Islands has changed and had joined the World in fighting against the pandemic COVID 19, Delta variant. Today, we continue to follow the protocols that had been established to combat the pandemic and the Forestry Sector will continue to join the rest of the other sectors and the public fight this COVID 19. The reach of COVID 19 broke out in Honiara and has been far and wide into our Provinces, to the remote areas. And this calls for a progressive wise management and control of operations and trade in the Forestry Sector. A sector that contributes hugely to the national economy, but has potential to introduce or a conduit of the pandemic virus into other parts of our country and can destroy the fragile national economy rapidly.*

*Natural disasters are occurring in various parts of our earth, and claimed to be the result of climate change due to simultaneous global human continuous destruction to natural process and forests. And this calls for progressive better management of landscapes, especially forest management, rehabilitation especially of reforestation and afforestation the deforested landscapes.*

*Let me remind you:*

*This group was established as a flat form for sharing of information by all stakeholders and friends of forest. And this is the nine meeting of the Group. We are expecting all to discuss and to contribute, especially in research for development, production, added value products and other emerging forest products and services that holds potential to make difference going forward. So we continue to share ideas in strategizing the way forward to achieve anticipated mutual outcomes.*

*This Ninth Forestry Technical Working Group meeting still focuses on Sustainable Forest Resources Management and reporting of various forest stakeholders' activities simultaneously executed through single and various collaborations. Because we have reached the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting I believe all stakeholders found this flat form useful, rewarding and feel at home to share and take back meaningful resolutions and make new connections for better forestry sector development, networking and outcomes.*

*Lest we forget ladies and gentlemen,*

*The sustainable management of our Islands' rainforest resources must continue to be discussed on this flat form meeting, and measures to sustain the forest resources and its contribution to the national economy, provision of ecosystem services and contribution of forests in addressing climate change must be encouraged and enhanced.*

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*Over decades and till today, our country depends heavily on forest timber resources for revenue generation, housing materials, furniture makings and ecosystem services. And this will continue to do so, into the next decade and beyond, as the demand for revenue increases with increasing reliance on our forest resources for increasing population and increasing dynamic demands.*

*Hence, forestry is an important sector that generated much of the government and resource owners' revenues, materials and ecosystem services in the past decades until recently.*

*Ladies and Gentlemen, for your updates:*

*Work on the Forestry Bill is ongoing as the Drafting Instructions is before the Attorney General Chamber and we hope that it will go before the Parliament this year.*

*Development Partners had been instrumental in assisting the Ministry to execute parts of the Reprioritisation policy areas in 2021.*

*For your update, MOFR has 2 mandated Redirection Policies.*

*The redirection priority policies of DCGA for 2022 encompassed promotion of downstream processing activities and sustainable development of logging programme to ensure and promote principles of sustainable forest management, good practice, monitoring, governance, work on alternative forest timber and non-timber products, ecosystem services through agroforestry systems, reforestation, enrichment and regeneration management on the logged over islands degraded and deforested landscapes.*

*The measures taken indicated the seriousness of the DCGA Government in reviewing and developing measures to sustainably manage the forest resources as we continue to harvest and benefit from them.*

*The Ministry had collaborations with donor partners on various strategies and activities, addressing and enhancing the ongoing priority policy area objectives in 2021 and it is proper that we update and discuss with each other, donor partners and stakeholders what Policy areas the Ministry implements using the government budget.*

*And also, share with us potential supports to Government Policies or your Work Programme areas where we can align to mutually benefit communities and resource owners through Government Policies. In doing so, your support will assist and support the government initiatives to sustain and reduce the exploitation and reliance on forest timber products, hence, promoting sustainable forest management.*

*Today, we will have updates from stakeholders within this flat form and a couple of presentations and discussions.*

*On this juncture, I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of DCGA/MOFR, to thank all the donor partners and collaborators especially JICA, ACIAR, PHAMA+, NZ Government, Live & Learn, GIZ/SPC, SPREP, the Pacific Community and UNDP/FAO.*

*You have progressively contributed and collaborated with the MOFR and other Line Ministries in assisting and enabling us to implement programmes that touch hearts of rural area dwellers and resource owners on activities that promote Sustainable Forest Resource Management model in small and big ways so far in 2021, for which we are so grateful of and thank you very much. We are also hoping to having you as our partner in 2022.*

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*Your support in many ways had assisted the Ministry in many areas that have developed capacities, provisions of logistics and technical knowhow that enabled the Ministry to simultaneously implement the two (2) reprioritisation policy area objectives of the government to assist resource owners in downstream processing and continue to assist in ways to manage, sustain and rehabilitate the forest resources of this country and to come this far with tangible achievements.*

*Without your continuous collaborations, some of the activities, achievements and assistance to communities, resource owners and Institutions would have not been possible. I also thank you for your continuous understanding in facing hiccups and difficulties when dealing with our government officers.*

*One recommendation, for this flat form to discuss Post COVID 19 on Society's Livelihood in the face of COVID 19, especially on utilising local herbal medicines that works, as a Non Timber Forest Product.*

*Without further do, I would like to thank JICA SFRM experts, for taking the lead again in arranging this 9<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector –Technical Working Group online meeting, thanking you in advance the presenters and resource people who will contribute to this meeting and will continue to be our resource people going forward utilising this framework.*

*Finally, I would like to thank you all for your availability, as your presence makes this online meeting a success. Also, thanks to the MOFR Officers in your progressive valid contributions on this flat form.*

*I am looking forward for all of your participation and constructive contributions during this 9<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group online meeting, which will run thru to lunch hour today.*

*I look forward to working with you all going forward and see you again on the 10<sup>th</sup> Forestry Sector Technical Working Group, may be online again*

*I now have the pleasure to declare this 9<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group meeting open.*

*Thank you for your attention, enjoy the meeting and be safe on this week ahead."*

**Dr. Nishikawa** "Thank you very much, Permanent Secretary, for your excellent opening remarks. Well, we will move on to the 1st session.

*Session 1 is the Sharing updates session. The representatives of ongoing programmes or entities including private companies in Forest Sector would be kindly requested to give a short report about your programme / business and latest updates. There will be short time questions and answers for the presenters after the reports. If you have nothing special to report, you can skip on your presentation and, other participants can be welcome to share any information as appropriate. Then, please feel free to use the screen to make your report / presentation".*

### **AGENDA 1. UPDATE SHARING SESSION**

#### **UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE**

**Mr. Barber** then introduced the United States Forest Service:

- Mission- to sustain the health diversity and productivity of the Nation's forest and grassland to meet the need of present and future generations.
- The USFA deploys more than 30000 natural resources specialists who are responsible for the daily management of approximately 78million hectares or 10% of the United States Land base.

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- Have multiple use mandate- conservation goals are balanced with economic and development goals.
- International Programmes Office of the USFS- works in over 90 countries across the globe- they provide technical assistance in cooperative programs. As a land management agency with broad expertise in natural resource management fields. They bring practical knowledge in managing land for the benefit of people.
- The United States Forest Sector has been asked by the US Department of State They are working closely with Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea to work directly with relevant Government agencies to support effective governance in the management of natural forests. We propose to accomplish this through technical cooperation and professional exchange and collaboration with national, provincial and local levels.
- Project will be smaller and less in scale and scope than other donor projects.
- Had a slow start in the last 8months in Solomon Islands but hoping it will change soon when they will be working closely with the forest stakeholders in the country.

Dr. Vigulu acknowledged Mr. Barber for his presence and presentation in the meeting. The SI Government is working closely with the United States Forest Service officer here in the country to accomplish the protocols in the country. After accomplishment the SI Government are looking forward for collaborations with the United States Forest Service.

Mr. Barba acknowledges Dr. Vigulu's comments.

### US SCALE PROJECT (USAID.WINROCK)

Ms. Cordeiro then presented on the updates of Winrock Project.

- Payment for ecosystems Project with partnership with Nakau Organization- They did inception meeting with 2 tribes which are Faugwalafu and Maloillalo of east Fataleka, Aluta Lands. They will move forward with Maloillalo Tribe as the other tribe, Faugwalafu has issues with land dispute.
- Had a meeting with Malaita Provincial Government- Developed Malaita Provincial Government Forest Business Licence Policy which was approved in October, 2021.
- Next step is draft ordinance to implement the policy.
- Other activity- Natural resource management capacity assessment for Malaita Provincial Government to develop a strategy to build and enhance their capacity to manage natural resource. Expect to validate this strategy in March, 2022 and implement this year to next year, 2023.
- Appoint a specialist to work closely with Malaita Provincial Government as a liaison officer.
- Natural Resource Management Advisory Committee, chaired by the Premier, with participation from the Solomon Islands Government, Tribal Leaders, Civil Society Organization (CSO) and churches.
- Started a remote sensing activities to classify degraded areas in Kwaibala catchment areas (guidelines for reforestation and restoration projects). Work on remote sensing will be done by Kokusai Kogyo Co; Ltd (KKC) with local expertise.
- Started preparation for forest restoration guidelines. User friendly layouts and terminologies to enable farmers to implement forest restoration.
- Start visiting 6 forestry nurseries in and around Malaita. Preparation for agreements with Buena, Kwari.
- Did some Rapid Technical assessments for management of forest plantation especially Teak and Mahogany.
- Did environment mitigation plan. It is still under review and as soon approved by USAID, they will start the Project.
- Develop a concept for forest monitoring tool. This tool will be accessible for stakeholders for decisions. So farmers can access without needing any GIS knowledge or software. The concept is still under discussions especially with Malaita Province.
- Commence the Political economic analysis for the forestry sector. To support decision for Provincial Government and National Level. Developed by Local consultants familiar with Forestry Sector.

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- Community Engagement- consultations with communities at Bina and Kwaibala. Did first awareness for the tribes of the importance of the catchment areas, areas in the forest for quality of water. They will also carry out an activity which they will get identify the tribes, their location, how they use and share their resources etc. Important for future payment of ecosystem projects in that area.
- Draft a memorandum of understanding with rural technical centres for partnerships for training for forestry and agroforestry activities.
- Developing training models for traditional leaders. Will address forest legislation rights, information on protected areas, opportunities for forest management. They will also work with church leaders.
- Carried out rapid social environment assessments of logging around Malaita. Conducted an assessment with Honuia to discuss possibility for restoration projects. Discussed with their MP and then will be with the tribes on how they can do reforestation and milling at the same time.
- Target communities during the first year of the Project- engaged in large assessments in all wards. Collected data from all tribes, did a selection for potential areas for PS and conservation Projects.
- Livelihood Projects is very important-
  - Kava & Kava trainings under review,
  - Taro cultivation Projects is still discussed.

Dr. Vigulu acknowledges and thanked Ms. Cordeiro for SCALE Project presentation.

### **COMMUNITY FOREST CONSERVATION PILOT PROJECT (MFAT, LIVE AND LEARN AND EKOS)**

Mr. Apusae presented on "Community Forest Carbon Projects in Solomon Islands 2022 Update"

- Goal of the Programme- 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 reinvested into community-led sustainable development projects.
- 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
- Partners- Live and Learn International/Solomon Islands, National Resources Development Foundation (NRDF), EKOS, The Nakau Programme, NZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade (MFAT), Solomon Islands Government.
- 3x pilot sites- Zaira, Western Province, Padezaka, Choiseul Province and East Rennell and Bellona Province.
- Aim of current phase- Produce Project idea notes (PINS) for Project sites, scoping new project opportunities for scaling.
- Progress
  - Padezaka has been declared as Protective area
  - Social baseline for Padezaka complete.
  - PIN for Zaira is being developed
  - Preliminary mapping at three sites complete

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- Sustainable business reports developed.
- Conducted community engagements;
  - Zaira and Tige communities
  - 4x communities in East Rennell- Project awareness and conducting education awareness in this programme.
- Challenges
  - East Rennell- circumstances such as land tenure and community governance are complex and has led to delay in Project development.
    - Seeking pathways forward.
    - Community leaders have demonstrated commitment for the Project.
    - Accessing options to protect the forest.
  - Zaira
    - Threats of logging concessions in the proposed project area,
    - Attempting to halt logging at the project site,
    - Need to rearrange Conservation Management Structure to empower community.
    - Supporting declaration of the area to be protected.
- Next Steps
  - Padezaka
    - Deploy incentive payments to test benefit sharing systems.
    - Community training for carbon inventory.
    - Begin forest carbon inventory.
  - Zaira
    - Continue carbon education using REDD+ guide.
    - Continue community hearings to help protect the area.
    - Develop social baseline.
    - Achieve protected area status.
  - East Rennell
    - Continue engagement with community about protecting the land.
    - Propose community carbon business designs.
    - Continue engagement about carbon business requirements.

**Mr. Haas** shared briefly on Nakau.

- Nakau is a PES (Payment for ecosystem services) Project operator.
- Develop and help communities implement Forest carbon payments for PES.
- Developing and planning more projects for Solomon Islands.
- They also have Projects in Fiji, Vanuatu and Samoa.

**Dr. Nishikawa** asked about an article on newspaper that Nakau has supported carbon credits for SBD1.2million payment.

**Mr. Haas** did not sight the article; however, he has sighted a blog concerning payout in one of the Project sites in Choiseul. Since the case is sensitive and do not want to raise expectations they cannot fully reveal details on payments.

**Dr. Nishikawa** clarified that the article was relating to Sirebe, in Choiseul Province. However, acknowledges the comments from Mr. Haas.

**Dr. Vigulu** wanted to know if there is a representative of NRDF in the meeting. A representative of NRDF would share more light on Dr. Nishikawa's query on payment of carbon credits. He acknowledges Mr. Haas comments stating that

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by revealing information on payouts for carbon credits will raise expectations. Further to that, people will ask questions if that is true or not. That may affect the forestry sector.

### **INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT (GEF / FAO)**

Mr. Haraguchi since Dr. Kumar and Mr. Douglas Yee from IFMP is not present; as the consultant of FAO, he will be presenting on the updates of FAO.

- Conducted National forest monitoring system workshop and remote sensing- land cover map training in June, 2021 using open forest tools.
- Many participants from counterparts from relevant org and international developing partners also participated.
- JICA SFRM Project supported MOFR to implement the development of the land cover map using open forest tools in the workshop.
- Factsheets were developed to show how the maps were developed, the methodology, statistics, results, stratification using existing forest type map. The factsheet is a draft; however, will release the final copy as soon as possible.
- Other updates- showed the MOFR website and how you can download the PDF files of the forest land cover maps.
- Explained on the SOLGEO-FIMS web interface and how you can access maps.
- FAO is supporting web portal which is accessible from outside of the country.
- Showed a demo system of the national forest monitoring system web portal. - However, not agreed to release yet. Only available on SIG network. Once approved then it will be available to access.
- Updated on another system in the MOFR webpage which is the Deforestation Alerts & Monitoring System (beta for demonstration) - showed how to navigate and use.

### **KFPL**

Mr. Raymond shared how the effects of covid19 has affected KFPL.

- Since there were no inter-island shipping, they are running out of supplies. Affected their activities.
- Freight costs has increased. Therefore, operating costs has increased as well.
- Shipping services, domestic markets affected due to lockdowns.
- Strongim bisnis and Australian aid Projects.
- Small Pallet plant to supply pallets to Soltuna- support from Strongim business. Challenging is getting equipment-- Should start May, 2022.
- Hopes vaccination rate goes up so that businesses can continue on with their activities.

### **JICA SFRM PROJECT**

Dr. Nishikawa shared on progress on second half of 2021

- Shared the JICA SFRM Project Outline- Outputs 1, 2 & 3.
- Activity 1.4: Identify issues to be resolved / improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2020–2022 (Jan. 2019 – Feb. 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.
- Activity 1.5: Develop forest information tool (Jan. 2019 – Jan. 2022)- Since October, online trainings on SolGeo-FIMS have been conducted every month, and additional map data has been added and maintained.
- 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)- The long-term Sustainable Forest Resource

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Management - Technical Support Committee (: SFRM-TSC) members reviewed and the Report of "Framework for the Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy" was completed.

- Activity 2.3: Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and other relevant stakeholders. ( - 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.
- Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities. (Apr. 2020 – Dec. 2021)- For strengthening the management of communities, since 2020 various activities have sporadically been implemented in both pilot communities and the review was conducted in November 2021.
- Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities. (Apr. 2020 – Dec. 2021)- For forest management activity, 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.
- Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities. (Apr. 2020 – Dec. 2021)- For agro-forestry activity, 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.
- Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities. (Apr. 2020 – Dec. 2021)- For wood working, trainings on furniture making were conducted at both pilot sites in July, and produced furniture are on display at exhibition corner of MOFR.
- Activity 3.4: Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities. (Apr. 2020 – Dec. 2021)- For livelihood activity, 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.
- **ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY**- Additional activity will contribute to Project's Overall Goal. The Project invited communities interested in SFRM, and the "Letters of Interesting" from five communities in Malaita province reached to the Project. The Project staffs went to these all five communities, and made a fair selection based on criteria. The communities of Narikeara and Wairokai were selected for renting Lucas Mill, and MOFR and these communities made a MOU as the Project's additional pilot sites.
- **TRAININGS**
  - "Remote Sensing of Forest Resources (September 1 – October 28)" :Ms. Florence Claire and Mr. Eric Kwaria
  - "Policy Planning Skills for Implementation of REDD+ (for Government Executives) (September 27 – October 8)" :Ms. Cathy Bule, Mr. Chris Wagatora and Mr. Arnold Augwaroa
  - "Ecosystem-Based Solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) (November 9 – December 1)" :Ms. Minnie Falu and Ms. Christina Gabuvai
  - "Sustainable Forestry Management with Community Participation (November 29 – January 31)" :Mr. Ben Conley
- Shared on other updates:
  - Vehicle was purchased by JICA and handed over to Malaita Forestry Office.
  - Two portable sawmills and chainsaws are allocated to new target communities through MOFR.
  - Facility Improvement- Exhibition corner was established in MOFR- in the room are products from downstream processing activities by the pilot sites.

**Ms. Cordeiro** wants to know more on SolGeo-FIMS. Who will be looking after the software when the JICA SFRM Project ends?

**Dr. Nishikawa** after JICA SFRM Project, the SolGeo systems will be handed over to the Ministry of Forestry and Research.

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**Ms. Cordeiro** is there any plan for the software to be available for the Provincial Governments to use and upload information?

**Mr. Haraguchi** then shared more light on Ms. Lorenza's question. The system will be handed over to the Ministry of Forestry & Research. Currently it is already under MOFR, training provided, manual provided. JICA SFRM Project hired local staff so they updated the system. MOFR can follow up with IT consultant for some improvements etc. The system contains mostly information of MOFR which some are not open to the public.

**Mr. Wagatora** then shared briefly on an activity under the FAO and Integrated Forest Management Project (IFMP) was asked to support GPS survey marking at Makira. So GIS mapping on 7 tribal areas sites for the Protected Area.

**Ms. Cordeiro** shared that they are in discussion and will support MOFR and JICA on the 2 new pilot sites. Winrock will support the 2 new pilot sites of the JICA SFRM Project. Another updated is Winrock is in partnership with Maasina Green Belt, a local NGO.

**Dr. Nishikawa** asked about the Maasina Green Belt.

**Ms. Cordeiro** East and West Areare. 8 tribes to engage for their PS Project.

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

**Dr. Nishikawa** shared on the TOR of FSTWG.

#### 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.

Name, Objectives, Function, R&R, Meeting Agenda, amendment. Modification. He then shared on the activities of FSTWG to date. Shared words of gratitude of being the 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.*

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*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".*

**Dr. Vigulu** closing remarks.

1. First of all, thanks to you all who had joined this online FTWG 9<sup>th</sup> meeting.
2. Out of this meeting what I could gather are the followings:
  - a. Noted that the Government Agencies are slack in attending and presenting or late to be on time.
3. Members have reported implementation of their Organizations and have highlighted that COVID 19 had negative impacts on their daily operations and had slowed down their activities.
4. KFPL had reported that COVID 19 had hit hard on their operations especially on shipping. There should be a way forward that this platform can assist any member stakeholders because we have mix of members who can access certain SIG assistance.
5. On that note, it is clear that we need each other in this trying times going forward.
6. Finally, this platform had listen to wide range of Forestry activities of the Stakeholders. If there are burning needs that this platform can assist with, please email the Secretariat

**Meeting Closed.**

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## 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**

**Project Site: Honiara and the Pilot Sites**

**Pilot (Model) Site: TBD**

**Version 1.1**

**Dated 30, Jan., 2018**

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 Logging is conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands. 1.3 Reforestation is conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands.	1.1 Long-term SFRM policy 1.2 MOFR documents including Annual Reports 1.3 MOFR documents including Annual Reports	
Project Purpose			
Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.	1.1 Activities contributing to SFRM such as planned logging and afforestation regulated in Corporate Plans are implemented effectively. 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. 1.3 Major local residents involved in the Pilot Activities are satisfied (e.g. increasing their income and/or halt of forest degradation).	1.1 MOFR documents including Annual Reports 1.2 MOFR documents including Annual Reports 1.3 Project documents and interviews with the Pilot Sites communities	None
Outputs			
1. Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased.	1.1 Corporate Plans incorporate the knowledge of the forest information and the lessons from the performance in the last term.  1.2 Corporate Plan is approved.  1.3 A long-term SFRM policy planning is commenced. 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	1.1 MOFR documents including Corporate Plans  1.2 Approved Corporate Plan  1.3 MOFR documents 2.1.1 Interviews with relevant stakeholders 2.1.2 Discussion records among MOFR and relevant stakeholders 2.2 Project records	* Promotion/implementation of SFRM by MOFR is not interfered by external parties.  * There is no drastic change in

2. Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR.	other organizations are listed and analyzed.		international markets of log/timber and of other forest products.
	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	* There is no drastic change in the socio-economic conditions in SI, including those of the Pilot Sites.
3. SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented.	3.1 The implementation plans of Pilot Activities are prepared.	2.3.2 Interviews with relevant stakeholders	
	3.2 Final reports of the Pilot Activities are prepared.	3.1 Implementation plan(s) in each Pilot Site	
	3.3 Lessons learned from the Pilot Activities are analyzed and compiled for further utilization in	3.2 Pilot Activities final report(s)	
		3.3 Project report(s)	

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.	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	Counterpart personnel - Project Director - Project Manager - Technical counterpart personnel in Hqs of MOFR - Technical counterpart personnel in relevant MOFR provincial office(s) - Administrative personnel	* 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.
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.	Training of counterpart personnel in Japan and/or in the 3rd country	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	* Serious natural disasters and/or drastic climatic problems do/does not occur in/around the Pilot Sites.
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.	Machinery and equipment * Vehicle(s) * Motor Boat(s) * Others (including PC(s) and software(s) as needed)	Budgetary Arrangement - Running expenses	* In MOFR, it is clearly and commonly understood that SFRM is one of the highest priority issues in the forestry sector of SI.
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.			



<p>2.3 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>3.1 Select the Pilot Sites in accordance with the Pilot Sites selection criteria.</p> <p>3.2 Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites.</p> <p>3.3 Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans.</p> <p>3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities.</p> <p>3.5 Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM.</p> <p>3.6 Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot Activities.</p>			<p>&lt;Issues and countermeasures&gt;</p>
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## Project Design Matrix

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

**Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Forest 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

**Project Site:** Honiara and the Pilot Sites


**Version 1.0**

**Dated 23, January, 2019**

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 Logging is conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands. 1.3 Rehabilitation works are is conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands.	1.1 Long-term SFRM policy 1.2 MOFR documents 1.3 MOFR documents	
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 staff 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.	1.1 MOFR documents 1.2 MOFR documents and/or Proejct documents 1.3 Project doC17:D22cuments and surveys with the Pilot Sites communities	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.	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. 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	1.1 MOFR documents including Corporate Plan 1.2 Approved Corporate Plan 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	* 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

	and other relevant stakeholders are in practice, such as regular meetings of MOFR and other stakeholders.	2.3.2 Interviews with relevant stakeholders	socio-economic conditions in SI, including those of the Pilot Sites.	
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3. SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented.	3.1 The implementation plans of Pilot Activities are prepared.	3.1 Implementation plan(s) in each Pilot Site	
	3.2 Final reports of the Pilot Activities are prepared.	3.2 Pilot Activities final report(s)	
	3.3 Lessons learned from the Pilot Activities are analyzed and compiled for further utilization in	3.3 Project report(s)	

Activities	Inputs		Important Assumption
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 form 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 stakeholders. 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.	The Japanese Side	The Solomon Islands Side	* 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
	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	Counterpart personnel - Project Director - Project Manager - Technical counterpart personnel in Hqs of MOFR - Technical counterpart personnel in relevant MOFR provincial office(s) - Administrative personnel	* Serious natural disasters and/or drastic climatic problems do/does not occur in/around the Pilot Sites.
	Training of counterpart personnel in Japan and/or in the 3rd country	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	
	Machinery and equipment * Vehicle(s) * Motor Boat(s) * Others (including PC(s) and software(s) as needed)	Budgetary Arrangement - Running expenses	
			Pre-Conditions
			* 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>

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.			

**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 1.13

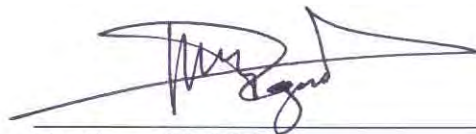
**Dated 25, Feb. 2022**

Activities	Inputs		Pre-Conditions
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 stakeholders. 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.	<b>The Japanese Side</b>  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)	<b>The Solomon Islands Side</b>  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.
			
			<b>&lt;Issues and countermeasures&gt;</b>

**RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS**  
**ON**  
**THE PROJECT ON CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**  
**FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**  
**IN**  
**SOLOMON ISLANDS**  
**AGREED UPON BETWEEN**  
**MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND RESEARCH**  
**AND**  
**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY**

Honiara, 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kyoji MIZUTANI  
Resident Representative  
Solomon Islands office,  
Japan International Cooperation  
Agency

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Vaeno VIGULU  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Forestry and Research  
The Government of Solomon Islands

Based on the minutes of meetings on the Detailed Planning Survey for “The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands” (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) signed on 1st September 2016 between Ministry of Forestry and Research (hereinafter referred to as “MOFR”) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as “JICA”), JICA held a series of discussions with MOFR and relevant organizations to develop a detailed plan of the Project.

Both parties agreed the details of the Project and the main points discussed as described in the Appendix 1 and the Appendix 2 respectively.

Both parties also agreed that MOFR, the counterpart to JICA, will be responsible for the implementation of the Project in cooperation with JICA, coordinate with other relevant organizations and ensure that the self-reliant operation of the Project is sustained during and after the implementation period in order to contribute toward social and economic development of Solomon Islands.

The Project will be implemented within the framework of the Agreement on Technical Cooperation signed on 10th September, 2008 (hereinafter referred to as “the Agreement”) and the Note Verbale exchanged on 18th April, 2016 between the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as “GOJ”) and Solomon Islands Government (hereinafter referred to as “SIG”).

Appendix1: Project Description

Appendix2: Minutes of Meetings on the Detailed Planning Survey on “The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands”.



## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Both parties confirmed that there is no change in the Project Description in the minutes of meetings for Detailed Planning Survey on the Project signed on 1st September 2016 (Appendix 3).

### **I. BACKGROUND**

Solomon Islands has rich forests and its coverage rate is up to 78.1% in 2015, and the forestry sector is one of the big contributors to national economic growth in the country.

In the meantime, there have been rapid deforestation and forest degradation in the country due to the unsustainable commercial logging and the development of other natural resources. People in the rural areas are heavily dependent on forest resources for their daily lives while unsustainable logging has been taking place. Therefore, sustainable forest resource management (hereinafter referred to as “SFRM”) is a pressing need for the national economy.

Considering above, the Project should focus on capacity development of MOFR to implement sustainable forest resource management by developing policies to promote sustainable forest resource management, facilitating coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other stakeholders concerned, and through pilot activities in collaboration with the communities.

### **II. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT**

Details of the Project are described in Project Design Matrix (hereinafter referred to as “PDM”) (Annex 1) and Plan of Operation (hereinafter referred to as “PO”) (Annex 2).

#### 1. Title of the Project

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

#### 2. Overall Goal

Sustainable forest resource management is promoted from a comprehensive perspective.

#### 3. Project Purpose

Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.

#### 4. 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.

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## 5. Activities

- (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, develop 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 and other future plans
  - (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 stakeholders.
- 
- (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.

## 6. Input

### (1) Input by JICA

JICA will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense;

#### (a) Dispatch of Experts

- Chief Advisor/Forest Policy
- Project Coordinator/Community-based Forest Management
- Experts in the relevant fields such as:
  - \* Socio-economic analysis/Gender
  - \* Agro-forestry
  - \* Forest Information
  - \* Value-chain analysis

#### (b) Training

- Training in specific fields in Japan, or/and
- Training in specific fields in the third country

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(c) Machinery and Equipment

- Vehicle(s)
- Motor Boat(s)
- Others (including PC(s) and software(s) as needed)

In case of importation, the machinery, equipment and other materials under II-6 (1) (c) above will become the property of SIG upon being delivered C.I.F. (cost, insurance and freight) to the Solomon Islands authorities concerned at the ports and/or airports of disembarkation.

Input other than indicated above will be determined through mutual consultations between JICA and MOFR during the implementation of the Project, as necessary.

(2) Input by MOFR

MOFR will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense:

- (a) Services of MOFR's counterpart personnel and administrative personnel to work with JICA Experts as referred to in II-6 (1) (a);
- (b) Suitable office space with necessary equipment;
- (c) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the equipment provided by JICA;
- (d) Means of transport and travel allowances for the counter personals for official travel within Solomon Islands;
- (e) Information and support in obtaining medical services;
- (f) Credentials or identification cards;
- (g) Available data (including maps and photographs) and information related to the Project;
- (h) Running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project;
- (i) Expenses necessary for transportation within Solomon Islands of the equipment referred to in II-6 (1) as well as for the installation, operation and maintenance thereof; and
- (j) Necessary facilities to the JICA Experts for the remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into Solomon Islands from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Project

7. Implementation Structure

The project organization chart is given in the Annex 3. The roles and assignments of relevant organizations are as follows:

(1) MOFR

(a) Project Director

Permanent Secretary of MOFR will be responsible for overall administration and implementation of the Project.

(b) Project Manager

Commissioner of Forest of MOFR will be responsible for managerial and technical matters of the Project.

(2) JICA Experts

The JICA Experts will give necessary technical guidance, advice and recommendations to MOFR on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.

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(3) Joint Coordinating Committee

Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") will be established in order to facilitate inter-organizational coordination. JCC will be held at least twice a year and whenever deemed necessary. JCC will review the progress, revise the overall plan as necessary, approve an annual work plan, conduct evaluation of the Project, and exchange opinions on major issues that arise during the implementation of the Project. A list of proposed members of JCC is shown in the Annex 4.

8. Project Site(s) and Beneficiaries

(1) Project Sites

A Few project sites will be selected in accordance with the Pilot Sites selection criteria as followings:

- (a) Local people relying on forest resources
- (b) Local people who recognize forest degradation and are willing to improve their environment
- (c) Willingness of local people to participate in the pilot activities
- (d) Easy access
- (e) Commitment by provincial office as well as HQs of MOFR
- (f) Forest management to be improved by community-based activities
- (g) Significant deforestation / forest degradation
- (h) Secured land without conflict with land-rights/ land-use

(2) Beneficiaries

- (a) direct  
Staff of Headquarters of MOFR, staff of MOFR provincial offices, and stakeholders concerned including Pilot Sites communities
- (b) indirect  
the whole of Solomon Islands

9. Duration

5 years from the arrival of the first expert

10. Reports

MOFR and JICA Experts will jointly prepare the following reports in English.

- (1) Progress Report on semiannual basis until project completion
- (2) Project Completion Report at the time of project completion

11. Environmental and Social Considerations

MOFR will abide by 'JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations' in order to ensure that appropriate considerations will be made for the environmental and social impacts of the Project.

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### **III. UNDERTAKINGS OF MOFR**

1. MOFR/SIG will take necessary measures to:

- (1) ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Solomon Islands nationals as a result of Japanese technical cooperation contributes to the economic and social development of Solomon Islands, and that the knowledge and experience acquired by the personnel of Solomon Islands from technical training as well as the equipment provided by JICA will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project; and
- (2) grant privileges, exemptions and benefits to the JICA Experts referred to in II-6 above and their families, which are no less favorable than those granted to Experts and members of the missions and their families of third countries or international organizations performing similar missions in Solomon Islands.
- (3) provide security-related information as well as measures to ensure the safety of the JICA Experts;
- (4) permit the JICA Experts to enter, leave and sojourn in Solomon Islands for the duration of their assignments therein and exempt them from foreign registration requirements and consular fees.
- (5) exempt the JICA Experts from taxes and any other charges on the equipment, machinery and other material necessary for the implementation of the Project;
- (6) exempt the JICA Experts from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowances paid to them and/or remitted to them from abroad for their services in connection with the implementation of the Project; and
- (7) meet taxes and any other charges on the equipment, machinery and other material, referred to in II-6 above, necessary for the implementation of the Project.

2. MOFR will bear claims, if any arises, against the JICA Experts resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with, the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Project, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the JICA Experts.

### **IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**


JICA and MOFR will jointly and regularly monitor the progress of the Project through the Monitoring Sheets based on PDM and PO. The Monitoring Sheets will be reviewed every six (6) months.

Also, Project Completion Report will be drawn up one (1) month before the termination of the Project.

JICA will conduct the following evaluations and surveys to verify sustainability and impact of the Project and draw lessons. MOFR is required to provide necessary support for them.

1. Ex-post evaluation three (3) years after the project completion, in principle
2. Follow-up surveys when necessary

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## **V. PROMOTION OF PUBLIC SUPPORT**

For the purpose of promoting support for the Project, MOFR will take appropriate measures to make the Project widely known to the people of Solomon Islands.

## **VI. MISCONDUCT**

If JICA receives information related to suspected corrupt or fraudulent practices in the implementation of the Project, MOFR and relevant organizations will provide JICA with such information as JICA may reasonably request, including information related to any concerned official of the government and/or public organizations of the Solomon Islands.

MOFR and relevant organizations will not, unfairly or unfavorably treat the person and/or company which provided the information related to suspected corrupt or fraudulent practices in the implementation of the Project.

## **VII. MUTUAL CONSULTATION**

JICA and MOFR will consult each other whenever any major issues arise in the course of Project implementation.

## **VIII. AMENDMENTS**

The record of discussions may be amended by the minutes of meetings between JICA and MOFR. PDM and PO may be amended and approved by JCC.

The minutes of meetings will be signed by authorized persons of each side who may be different from the signers of the record of discussions.

- Annex 1    Project Design Matrix (Draft, version 0)
- Annex 2    Plan of Operation (Draft, version 0)
- Annex 3    Project Organization Chart
- Annex 4    A List of Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee

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## Project Design Matrix

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

Version 0

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Forestry and Research

Dated 02, Mar, 2017

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

Period of Project: February 2017 - January 2022

Project Site: Honiara and the Pilot Sites

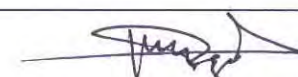
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<b>Overall Goal</b>			
Sustainable forest resource management is promoted from a comprehensive perspective.	1.1 A long-term SFRM policy is formulated by MOFR. 1.2 Logging is conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands. 1.3 Reforestation is conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands.	1.1 Long-term SFRM policy 1.2 MOFR documents including Annual Reports 1.3 MOFR documents including Annual Reports	
<b>Project Purpose</b>			
Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced.	1.1 Activities contributing to SFRM such as planned logging and afforestation regulated in Corporate Plans are implemented effectively. 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. 1.3 Major local residents involved in the Pilot Activities are satisfied (e.g. increasing their income and/or halt of forest degradation).	1.1 MOFR documents including Annual Reports 1.2 MOFR documents including Annual Reports 1.3 Project documents and interviews with the Pilot Sites communities	None
<b>Outputs</b>			
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 Plans incorporate the knowledge of the forest information and the lessons from the performance in the last term. 1.2 Corporate Plan is approved. 1.3 A long-term SFRM policy planning is commenced.  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 Plans 1.2 Approved Corporate Plan 1.3 MOFR documents  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.
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>		<b>Important Assumption</b>
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 stakeholders.  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.	<b>The Japanese Side</b> <u>Experts</u> 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  <u>Training of counterpart personnel in Japan and/or in the 3rd country</u>  <u>Machinery and equipment</u> * Vehicle(s) * Motor Boat(s) * Others (including PC(s) and software(s) as needed)	<b>The Solomon Islands Side</b> <u>Counterpart personnel</u> - 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 - Ruuning 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.
			<b>Pre-Conditions</b>
			* In MOFR, it is clearly and commonly understood that SFRM is one of the highest priority issues in the forestry sector of SI.
			<b>&lt;Issues and countermeasures&gt;</b>

\*SI=Solomon Islands

\*MOFR=Ministry of Forestry and Research of Solomon Islands

\*SFRM=Sustainable Forest Resource Management

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

Activities				1st Year				2nd Year				3rd Year				4th Year				5th Year			
	Sub-Activities	SIG	JICA	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Output 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased.																							
1.1 Review Corporate Plan 2015-2018 and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM.		MOFR Hqs.	JE																				
1.2 Identify issues to be resolved/ improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-2018.		MOFR Hqs.	JE																				
1.3 Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM.		MOFR Hqs.	JE																				
1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.		MOFR Hqs.	JE																				
1.5 Develop forest information tool(s) .		MOFR Hqs.	JE																				
1.6 Reflect the forest information provided through Activity 1.5 and the lessons learned form the Pilot Activities (Activity 3.6) into planning of Corporate Plan 2023-2027.		MOFR Hqs.	JE																				
1.7 Develop a framework for a long-tem SFRM policy utilizing the experiences obtained through Activities 1.3, 1.5, and 3.6.		MOFR Hqs.	JE																				
Output 2: Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR.																							
2.1 Identify relevant governmental institutions and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in promoting SFRM and hold discussions for potential collaboration.		MOFR Hqs.	JE																				
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.		MOFR Hqs.	JE																				
2.3 Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders.		MOFR Hqs.	JE																				
Output 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.		MOFR Hqs.	JE																				
3.2 Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites.		MOFR Prov.	JE																				
3.3 Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans.		MOFR Prov.	JE																				
3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities.		MOFR Prov.	JE																				
3.5 Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM.		MOFR Prov.	JE																				
3.6 Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot Activities.		MOFR Prov.	JE																				

\*SI=Solomon Islands

\*MOFR=Ministry of Forestry and Research of Solomon Islands

\*SFRM=Sustainable Forest Resource Management

\*JE=JICA Experts

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## Organization Structure of the Project

### Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC)

Chairperson: Permanent Secretary (MOFR)

Co-chairperson: Resident Representative (JICA Solomon Islands Office)

Supervision

### Project Team

Implementing Agency:  
**MOFR**

Project Director: Permanent Secretary  
Project Manager: Commissioner of Forest

Forest  
Resource  
Management  
Technical  
Services  
Division

Timber  
Utilization  
and  
Processing  
Division

Corporate  
Services  
Division

**Cooperation  
and  
Collaboration**

Forest  
Industries  
Division

National  
Herbarium  
and  
Botanical  
Gardens  
Division

Forest  
Development  
and  
Reforestation  
Division

Provincial  
Forestry  
Offices

**Technical  
Cooperation**

### JICA Expert Team

< Long-term Experts >

- Chief Advisor/Forest Policy
- Project Coordinator/  
Community-based Forest  
Management

< Short-term Experts >

- Experts in the relevant fields  
such as:
  - \* Socio-economic analysis/  
Gender
  - \* Agro-forestry
  - \* Forest Information
  - \* Value-chain analysis

**Cooperation  
and  
Collaboration**

**Cooperation**

Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC)	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL)	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM)	National Consultant (MOFR/ MECDM) of Prime Minister's Office	Solomon Islands National University (SINU)	Other relevant stakeholders
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JICA  
Solomon  
Islands  
Office

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*[Signature]*

## Annex 4

### A List of Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee

#### 1. Function

The Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) meets at least twice a year or whenever necessity arises.

The main functions of JCC are:

- (1) To review the progress
- (2) To revise the overall plan as necessity
- (3) To approve the annual work plan of the Project; and
- (4) To exchange opinions on major issues that arise during the implementation of the Project.

#### 2. Members

- (1) Chairperson

Project Director: Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Forestry and Research (MOFR)

- (2) Co-chairperson

Resident Representative (JICA Solomon Islands Office)

- (3) Solomon Island side

Project Director: Permanent Secretary, MOFR

Project Manager: Commissioner of Forest, MOFR

Members:

- Director, Forest Resource Management Technical Services Division, MOFR
- Director, Forest Industries Division, MOFR
- Director, Timber Utilization and Processing Division, MOFR
- Director, Forest Development and Reforestation Division, MOFR
- Director, National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens Division, MOFR
- Director, Corporate Services Division, MOFR
- Official(s) of Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC)
- National Consultant of Prime Minister's Office for MOFR and Ministry of Environment, Climate change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM)
- Solomon Islands National University (SINU)
- Other official(s) of relevant organizations (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL), MECDM) mutually agreed upon between Solomon and Japanese sides as necessary

- (4) Japanese side:

Representative of JICA Solomon Islands Office


JICA Experts of the Project

- (5) Observer

Official(s) of Embassy of Japan in Solomon Islands

Other personnel appointed by Chairperson of the JCC

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MINUTES OF MEETINGS  
BETWEEN  
THE JAPANESE DETAILED PLANNING SURVEY TEAM  
AND  
THE GOVERNMENT OF SOLOMON ISLANDS  
ON  
JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION  
FOR  
THE PROJECT FOR  
SUSTAINABLE USE OF FOREST RESOURCES  
THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT  
IN  
SOLOMON ISLANDS

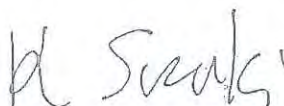
The Japanese Detailed Planning Survey Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") organised by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Kazunobu SUZUKI, visited Solomon Islands (hereinafter referred to as "Solomon") from 19 June to 15 July 2016 and 21 August to 2 September 2016, for the purpose of formulating the technical cooperation project for "The Project for Sustainable Use of Forest Resources through Community-based Livelihood Improvement" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

During its stay in Solomon Islands, the Team and the Ministry of Forestry and Research (hereinafter referred to as "MOFR") representing the Government of Solomon Islands (hereinafter referred to as "SIG") had a series of discussions and exchanged views on the Project.

Both parties prepared the drafts of Project Design Matrix (hereinafter referred to as "PDM"), Plan of Operation (hereinafter referred to as "PO") and the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "R/D"), attached herewith. It was recommended by both parties that the final draft of R/D be approved.

As a result of the discussions, the Team and MOFR agreed on the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

Honiara, 1st September 2016



Mr. Kazunobu SUZUKI  
Leader  
Detailed Planning Survey Team  
Japan International Cooperation Agency



Mr. Vaeno VIGULU  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Forestry and Research  
The Government of Solomon Islands

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## THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

### 1. Title of the Project

Both parties agreed to change the title of the Project from the original one, "The Project for Sustainable Use of Forest Resources through Community-based Livelihood Improvement" to "The Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands", in order to reflect the Project purpose (see below) more appropriately.

### 2. Framework of the Project

Both parties acknowledged that the draft PDM and PO as shown in Annex 1 and Annex 2, respectively provided an overall framework and necessary components for the implementation of the Project in an appropriate manner and agreed to continue further elaboration, as needed, to finalise the draft PDM before signing of R/D.

### 3. Implementation Structure of the Project

Both parties confirmed that the proposed Implementation Structure of the Project as shown in Annex 3 to the draft R/D was appropriate.

### 4. Joint Coordinating Committee of the Project

It was agreed that Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") would be established in order to facilitate inter-organisational coordination and that JCC meeting would be held at least twice a year and whenever deemed necessary. It was confirmed that JCC would review overall progress, revise the overall plan as needed, approve the plan of operation and an annual work plan, and exchange opinions on major issues that would arise during the implementation of the Project. A List of Proposed Members of JCC is attached as Annex 4.


### 5. Duration of the Project

It was agreed by both parties that an appropriate duration of the Project was five (5) years in order to achieve the Project purpose (see below).

### 6. Project Purpose

It was recognized that one of the agendas to be urgently addressed in Solomon Islands was how forest resources can be managed in a more sustainable manner. It was suggested that institutional capacity of MOFR be strengthened in relevant areas including developing and implementing relevant plans, enforcing acts and regulations, monitoring logging activities, coordinating various stakeholders, introducing some alternative livelihood activities and fostering for local people's involvements and taking initiatives toward sustainable forest management in Solomon Islands.

To address this agenda, it was agreed that capacity development of MOFR should be a priority and set out as Project Purpose of the Project. In this light, it was suggested that originally proposed Project Purpose stated in the official request by SIG, namely "Community-based sustainable forest management is effectively practiced in targeted areas through appropriate technical assistance by



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the Ministry of Forestry and Research” be changed to “Capacity of the Ministry of Forestry and Research to implement sustainable forest resource management is enhanced.”

#### **7. Long-term policy for Sustainable Forest Resource Management**

It was agreed that issues to be resolved and improved with regards to sustainable forest resource management in the current corporate plan (2015-2018) would be identified by reviewing it, and that such issues be reflected into the next corporate plan in its development. Furthermore, recognising that sustainable forest resource management from a comprehensive perspective should be put into practice in Solomon Islands, it was agreed that a long-term policy for sustainable forest resource management in close cooperation and collaboration with other stakeholders concerned would be developed. In this sense, it was also agreed that a framework for a long-term sustainable forest resource management policy would be developed by utilizing the experiences and lessons obtained through the Project.

#### **8. Coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other stakeholders**

It was fully recognized and agreed that coordination and collaboration among MOFR and other stakeholders which include not only line ministries concerned but local communities, NGOs and others, should ensure realization of sustainable forest resource management. It was confirmed that MOFR would start facilitating coordination and collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders when the Project commences.

#### **9. Pilot activities**

Considering that people in the rural areas are heavily dependent on forest resources for their daily lives while unsustainable logging has been taking place, it was agreed that community-based forest resource management should be promoted in Solomon Islands where 86 % of the land is owned by local people. At the same time, as people in Solomon Islands have great cultural and social diversity, it was also agreed that such features should be taken into consideration in designing and implementing pilot activities.

Recognizing the vast diversity of the people and their culture in Solomon Islands, a “model-approach” (i.e., developing a model which is to be replicated in other Provinces/localities) could be too challenging for any one project. Therefore, it was suggested that pilot activities in the Project serve, not as a model-to-be-replicated, but (1) as an OJT (On-the-Job Training) means for MOFR personnel to develop their capacity, and/or (2) as a means for MOFR to draw first-hand lessons for its policy and practices.

It was expected that through pilot activities in the Project, precious lessons and practical knowledge on how to facilitate and encourage the local people to be involved in sustainable forest resource management in their localities would be identified, and that such lessons and knowledge would be shared with and possibly applied in other areas in the future. In addition, it was pointed out that such lessons and knowledge would be translated into policy making and/or enforcement of acts/regulations concerned, which would be a part of the process of capacity development for MOFR. Moreover, it was suggested that selection for pilot sites and concrete activities be

determined after collecting sufficient data and full consensus among stakeholders.

#### 10. Recommended draft of R/D

The R/D, the official document which defines contents of the Project, was prepared and confirmed through a series of discussions as attached in Annex 5. It was recommended that R/D would be finalized by the time of its signing.

#### 11. Provisional Timeline

The following provisional timeline was suggested for the preparation of the Project.

Signing of R/D: November 2016

Commencement of the Project: February 2017

#### List of Annexes

Annex 1 Project Design Matrix (Draft, version 0)

Annex 2 Plan of Operation (Draft, version 0)

Annex 3 Project Organization Chart

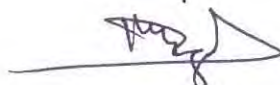
Annex 4 A List of Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee

Annex 5 Record of Discussions (Draft)

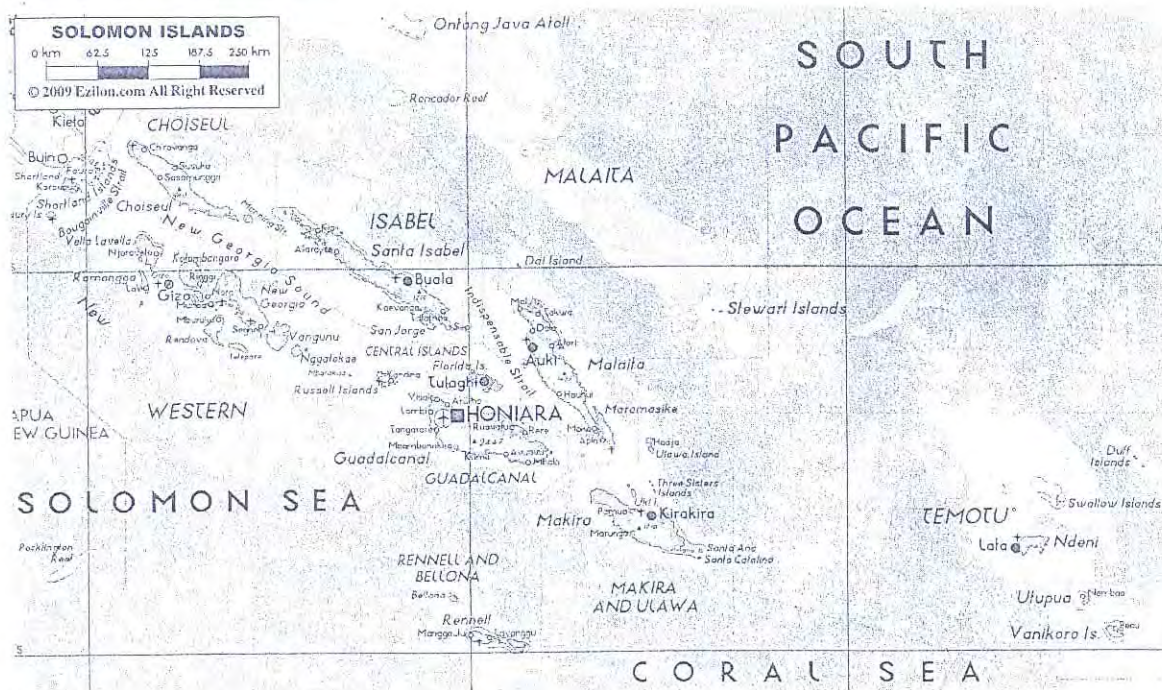
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【参考】ソロモン諸島 地図



別添 1 調査日程

別添 2 M/M

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*[Handwritten signature]*

Schedule (Detailed Planning Survey for the Project for Sustainable Use of Forest Resources through  
Community-based Livelihood Development in Solomon)

Date	No.	Shigefuji (JICA), Yamauchi(KKC) and Narahara (KKC)	Suzuki (JICA)	Accommodation
8 20 Sat	1	2105 Narita (PX55)		In flight
21 Sun	1	0455 Port Moresby / 1000 Port Moresby (PX84) 1320 Honiara (PX84)		Honiara
22 Mon	2	1000 Meeting with JICA Solomon Office 1300 Kick-off Meeting with MORF		Honiara
23 Tue	3	1000 Courtesy Call to MDPAC		Honiara
24 Wed	4	0930 2nd Meeting with MORF 1515 Honiara (IE374) via Suavanao (IE375) 1705 Fera		Buara
25 Thu	5	Field Survey (Isabel -around Buara- )		Buara
26 Fri	6	Field Survey (Isabel -around Buara- )		Buara
27 Sat	7	Documentation 1705 Fera (IE375) 1750 Honiara	2105 Narita (PX55)	Honiara
28 Sun	8	Documentation	0455 Port Moresby / 1000 Port Moresby (PX84) 1320 Honiara (PX84)	Honiara
29 Mon	9	1030 3rd Meeting with MORF	1030 3rd Meeting with MORF	Honiara
30 Tue	10	1400 4th Meeting with MORF	1400 4th Meeting with MORF	Honiara
31 Wed	11	1130 Hearing from SPC 1500 Courtesy Call to SINU	1130 Hearing from SPC 1500 Courtesy Call to SINU	Honiara
9 1 Thu	12	1500 Signing of M/M	1500 Signing of M/M	Honiara
2 Fri	13	1000 Report to Embassy of Japan 1100 Report to JICA Solomon Islands office	1000 Report to Embassy of Japan 1100 Report to JICA Solomon Islands office	Honiara
3 Sat	15	1050 Honiara (PX85) 1210 /1410 Port Moresby (PX54) 1955 Narita	1050 Honiara (PX85) 1210 /1410 Port Moresby (PX54) 1955 Narita	

Accommodation:

[Honiara] Solomon Kitano Mendana Hotel

[Buara] Maringe Lagoon View Lodge

\*MOFR: Ministry of Forestry and Research

\*MDPAC: Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination

\*SPC: Secretariat of the Pacific Community

\*SINU: Solomon Islands National University

\*M/M: Minutes of Meeting

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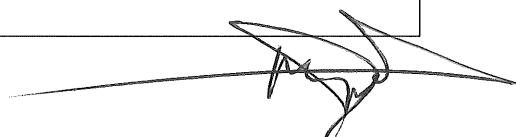


**MINUTES OF MEETINGS  
BETWEEN  
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY  
AND  
MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND RESEARCH  
FOR AMENDMENT OF THE RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS  
ON  
THE PROJECT ON CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
IN  
SOLOMON ISLANDS**

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and Ministry of Forest and Research (hereinafter referred to as "MOFR") hereby agree that the Record of Discussions on the Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands, signed on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017, will be amended as follows;

1. Appendix 1 Project Description, Annex 1 Project Design Matrix

Before	Amended Version
<b>Overall Goal:</b> <b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b> 1.2: Logging is conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands. <i>(Means of Verification: MOFR documents)</i>  1.3: Rehabilitation works are conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands. <i>(Means of Verification: MOFR documents)</i>  <b>Project Purpose:</b> <b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b> (1.4: NIL) <i>(Means of Verification: NIL)</i>  <b>Output 1:</b> <b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b> 1.4: Forest information tool(s) is / are developed and utilized.	<b>Overall Goal:</b> <b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b> 1.2: Both logging and milling concessions are registered with, managed and monitored through, forest information tool developed by the Project. <i>(Means of Verification: Concession data registered in the forest information tool)</i>  1.3: SFRM activities (e.g. rehabilitation works, community-based forest management) are conducted by MOFR. <i>(Means of Verification: MOFR documents and interviews)</i>  <b>Project Purpose:</b> <b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b> 1.4: The forest information tools are endorsed by MOFR. <i>(Means of Verification: MOFR's endorsement letter and interviews with MOFR staffs)</i>  <b>Output 1:</b> <b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b> 1.4: Forest information tools are developed.
Reason:	

Although the latest forest sector policies emphasize sustainable harvesting of natural forests as well as rehabilitation works at logged over forests, unsustainable harvestings continue throughout the nation, while post-logging rehabilitation works seem not to be conducted, as expected. Taking such limitations of policy-based approach into account, alternative indicators and associated amendments were discussed and agreed at 9<sup>th</sup> JCC held in 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2022.

This amendment will become effective as of March, 2022.

Annex 1 : Record of Discussions (signed on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017)

Annex 2 : Amended Project Design Matrix

Honiara, March, 2022



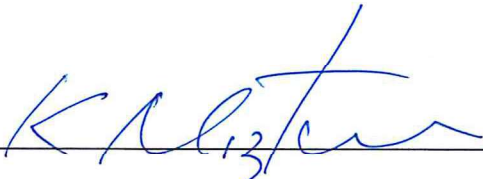
Mr. Motoyuki UEGAKI  
Resident Representative  
JICA Solomon Islands Office



Dr. Vaeno VIGULU  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Forestry and Research  
Solomon Islands Government

**Meeting Minutes**  
**of**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting**  
  
**JICA Project on Capacity Development for**  
**Sustainable Forest Resources Management**  
  
**in**  
**Solomon Islands**

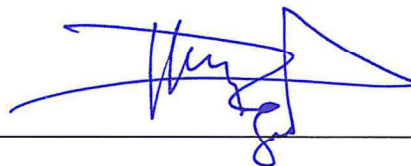
Date: January 30th, 2018



Mr. Kyoji MIZUTANI

Resident Representative

JICA Solomon Islands Office



Dr. Vaeno VIGULU

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Forestry and Research

Government of Solomon Islands



## Meeting Minutes

### 1<sup>st</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting of JICA Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands

Date: 8:30~10:30, 30<sup>th</sup> January (Tue), 2018

Venue: Heritage Park Hotel Conference Room, Honiara

Participants:

SIG	JICA
<b><u>Ministry of Forestry and Research (MOFR)</u></b> Dr. Vaeno Vigulu - Chairperson <i>(Permanent Secretary)</i> Mr. Reeves Moveni <i>(Commissioner of Forests)</i> Mr. Fred Pitisopa <i>(Director, National Herbarium and Botanical Garden)</i> Mr. Terence Titulu <i>(Director, Forest Resources Management and Technical Services)</i> Mr. Julius Houria <i>(Director, Utilization and Sawmilling Downstream processing)</i> Ms. Margaret Salini <i>(Director, Forest Industries,)</i> ...and other officers of MOFR (Please see Attachment 1)	<b><u>JICA</u></b> Mr. Kyoji Mizutani <i>(Resident Representative)</i> - Co-chairperson Mr. Shitau Miura <i>(Assistant Representative)</i> Ms. Maho Miura <i>(Project Formulation Advisor)</i>  <b><u>JICA Expert</u></b> Dr. Tatsuji Nishikawa <i>(Chief Advisor)</i> Mr. Takaaki Kato <i>(Project Coordinator)</i>  <Observer> <b><u>Embassy of Japan (EOJ)</u></b> Ms. Yuko Morikawa <i>(Researcher / Advisor)</i>
<b><u>Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination</u></b> Mr. Andrew Prakash	
<b><u>Solomon Islands National University (SINU)</u></b> Mr. Peter Mahoa	

After the opening remarks from Chairperson and Co-chairperson, overall progress of the Project, proposal of the Plan of Operation (: PO) and the Annual Working Plan (AWP) 2018 were presented by Chief Advisor and the Commissioner of Forests (please see Attachment 2 and 3). JCC members have approved these proposals with no objection. Main points discussed during JCC meeting are as follows:

#### <Mr. Terrence, Director, Forest Resources Management and Technical Services>

Related with Output 1, review of the Forestry Act. Since last year, the Ministry has submitted our budget plan, however, our budget is not captured fully in this year budget plan. I wonder if the Project could provide us with some sort of budgetary assistance.

#### <Chief Advisor (CA)>

The Project will review the policies but the Ministry itself should be responsible.

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**<Chairperson>**

It is MOFR's responsibility. Although all the necessary submissions regarding Forest Act and its budget had been done already, but I don't know why the government could not allocate budget for reviewing Forestry Act, which is highest priority. Budget allocation for this year, I'll meet with all directors to reallocate the budget, based on re-prioritization.

**<Mr. Prakash, Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination>**

First question is regarding Corporate Plan 2015-18, will JICA assist us to build a new corporate plan? Since new government will be established at the end of this year, new Corporate Plan should be in place. Second question is about training plan, will JICA assist training plan to re-capture the provincial officers?

**<Chairperson>**

Regarding Corporate Plan, since this Project is 5-year project and new government is coming in next year, it is expected to collaborate with new government to develop a new Corporate Plan. Regarding training plan, at this moment they are focusing on HQ officers and if there are any possibilities in future, then we will target some of provincial officers.

**<Mr. Prakash>**

Regarding the Short-term expert, especially the Value Chain expert. Although it is scheduled to be dispatched in 2019, it is expected to prepone it to 2018. It would be a very good initiative to help forestry sector to develop upstream and downstream processing. Also involving stakeholders is also very important, like what Food and Agriculture Organization (: FAO) is doing in agriculture sector.

**<CA>**

Noted. Since the contracting these experts will be done by JICA HQ, your comments will be conveyed to them.

**<Chairperson>**

In terms of schedule Value Chain officer, hopefully we can discuss with JICA. In terms of planning, involving private sectors is also important.

**<Mr. Houria, Director of Utilization and Sawmilling>**

I have strong reservation for Sustainable Forest Resource Management (: SFRM). Since major commercially viable forest has all been logged and there are not much left for preservation. Although it is obvious that SFRM should be promoted for the future generation, our forest are in customary land, unlike other countries, and same mechanism cannot be applied. Critical issue is how to convince these resource own people to come on board for SFRM.

**<Chairperson>**

87% of license are active at the moment, they logged the area where they have already logged (re-entry logging) for 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> logging. It is fortunate that the forests in Solomon Islands grow rapidly and some of replanted trees has become thick and some of the plantation are now mature. In this sense, we can say it is not too late to address sustainability of forest resource. We still have resources available and can still convince customary land owners to address other alternatives, not logging, but adding more values to timber and utilizing Non-timber forest products, in order to avoid further exploitation of forest resources. This is the challenge for the forestry as the Ministry and, with support from JICA, to look for alternatives. The Project has an advisor on community side (JICA Expert on Community-based Forest Resource Management), and now visiting some potential pilot sites and look for possibilities for the alternatives to resource owners, which might be able to slow down the harvest of natural forests.



**<Mr. Houria>**

It should be noted that there must be a political will among the resource owners. In the downstream processing project which aims in delivering portable mills to resource owners, the politicians highjacked the project many times and gave mills to his voters and relatives who don't have forest resources. In order for us to achieve the goal of SFRM, there must be a cooperation and commitment from resource owners.

**<Commissioner of Forests>**

Main issue is lack of information regarding the stock of forest we have. It is essential that MOFR should have a proper data of forest stock, in order to convince the politicians and local resource owners. For making a policy, the evidence data is crucial. By having these evidence, we can educate politicians and forest owners.

**<Chairperson>**

Based on the awareness and continuous advises by the Ministry in collaboration with JICA Experts, it could be possible to show the alternatives to the communities. JICA Community Based Forest Resource Management expert will visit several communities and endeavor to identify community and alternatives from now on. In terms of the political will, I believe that it is not critical problem, if the Permanent Secretary (: PS) keeps our Minister well-informed of the program and plan, or even during the PS's meeting, the same will be shared with other PSs. MOFR can get support from the Government of Solomon Islands to support this project and based on collaboration with stakeholders like SINU, the Project could achieve the target goal.

**<Mr. Houria>**

I'd like to know the criteria to select pilot sites. Since we have been working with the capable communities which have already dedicated/practiced forest resource management, the right place to start with the pilot activities would be those communities.

**<Chairperson & Commissioner>**

The pilot sites have not been selected and under the process of identification. You can discuss directly with JICA experts.

Discussion ended within above comments and questions. And then, JCC Meeting got the approval of the Project Design Matrix, PO and AWP 2018 of the Project.

[END]

Attachment 1: Attendance List of 1<sup>st</sup> JCC Meeting

Attachment 2: Agenda of 1<sup>st</sup> JCC Meeting

Attachment 3: Presentation Materials

# Meeting Minutes

of

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting

JICA Project on Capacity Development for  
Sustainable Forest Resources Management

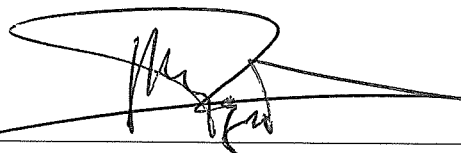
in

Solomon Islands

Date: 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2018



Mr. Motoyuki UEGAKI  
Resident Representative  
JICA Solomon Islands Office



Dr. Vaeno VIGULU  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Forestry and Research  
Solomon Islands Government



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

Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) & Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



**Meeting Minutes on  
2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting**

Title of Meeting: 2 <sup>nd</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting	
Date & Time: 9:45 – 12:00, June 26 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	
Venue: Kitano Mendana Hotel, Honiara, Solomon Islands	
Attendees	
<b>[Designation]</b>	<b>[Name]</b>
1) Commissioner of Forest, Ministry of Forest and Research (hereinafter referred to as "MOFR")	Mr. Reeves Moveni (Chairperson)
2) Resident Representative, Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA")	Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki (Co-chairperson)
<MOFR>	
3) Director, Licensing Section, Forest Resources Management and Technical Services Division	Mr. Samuel Pita Vazu
4) Director, National Herbarium and Botanical Garden	Mr. Fred Pitisopa
5) Director, Forest Resources Management and Technical Services	Mr. Terence Titulu
6) Senior Forest Officer, Utilization and Downstream Processing	Mr. Eric Tolilalo
7) Senior Forest Officer, Operation Section, Forest Industries Division	Mr. Johnson Palmer
8) Policy Advisor, Corporate Service Division, MOFR	Mr. Jacob Kinai
9) Communication Officer, Corporate Service Division, MOFR	Mr. Bradford Theonomi
<Line Ministries>	
10) Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (: MDPAC)	Mr. Mathew Walerno
11) Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (: MAL)	Mr. Oswald Ramo
12) Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (: MECDM)	Mr. Barnabas Bago
13) National Consultant for Resource Sector, Prime Minister's Office (: PMO)	Mr. John Kennedy Taufunua
<JICA>	
14) Director, Natural Environment Team1, Forestry & Nature Conservation Group, Global Environment Department, JICA HQ	Dr. Kazunobu Suzuki
15) Assistant Representative, JICA Solomon Islands Office	Mr. Shitau Miura
16) Chief Advisor – Forest Policy	Dr. Tatsuji Nishikawa
17) Project Coordinator – Community-based Forest Resource Management	Mr. Takaaki Kato
18) Forest Resource Management Promotor	Mr. Hillary Wemani (note taker)
Agenda: See the Attachment 1	
Shared Documents/Materials: Agenda (Attachment 1), Presentation Materials (Attachment 2,3), Plan of Operation (Attachment 4), Annual Working Plan (Attachment 5), Selection Criteria (Attachment 6)	



At 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting (hereinafter referred to as “JCC Meeting”) of JICA Technical Cooperation Project on “Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands” (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”), the progress of first half of year 2018 was explained by Chair-person, Mr. Reeves Moveni, and the proposal of Plan of Operation and Annual Working Plan 2018/2019 was presented by Chief Advisor, Dr. Tatsuji Nishikawa.

JCC members have approved the proposals with no objection. At the end, 2<sup>nd</sup> JCC Meeting was closed with the closing remarks made by Co-chairperson, Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki, highlighting the importance of enhancing the sense of project ownership among MOFR officials through participation into activities.

Following are main points discussed during JCC meeting:

[Mr. Walerno, MDPAC]

In terms of Output 3, what are the selection criteria to select pilot sites? Also, how many sites are you going to select? Would you select one site for each province?

[Mr. Kato, Project Coordinator, JICA-MOFR Forestry Project]

Firstly, we are going to select only 1 or 2 communities for the pilot activity under the Project. Selection criteria had been developed, discussed and agreed between MOFR and JICA during project formulation (as Attachment 6) and we will select the sites accordingly within this year. In terms of criteria, higher priorities are on the criterion of 1) “Easy Access”, 2) “Secured Land”, and 3) “Community’s Willingness”. Currently the Taskforce Team for the pilot activity is working on longlisting potential sites which are recommended by respective divisions of MOFR. Based on this longlist, site selection will be carried out.

[Mr. Walerno, MDPAC]

For involvement of Provincial Government into the pilot activities, you should have a consultation with Provincial Government regarding identified communities.

[Mr. Kato, Project Coordinator]

As a part of site selection, especially before field inspection and community consultation at shortlisted sites, we are planning to have consultation meeting with Provincial Government.

[Mr. Kinai, MOFR]

Community awareness as well as clear explanation about activities and their engagement should be provided to the community at pilot site.

[Mr. Kato, Project Coordinator]

Project Orientation and awareness will be conducted at the initial stage, in order to help the community understand the Project (including concept of pilot activities) as well as their roles and responsibilities.



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



[Dr. Suzuki, JICA HQ]

- Apologies for the delay of short-term experts dispatch due to financial constraint of JICA HQ but be informed that JICA is ready to start the process of selection and send a group of experts hopefully by December or January, or, at the latest, within Japanese fiscal year of 2018.
- In terms of the ownership of the Project, MOFR shall take lead roles to implement the project activities and JICA experts will facilitate the process to carry out the project activities. In order to make such roles and responsibilities clearer, it is suggested that some sort of the counter-part list, which indicates "who is responsible of which activity", should be developed.
- How are you aiming to involve communities into the pilot site selection? Community's involvement into such procedure is also important.

[Mr. Kato, Project Coordinator]

- The suggestion is noted and we will work on it. Speaking specifically about the pilot activities, MOFR's Taskforce Team for the pilot activity comprise of representative of respective Divisions is currently developing their divisional roles and responsibilities. JICA experts are facilitating this process. Each division/officer of MOFR has certain roles and responsibilities, which need to be clarified for building MOFR's ownership to the project implementation.
- In terms of community's involvement, after the shortlisting, field inspection as well as community consultation will be conducted, in order to discuss if the community has willingness to participate the activities and also to contribute/secure their land for activities, which we can say they are a part of site selection procedure. This is the role of Taskforce Team and JICA experts will assist and facilitate the process.

[Mr. Bago, MECMDM]

For the sustainability of community-based activities, is it possible to engage existing Community-based Organizations (hereinafter referred to as "CBO") which are supported by our ministry and working for conservation or sustainable resource management activities?

[Mr. Kato, Project Coordinator]

Yes. Actually, the Project is aiming to identify the community where such CBO already exists. In addition to that, if there is any resource NGO operating near target community, we would like to seek the possibilities to collaborate with them.

[Mr. Kennedy, PMO]

Please indicate specific activities to be implemented with/for the community.

[Mr. Kato, Project Coordinator]

We are planning to conduct participatory activity planning to develop pilot activities based on their needs and also currently Taskforce Team is developing the ideas for the possible pilot activities, thus we can not indicate them at this moment. However, our concept of pilot activities consist with



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



several key components. Since the pilot activity is for Sustainable Forest Resource Management, one of components should be related with "Forest Management". Simultaneously, we are in need to identify the area of "Community's Livelihoods" that the Project and MOFR could support. Also "Capacity Development" and "Monitoring and Evaluation" should be included into the pilot activities.

[Mr. Miura, JICA Solomon Islands Office]

We would like to make it clear that the objective of this project is for capacity development of MOFR staff, not of the communities, and more importantly this project is not for promoting Community-based Forest Resource Management. Therefore, it is critically important that MOFR staffs proactively participate and take a lead of all procedures of project activities; site selection, community consultation and orientation, pilot activity planning, implementation, monitoring and so on. Through implementation of these pilot activities, you are expected to gain enough know-how, skills and knowledge to carry out Community-based Forest Resource Management by yourselves, after the withdrawal of the Project.

[Mr. Kennedy, PMO]

The community's needs for cash money have been increasing these days, even at rural side. If this kind of projects would end not creating enough revenue for the communities to survive, such communities would switch their mind and run for the logging. Control of concession licensing is at the hand of MOFR. If sustainable forest resource management is concerned, MOFR should not allow the logging companies to harvest the forests.

[END]

# Meeting Minutes

of

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting

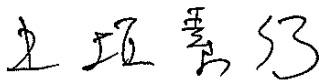
JICA Project on Capacity Development for

Sustainable Forest Resources Management

in

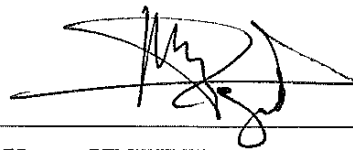
Solomon Islands

Date: 13 December 2018



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Mr. Motoyuki UEGAKI  
Resident Representative  
JICA Solomon Islands Office



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Dr. Vaeno VIGULU  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Forestry and Research  
Solomon Islands Government





3<sup>rd</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting (hereinafter referred to as “JCC Meeting”) of JICA Technical Cooperation Project on “Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands” (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) was held on 4<sup>th</sup> December 2018. Opening remarks was given by Project Director, Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, Permanent Secretary of MOFR, with words of appreciations for JICA’s assistance in terms of training opportunities given to MOFR officers, progress of activities in the year 2017, and participation and commitment of MOFR officers. As the result of the meeting, 1) the result of pilot site selection, 2) Corporate Plan 2019-2022, 3) Plan of Operation and 4) Annual Working Plan 2019 were discussed and approved unanimously by JCC members. At the end, Co-chairperson of JCC, Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki, Resident Representative of JICA Solomon Islands Office, closed the meeting with his remarks, not only with the words of appreciations for contribution of MOFR officers and for their supports rendered on JICA experts, but also with highlights on the purpose of JCC meetings, which is to share the same schedule and plan of activities, the project goal of capacity development of MOFR, and the importance of active participation and ownership of MOFR for the success of the Project.

Following are the discussion points raised during the meeting:

#### **Agenda 1: Result of Pilot Site Selection**

[Mr. Uegaki, JICA] How did you confirm the people’s willingness for Sustainable Forest Resources Management (hereinafter referred to as “SFRM”) or willingness to improve their environment in the course of selection?

[Kato, Project Coordinator] During the field inspection visits to selected potential communities, we encouraged those communities to call a community meeting to discuss if they would like to work with MOFR for SFRM. We also encouraged them to prepare a letter of Expression of Interests for SFRM, with minutes of community meeting attached. Upon the receipt of EOI and meeting minutes, we confirmed their willingness. In addition, there is a scoring criterion to prioritize the communities which have worked with MOFR or other organization for reforestation or downstream processing. We also see such records as their willingness to improve their environment.

[Ms. Takaoa, MOFR] Are those selected pilot sites on customary land or registered land?

[Kato] Both sites on customary owned land. Although there is a risk of dispute due to land tenure system, we have confirmed that both communities don’t have serious land dispute and committed to allocate dispute-free lands for pilot activities as well as resolve any dispute by themselves, both of which are incorporated in MOU signed with them.



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[Mr. Miura, JICA] How did you create the longlist and the shortlist?

[Kato] The longlist of potential communities was created with the help of MOFR, listing up those communities recommended by all technical divisions of MOFR. Our intentions were 1) to avoid unnecessary raising expectations of people of Solomon Islands through posting in the public, and 2) to create the pilot activities based on legacies that MOFR has already created in the past. For latter intention, we developed sub-criteria to give more scores on such communities which have ever worked with MOFR.

[Mr. Miura, JICA] In relation with your answer, have those identified communities had experiences to work with development partners in the past?

[Kato] Yes. There is a sub-criterion to give more scores on such communities and both of them have working experiences in the past. Falake Community was supported by KOICA in the form of establishment of nursery as well as capacity development (sending a leader to KOICA Training). Komuniboli Community was supported by Solomon Islands Development Trust and Pacific Community through Eco-timber Project, which was to promote timber milling and downstream processing.

[Dr. Vigulu, MOFR] Are you planning to take similar approach to both selected communities? What kind of forest management approach will be undertaken?

[Kato] Basically similar approach. Particularly, for preparation (Land Use Planning and Management Planning) as well as capacity development (trainings), similar activities will be carried out. However, other activities may be different due to community's intention and status of forest. Falake community has strong intention of rehabilitating logged over forest area, together with continuation of protecting reserved area for water catchment. As Komuniboli community has intact forest, they are willing to harvest timbers in a sustainable way and maximize its benefits. Such detail activities will be identified and developed in the course of land use planning. Our intention is to establish a package of demonstration plots (reforestation, enrichment, natural forest management), through integrating all technical know-how and expertise of MOFR, which would be enabled to materialize by formation of Technical Support Committee, comprised of appointed officers from all divisions.

[Dr. Vigulu, MOFR] It would be great if you could create a model of SFRM, with not only focusing on reforestation, enrichment, timber milling, but also identification and market establishment of NTFP, handicraft making (such as carvings and basket), and other resources, which could be led by women and youth as another source of income. In addition, for sustaining such activities, replanting those species should be encouraged, especially in case that community people use endangered species. Integrating such climate change adaptation approach for livelihood reliance enhancement will push JICA's pilot activities to higher level, which will benefit not only Solomon Islands but also other countries. We should get the medias to report such initiatives of supporting livelihoods of



the community, as well.

[Kato] Your comments and ideas are well noted. From next year, short-term experts will be assigned and assist you to support such areas of activities (marketing and livelihood support). We would like to reiterate that we JICA experts could only extend our technical assistance to MOFR, but the actual executer of such support and assistance to the communities is MOFR officers.

[JCC Members] We hereby officially approve the result of pilots site selection and acknowledge Komuniboli Community in Guadalcanal Province and Falake Community in Malaita Province as the pilot sites of the Project.

### **Agenda 2: Draft Corporate Plan 2019-2022**

[Mr. Miura] Just for clarification. I remember that MOFR will establish a new committee to approve logging license, which is not captured in the draft Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

[Dr. Vigulu] The formation of such committee is considered but not yet endorsed officially, as Forest Bill is still yet to be approved by the cabinet.

[JCC Members] We hereby give official approval on the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 (Final Draft).

### **Agenda 3: Plan of Operation and Annual Work Plan**

[Dr. Vigulu] Although lots of activities are planned next year, MOFR officials also have government duties and need to consider realistic implementation schedule to get things move ahead.

[Kato] Schedule of activities shall be consulted with Technical Support Committee to make them convenient for MOFR officers.

[JCC Members] Plan of Operation as well as Annual Work Plan 2019 are approved hereby with No-Objection.

### **AOB:**

[Dr. Nishikawa] As short-term consultants will assign from January 2019, we would like to call extraordinary JCC meeting on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2019, which main agenda would be 1) modification of Project Design Matrix (PDM), especially those defined indicators, 2) discussion and approval on implementation schedule of Activity 1.5 and Activity 3.2 ~ 3.5 on the Plan Operations (PO) and Annual Working Plan (AWP) to be revised in accordance with their schedule and plan.

[Mr. Miura] From January to March next year, JICA intern(s) are expected to come and attach to your project. Kindly be requested to accept him/her and extend necessary assistance to him/her.



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

Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) & Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



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### Summary:

[Dr. Vigulu] To involve line ministries and important stakeholders to this project, we need to figure out where they will fit in on and benefit from what we are doing.

[Kato] Let's call a stakeholder meeting early next year and invite them to discuss how to collaborate and cooperate at the activity level.

[END]

# Meeting Minutes

of


## 4<sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting

JICA Project on Capacity Development for  
Sustainable Forest Resources Management

in

Solomon Islands

Date: 31 January 2019



Shitau Muna

for

Mr. Motoyuki UEGAKI  
Resident Representative  
JICA Solomon Islands Office



Dr. Vaeno VIGULU  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Forestry and Research  
Solomon Islands Government



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

Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) & Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



**Meeting Minutes on**  
**4<sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting**

Title of Meeting: 4 <sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting	
Date & Time: 9:00 – 13:00, 23 <sup>rd</sup> January 2019	
Venue: Solomon Kitano Mendana Hotel, Honiara, Solomon Islands	
Attendees	
<b>[Designation]</b>	<b>[Name]</b>
1) Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Forest and Research (hereinafter referred to as “MOFR”)	Dr. Vaeno Vigulu (Project Director / Chairperson)
2) Assistant Representative, Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as “JICA”) Solomon Islands Office	Mr. Shitau Miura (Acting Co-chairperson)
<JCC Members from MOFR>	
3) Under Secretary - Administration, MOFR	Mr. Wilfred Atomea
4) Supervising Under Secretary – Technical, MOFR	Mr. Samuel Pitakaka Vazu
5) Director, National Herbarium and Botanical Garden	Mr. Fred Pitisopa
6) Director, Timber Utilization and Downstream Processing Division	Mr. Julius Houria
7) Director, Operation Section, Forestry Industry Division	Mr. Kevin Alu
<JCC Members from Line Ministries >	
8) Policy Secretary of Productive Sector, Policy Implementation, M&E Unit, Prime Minister's Office	Mr. Celsus Talifilu
9) Chief Planning Officer, Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination	Ms. Matsuko Pelomo
10) Principle Planning Officer, MDPAC,	Ms. Trudy Ramo
11) Undersecretary, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology	Mr. Barnabas Bago
12) Acting HOD, Forestry Department, School of National Resources and Applied Sciences, Solomon Islands National University	Mr. Henry Kaomara
13) Coordinator of Diploma Programme, Forestry Department, School of National Resources and Applied Sciences, SINU	Mr. Larren Gomese
14) Coordinator of Certificate Programme, Forestry Department, School of National Resources and Applied Sciences, SINU	Mr. Peter Mahoa



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

Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) & Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



<JCC Members from JICA>	
15) Chief Advisor / Forest Policy	Dr. Tatsuji Nishikawa
16) Project Coordinator / CBFRM	Mr. Takaaki Kato (Note Taker)
17) Local Coordinator / Driver	Mr. Hillary Wemani
18) Team Leader of Short-term Expert Team / FIM 1	Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi
19) Socio-economic Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement 2	Ms. Shimako Narahara
20) Team Coordinator / Remote Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis & GIS 2	Mr. Hirokazu Takahashi
<JCC Observers from EOJ>	
21) Embassy of Japan in Solomon Islands	Ms. Yoko Asano
22) Researcher/Advisor (Asst), EOJ	Mr. Hudson Kalaeda
<JCC Observers from MOFR>	
23) Chief Forest Officer, Guadalcanal Provincial Forest Office, MOFR	Mr. Lawrence Pogo
24) Chief Forest Officer – TUPD, MOFR	Ms. Stephanie Rikoi
25) Principal Forest officer, Herbarium Section, NHBGD, MOFR	Ms. Ruvie Pitavoqa
26) Communication Officer, Corporate Service Division, MOFR	Mr. Bradford Theonomi
Shared Documents/Materials: 1) Meeting Agenda, 2) Work Plan Presentation, 3) PDM, 4) Plan of Operation, 5) Annual Working Plan	

**<Overview>**

4<sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting (hereinafter referred to as “JCC Meeting”) of JICA Technical Cooperation Project on “Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands” (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) was held on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2019. Opening remarks was given by Project Director, Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, Permanent Secretary of MOFR, with words of appreciations for attendance of representatives from EOJ, Line Ministries and SINU, JICA's assistance and commitment of MOFR officers. He also touched about 1) Short-term Experts from JICA assigned in January 2019, 2) MOU with 2 pilot communities signed last year, 3) importance of Sustainable Forest Management and Harvesting, and 4) essentiality of identification of “alternatives” for resource owner. At the end, he concluded his remarks with hope for success of 4<sup>th</sup> JCC meeting as well as the Project.

As the result of the meeting, firstly the Work Plan of Short-term Expert Team was presented and accepted with no objection. Secondly, the amendments on PDM were discussed and approved unanimously by JCC members. Lastly, updated Plan of Operation and Annual Working Plan 2019 were presented and approved unanimously by JCC



members.

In closing remarks, Acting Co-chairperson of JCC, Mr. Shimau Miura, Assistant Representative of JICA Solomon Islands Office, expressed his hope of project expansion this year with having experienced short-term experts working for identified pilot sites as well as forest information tools. He also highlighted the continuous efforts required for the project success, which are 1) enhancing MOFR's project ownership, 2) absorbing and digesting new ideas and technologies brought by JICA experts, and 3) proactive and flexible stance to synthesizing those ideas and technologies into local context. He closed the meeting with his words of appreciations for the attendance of JCC members and observers.

Following are the discussion points raised during the meeting:

#### **Agenda 1: Work Plan of Short-term Experts**

[Mr. Miura, JICA] What kind of activities are you planning at this moment as Pilot Activities?

[Ms. Narahara, JICA Expert] We, short-term expert team, are rather open but thinking of something like Agroforestry activities, which could contribute for both short-term benefit and better forest management. As target products of activities shall be determined based on social and natural environment, several research surveys need to be carried out at the Pilot Sites. Additionally, timber-related activities could be another options, which could be implemented by MOFR with support from long-term experts. As of right now, nothing is determined since not JICA experts but MOFR and the Communities are the decision-makers.

[Mr. Gomese, SINU] Taking "diversity" into consideration, how many changes have done for the [Corporate] Plan and how often you may change your Work Plan?

[Ms. Narahara, JICA Expert] We are not talking about project framework or plans but day-to-day activity level at the field. This is about our stance of adoptability and flexibility.

#### **Agenda 2: SIG Obligation Budget Allocation & Pilot Activities Technical Support Committee**

[Ms. Pelomo, MDPAC] In order to release the SIG Obligation Budget, activity descriptions of the work plan (breakdown of activities with budget estimate) of this budget allocation needs to be revised and to fulfill the requirement. We will send it back to MOFR after this meeting. Once it is revised, you may send us back for the approval from government budget committee.



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

Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) & Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



[Mr. Talifilu, PMO] Is there any national-level body or set-up to monitor the progress and achievements of this project?

[Dr. Vigulu, MOFR] As this project is based on collaboration with JICA and MOFR on behalf of SIG, the monitoring is done jointly by both organizations. Monitoring results would be delivered to Prime Minister's Office from our ministry. One of the biggest achievements this Project could contribute is the implementation of our new policies thought this collaboration with JICA, at least at the community-level.

[Mr. Miura, JICA] As JICA's standard set-up for monitoring JICA technical cooperation projects, we call this JCC meeting, having all line ministries, and also compile Monitoring Sheets periodically by the Project (both Counterpart organization and JICA Experts). This monitoring sheets are checked and reviewed by both JICA Solomon Islands Office and JICA Headquarter and returned back to the Project with the comments for further improvement.

**Agenda 3: Amendments on Project Design Matrix**

[Mr. Miura, JICA] In terms of revised verifiable indicator for the project purpose, 1.1 Activities contributing to SFRM corresponding to Corporate Plan are implemented, you may rather specify which version of Corporate Plan the Project should focus on.

[Dr. Nishikawa, JICA Expert] As we compiled the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 and start supporting its implementation, the Corporate Plan stipulated in indicator 1.1 should be the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

[Dr. Vigulu] In terms of publishing the Corporate Plan 2019-2022, we had a meeting with Prime Minister's Office yesterday and we are advised that our Corporate Plan should be finalized and approved by new government to be formed after the election, capturing their new policies or their comments.

**Agenda 4: Revised Plan of Operation & Annual Work Plan 2019**

No comments.

[END]



Meeting Minutes  
Of  
5<sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting

JICA Project on Capacity Development for  
Sustainable Forest Resources Management

In

Solomon Islands

Date: 24<sup>th</sup> July 2019

Mr. Motoyuki UEGAKI  
Resident Representative  
JICA Solomon Islands Office

Dr. Vaeno VIGULU  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Forestry and Research  
Solomon Islands Government



**Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management  
In Solomon Islands**

Ministry of Forest and Research (MOFR) & Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



**Meeting Minutes on  
5<sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting**

Time: 9:13am- 12:38pm

Date: Wednesday 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2019

Venue: Heritage Park Hotel, Gallery 2

**Summary:**

This Meeting is the 5<sup>th</sup> JCC Meeting jointly organized by JICA SFRM Project Office and Ministry of Forestry and Research (MOFR), with attendance of other JCC members, which are JICA Solomon Islands Office (JICA SI), line ministries, Solomon Islands National University (SINU), as well as Embassy of Japan in Solomon Islands. The objectives of the meeting is for JICA SFRM Project Team and the MOFR Executives to update other JCC members on the current work of the Project, to get the stakeholders' perspective and their contributions in terms of Sustainable Forest Resource Management, and to obtain official approval on the implementation schedule of upcoming activities. During the meeting, all items of the agenda were discussed fruitfully with proactive participation and contributions from JCC members and Annual Work Plan (implementation schedule) for second half of FY2019 and first half of FY2020 was unanimously approved.

**Members Present:**

No	Name	Designation
<b>JCC CHAIRPERSONS</b>		
1	Dr. Vaeno Vigulu	Chairperson, Permanent Secretary c/o Permanent Secretary, MOFR
2	Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki	Co-Chairperson, Resident Representative, JICA SI
<b>JICA SFRM PROJECT OFFICE</b>		
3	Dr. Tatsuji Nishikawa	Chief Advisor, JICA SFRM Project
4	Mr. Takaaki Kato	Project Coordinator, JICA SFRM Project
5	Mr. Lloyd Tigulu	Admin Officer and Assistant Coordinator, JICA SFRM Project
6	Mrs. Lorenza Cordeiro	Marketing Research and Analyst, JICA SFRM Project
<b>JCC MEMBERS FROM MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND RESEARCH</b>		
7	Mr. Samuel Pitakaka Vazu	Undersecretary Technical, MOFR
8	Mr. Wilfred Atomea	Undersecretary - Admin, MOFR
9	Mr. Richard Raomae	Deputy Commissioner, Forest Development and Reforestation, MOFR
10	Mr. Fred Pitisopa	Deputy Commissioner, National Herbarium and Botanical Garden Division, MOFR
11	Ms. Margaret Salini	Deputy Commissioner, Economic Section, Forest Industries Division, MOFR



12	Mr. Kevin Alu	Director, Operation Section, Forest Industries Division, MOFR
13	Ms. Stephanie Rikoi	Care taker Director, Chief Forest Officer, Timber Utilization and Processing Division, MOFR
<b>JCC MEMBERS FROM JICA SOLOMON OFFICE (JICA SI)</b>		
14	Mr. Hiroki Tazawa	Assistant Representative, JICA Solomon Islands Office
15	Mr Gaby Galokale	JICA Solomon Islands Office
<b>JCC MEMBERS FROM MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (MAL)</b>		
16	Mr Alistar Talua	Planning Officer, Land Use Planning Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
<b>JCC MEMBERS FROM SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY (SINU)</b>		
17	Mr. Ramon Policarpio	HOD, Forestry Department, School of National Resources and Applied Sciences, Solomon Islands National University
18	Mr. Henry Kaomara	Lecturer, School of National Resources and Applied Sciences, SINU
19	Mr. Larren Gomese	Diploma Coordinator, Solomon Islands National University
<b>JCC MEMBERS FROM MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING &amp; AID COORDINATION (MDPAC, now known as MNPDC)</b>		
20	Ms. Matsuko Pelomo	Chief Planning Officer, Ministry of Development Planning & Aid Coordination
21	Mr. Matthew Walekoro	Chief Planning Officer, Ministry of Development Planning & Aid Coordination
<b>JCC OBSERVERS FROM JAPAN EMBASSY IN SI</b>		
22	Mr. Yoshiki Narita	Embassy of Japan in Solomon Islands
23	Mr. Hudson Kalaeda	Researcher/Advisor (Asst), Embassy of Japan in Solomon Islands

No.	Name	Designation
1.	Mr. Reeves Moveni	Commissioner of Forestry & Research, MOFR
2.	Mr. Gideon Solo	Chief Planning Officer, Planning and Policy Section, Forest Resource Management Technical Service Division, MOFR
3.	Mr. Jimson Tanagada	Office of the Prime Minister
4.	Mr. Joe Horokou	Director, Environment & Conservation Division, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology
5.	Mr. Oswald Ramo	Undersecretary, Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock

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## **AGENDAS**

1. Overall Progress of the Project
2. Supplementary Explanation of Output 1
3. Supplementary Explanation of Output 3
4. Project Design Matrix, Plan of Operation & Annual Work Plan 2019
5. JCC Resolution for Consideration and Approval
6. Summary of Project & Meeting
7. Report of Counterpart Training in Papua New Guinea

Mr. Samuel Pitakaka Vazu opened the meeting with words of welcome, and then he opened with opening prayer. After that, he introduced the Chairperson of the JCC, Dr. Vigulu (, to be the next presenter

## **OPENING REMARKS & OVERVIEW**

Dr. Vaeno Vigulu welcomed the JICA SI, Japan Embassy, MOFR, MDPAC, SINU and JICA Project team. He stated that this JCC meeting is the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting from the project commencement and 2<sup>nd</sup> for FY2019. The meeting is for the JCC members to make comments, ask questions and contribute their recommendations to the project activities. He acknowledged the importance that JCC members have same understanding on the project progress. The project has employed Japanese experts and technical staff from MOFR and stakeholders to work together to make the project a success. It is also acknowledged that the project has sent staff to Japan and PNG for training and also has also held several in-country trainings; one of them was in last week, which was Forest Inventory Training. He strongly highlighted that sustainable practice for forest is one of important policies of the current government of the Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement (DCGA) and therefore the Project is also indicated in their policies. Having stakeholders is important as they offer their expertise to the Project so that it could become a successful one. He expressed appreciation to Ms. Stephanie Rikoi and other the MOFR Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee (TSC) members for their commitment to the project activities implementation and, additionally, acknowledged Mr. Richard Raomae for preparing SIG Obligation budget. He also thanked JICA project experts as well as their short-term consultants. He concluded his remarks with words of appreciation again to the participants for attending the meeting and urges them to contribute for the success of the meeting.

Mr Vazu Thanks the PS for his talk and then introduced Mr. Uegaki from JICA to present his opening remarks and greet the participants.

Mr. Uegaki welcomed the participants with words of appreciation to the attendance of the participants and congratulated the project team for the progress of the project since September 2017. He expressed his confidence to the progress of project activities and also hoped the new techniques such as GIS and Drone would contribute to develop forest inventory as well as sustainable forest resource management in Solomon Islands. He also highlighted that the linkage with stakeholders through Forest Sector Technical Working Group as well as ties and collaboration within MOFR through project activities will become the assets and treasure for MOFR. He added an anticipation to hear the work progress of pilot activities with the selected communities and hoped the project will help the



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communities be equipped to manage their own forest sustainably. He highlighted to JCC members, especially MOFR, that the team from JICA, are here to provide technical and financial support for the project implementation, however, there are only three more years left. Therefore, he further stressed that the program should be integrated into MOFR policy and program with your own vision and budget before the end of the project and, for that, he requested MOFR to continue to secure the counterpart budget for the project implementation. He concluded his remarks with an emphasis on importance of sustainability and MOFR ownership towards the Project as well as with an anticipation to fruitful and productive discussions during the meeting.

After the opening remarks as well as brief self-introduction of attendees, Mr Vazu introduced Dr. Nishikawa to present his presentation.

### **SUPPLEMENTARY EXPLANATION OF OUTPUT 1**

Dr. Nishikawa then presented his presentation. He explained on the activities on the project. Mainly output 1 and then talked on the training in Japan, in PNG and other trainings for MOFR counterparts. After that he talked briefly on funded project. (Improving the GIS mapping room). (*For more info on Dr. Nishikawa's presentation, please do see his power point presentation*).

Mr Vazu then thanked Dr. Nishikawa and then introduced Dr. Nishikawa again to briefly explain output 1 of the Project.

Dr. Nishikawa then talked on the Project output 1 and its objectively verifiable indicators together with the activities of output 1. He then talked on MOFR status for the past 2 years:

1. The National Forest Policy-drafted on November 2018.
2. Sustainable Forest Logging Committee- Created by MOFR for the project of Sustainable Forest Resource Management (SFRM).
3. Staff of MOFR went for training in 2017 and 2018 and now 2019.

He then talked that 2x short term experts, Mr. Takahashi and Dr. Yoshimura trained the MOFR staff (Mr. Mua and Mr. Stanley) on GIS.

After the presentation, Mr. Vazu then introduced Mr Kato to take over the presentation on output 3.

### **SUPPLEMENTARY EXPLANATION OF OUTPUT 3**

Mr. Kato then took over and introduced himself and then briefed concept of pilot activities for Community-based Forest Management in Solomon Islands, achievement of FY2018, progress of pilot activities in FY2019 first half, upcoming activities of this year second half and lastly proposal for SIG Obligation Budget of next year. (*For more details, please see Mr. Kato's PowerPoint presentation*).



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Mr Vazu thanked Mr. Kato for the presentation and asked the participants if they have any questions.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SESSION FOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Mr Larren- Once this Project is over, and other communities want to be involved (ask for support for Sustainable Resource Management). What is the process?

Mr Kato- Since our project timeframe is quite limited. We are only focusing on the planning stage and actual activity implementation will start from next year. Implementation will start next year and will finish on 2022. So we'll have only 2 years for implementation and I don't think there won't be enough time to accept more communities. I think based on the lesson learnt and the experience gained by the Ministry of Forestry & Research they could explain further. But at this moment, we will only be focused on the 2x pilot sites.

Dr. Vigulu- What Mr. Kato san just mentioned is very important and I guess the speech made by our colleague from JICA will pick up that JICA is supporting the project with funding and Technical Support. But going forward, the Ministry needs to take those activities and the budget in its annual activities and budget. That means when this project is over and communities who wants the same model replicated upon them on their customary land will have to consult the Ministry of Forestry. This means the Ministry of Forestry will always put a policy on Community and Forest in its policy in every new government that comes in; because based on those policies, we will have budget to support those communities. That is the only way I see we can support communities but as Kato have mentioned, we are concentrating more on these pilot sites now. We want to get positive feedbacks from communities and also get lessons learnt that will drive this model and be of a model we will implement in the government in the years to come.

Mr. Wale- Acknowledged Kato and the Team How we connect and work with the community is a participatory approach. Therefore, needs to have the best approach, and approach needed is to help out the community (like mark no go zone etc.) and also need to work on and to convince the community. He appreciated the Project's approach and the work so far.

Mr Kato- Regarding the planning, we would like to promote and utilize Remote Sensing Technologies, GIS for the community to develop their own Land Use Plan and also developing the Management plan of their forest. Therefore, would like to introduce those technologies not so new to the Forestry Staff. However, sometimes they may have difficulty to access those Technologies. Therefore, we would like to facilitate. Now, the Project is aiming to develop the Forest Information Tool (Activity 1.5) for the Ministry of Forestry and Research for them to access the information and help the community design the community activity. In terms of the role and mandate of the Technical Support Committee, we have discussed about. Now we are kind of testing on how best the Ministry and the divisions can work together. Also I think there is some achievements that will come up in the future based on those experience and I think the Ministry staff's capacity will be built furthermore so that they can continue and contribute more in supporting the community in the future



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Mr Wale- What are the frequent questions the community usually asks you when you are in the field?

Mr. Kato stated that questions they frequently ask is what will you bring to us. They expect financial support, machineries etc. What the project team is doing is taking time to go to the community and explain the details. What exactly is the project's approach and limitations? This is so the community can clarify and clear their doubts and misunderstanding. Now the community is becoming proactively active and now participating in the activities. We would like to control their expectations and also their dependency; this is because it is not the Government program or the Project's program, it is the community's program. We will face challenges along the way, however, we will always discuss with the Ministry staff (TSC) to create some solutions.

Mr. Policarpio- Talked on Land use planning. He noticed that most of the flat agricultural lands were already planted with Teak (Tree). He further stated that it is good that the project has included Land Use Planning as one its approaches. He reiterated that land should be used for Agriculture as well and not just Teak or Trees. Therefore, he acknowledges and commends the Land Use Plan approach.

Mr Kato- Acknowledges Mr. Policarpio's comments and stated that the Project agrees that Land Use Planning is a very important approach. Based on the data provided (drone mapping and maps etc.). The community will use info from that for land use planning activity. Therefore, if Solomon Islands National University students is interested then they are most welcome to join in the activity as the students will have experience and will be future Foresters of the Country. In terms of teak, the project has seen that there is a lot of teak plantation (15 to 20 years old). He believes that in 5 to 10 years will be the time of harvesting. Mr Kato stated that the project has limitations in Marketing support for those timber but other donors like PHARMA Programme, they have been supporting the Forest Sector and to expand the possibility of Sawn Timber Exporting and also Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) Project. In Western Province, ACIAR Project has already shipped out trial container of Teak Timber to New Zealand There is a lot of initiative now. The project is trying its best to link the program and share those benefits and achievements here to support the community. For now there is no secured Market for Teak However, one of the key activities of the Project will be to learn and train the communities on how to get perfectly sawn timber.

Mr. Tazawa- Acknowledged everyone for the presentation and comments and stated thagt Sustainability is very important. Mr. Kato was talking about Pilot Activities and to make this successful, we need effective participation and budget. He further stated that the Project will end in three (3) years' time (2022); therefore, the Ministry have to be prepared for that. Now, as you are aware Pilot Project is ongoing we all have to be aware that when it is finished, the Project on Sustainability should be implemented and practiced around the country.

Dr. Vigulu- He referred to MDPAC officers comments and said that the Project is a participatory approach Project. In Solomon Islands most areas are customary owned and



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that the initiatives and work will be done by the Community. The Communities will make decision on what types of activities they want and what type of Land Use Plan they want and we the Project (together with the Ministry) will give them technical support and if funds are available then we support them financially. He continued and commented on the comments made by Solomon Islands Representative. Mr. Vigulu stated that in the past, Forestry goes to most places in the Solomon Islands; therefore, you see more people plant more Teak, Eucalyptus, and Mahogany). Initiatives will be made by communities. For now forest revenue is declining so need Min of Agriculture to step in (ensure that they promote agriculture as well). However, Australia Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) supports the Ministry to harvest grown teak from teak holders especially from the Western Province and we have simple can dryer to dry the teak at Munda, Western Province. So far two (2x) containers of teak already exported to New Zealand. However, the difficulty faced in Solomon Islands is that we find it hard to find a market and it is very expensive for buyers to come to the country. For now, the Ministry is supporting out growers in finding Markets and buyers overseas. There are Markets in Australia and New Zealand however, they have strict regulations. If we are to export Agricultural Products then we have to find Market and have infrastructures to support. Moreover, Agroforestry currently undergoing in Kolombangara by ACIAR also looks into Coffee as a short term Commodity within the Teak Plantations. We are supporting ACIAR and they are also supporting us in looking into ways we can support the livelihood of the growers.

After that, all participants went for the tea break.

11:24am- After the tea break, Mr Vazu then continued and started the program and introduced Dr. Nishikawa to go through the Project Design Matrix, Plan of Operations and Annual Work Plan 2019-2020. (*Refer to Dr. Nishikawa's PowerPoint presentation*). He mainly presented on the outputs of the project and their activities and continued briefing on upcoming activities as well as trainings.

Mr. Vazu contributed by saying that participants can follow and also look through one of the A3 sized document which is the "Project Matrix" and asked all participants if they have any comments or questions.

#### **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SESSION ON PLAN OF OPERATION**

Mr Wale- Asked if there is any training for the Community.

Mr Kato- Yes there is training for the community every time the project organizes any activity at the Pilot Sites; we provide training for the Community Members. The Community Members must be part of the process starting from Planning, Implementation, Monitoring, (Community members train to use GPS and Tablet and Avenza Map app).

Mr. Wale- How do you select the trainees in the community?



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Mr. Kato- We are basically open for everybody. However, if there are limitations of the budget and other limitations, we then will consult the community. If community members are interested in, they will be accepted for training. We are not focusing only on Men. We accept Women as well.

Mr. Nishikawa- Not only the Training, But after each Survey, we will provide report to the community members.

Mr Polycarpio- Regarding Agroforestry, we must be reminded that according to some articles, publications and through experience, teak wood is dominant and has toxic chemicals in the leaves. That is why some plants do not grow around or under the teak plantations. As for Mahoganies, it will affect bees, as its leaves are toxic as well; however, the fruits of Mahoganies have medicinal properties.

Dr. Nishikawa – Now, Lorenza (Marketing Research Expert) is doing her research on which agriculture product is better for the communities. Therefore, for Land Use Planning, we will be identifying the potential sites for Agroforestry in the communities.

Mr. Kato: There are a lot of initiatives happening in this country like Honey Production (quite popular in the Western Province Region) and we are not the one responsible to decide for what type of activity should be implemented in the community. We will collect the important information and will share with the community and the community will decide on what kind of activity they want to implement. In terms of Agroforestry, we are thinking to promote agroforestry techniques but not to existing plantation sites, but to new plantation sites. He further stated, that the Project is open to any ideas and useful information so that the Project team can share with the Community.

Mr. Kaomara- In terms of community involvement, it is recommended to involve the young people in trainings and activities on technical and skilled areas on Forestry Sector. Since the two(2) sites will be the models (SFRM) in the country therefore, it is important that the young people of Solomon Islands must be included in the trainings to improve their Capacity on Sustainable Forest Resource Management.

Mr Kato- Yes, we involve young people from The Ministry of Forest and Research for trainings and of course both male and female are accepted. For Komuniboli Community there is a lot of young people (60%) therefore, we are also focusing in trying to train them on Sustainable Forest Resource Management.

Dr. Vigulu- With regard to SINU's questions, Eucalyptus, Teak, and Mahogany was the trees recommended by MOFR to plant for the last decade because of their price in the Timber Market. Based on trial plots, those exotic species were performed and the vegetation (floras) of Solomon Islands that grow within the vicinity of the trees also grows well. I want to touch more on Agroforestry as it is my specialty. Teak is a very important species across the globe and I did my Thesis for PhD on Teak, I examined and confirmed that the chemicals from the teak leaves, branches and fruits actually are humble but given the environment that Solomon Islands has especially heavy rainfall, the leaves are usually



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quickly decomposed. The chemicals actually help plants grow. As for Mahogany, Mr. Vigulu does not know much on; however, Eucalyptus is good for Agroforestry. For example, ACIAR Project currently tried coffee tree planning under the teak at KFPL (*Kolombangara Forest Plantation Limited*) and coffee trees are growing well (has flowers and fruits). A teak trees root grow very deep into the ground (deep as 4m) therefore, doesn't interfere and won't affect crops growing around them, either. A teak tree root actually rotates nutrients in the ground and leaves on ground. Moreover, according to Mr. Vigulu's research, teak has no negative impacts on plants. In terms of training, the Project actually engages in training the trainers who will train the community members and also the project will support the community members. The Project is a learning curve for JICA and Ministry of Forestry. All must be mindful that in Solomon Islands there are diverse cultures meaning how community members of Komuniboli might make decisions on resources different from Falake or different from Western Province. But for the Project, we are preparing a model that will be fit and shows what commodities is fit for communities.

#### **JCC RESOLUTION FOR CONSIDERATION AND APPROVAL**

Mr. Vazu then appealed to the participants for consideration and approval on upcoming activities and its implementation stipulated in Annual Working Plan 2019-2020. All participants approved it by the show of hands. Thereby, AWP is officially endorsed by JCC.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE PRESENTATION**

Dr. Vigulu- Summarized the meeting programs (the agendas and contributions of participants) and gave some remarks. In order for the project to be successful, will need support from all stakeholders to effectively participate and contribute. We are implementers but we will need support from MDPAC for budget in order to support us for this model. This is the first time the Ministry is working in collaboration with JICA on Sustainable Forest Resource Management. The Ministry has continuously criticized in the media (on Facebook) on unsustainability of Forest Resources. The Project is working on Pilot Sites. Therefore, when completed we can use that model in other communities. Overall, the Project emphasizes for communities (Landowners) to take part, have their own say and make their own decisions on their resources together with technical and financial support from the Ministry.

#### **JICA TRAINING REPORT- Report of Counterpart Training in Papua New Guinea**

Mr. Vazu- Introduced Mr Atomea to talk on the training in PNG.

Mr. Atomea- The training participants who attended the training were, Dr. Vigulu, Mr Vazu, Mr Atomea and Mr. Stanley and JICA project team, Mr Haraguchi and Mr Takahashi. (*For more info, please do see Mr. Atomea's PowerPoint presentation*).

#### **QUESTION AND ANSWERS SESSION ON PRESENTATION ON PNG TRAINING**



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Mr Tazawa- What are the difficulties and challenges PNGFA have faced and lessons applicable to Solomon Islands?

Mr. Atomea- Mainly human resources- Papua New Guinea Forest Authority usually engage casual GIS workers to do work. However, Minister for Forest in PNG assured and stated that the casual workers will be full time based staff dedicated for the work on SFRM in PNG. Other difficulty and challenges faced in PNG is that they have a limited number of trainers. *(About 20 trainers who have participated in technical training on drones)*

Dr. Vigulu- Talked about the FCA. 90% of land is customary owned and we, in the Solomon Islands also have 90% of customary land. This means that whenever the customary land owners want to close, then project will close and won't go further. Also is human resources, In PNG they have very well experienced technical staff, they have surveyors and cartographers. Here in Solomon we do not have well experienced staff. Some staff needs to upgrade their qualification and also Ministry of Forestry and Research (MOFR) needs to recruit cartographers and surveyors from SINU as they have experience in the field. They also found out that PNG will ban round log exports by next year, January, 2020. This is because PNG don't want to export employment but to retain employment.

Dr Vigulu- Then closed the meeting with some remarks. He then stated that all must understand that forest resource is depleting. Therefore, by doing awareness on sustainable management on forest resource is very important. On behalf of MOFR, he is relying on the line ministries to support the project and is looking forward to hear more updates on the progress of the project.

Mr. Vazu then thanked all participants and appointed Ms. Salini to close the meeting with prayer.

Ms. Salini- Closed the meeting with closing prayer.  
Meeting closing time: 12:38pm



Meeting Minutes  
Of  
6<sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting

JICA Project on Capacity Development for  
Sustainable Forest Resources Management

In

Solomon Islands

Date: 30<sup>th</sup> January 2020

Mr. Motoyuki UEGAKI  
Resident Representative  
JICA Solomon Islands Office

Dr. Vaeno VIGULU  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Forestry and Research  
Solomon Islands Government

# 6<sup>TH</sup> JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING

## MEETING MINUTES

**Date:** Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> January 2020

**Venue:** Solomon Kitano Mendana Hotel

**Time:** 9:30

The 6<sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee meeting was held with the Ministry of Forestry & Research executives, line Ministries, JICA Office and other stakeholders who are members of the JCC on the current update on the work progress of JICA Sustainable Forest Resource Management Project and activities for year 2020.

### Members Present:

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
<b>MINISTRY OF FORESTRY &amp; RESEARCH</b>			<b>PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE</b>		
1.	Mr. Wilfred Atomea	Undersecretary, Admin	15.	Mr. Kedson Ago	National Consultant
2.	Mr. Samuel Pitakaka Vazu	Undersecretary, Technical	<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE &amp; LIVESTOCK</b>		
3.	Mr. Fred Pitisopa	Deputy Commissioner, National Herbarium and Botanical Garden	16.	Mr. Alistar Talua	Principal Planning Officer
4.	Mr. Terence Titiulu	Director, Policy & Planning Division	<b>JICA SFRM PROJECT</b>		
5.	Ms. Stephanie Rikoi	Chief Forest Officer, Utilization Division	17.	Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji	Chief Technical Advisor
6.	Mr. Gideon Solo	Chief Forest Officer, Policy	18.	Mr. Eisho Sato	Project Coordinator
7.	Mr. Chris Wagatora	Principal Forest Officer, REDD+, Policy Planning Division	19.	Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi	Team Leader, Short Term Expert
<b>JICA SOLOMON OFFICE</b>			20.	Mrs. Lorenza Cordeiro	Marketing Research & Value Chain Analysis Expert
8	Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki	Country Representative	21.	Mr. Hillary Wemani	Project Promoter
9	Dr. Kazunobu Suzuki	Director- JICA Headquarters	22.	Mr. Lloyd Tigulu	Administration Officer
10.	Ms. Sena Hiroki	Officer- JICA Headquarters	23.	Mr. Lamupeza Vaekesa	GIS Officer
11	Mr. Hiroki Tazawa	JICA Solomon Office	<b>JAPAN EMBASSY</b>		
12.	Ms. Esmay Lautagi	JICA Solomon Office	24.	Mr. Yoshiki Narita	Researcher
<b>SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY</b>			25.	Mr. Hudson Kalaeda	
13	Mr. Darren Gomea	Diploma Coordinator			
14	Ms. Claire Oire	Lecturer			

## 6<sup>TH</sup> JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING

### OPENING REMARKS

Mr. Atomea welcomed all participants to the 6<sup>th</sup> JCC Meeting and thanked all stakeholders for taking part in the meeting. He then went on and opened the meeting with his opening speech.

*"Good morning everyone.*

*It is with tremendous pleasure that I stand on behalf of the Permanent Secretary who is also the Chair of the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) to welcome you to the sixth and first JCC Meeting for this year 2020. JCC as the monitoring mechanism established under the Sustainable Forest Resource Management (SFRM) project implemented by the Ministry of Forestry Research in collaboration with Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) here today to witness and learn of the progress and achievements we've achieved last year 2019.*

*In the next couple of hours, we'll be hearing and learning about the achievements and progress of the project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management. And on this note, let me take this chance to thank the JCC Committee members for the achievements we've achieved last year 2019 and we are looking forward to working closely with the JICA SFRM Team this year.*

*We renew our commitment as a government to continue implementing the programmes and hopefully this year will be another year of making advancement in enhancing the principles and demonstration of Sustainable Forest Resources Management in rural settings to assist in improving the resources management that will trickle down to individual members of the tribal and community members.*

*With our overall aim to divert current thinking on reducing logging and transforming forest industry to a more sustainable pathway, the 2 demonstration pilots must be successful and the model replicate across the country while the SFRM Project is running. Tagging the project to communities and involvement of MOFR on the rural settings is very important to give confidence to JICA and the resource owners going forward.*

*Amongst other ongoing collaborating pilot and research projects that we have engaged with, SFRM had been successful and generally in line with its schedule. I therefore thank one and all who had participated on the implementation of the project at the management, tactical and operational level.*

*From the PS/ Chair and I quote. "Unfortunately, I cannot attend physically but my thoughts are with the project and the meeting today. I renew my support to the project and looking forward to participating more this year".*

*Finally I welcome the new Project Coordinator Mr Eisho Sato and farewell Mr Kato who had done a lot on this project and congratulate him on his further study and to the Project Chief Advisor, Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji, I wish to congratulate you too on your contract appointment extension. On this note I want to thank all MOFR officers for supporting the project so far and to be part of it and to make it to what it is today. Thank you and wish everyone a constructive and enjoyable meeting".*

Mr. Uegaki welcomed MOFR executives and all guests of the meeting and then had his speech.

*"Dr. Kazunobu Suzuki, Director of Natural Environment Team 1, Forestry and Nature Conservation Group, Global Environment Department, Senior government officials of Ministry of Forest and Research, JICA Colleagues, and distinguished guests, It is my pleasure to deliver these short remarks today at this 6<sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting for Project on Capacity Building for Sustainable Forest Resources Management, implemented by Ministry of Forest and Research, and supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency.*

## 6<sup>TH</sup> JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING

*First of all, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all participants, especially to Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Forestry and Research. Without his leadership and support as the Project Director, I believe there is no success in achieving our project objectives.*

*My appreciation also goes to the project core members for their utmost effort to carry out all the tasks and activities.*

*Now, we are already around the half of the project period. I believe much progress has been made so far such as completion and revise of corporate plan 2019 to 2022, development of forest information management tools, and many activities in pilot communities. I am also very much sure that the well-functioning Forest Sector Technical Working Group is one of the largest achievements of this project. I sincerely hope these accumulated assets will be properly and continuously managed by Solomon side.*

*However, on the other hand, from a different angle, we can say that we only have half of the project period to go. The project still has many things to achieve by the end of the period. Especially in the pilot communities, I recognize the activities are going to more important stage from this point forward.*

*Today, we have Director of Natural Environment Team 1, Dr. Kazunobu Suzuki as well as the person in charge of this project Ms. Sena Hiroki from JICA Headquarters. I hope through the discussion in this JCC with their experience and knowledge, every step forward becomes clear and each step will be properly managed by project members with responsibility in the next stage.*

*Last but not least, I am very much looking forward to hearing the reports on community activities in the pilot villages. Working together with provincial officers and village people requires even more coordination and arrangements, but it is an important part of the project. It is also at the crucial stage, where success of the upcoming activities in the pilot sites may be determined by what and how we carry out the activities now. I truly hope that the project will make some changes in the minds of the village people and equip them to be able to make their own plans to protect their environment.*

*I would like to conclude my speech by highlighting that this project belongs to the Solomon Islands Government, the Ministry of Forest and Research.*

*Of course, we, the team from JICA, are here to provide technical and some of the financial support for the project implementation. However, as I mentioned earlier, we only have half of the project period to go. I truly hope the project will be smoothly integrated in your program with your own vision and budget before the end of the project. In order for that, let us not forget this view point of sustainability and ownership, so that our discussion will be even more productive and considerate. Thank you very much".*

### OVERALL PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

Dr. Nishikawa then presented the progress of the project work for last half year 2020. He then explained all activities and trainings that were done in the pilot sites. *For more info, on the presentation, please do see attached Dr. Nishikawa's presentation as annex 1.*

### SUPPLEMENTARY EXPLANATION OF OUTPUT 1 & 3

Mr. Haraguchi then took over and talked on the supplementary explanation of the project's output 1 & 3 and then shared the overview of the project. He shared that he will explain activity 1.5 and output 3 (activity 3.2 to activity 3.6). After that, he briefly, explained the Project team members and informed the participants that one of the experts, Ms. Shimako Narahara is currently sick therefore, her activities (socio-economic analysis) were delayed and that she was replaced by Mr. Fukuyama. He then continued and shared the overview of progress and output. He explained the progress of activity 1.5 and output 3. In addition, he then showed to the participants the sample of the forest information tool. The participants decided and voted on the official name of the system. All participants, voted for the

## 6<sup>TH</sup> JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING

name "Sol-FIMS" to be the name of the database. Lastly, he then briefly shared the Ministry of Forestry and Research new website design as the old website is not updated and cannot be updated. *For more details on the presentation, please do see attached Mr. Haraguchi's presentation as annex 2, 3.*

### QUESTION & ANSWER

**Mr. Gomese** commented that their students from SINU will be doing their practical. Therefore, he is asking if the Project can assist and support by accepting students to do their practical trainings.

**Dr. Nishikawa** SINU students joined Forest Inventory Training. In the future, if the Project has some opportunities to train; then the Project will invite SINU students again.

**Mrs. Cordeiro** the tool is very important and that we also need to take into account to involve SINU students as they will be future foresters.

**Mr Haraguchi** answered and stated that as for the name of the information system, he stated that they will be having a meeting with ICT; however, he stated that ICT does not make the decision on the name. They only support technically.

**Ms. Oiiire** commented that for the website, it needs to be updated every time so that SINU and their students can have access to information on Forestry.

**Mr. Haraguchi** acknowledged and stated that yes; the website will now be updated with the help of the Project.

**Mr. Wagatora** asked forest cover training with FAO. He shared that Solomon Islands need to have a forest cover map.

**Mr. Haraguchi** acknowledged and thanked Mr. Wagatora as he is the first one to request forest cover map for Solomon Islands. Mr. Haraguchi shared that they have been discussing internally and FAO is interested to support forest cover map.

**Dr. Suzuki** commented on one of the slides on Women not having leadership roles and not having access to information. He also commented that donors are interested in the Project therefore; the Project needs to work closely with the donors. With that, we (*the JCC and Project team*) need to discuss on how we can share info with the donors.

**Mr. Haraguchi** stated that one of the aims of the website is to disseminate the info to outside parties. As for gender equality, the Project is working on promoting gender equality.

### PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX, PLAN OF OPERATION & ANNUAL PLAN

**Dr. Nishikawa** started off by presenting on the Annual Working Plan. He explained on output 1 activities which are Activity 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 and 1.7, Output 2 activities which are activity 2.2, 2.3 and then presented on Output 3 activities which are activity 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4. After that, he then presented on trainings of the annual work plan. *For more info on the presentation, please refer to Dr. Nishikawa's presentation as annex 4.*

**Mr. Tazawa** What is the key note/message of DCGA policy and how will it affect the corporate plan.

**Mr. Ago** DCGA looks at the sustainability issue. Forestry is one of the income generating ministries. Therefore, the DCGA cannot put an exact stop to logging. They are looking at promoting milling, conservation issues and also on promoting forest reserves. Also they are looking at proper monitoring of timber exports.

## 6<sup>TH</sup> JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING

Mr. Titiulu Ministry is promoting sustainability. They have Projects in the ministry that is promoting sustainability. Some are down streaming project, forest act review, fencing of the botanical garden, biomass under the Redd+ (look into carbon), and Reforestation projects.

Mrs. Cordeiro talked on trainings. They need to include the Solomon Islands National University members to take part in trainings.

Dr. Nishikawa They usually share information with SINU as they are members of JCC and FS-TWG. However, if SINU wants trainings then they need to discuss with MOFR PS.

### JCC RESOLUTION FOR CONSIDERATION AND APPROVAL

All participants approved on the activities year 2020.

#### REPORT OF COUNTERPART TRAINING/JICA TRAINING (Out of JCC Meeting)

Mr. Titiulu on behalf of the 5x trainees, Mr. Titiulu presented on the training they attended in Japan. He presented on the objectives of the training, the training was to learn recent technologies in forest resource monitoring. He then explained on the modules;

- **Module 1** Drone Training. He shared that they were trained indoors and outdoors.
- **Module 2** Different Approached to conservation
- **Module 3** GIS and Remote Sensing for Forest Management- Training conducted at Tokyo
- **Module 4** Other related experiences- he shared their experiences in Japan

He then presented on the action plan which its aim is to develop forest community map for sustainable management. He then shared their action plan (monthly plan). Along with that, he stated that one of the sites which they carried out drone survey was at Kongulai catchment area.

He then presented on the challenges they faced and the recommendations. For conclusion, he presented on the overall importance of the training and the way forward. *For more details on the training, please see attached Mr. Titiulu's presentation.*

#### PROCEEDING ABILITY OF POLICY MAKING FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Mr. Solo shared that the training was conducted at Tokyo and prefectures of Tokyo. There were about 10 participants who attended the training, four (4) were from Africa, Four (4) from Asia, One (1) from Iran and that he is the only one representing the Pacific. He then shared on the modules which make up the framework and briefly shared some of the history of the forest sector and how it has affected the environment. He then shared on statistics on the forests of Japan and its ownership and then continued and shared some of their experiences and field trip.

For part 2 of his presentation which is the action plan, he proposed for 3x candidate sites which he is interested to work on which are Gizo water catchment, Mataniko water catchment and Kongulai River Catchment. *For more details on Mr. Solo's presentation, please see attached his presentation.*

Mr. Atomea closed the meeting with some closing remarks. On behalf of the chairman of the project, he thanked all participants for attending the meeting and thanked the Project team especially Dr. Nishikawa and Mr. Haraguchi for their presentation. He thanked Mr. Haraguchi for taking the initiative to develop the forest management tool and in updating the Ministry's website. He thanked the officers who presented on their training and he is looking forward for them to implement them.

# Meeting Minutes

Of

## 7<sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting

JICA Project on Capacity Development for

Sustainable Forest Resources Management

In

Solomon Islands

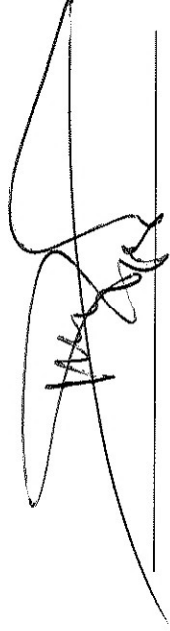
Date: April 22<sup>nd</sup> 2021

田澤 大樹

Mr. Motoyuki UEGAKI

Resident Representative

JICA Solomon Islands Office



Dr. Vaeno VIGULU

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Forestry and Research

Solomon Islands Government

## 7<sup>th</sup> JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

Date: Thursday 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 2021

Time: 10:30

Venue: SIG ICT Conference Room

Members Present:

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
<b>MINISTRY OF FORESTRY &amp; RESEARCH</b>		
1	Dr. Vaeno Vigulu	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Forestry
2	Mr. Reeves Moveni	Commissioner of Forest & Research, Ministry of Forestry & Research
3	Mr. Wilfred Atomea	Undersecretary Admin, Ministry of Forestry & Research
4	Mr. Fred Pitisopa	Director, National Herbarium & Botanical Garden
5	Mr. Terence Titulu	Director, Policy & Planning Division
6	Ms. Margaret Salini	Director, Licensing
7	Mr. Kevin Alu	Director, Operations
8	Mr. Jacob Kinai	Legal Advisor, Ministry of Forestry & Research
9	Ms. Stephanie Rikoi	Chief Forest Officer, Utilization Division, Ministry of Forestry & Research
10	Mr. Chris Wagatora	REDD+/MOFR
11	Mr. Bradford Theonomi	Communications Officer, Ministry of Forestry & Research
<b>JICA (SOLOMON ISLANDS OFFICE)</b>		
(27)	Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki	Resident Representative, JICA Solomon Islands Office
12	Mr. Hiroki Tazawa	Assistant Representative, JICA Solomon Islands Headquarter
13	Ms. Esmy Lautagi	Program Officer, JICA Solomon Islands Headquarter
<b>JICA SFRM PROJECT OFFICE</b>		
14	Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji	Chief Advisor, JICA SFRM Project
15	Mr. Hillary Wemani	Project Promoter, Local Staff
16	Mr. Lloyd Tigulu	Admin Officer, Local Staff
17	Mr. McJessey Beu	Local Staff
18	Mr. Jerry Iriahoroa	GIS Officer, Local Staff
19	Mr. Japhliet Rouhana	IT Consultant, Local Staff
<b>EMBASSY OF JAPAN</b>		
20	Ms. Asano Yoko	First Secretary, EOJ
21	Mr. Hudson Kalaeda	Researcher/Advisor, EOJ
<b>SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY</b>		
22	Mr. Samuel Pitakaka Vazu	Part-Time Lecturer, SINU

23	Mr. Peter Mahoa	Lecturer, SINU
<b>OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER</b>		
24	Mr. Liam Sau	Policy Secretary, Social Sector, PIMEU
25	Mr. Kedson Ago	National Consultant-Resource Sector, PIMEU
<b>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS</b>		
26	Mr. Pius Itea	ADO Rural Farmers Association
<b>PARTICIPANTS ONLINE (GOOGLE MEET)</b>		
28	Mr. Tetsuo Tanimoto	Councillors of Global Environment Department, JICA HQ
29	Mr. Ichiro Mimura	Director of Global Environment Department, JICA HQ
30	Mr. Akira Shintani	Global Environment Department, JICA HQ
31	Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM PROJECT
32	Mr. Hirokazu Takahashi	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM PROJECT
33	Ms. Hiromi Yamauchi	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM PROJECT
34	Mr. Makoto Fukuyama	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM PROJECT
35	Ms. Rutsuko Onizuka	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM PROJECT

#### AGENDAS

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)

#### **<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

## DISCUSSIONS

### Opening Remark by Chairperson

Dr. Vigulu welcomed every participants who attended the 7<sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee with an officially welcoming remarks.

### Introduction of JCC Members

### Overall Progress of the Project

Dr. Nishikawa welcomed the participants and shared the Project activities progress between Feb 2020 and March, 2021. He presented on the outputs, activities together with the achievements. While presenting, Dr. Nishikawa also mentioned that there was a need for Gender analysis to be a component of the Project. With that, the Project has recruited a local consultant, Ms. Gaylyn Puai to carry out gender assignment which currently is ongoing. Apart from that, Dr. Nishikawa also updated on one of the Project's activities which is researching on 5 species of forest resources which are mainly for the purpose of High Value added Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP). He updated that the research was done by one of the consultants, Ms. Lorenza Cordeiro and was compiled and already submitted. Dr. Nishikawa then updated that the Project team will be presenting the findings on the five (5) species of Non Timber Forest Products to The Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce on Friday the 28<sup>th</sup> of April, 2021.

Dr. Nishikawa then talked on the trainings proposed for year 2020 that should have been conducted however, was cancelled due to the COVID-19 situation.

*(For more in detailed info, please refer to Dr. Nishikawa's ppt presentation)*

### Supplementary Explanation of Output 1 (& 3)

Mr. Haraguchi firstly presented the overview of the project by sharing with the participants the MOFR-JICA Project Overview table and then briefly introduced the JICA Project implementation team. Further to that, he briefly shared that the Project has expanded its survey activities which now involves gender analysis, which is headed by Japanese Expert, Ms. Nonoguchi and supported by local consultant Ms. Gaylyn Puai. Mr. Haraguchi also shared that the ground work (output 3) for the short term experts for the year 2021 is not possible for them due to travel restrictions (COVID-19 related). Therefore, they are working closely and in collaboration with the JICA Long Term Expert, Ministry of Forestry staff and JICA SFRM Project local staff. Continuing on, Mr. Haraguchi talked on the overview of progress and outputs which were on:

1. Output 1/Activity 1.5: Forest Information Tools
  - a. Release of Solgeo-FLMS and Map creations
  - b. Online trainings- Since the short term experts were not possible to travel to Honiara. There were a series of online trainings that were conducted along with the development of manuals documents.
    - c. The creation on SNS tools- YouTube, Facebook, Twitter page.
2. Output 3/Activity 3.2: SFRM Pilot activities

- a. There were activities done on Agroforestry- planting trees and crops and other livelihood activities like piggy farming training and planning.

*(For more details on Mr. Haraguchi presentation, please refer to his presentation).*

**Question & Answer**

**Mr. Sau** wanted to know the position of Ministry of Forestry & Research to the JICA SFRM Project. How MOFR contribute and what role they play in the Project activities.

**Dr Nishikawa-** Since it is a cooperative agreement between Japan and Solomon Islands, the Ministry has formed a committee (**Technical Support Committee**) solely to work alongside with the JICA SFRM Project team.

**Mr. Tazawa** further shared that every JICA Projects follows the interests of the Solomon Islands Government. This JICA SFRM Project is implemented based on the SIG request. The JICA experts are promoting the activities to achieve the Project goals. The Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting is mainly held for both parties (*JICA and Ministry of Forestry & Research*) to come and update on progress of the activities.

**Dr. Vigulu** When the Project started; the Ministry of Forestry & Research formed a committee (**Technical Support Committee**) to support and help out in the Project activities. Further to that, the Ministry supports in the SIG Obligation budget. The budget is mainly used to pay for Ministry of Forestry & Research officers allowance and travelling expenses.

**10 minutes Break & GROUP PHOTO**

**Project Design Matrix, Plan of Operation & Annual work plan 2021**

**Dr. Nishikawa** then continued his presentation on the Project design Matrix, Plan of Operations & Annual Work Plan, 2020. Following that, he presented on the Project activities in 2021. *(For more details, please refer to Dr. Nishikawa's Presentation)*

**Question & Answer**

**Mr. Pitisopa** would like to know more on the trainings JICA offers at Japan, he asked about the trainings.

**Ms. Lautagi** with referral to Mr. Pitisopa question, Ms. Lautagi shared that the usually process is that JICA Solomon Islands office usually receives list of trainings and from their they will share with relevant Ministries about the trainings. For Forestry, currently, there are no trainings. Lastly, Ms. Lautagi shared that because of COVID-19 situation all trainings are and will now be conducted online.

**Mr. Tazawa** added that because of the travel restrictions from both the Government of Solomon Islands and Government of Japan. It is impossible to go to Japan for the trainings.

**Mr. Sau** then asked if there are plans or if it is possible for Japanese trainers to come into the country (Solomon Islands) and conduct trainings.

Mr. Tazawa replied to Mr. Sau's question stating that it will be impossible for trainers to come into the country because the trainings not only include Solomon Islanders only but other countries as well. There are two (2) types of trainings.

Mr. Sau then asked a question for Dr. Nishikawa. He wanted to know what activity 3.6 is.

Dr. Nishikawa answered and stated that activity 3.6 is on "*Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot Activities*".

Mr. Pitisopa then asked if the list of the possible trainings can be accessed.

Mr. Tazawa usually there are a list of trainings. Usually JICA receives the list in August and sends out to Line Ministries.

Ms. Lautagi For this year, 2021 only one training is related to the Forestry field.

Dr. Vigulu every August, JICA sends list of trainings to planning division and PS. Most trainings on Development studies. Because of COVID 19 trainings are still on hold.

JCC Resolution for Consideration/Approval and Closing Remark by Co-Chairperson Mr. Uegaki closing remarks

Mr. Uegaki then closed the 7<sup>th</sup> JCC Meeting with some closing remarks. Mr. Uegaki shared that although the global pandemic COVID 19 has affected the world, he would like thank the Project team of using the online tools like google meet services for updating and continuing their work on the Project. He believes that the Project activities implemented and shared to the pilot sites will help the community to conserve and manage their forest and their resources. He also thanked the collaboration between Ministry of Forestry and the JICA Project for the formulation of the Forestry Corporate plan 2020-2022 and hopes that the Project activities are in line with the corporate plan. In Summary, Mr. Uegaki hopes to see more effort from the Project side as it is now going towards its end (August, 2022) and is looking forward for more updates on the Project progress on the next JCC meeting.

AOB

General Description of the Survey by the Survey Team Leader & Interim Report by Survey Team Leader

Mr. Haraguchi presented on one of the tasks which is currently ongoing “*Data collect survey related to an analysis of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands*”. This survey started in November, 2020 and will be ending end of May, 2021. Its main intention is to find the gaps and challenges of the Forestry field and report them. In other words, more like collecting of data to capture gaps in the Forestry field, presenting them to use for future planning. After introducing the survey team, Mr. Haraguchi then presented on the findings and updated info on the data collected. (*For more detailed info on Mr. Haraguchi presentation; please refer to his pdf presentation which is attached*)

**Closing Prayer by Mr. Samuel Pitakaka Vazu**

Meeting closed 1:19pm

## Meeting Minutes

Of

### 8<sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting

JICA Project on Capacity Development for

Sustainable Forest Resources Management

In

Solomon Islands

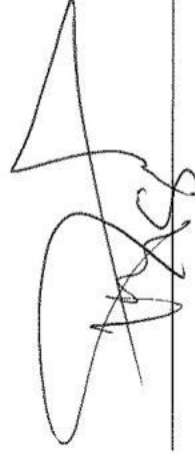
Date: September 24<sup>th</sup> 2021

堀素行

Mr. Motoyuki UEGAKI

Resident Representative

JICA Solomon Islands Office



Dr. Vaeno VIGULU

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Forestry and Research

Solomon Islands Government

## 8<sup>th</sup> JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

**Date:** Friday 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2021

**Time:** 10:30am

**Venue:** Heritage Park Hotel

**Members Present:**

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
<b>MINISTRY OF FORESTRY &amp; RESEARCH</b>		
1	Mr. Reeves Moveni	Commissioner of Forest & Research, Ministry of Forestry & Research
2	Mr. Wilfred Atomea	Undersecretary Admin, Ministry of Forestry & Research
3	Mr. Fred Pitisopa	Director, National Herbarium & Botanical Garden
4	Mr. Jacob Kinal	Legal Advisor, Ministry of Forestry & Research
5	Ms. Stephanie Rikoi	Chief Forest Officer, Utilization Division, Ministry of Forestry & Research
6	Ms. Ruvie Pitavoqa	Principle forest officer, National Herbarium & Botanical Garden Division
7	Ms. Kathleen Bule	Utilization Division
8	Ms. Verity Halinge	Utilization Division
9	Ms. Florence Lenga	Policy and Planning Division
10	Mr. Stanley Hebala	Operations Officer, Operations unit.
11	Mr. Bradford Theonomi	Communications Officer, Ministry of Forestry & Research
<b>JICA (SOLOMON ISLANDS OFFICE)</b>		
12	Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki	Resident Representative, JICA Solomon Islands Office
13	Mr. Kengo Hoshina	Assistant Representative, JICA Solomon Islands Headquarter
14.	Ms. Esmy Lautagi	Program Officer, JICA Solomon Islands Headquarter
<b>JICA SFRM PROJECT OFFICE</b>		
15	Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji	Chief Advisor, JICA SFRM Project
16	Mr. Eisho Sato	Project Coordinator, JICA SFRM Project
17	Mr. Hillary Wemani	Project Promoter, Local Staff
18	Mr. Lloyd Tigulu	Admin Officer, Local Staff
19	Mr. McJessey Beu	Livelihood Officer, Local Staff
20	Mr. Jerry Iriahoroa	GIS Officer, Local Staff
21	Mr. Japhliet Rouhana	IT Consultant, Local Staff
<b>EMBASSY OF JAPAN</b>		
22	Mr. Norimasa Yoshida	Councilor, Embassy of Japan
<b>SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY</b>		
23	Mr. Samuel Pitakaka Vazu	Part-Time Lecturer, SINU
24	Ms. Claire Oiiire	Head of Department, Forestry Department, SINU
25	Mr. Larren Gomese	Lecturer, Forestry Department, SINU
26	Mr. Henry Kaomara	Lecturer, Forestry Department, SINU
27	Mr. Peter Mahoa	Lecturer, SINU
<b>OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER</b>		

28	Mr. Liam Sau	Policy Secretary, Social Sector, PIMEU
29	Mr. Wycliff Tupiti	National Consultant-Resource Sector, PIMEU
<b>PARTICIPANTS ONLINE (GOOGLE MEET)</b>		
30	Mr. Akira Shintani	JICA Headquarter
31	Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM PROJECT
32	Mr. Hirokazu Takahashi	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM PROJECT
33	Ms. Hiromi Yamauchi	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM PROJECT
34	Mr. Makoto Fukuyama	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM PROJECT
35	Ms. Rutsuko Onizuka	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM PROJECT

## AGENDAS

- Opening Prayer
1. Opening Remark by Chairperson
  2. Introduction of JCC Members
  3. Overall Progress of the Project
  4. Question & Answer
  5. Break & Group Photo
  6. Project Design Matrix, Plan of Operation & Annual work plan 2020-2021
  7. Question & Answer
  8. Providing Supplemental Information from Short-Term Expert Team
  9. Team of Data Collection Survey Related to an Analysis of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands
  10. JCC Resolution for Consideration / Approval and Closing Remark by Co-Chairperson
  11. Closing Prayer

## DISCUSSIONS

Mr. Moveni opened the meeting by welcoming all participants of the meeting.

Opening prayer by Mr. Vazu

## OPENING REMARKS BY CHAIRPERSON

Opening remarks by Mr. Atomea

*"Commissioner of Forest Resources, - Project Manager, Resident Representative of Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) – Co Chair of Joint Coordinating Committee, Representatives of the Embassy of Japan in Solomon Islands, Sustainable Forest Resource Management (SFRM) Project team leaders and members both in-country and abroad, members of JCC ladies and gentlemen.*

*A very good morning to you all.*

*It is with great pleasure that I stand on behalf of the Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Forest and Research, the Chair of the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) who is not with us today to welcome you all to this eighth and second JCC*

Meeting for this year 2021. JCC as the monitoring mechanism established under the Sustainable Forest Resource Management (SFRM) project implemented by the Ministry of Forestry Research in collaboration with Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) here today to witness and learn of the progress and achievements we've achieved in the last six months since 7<sup>th</sup> JCC in April 2021.

As we all aware the SFRM project is a five-year project started in September 2017 with the overall goal to promote Sustainable Forest Management principle in a comprehensive perspective and purposely to enhance capacity of MoFR to implement SFRM. The SFRM project is now in its fourth year of implementation and in the next couple of hours, we'll be hearing and learning about the achievements and progress of the project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management. And on this note, let me take this chance to thank the government of Japan through the JICA and JCC Committee members for the achievements we've achieved so far and we are looking forward to working closely with the JICA SFRM Team for the last remaining year.

In spite of the COVID19 pandemic and the recent policy redirection of the Democratic Collision Government for Advancement (DCGA) for the Ministry of Forestry and Research that focuses on two policy areas; 1. Downstream processing and 2 Sustainable Logging Development Program, the SFRM project remain relevant and significant under the two policy programs and is progressing well on schedule with its immense benefits to target groups particularly at the Ministry of Forestry and Research and the two pilot sites namely Komuniboli in Guadaluacanal and Falake in Malaita.

✧ The Ministry of Forestry and Research renew our commitment as a government to continue implementing the programmes and hopefully this remaining year will be another year of making advancement in enhancing the principles and demonstration of Sustainable Forest Resources Management in rural settings to assist in improving the resources management that will trickle down to individual members of the tribal and community members.

With our overall aim to divert current thinking on reducing logging and transforming forest industry to a more sustainable pathway, the 2 demonstration pilots must be successful and the model replicate across the country while the SFRM Project is running. Tagging the project to communities and involvement of MOFR on the rural settings is very important to support to JICA and the resource owners going forward.

Amongst other ongoing collaborating pilot and research projects that we have engaged with, SFRM had been successful and generally in line with its schedule. I therefore thank one and all who had participated on the implementation of the project at the management, tactical and operational level.

Going forward, let me encourage all members to utilize this opportunity to learn, raise questions and suggest improvements for the successful implementation of SFRM project. Thank you and wish everyone a constructive and enjoyable meeting".

#### **OVERALL PROGRESS OF THE REPORT**

**Mr. Moveni** shared on the activities of JICA Project which was completed and also those activities which are still ongoing. Updates were:

1. Activity 1.1 Review "Corporate Plan 2015-2018- completed in May, 2018
2. Activity 1.2 Identify issues to be resolved/improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-2018-completed in September, 2018
3. Activity 1.3 Based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2 formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM-completed in September, 2020.

4. Activity 1.4 Facilitate Implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022- scheduled January 2019-February 2022.
5. Activity 1.5 Develop Forest Information tools- scheduled January 2019 to January 2022.
6. 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 to August 2022.
7. Activity 2.1- Identify relevant Governmental institution and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in Promoting SFRM- completed in December, 2019
8. 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- completed in May, 2020.
9. Activity 2.3 Facilitate coordination/collaboration within MOFR and other relevant stakeholders- scheduled for November, 2018- July 2020
10. Activity 3.1 Select the Pilot sites in accordance with the Pilot sites selection criteria- completed in December, 2020.
11. Activity 3.2 Conduct community profiling in collaboration with the community people and socio economic analysis in/around the Pilot sites- completed at September, 2021.
12. Activity 3.2.4 Conduct the survey for socio economic analysis is/around the pilot sites- finalized in September, 2021.
13. Activity 3.3 Support and facilitate the Pilot sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans- scheduled in February 2019 to December, 2021.
14. Activity 3.3.6 Facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization- decided to continue during the activities on the pilot site. Leadership training was conducted for both pilot sites in October, 2020.
15. Activity 3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities- scheduled for April, 2020 to December, 2021.
16. Activity 3.4.1. For strengthening the management of communities- discussed between January and March, 2021.
17. Activity 3.4.2 Trainings on Logging and Milling Technique- conducted in October and November, 2020 at both pilot site and Selective cutting and Milling began in April, 2021 at Komuniboli and removal cutting beginning in June 2021 and selective cutting began at Falake community in May, 2021.
18. Activity 3.4.3 Agroforestry- trainings on Agroforestry Record keeping and effects of burning for land preparation were conducted for MOFR staff in 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.
19. 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
20. For piggy 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.
21. Activity 3.5. Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM- scheduled for April 2021 to July 2022.

**22. TRAININGS FOR MINISTRY OF FORESTRY & RESEARCH OFFICERS-** Dr. Nishikawa updated on the trainings that were conducted and completed so far:

- a. Remote Sensing of Forest Resources (September 1- October 28)
- b. 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
- c. Online training on "Utilization of Forest Survey Data, and Participatory Forest Management & Facilitation": October 2020.
- d. Online training on "Effects of Burning in Agroforestry Site Preparation": December 2020.
- e. Local training on "Value-added NTFP": January 2021.
- f. Online training on "Tablet-based Field Survey Information Aggregation Tool": March 2021.
- g. Local training on "Drone Review": March 2021.
- h. Online training on "Institutional Analyze": August 2021.
- i. Online training on "SolGeo-FIMS": September 2021.

**23. TRAININGS FOR PILOT SITE COMMUNITIES:**

- a. Training on "Logging and Milling Technique": October / November 2020 and March / April 2021.
- b. Training on "Agroforestry": October 2020.
- c. Training on "Record Keeping and Effects of Burning": October / December 2020.
- d. Training on "Leadership": October 2020.
- e. Training on "Pig Farming": November / December 2020.
- f. Training on "Value-added NTFP": February 2021.
- g. Training on "Pest Control": April / May 2021.
- h. Training on "Woodworking": July 2021.
- i. Exchange Training: August 2021.

**24. EQUIPMENT**

- a. New Project Car is allocated to Auki forest office.
- b. Two Portable Sawmills and Chainsaws will be allocated to new target communities through MOFR.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**Mr. Hebala** asked on the term of the Project. How long before the Project ends.

**Dr. Nishikawa** replied stating that the term of the Project is from September, 2017 to August, 2022.

**Mr. Hebala** stated that MOFR participation is low because of the SIG Obligation budget was not available.

**Dr. Nishikawa** commented that JICA supports the Technical Support Committee (TSC) members to go to communities and some activities. Hope the obligation budget is available for this month of September.

**Mr. Gomese** asked if there was any internal opposition who opposed the Project. If yes, how did the Project solve that problem?

**Mr. Wemani** answered stating that there has been no opposition or dispute since the Project started.

**Mr. Tupiti** wanted to know how the pilot sites were selected.

**Dr. Nishikawa** replied stating that there were 17 criterias for pilot site selection. After that, expression of interest letters were received. More than ten (10) communities applied for the Project.

## TEA BREAK & GROUP PHOTO

### PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX, PLAN OF OPERATION & ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2020-2021

Dr. Nishikawa presented on Annual Working plan:

1. Activity 1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022- Duration April, 2021 to February 2022.
  - i. 1.4.2 Monitoring and analyzing on the implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022- Duration 2021.
  - ii. 1.4.3 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022- Duration: November, 2021.
  - iii. Make report of facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the corporate plan 2019-2022- Duration: January-February, 2022.
2. Activity 1.5- Develop Forest Information Tools
  - i. 1.5.5 Develop/Update Forest Carbon Stock-Duration- December, 2021.
  - ii. 1.5.6 Technical Backup and wok support of MOFR which will be conducted on how to arrange and update the forest information- Duration January to April, 2022.
  - iii. 1.5.8 Create an operation manual for the forest information tool- Duration is January to April, 2022.

Dr. Nishikawa shared that as for activity 1.5 Mr. Haraguchi will share more light and elaborate more on.

- iv. Activity 1.5.9 Technical training for the operation and management of forest information- Duration January to April 2022. Activity 1.5.10 Technical assistance for utilization of forest information (additional activity) - Duration October to December, 2021.
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 to 2027- Duration January 2022 to August 2022.
  - i. Activity 1.6.1 Summarize the knowledge of result from Activity 1.5 and Activity 3.6.- Duration January to February 2022.
  - ii. Activity 1.6.2 Drafting the Corporate Plan 2023 to 2027- Duration March to April 2022.
  - iii. Activity 1.6.3 Review the draft Corporate Plan 2023 to 2027 by executive officers of MOFR- Duration April to August 2022.
  - iv. Activity 1.6.4 Make the final draft Corporate Plan 2023 to 2027 to approve- Duration August, 2022.
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 to August 2020.
  - i. 1.7.3 Drafting a framework for a long term SFRM policy- Duration- October to December, 2021.
  - ii. 1.7.4 Make a report of Long term SFRM in SI- Duration- October to December 2021.
  - iii. 1.7.5 Review the framework for a long term SFRM policy- Duration- January- August 2022.
5. Activity 2.3 Facilitate coordination/collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders- Duration- October 2021 to July 2022.
  - i. 2.3.1- Facilitate coordination/collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders- Duration- October 2021 to July 2022- Mainly focus on TSC. February 2022 will be changes.
6. Activity 3.3 Support and facilitate the Pilot sites communities to develop the pilot activities implementation plans- Duration- October to December, 2021.

- i. Activity 3.3.6 Facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization- Duration- October to December, 2021.
7. Activity 3.4 Support and facilitate the implementation of the plans by the communities- Duration- April to December 2021.
- i. 3.4.1 Provide technical guidance and training for strengthening the management of the community organization- Duration- April to December, 2021.
  - ii. 3.4.2 Provide technical guidance and training for the forest management- Duration- April to December, 2021.
  - iii. 3.4.3 Provide technical guidance and training for Agroforestry- Duration- April to December, 2021.
  - iv. 3.4.4 Provide technical guidance and training for wood product and NTFP- Duration- April to December, 2021.
  - v. 3.4.5 Provide technical guidance and training for other livelihood activities- Duration- December 2021 to May 2022.
8. Activity 3.5 Monitor and evaluate the Pilot activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM- Duration- October, 2021 to July 2022.
- i. 3.5.2 Support periodic monitoring and evaluation of MOFR- Duration: Nov. 2021 and Feb. - May 2022.
  - ii. 3.5.3 Analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation- Duration: Dec. 2021 and Apr. - May → July 2022.
  - iii. 3.5.4 Report the results of monitoring / evaluation to MOFR and community- Duration: October 2021, January 2022 and April – May → July 2022
9. Activity 3.6 Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot activities- Duration- April to June 2022.
- i. 3.6.1 Analyze and compile lessons learned from the pilot activities- Duration- June to July, 2022.
10. JICA Online training- Dr. Nishikawa then shared on the upcoming JICA online trainings.

*For more info, please refer to Dr. Nishikawa's presentation for more details.*

#### **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**Mr. Sau** then asked the Ministry of Forestry and Research on what their plans are for other communities for SFRM.

**Mr. Movenl** replied stating that the Ministry of Forestry and Research will pursue and continue with the models of the JICA SFRM Project.

**Mr. Sau** shared that the Project is successful so far. He shared that JICA Project is a bit different from other Projects as it did not involve money (giving out money etc.). Rather it deals with capacity building and promoting SFRM and because of that, the Falake pilot site is now well organized to look after themselves and to continue in SFRM activities even after the Project has ended. Along with that, Mr. Sau appealed to the Ministry of Forestry and Research that the Falake pilot site can support the Ministry in promoting SFRM to nearby communities.

**Mr. Atomea** shared that one of the objectives of the Project is capacity building. Therefore, the Ministry will have the capacity to continue on with the Program.

**Mr. Pitisopa** wanted to know the current update on the extension of the Project.

**Dr. Nishikawa** the JICA SFRM Project will end August, 2022. However JICA has approved some activities until the end of the Project.

**Mr. Tupiti** asked if the Ministry have any plans going forward.

**Mr. Atomea** downstream processing and sustainable logging program. This programs are reflected in the DB.

**Mr. Hebala** shared his experience while working with Australian Project. He then wanted to know the view of the Japanese Government on reforestation programs.

**Dr. Nishikawa** shared his own view and not Japanese Government's view on Long Term SFRM policy which Technical Support Committee (TSC) is making. Under that policy, it will include how to sustainably use forest resources.

#### **PROVIDING SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FROM SHORT-TERM EXPERT TEAM**

**Mr. Haraguchi-**

1. Talked on land cover map development in Solomon Islands
  - a. Steps to create land cover map using SEPAL.
  - b. Class definition
2. Assessment results (*Land cover type & shows the distribution of classification*)
3. Mapping Method.
  - a. Step 1. Prepare GEDI Global Height data
  - b. Step 2. Estimation carbon stock of GEDI points based on inventory data.
  - c. Step 3. Calculate Carbon stock (C-t) by FMU
4. Showed the example of the "result of overstory height method" (MAPS) while showing example maps of Guadalcanal.
5. Projects social media sites- youtube and FB
6. Progress and challenges and countermeasures of Agroforestry for both Komuniboli pilot site and Falake pilot site.
7. Progress of livelihood activities (Piggery Farming) and way forward.
8. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan & Monitoring Item & Evaluation form.
9. Gender Analysis

*For more info, please refer to Mr. Haraguchi's presentation*

#### **TEAM OF DATA COLLECTION SURVEY RELATED TO AN ANALYSIS OF THE FORESTRY SECTOR IN SOLOMON ISLANDS**

**Mr. Haraguchi** presented on the survey, an activity which is not part of the JICA SFRM Project but an activity which identifies some areas which will need to improve on. Presentation was mainly on:

1. Survey team
2. Forest Information Management (Recommendations)
3. Other sectors (Forestry, planning, environment, economy)- Recommendations.
4. Impact of climate change
5. Problem analysis and Objective Analysis on the Forest Sector.

*For more info, please refer to Mr. Haraguchi's presentation.*

#### **QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

**Mr. Gomese** is there a market for tree resources for the communities? Mr. Gomese asked this question, usually because Projects usually encourage and promote tree planting however, finding markets for the timbers is the problem. With that, he wanted to know if there are markets identified where communities can go to, to sell their timbers.

**Dr. Nishikawa** replied stating that the JICA SFRM Project had carried out and completed a timber & NTFP marketing analysis. In the report it mentioned the markets and their information. The project is implementing its pilot activity for timber market.

**Mr. Sau** then wanted to know why mining and fisheries are included in the survey. What the survey team found on how these Government Ministries (Mines and fisheries) are related.

**Mr. Haraguchi** all sectors are related to climate change.

**Mr. Sau** commented on how can the Ministries and other stakeholders can work together to continue to promote SFRM. The JICA SFRM Project is coming to an end. Therefore, relevant authorities should work together to achieve this and keep promoting SFRM even after the end of the Project.

**Mr. Atomea** SiG has structures/sectors in place for information sharing. Need to improve in collaboration between the sectors.

**Mr. Kinai** wanted to know if the Project have any plans for the two (2) pilot sites to be fully vaccinated and secondly, he shared his view that all Govt. ministries should learn from Projects and integrate into their corporate plans, policies.

**Dr. Nishikawa** replied stating as for vaccination, the JICA SFRM Project team can only pass message to the pilot sites members because the Project cannot carry the vaccines to the pilot sites.

#### **JCC RESOLUTION FOR CONSIDERATION / APPROVAL AND CLOSING REMARK BY CO-CHAIRPERSON**

**Mr. Uegaki** closed the meeting with the closing remarks.

*"It's my great honor to be here today to give this closing remarks on this 8<sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting for the Project on Capacity Building for Sustainable Forest Resources Management. I'd like to thank the Permanent Secretary of the MOFR, for your unweaving support from the beginning of the project. I'd also like to express my gratitude to the project core members and other stakeholders for your joint effort, collaboration and dedication to the project. Our challenge has been continuing still now due to the global Pandemic of COVID -19, which result in making difficult for some Japanese short term experts coming to Solomon Islands. However, it was very encouraging to see the project experts, staffs and even the Ministry continuing to forward its activities by using the latest IT tools such as remote meeting. Today I was inspired to hear the project is making a good progress and achievements with its activities so far. I believe the discussions, suggestion and questions that have been raised and highlighted during today's meeting will be integrated to the project activities for the success of this project in the remaining time. As for the project activities, I can easily pick up some out-comes which came out after last JCC which was held in last April. First, the solidarity of the stakeholder of forest sector has become stronger than ever through several Forest Sector Technical Working Group Meeting. Second, the Social Network System of the Project is increasingly holding the spotlight than ever. Third, the survey on Gender Issue was conducted mainly in the two pilot sites and its result have been analyzed. In addition to those out-comes, five officials from the Ministry attended JICA's on-line training so far. Further, we must not forget about the procurement of new project vehicle and sawing machine. We are anticipating those equipment would be well utilized by the project staff.*

*With those project out-comes, I firmly believe the knowledge has been created and transferred to the communities. This is one of the important elements to achieve the project goal. I am sure that the communities and the Ministry are now steadily equipped and will fully utilize the knowledge learned during the project as a tool to guide people in communities to protect, manage and conserve their forest resources. I hope those knowledge will spread out not only to the pilot site but to other communities in the near future.*

To conclude, I'd like to say the success of the project will be determined by the discussions and suggestion raised in this JCC meeting today. As you are fully aware, the current project is going towards its completion in August 2022. However, the project itself should be lasting even after August next year by the management of Solomon side, I believe. Therefore, I expect all of you to make stronger effort to reconfirm each steps and learn a lot from the current project in order to achieve the project's overall goal. I look forward to seeing more progress in the next JCC meeting.

Thank you very much".

Closing remarks by **Mr. Moveni.**

Closing prayer by **Ms. Claire Oliire.**

Meeting Closed.

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# Meeting Minutes

Of

9<sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting

JICA Project on Capacity Development for

Sustainable Forest Resources Management

In

Solomon Islands

Date: February 28<sup>th</sup>, 2022



Mr. Motoyuki UEGAKI  
Resident Representative  
JICA Solomon Islands Office



Dr. Vaeno VIGULU  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Forestry and Research  
Solomon Islands Government

## MEETING MINUTES

Date: 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2022

Venue: JICA SFRM Project Office

Time: 1:30pm

### Members Present:

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
<b>MINISTRY OF FORESTRY &amp; RESEARCH</b>		
1.	Dr. Vaeno Vigulu	Chairperson, Permanent Secretary, MOFR
2.	Mr. Reeves Moveni	JCC member, Commissioner of Forestry and Research
3.	Mr. Wilfred Atomea	JCC member, DSA, MOFR
4.	Mr. Bradford Theonomi	JCC member, Communications Officer
<b>PARTICIPANTS ONLINE From Solomon Islands</b>		
5.	Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki	Co-Chairperson, Country Representative, JICA SI Office
6.	Mr. Liam Sau	JCC member, Prime Minister's Office
7.	Ms. Matsuko Pelomo	JCC member, MNPDC
8.	Ms. Trudy Ramo	JCC member, MNPDC
9.	Mr. Kengo Hoshina	JCC member, Deputy Country Representative, JICA SI Office
10.	Mr. James Niaseka	JCC member, Officer, JICA SI Office
11.	Ms. Martha Manaka	JCC member, Legal Advisor, Public Solicitors Office
12.	Ms. Maiko Mori	Observer, Research Advisor, Embassy of Japan
<b>PARTICIPANTS ONLINE From Japan</b>		
13.	Mr. Ichiro Mimura	Observer, JICA Headquarter
14.	Mr. Takaaki Kato	Observer, JICA Headquarter
15.	Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi	Team Leader, Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM Project
16.	Mr. Hirokazu Takahashi	Team Coordinator, Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM Project
17.	Mr. Makoto Fukuyama	Socio Economic Analysis, STE, JICA SFRM Project
18.	Ms. Hiromi Yamauchi	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM Project
19.	Ms. Atsuko Nonoguchi	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM Project
20.	Ms. Rutsuko Onizuka	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM Project
21.	Mr. Nobuhiko Yoshimura	Short Term Expert, JICA SFRM Project
<b>JICA SFRM Project in Solomon Islands</b>		
22.	Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji	Chief Advisor
23.	Mr. Eisho Sato	Project Coordinator
24.	Mr. Hillary Wemani	Project Promoter
25.	Mr. McJessey Beu	Livelihood Officer
26.	Mr. Lloyd Tigulu	Admin Officer
27.	Mr. Jerry Iriahoroa	GIS Officer
28.	Mr. Japhliet Rouhana	IT Consultant

### **Agenda:**

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

### **Discussions**

#### **Welcome by Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji.**

*"Good afternoon / good morning, everyone.*

*Thank you very much for taking time out of your busy schedules to join the 9th Joint Coordinating Committee of the JICA Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands today. I am Nishikawa as the Chief Advisor of JICA Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands, and I am this JCC's MC today. As you know, this 9th JCC is supposed to be held on 27th January, but it was postponed to today due to a community-acquired case of COVID-19 in Honiara city on 18th January. Until the 8th JCC, the JCCs were held in a rented venue, but we had to abandon the venue for not given the social distance, and Chairperson & co-chairperson have decided to hold the 9th JCC online. I apology for any inconvenience this changing schedule and no allocate the venue may cause you. Please kindly understand that it is expected few participants from within Solomon Islands for today's JCC because of the lack of online access / not enough online environment in Solomon Islands. I have already sent you the Project Design Matrix with amendments proposal, Plan of Operations and Annual Working Plan as distributed documents last week. I am grateful if you can refer to them during the project side presentations. And, if you have any comments or suggestions about the Zoom and or online system, please use the "Chat" or "Raise hand" function to let us know. Alright, we would like to follow the agenda shown the screen. Well, we would like to begin by receiving an opening remark from the Chairperson of the JCC as the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Forestry and Research, Solomon Islands.*

*Permanent Secretary, please give us your Opening Remark now".*

#### **Opening Remarks by Permanent Secretary, Dr. Vigulu.**

*"Thank you very much for coming online today to the 9th Joint Coordinating Committee of JICA, Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands.*

*All who are here today; JICA Solomon Islands Office, Resident Representative Mr. Motoyuki Uegaki, Assistant Representative Mr. Kengo Hoshina, Program Officer Mr. James NIASEKA, JICA headquarters Mr. Tetsuo Tanimoto, Mr. Ichiro Mimura and Mr. Takaaki Kato. The representatives of the relevant ministries as the Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, Solomon Islands National University and Public Solicitor's Office. Embassy of Japan in Solomon Islands, the Councilor Mr. Norimasa Yoshida, the First Secretary Mr. Yoshihiko Nishimura and Researcher/Advisor Ms. Maiko Mori. Officers of the Ministry of Forest & Research. And, the JICA SFRM project officers. I would like to thank you as chair of this JCC to gather here.*

As you know, this JCC is supposed to be held on 27th January, but it was postponed to today due to a community-acquired case of COVID-19 in Honiara city on 18th January. We apologise for any inconvenience this changing schedule may cause you. Since then, COVID-19 infection has spread beyond Honiara city to almost of all provinces in the Solomon Islands. The JCC were held in a rented venue in the past, but we had to abandon the venue for not given the social distance, and Chairperson & Co-Chairperson decided to hold the meeting online in this time.

Today's JCC will mainly discuss "Overall Progress of the Project by the Project Design Matrix and Plan of Operation", "Providing Supplemental Information from Short-Term Expert Team", "Plan of Operation & Annual work plan in 2022" and "Proposed PDM Amendment". Prior to these discussions, I have been informed by the Project Officer that the project was generally proceeding smoothly, and that the Project Outcomes and Project Objectives will be likely achieved.

It has been four and a half years since the start of this JICA-SFRM project, which has coincided with a number of difficult times, including political changes, the Taiwan diploma issue, the visit of the Prince of Wales, assist-conflicts from China and Western countries, the absence of JICA experts, riots issue, and the spread of COVID-19. Despite even these challenges, the Ministry of Forestry & Research has continually worked on best support the finances of Solomon Islands from forest resource and JICA has always supported the Ministry of Forestry & Research for the ministry officers' capacity development. Other hand, some results of this JICA SFRM project have been also shown in many places in the ministry. Recently, my main interest is to use the very useful forest information tool in the Ministry of Forestry and Research which, developed in Activities 1.5.

However the Ministry of Forestry & Research had requested a successor project to this SFRM project to JICA last year, I hear that the successor project would be implemented unfortunately. We have not given up and are planning to apply again this year too.

Today, we would like to hear reports and plans from the JICA SFRM project and discuss with you for a better closing of this project. My opening remarks is brief, but I hope that this JCC will be a meaningful meeting. Thank you again everybody".

#### **AGENDA 1. OVERALL PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT BY THE PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX AND PLAN OF OPERATION**

**Mr. Moveni** then presented on the Project progress as of June to December, 2021.

1. Project Activity- updated on the activities done so far from June to December, 2021.
  - a. Activity 1.1, Activity 1.2, Activity 1.3- Completed.
  - b. Activity 1.4 Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022- This activity was scheduled for January 2019 to February, 2022; however, this activity was completed in December, 2021.
  - c. Activity 1.5 Develop forest information tools- was scheduled for January 2019 to January 2022- To date, online trainings on SolGeo-FIMS have been conducted every month and additional map data added to the database.
  - d. Activity 1.7-Completed.
  - e. Activity 2.1 Identify relevant Governmental institutions and other stakeholders with which MOFR would collaborate in promoting SFRM and hold discussions for potential collaboration- Completed on December, 2019.
  - f. 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 completed on May, 2020.

- g. Activity 2.3 Facilitate coordination/collaboration within MOFR and other relevant stakeholders- This is ongoing until the end of July, 2022. This activity was achieved as "Forest Sector Technical Working Group (FSTWG)" was formed to discuss on forest issues with other stakeholders. Along with that, the "Technical Support Committee (TSC)" was formed for collaboration between the Project and Ministry of Forestry and Resources (MOFR).
  - h. Activity 3.1 and 3.2- Selection of pilot sites and profiling- completed on December 2020(activity 3.1) and October, 2021 (Activity 3.2).
  - i. Activity 3.3 Support and facilitate the Pilot Sites communities to develop Pilot Activities implementation plans- completed in December, 2021.
  - j. Activity 3.4 (review done November, 2021),
    - i. 3.4.2 Forest Management Activities- selection/removal cutting and milling were carried out in Komuniboli and selective/clear cutting and milling were successfully carried out in Falake community.
    - ii. 3.4.3 Agroforestry- cultivating and harvesting of crops done from June to December, 2021. Monitoring has begun and pruning and grafting training.
    - iii. 3.4.4 Wood Product and NTFP- trainings on furniture making were conducted at both pilot sites in July. Produced furniture displayed at exhibition corner of MOFR.
    - iv. 3.4.5 Livelihood (Piggery) - pig house constructed in both communities from July to October, 2021 and actual pig farming activities, monitoring and follow up training have been conducted.
  - k. Activity 3.5 Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM- monitoring activities for both pilot sites continuing from April, 2021 to July 2022. Monitoring sheets were prepared, GPS, Tablet and Drone for forest monitoring done, agroforestry and piggery monitoring has been implemented in both communities.
  - l. Additional Activity- the Project team went to five interested communities who were interested in SFRM. Since there will be two (2) new pilot sites; Narikeara and Wairokai were selected based on selection criteria. MOU then signed and Lucas mill was shifted to the two new pilot site.
2. Training- talked on the trainings for MOFR officers and community members.
  3. Equipment & Facilities Improvement.
    - a. One New vehicle for Malaita Forestry Office.
    - b. Two portable Lucas mills and Chainsaws for two new pilot sites, Narikeara and Wairokai.
    - c. Exhibition corner was established in MOFR.

*(For more details, please refer to Mr. Moveni's presentation: Appendix 1)*

## **AGENDA 2. PROVIDING SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FROM SHORT-TERM EXPERT TEAM**

**Mr. Haraguchi** then presented on the Supplementary Information from Short-Term Expert Team. He presented on the activities which the short term expert team has involved in, which are:

- Activity 1.5 Develop forest information tool (Output 1)
- Output 3 (Activity 3.2 to Activity 3.6)

**Mr. Haraguchi** continued and touched on:

- 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
- Land Cover Map development in Solomon Islands.
- Carbon/Biomass/Volume estimation of Solomon Islands- explained the steps adopted for carbon/biomass/volume estimation.
- Forest Monitoring of pilot sites using drone at pilot site.
- Online training for utilization of Forest Information Tools & Forest information integration by Solgeo-FIMS and FMU
- Examples of Forest loss rate, Tree volume/ha, Slope, Elevation maps- explained that these can be used as all information are captured. SolGeo-FIMS can improve developing concession/plantation planning.
- Talked on output 3 (activity 3.2-3.4)- which are on activities relating to the pilot sites

*(For more details, please refer to Mr. Haraguchi's presentation: Appendix 2)*

**Dr. Nishikawa** added the "Report on the implementation of forest research activity 2022" which mainly focuses on activity 1.4 printed and binded for distribution.

**Dr. Vigulu** then shared that what the Commissioner of Forest and Mr. Haraguchi presented are very successful stories of the Project for the four and a half years so far. He further mentioned that at first, he doubted that the Project will be successful, however, with the help of the JICA team (long term experts and short term experts) that was not the case, the activities which were implemented was successful. He further commented that there is a low contribution of MOFR and he thanked JICA for supporting the Ministry when the Ministry was in its lowest in terms of finance. In conclusion, Dr. Vigulu shared that he is confident that the Project will be successful and end with a high note. Further to that, Dr. Vigulu believes that the Solomon Islands Government will be very proud of the partnership with JICA.

### **AGENDA 3. PLAN OF OPERATION & ANNUAL WORK PLAN IN 2022 & PROPOSED PDM AMENDMENT**

**Dr. Nishikawa** then continued and presented on the "Plan of Operations" and "Annual Working Plan". He shared on:

- Activity 1.4- completed. Shown the report to participants on Project office.
- Activity 1.5 (1.5.6, 1.5.8, 1.5.9)- Still ongoing.
- Activity 1.6- Started January, 2022 and will finish on August. Activity 1.6.1 already completed. Activity 1.6.2. Drafting the Corporate Plan 2023 to 2027.
- Activity 1.6.3 and 1.6.4- He mentioned that the corporate plan should have been 4 years plan 2023 – 2026 and not 2023 to 2027.
- Activity 1.7 and 1.7.5 ongoing.
- Activity 2.3 and 2.3.1- continue until July, 2022.
- Activity 3.4, 3.4.1- Continue until July, 2022. Activity 3.4.5- continue until May, 2022. The Project as much as possible will support the community pilot site.
- Activity 3.5, 3.5.2, 3.5.3, 3.5.4- Still ongoing until July, 2022.
- Activity 3.6 & 3.6.1- still ongoing until July, 2022.
- Submission of monitoring sheet to be completed on June 2022 has now been cancelled as there will be no submission of monitoring sheets but Joint Monitoring which will be this July, 2022.
- Project completion Report Draft will be on May, 2022 and Final Report will be submitted on August, 2022.

*(For more details on the amendments, please refer to Dr. Nishikawa's presentation: Appendix 3)*

## Proposed Amendment Project Design Matrix

Dr. Nishikawa then continued and presented on the Project Design Matrix. He mentioned that there are some amendments that were made to the Project Design Matrix. In January 2019, the JICA SFRM project revised several parts of the project performance indicators in Project Design Matrix, mainly in response to the forest situation and social conditions of Solomon Islands.

Since then, the Project experts, officers of the Ministry of Forestry & Research and project staffs have been carrying out various activities based on the PDM, and the Project is on track to achieve its Project Purpose and Project Outputs.

However, with just half year remaining in the implementation period of the JICA SFRM Project, the indicators in the PDM have reviewed, and will be revised to be more specific and clearer in following the circumstances and environment surrounding the Project, which is our intention.

He would like to explain a summary of the amendments and the reason why revises.

### ① Indicator 1.2 of Overall Goal

	Before	After
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.2 Logging is conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands.	1.2 Both logging and milling concessions are registered with, managed and monitored through, forest information tool developed by the Project.
Means of Verification	MOFR documents	Concession data registered in the forest information tool

Before beginning of the Project, commercial loggings and community millings have been generally legal implemented according to a "Code of Logging" that complies with the "Forest Resource & Timber Utilization Act". However, the Ministry of Forestry & Research has tried several times to change the Act, as the Act would prone to overcutting. On the other hand, the Ministry of Forestry & Research has developed three policies such as "The Sustainable Logging Policy in 2018", "The National Forest Policy in 2020" and "The DCGA Forest Policy", but unfortunately these policies are not legally compulsory. This means that commercial logging continues at unsustainable levels even after the three policies have been enacted, as before. Policy approaches such as the current Indicator 1.2 are unlikely to manage commercial logging, and realistic and feasible alternatives need to be considered.

Many maps of the proposed logging areas required to apply for issue the commercial logging and milling licenses are hand-writing. In another cases, the map submitted by the logging company to the Ministry of Forestry & Research is not the same as the map presented to the community and agreed upon by the logging company. By these cases make logging is carried out outside the approved logging area.

In contrast, the Forest Information Tool developed in Activity 1.5 is being used to register and centrally manage the paper-based logging plans submitted to the Ministry of Forestry & Research, and to monitor them using the latest satellite imagery. Commercial logging can be properly managed by using the Forest Information Tool for data management and regular monitoring of logging permit areas. Therefore, that amendment is made.

### ② Indicator 1.3 of Overall Goal

	Before	After
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.3 Rehabilitation works are conducted based on the policy in Solomon Islands.	1.3 SFRM activities (e.g. rehabilitation works, community-based forest management) are conducted by MOFR.
Means of Verification	MOFR documents	MOFR documents and interviews

The policies developed by the Ministry of Forestry & Research, and the Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy currently under development recommends rehabilitation. However, with 85% of the country being customary land, it is not possible for the Ministry of Forestry & Research to mandatorily promote rehabilitation after logging area.

On the other hand, the main objective of rehabilitation on commercial logging sites is forest management, including sustainable forest resource management. Towards this end, the "Community-based Sustainable Forest Resource Management" promoted in the pilot activities of this Project is a comprehensive forest management and not for rehabilitation specifically. Therefore, the indicator needs to be amended.

It will not be limited to only rehabilitation, but will be modified to encompass a range of activities that contribute to sustainable forest resource management, including the pilot Community-based Sustainable Forest Management activities undertaken by the Project.

### ③ Indicator 1.4 of Project Purpose and Outputs

#### Project Purpose

	Before	After
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	-	(Add) 1.4 The forest information tools are endorsed by MOFR.
Means of Verification	-	(Add) MOFR's endorsement letter and interviews with MOFR staffs

#### Output 1

	Before	After
Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1.4 Forest information tool(s) is / are developed and utilized.	1.4 Forest information tools are developed.

In the outcome indicator, the forest information tool is mentioned as "1.4 Forest information tool(s) is / are developed and utilized." However, the outcome should be limited to development of the forest information tool.

In addition, although it is listed as Outcome, the Forest Information Tools are not included in the indicators of the project objectives.

The developed the forest information tool will become the official the forest information tool of the Ministry of Forestry & Research, and the forest information tool will continue to be utilized to achieve the Overall Goal. Firstly, the word "and utilized" was deleted from the indicator 1.4 "Forest information tool(s) is/are developed and utilized." of the Outcome 1. And the forest information tool will be endorsed by Ministry of Forestry & Research.

*(For more details on the amendments, please refer to New Project Design Matrix ver. 1.13: Appendix 4)*

**Mr. Sau** asked a question concerning the new amendments to the Project Design Matrix. Since there are some amendments, he wanted to know if the amendments will likely affect the time duration of the Project.

**Dr. Nishikawa** answered stating that it will not affect the Project. The Project is only changing the overall goal and not activities. Therefore, the counterpart which is the Ministry of Forestry & Research will continue with the Project concepts. In three years, Ministry will achieve the project overall goal.

Mr. Sau then acknowledged and asked the Permanent Secretary of MOFR, Dr. Vigulu if there are any plans for that to be included in this year's (2022) budget.

Dr. Vigulu budget is still discussed and is still prepared by the Ministry of Finance. It is not clear yet. Parliament discussions on Budget will start on Tuesday 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2022. There is an SIG obligation budget which can help out as well.

#### **AGENDA 4. CONSIDERATION / APPROVAL / QUESTION & ANSWER / AOB**

Dr. Nishikawa "Alright, I would like to ask your approval for the future project activities and the amendment of the Project Design Matrix. If you have any objections to the future project activities and the amendments of the Project Design Matrix, please raise your hands and please kindly explain your objections".

#### **NO OBJECTIONS FROM Participants**

"As there is no particular objections, we record that the discussions of the future project activities and the amendments to the Project Design Matrix have been approved, in the JCC minutes. And then, move on to the last agenda of today. As the final agenda for 9th JCC, I would like to invite the Co-Chairperson of the JCC, Mr. Uegaki, the chief representative of JICA Solomon Office, to deliver the JCC Resolution for Consideration and Closing Remark".

#### **AGENDA 5. CLOSING REMARK BY CO-CHAIRPERSON**

##### **Mr. Uegaki closing remarks.**

"Permanent Secretary of MOFR. Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, Commissioner of MOFR, Mr. Reeves Moveni, Project staffs members, senior government officials of MOFR, JICA Colleagues, Distinguished guests (Representatives of the relevant ministries & SINU that are members of the JCC and Embassy of Japan as observer)

It is a pleasure to be here at the concluding session of the 9<sup>th</sup> Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting for the Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Solomon Islands.

The Meeting was also meant to prepare ourselves for some way forward in terms of achievements and progress of the project.

I really appreciate the Permanent Secretary and the Commissioner of Ministry of Forestry and Research for your continue support towards the project. And also I would like to acknowledge the project core members and other stakeholders for your joint effort, collaboration and dedication to the project.

Solomon Islands now under COVID-19 community transmission as we enter through 2022. This will impose more restrictions, challenges and difficulties in all aspects of work in the country. However, let's use this as a new opportunity to become stronger and effective on ways to improve achievements and progresses of the project to fulfill its goals. Currently project team still continue working by doing follow up with pilot sites through using IT tools conducting meeting and phone calls online as much as possible despite the current covid-19 situation.

Since from the previous JCC meeting on August 2021 a lot of achievements and progress has happened with the project despite challenges impose by COVID-19 and other disturbances. I would like to specifically highlight few of them:

1. October 2021- Surveyed done on additional pilot sites

- Project and expert team visited Falake community in Malaita Province observing pilot sites and survey other additional pilot sites
- MAL staffs and project staff being trained on pruning and grafting of Guavas planted in the agroforestry plot at Planting of Komuniboli community in Guadalcanal Province.

2. December 2021-

- Review of Community's organizational enhancement at both pilot sites.

Project team led the activity review for enhancing organizational capacity at both pilot sites.

- Technical Support Committee (TSC) discussion were summarized

During this meeting corporate plan 2020-2022 and long-term SFRM Policy frameworks being summarized in reports respectively.

3. January 2022 – Rent portable sawmills and chain saws being transported to additional pilot sites will be used as part of forest management activities carried out this year.

This is one of the important elements to achieve the project goal. I am sure that the communities and the Ministry are now steadily equipped and will fully utilize the knowledge learned during the project as a tool to guide people in communities to protect, manage and conserve their forest resources. I hope those knowledge will spread out not only to the pilot site but to other communities in the near future.

To conclude, JCC members and JICA have agreed with the Project which will not to conduct JCC schedule for June 2022. This is to allow project team to prepare draft completion report for submission as project completion period will be on August this year 2022. However, the project itself will be still continue through the management of the Solomon Islands Government. I believe with the contribution of this project through its achievements and progress activities helps to promote more beneficial sustainable forest resource management in Solomon Islands.

Thank you very much".

**MEETING CLOSED**

**Closing time 3:08pm**

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## Meeting Minutes

Of

## Joint Monitoring Meeting

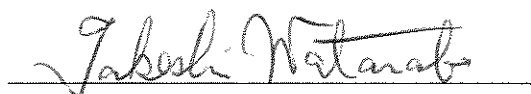
JICA Project on Capacity Development for

Sustainable Forest Resources Management

In

Solomon Islands

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2022



Mr. Takeshi Watanabe

Resident Representative

JICA Solomon Islands Office



Dr. Vaeno VIGULU

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Forestry and Research

Solomon Islands Government

**MEETING MINUTES AFTERNOON SESSION- JOINT MONITORING MEETING****Date: 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2022****Time: 1:30pm****Venue: Heritage Park Hotel****Members present:**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF FORESTRY &amp; RESEARCH</b>		
1.	Dr. Vaeno Vigulu	Permanent Secretary
2.	Mr. Reeves Moveni	Commissioner
3.	Mr. Wilfred Atomea	Undersecretary- Admin
4.	Mr. Fred Pitisopa	Deputy Commissioner
5.	Mr. Terence Titulu	Deputy Commissioner
6.	Ms. Margaret Salini	Director
7.	Mr. Gideon Solo	Director
8.	Mr. Stephanie Rikoi	Chief Forest Officer, Utilization Division
9.	Mr. Bradford Theonomi	Communications Officer
10.	Mr. Johnson Palmer	Principle forest officer, Operations Unit
11.	Ms. Florence Pupuka	Policy & Planning Division
<b>JICA SOLOMON ISLANDS OFFICE</b>		
12.	Mr. Kengo Hoshina	Assistant Representative
13.	Mr. James Niaseka	National Staff- Program Officer
<b>OTHER ORGANIZATIONS</b>		
14.	Mr. Liam Sau	Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
15.	Mr. Chris Wagatora	Ministry of Finance
<b>PILOT SITE MEMBERS</b>		
16.	Mr. Constantine Etemani	Chairman- Falake Community Committee
17.	Mr. Pius Itea	Chairman- ADO Rural Farmers Association
18.	Mr. Joseph Menegelea	Chairman- Komuniboli Community Committee
19.	Ms. Belinda Aba	Chairwoman- Agroforestry Sub Committee in Komuniboli
<b>JICA SFRM PROJECT</b>		
20.	Dr. Nishikawa Tatsuji	Chief Advisor
21.	Mr. Eisho Sato	Project Coordinator
22.	Mr. Masamichi Haraguchi	Short Term Expert, Team Leader
23.	Mr. Hirokazu Takahashi	Short Term Expert, Team Coordinator
24.	Dr. Hiromi Yamauchi	Short Term Expert, Agroforestry
25.	Ms. Lorenza Cordeiro	Local Short Term Expert, Forest Product Marketing
26.	Mr. Hillary Wemani	Project Promoter
27.	Mr. McJessey Beu	Livelihood Officer
28.	Mr. Lloyd Tigulu	Administration Officer
29.	Mr. Jerry Iriahoroa	GIS Officer
30.	Mr. Japhliet Rouhana	IT & Web Design Consultant

ONLINE PARTICIPANTS		
31.	Mr. Yoshihiko Nishimura	First Secretary, Embassy of Japan
32.	Mr. Ichiro Mimura	JICA HQ
33.	Mr. Takaaki Kato	JICA HQ
34.	Mr. Kento Yokoi	JICA HQ
35.	Mr. Makoto Fukuyama	Short Term Expert, Livelihood
36.	Dr. Nobuhiko Yoshimura	Short Term Expert, GIS

## AGENDAS

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)

**Mr. Moveni** Opened the meeting by welcoming all participants for both MOFR and JICA SFRM Project team.

## OPENING REMARKS

### Dr. Vigulu

Thank you, MC, JICA Resident, Commissioner of Forest and Resources, Co-Chair JCC, JICA Forestry Technical Advisors, SINU, MOFR Staff members, Government line Ministries officers, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good afternoon to you all.

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of our Minister and our government, the DCGA, to thank JICA, the Government of Japan and the people of Japan for the great opportunity to collaborate with you this end over 5 years period, on the SFRM Project that was signed in November 2017.

This Project collaboration is necessary, although may be late, late than never is better still and therefore timely as we are looking for alternatives and change of mindset through capacity building to the sustainable use of our forest resources.

We understand that our forest resources are rapidly exploited and depleted at an unsustainable rate. Through this collaboration, over 5 years partnered implementation, we have identified areas of collaborations through capacity building, Corporate plan review and monitoring, revision of Ministry working documents and plans, and have executed agreements with 2 communities to localise the perspectives of SFRM, potentially a mix breed of international renown principles of SFRM with local context capturing traditional use and acceptable practices guided by the policies of the government.

It is my opinion that to this end, the Project had enlightened smallholder tree growers and resource owners through initial consultation meetings on the sustainable uses of their resources that will improve livelihoods in the rural settings of this country.

I can confirm that this project is already enhancing and building on the framework that has been developed and on the ongoing Policies of the current government, the DCGA. As the Project Director, I would like to thank the JCC members for your availability. I acknowledge the presence of the Project Co-Chair and the JICA Solomon Islands office. I would also like to thank the stakeholders who made yourselves available to attend this JCC meeting.

Your presence makes this meeting a success. The committee looks forward to your interactions and continuous support. Since Day 1, on the consultation for the development of this SFRM Project, JICA had standby the Ministry to develop the Project concept, execute it, review and evaluate it. With presentations presentation on the Stakeholders meeting it is obvious that SFRM model and its 3 proposed Outputs planned, developed and intended had been achieved.

To date, the Ministry of Forestry and Research has benefited on this Project through continuous capacity building of its officers on various Forestry technical areas in Japan between 2017 and 2019 and online between 2020 and 2022 and in Japan towards the end of 2022 and I believe thereafter. Since the development of the Project and R&D was signed, approximately 50 Forestry Officers from various Sections and Divisions within the Ministry have benefited from the training

On this meeting, we will have the chance to listen to the presenters on the updates on the entire period of this SFRM Project implementation. The training and onsite field trips in Japan, I believe had contributed in the implementations of the current DCGA policy area objectives and the future sustainable management and development of Solomon Islands Forestry resources and will address them in better ways to leverage and deliver the mandated policies that would provide tangible benefits to the rural communities and resource owners now and into the future.

On this note, I would like to thank the JICA Project advisors who are based at the Ministry HQ in Honiara. We have benefited much from their physical presence and experiences, and wish them the best for the future, although departing soon, we are looking forward to our future interactions with them and others for the continuous execution of the Project goals and Outputs when replicated into other parts of the country.

Finally, I would like to thank the Ministry's officers for their participation in the trainings offered, spreading between 1month and 2 months and the understandings of their spouses who are left behind with the entire responsibilities of running the affairs of their family.

Without taking much of your time, I would like to thank you one and all for your availability and looking forward for your participation and interactions in this Final JCC meeting. I now have the pleasure to declare the Final JCC meeting open. Thank you for your attention.

## **OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECT BY THE PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT (1) FOCUSING ON THE RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES**

**Dr. Nishikawa** then continued with his presentation by sharing the output 1, output 2 and output 3 and its achievements. He shared that all the activities were 100% achieved while 85% were achieved during pilot site participation by the pilot site community members.

*For more details, please refer to Dr. Nishikawa's presentation.*

## **QUESTION & ANSWER**

**Dr. Vigulu** then wanted to know why the degree of achievement of the pilot site participation was only 85%. He wanted to know if the other percentage were against pilot site activities or was there any reason why it wasn't 100%. He then wanted to know the best approach as a way forward.

**Dr. Nishikawa** shared that the 15% is because of no availability of PC and for not supporting entirely on opening the community's bank account.

**Dr. Vigulu** then commented that the Ministry of Forestry & Research to assist the pilot site. Maybe conduct a training on how to use computers. And, confirmed that the project activities have been 100 per cent complete and welcomed the Project and MOFR staffs' efforts.

## **OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECT BY THE PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT (2) FOCUSING ON SUGGESTIONS**

**Mr. Haraguchi** then continued with his presentation by sharing the Project' recommendations.

*For more detailed information, please refer to Mr. Maraguchi's presentation.*

**Dr. Nishikawa** then continued and presented on:

- Prospects to achieve overall Goal.
- Plan of operation and Implementation Structure of the Solomon Islands side to achieve overall Goal.
- Recommendations for the Solomon Islands side.

*For more detailed information, please refer to Dr. Nishikawa's presentation.*

## **QUESTION & ANSWER/APPROVAL/AOB**

**Dr. Nishikawa** wanted to know of Ministry of Forestry & Research's idea of the recommendations.

**Ms. Cordeiro** Commented on Agroforestry and shared that maybe there needs to be individual agroforestry plots rather than community's agroforestry plots.

**Dr. Nishikawa** explained that different sub-committees are responsible for different activities.

**Dr. Yamauchi** shared that community engagement is important to enhance sustainable forest resource management. From the community engagement, individuals can learn and then can choose to start their own agroforestry plot. She further mentioned that after their recent discussions with community members, each family has agreed to start their own agroforestry plots while some want to continue with community agroforestry plots. She also encouraged to not only focusing on technical but socio economic as well and that there is a need to take comprehensive approach.

**Ms. Cordeiro** then commented on the Solgeo FIMS system and encouraged sharing of info and that the system is very important for licensee and the work of the Ministry of Forestry.

**Dr. Vigulu** also stressed that about the linkage of Agroforestry and other livelihood activities. For example, agroforestry provides food for piggery and the piggery and poultry wastes can be used to add nutrients to soil for agroforestry. He further stressed that the Ministry will work to adopt the recommendations to promote SFRM and that work on promoting SFRM should be included in the budget.

**Dr. Nishikawa** acknowledged.

#### **CLOSING REMARKS BY CO-CHAIRPERSON**

**Mr. Hoshina:** Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, the Chair, Project Director, and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Forestry and Research, Mr. Reeves Moveni, Project Manager and the Commissioner of Forests, MOFR, Mr. Yoshi Nishimura, First Secretary of the Embassy of Japan, SFRM-JCC members and Project staff and Officials and experts participating online from Japan, on behalf of JICA in Solomon Islands, I am delighted to participate in this Joint Monitoring Meeting today, and to give this short remark for the Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management by the Ministry of Forestry and Research and Japan International Cooperation Agency.

First, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all the participants of this project, especially to Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry who is also the project director of the SFRM project; and to Mr. Reeves Moveni, the Commissioner of Forests who is also the project manager of the SFRM project, for your continuous support and understanding for JICA's project. Without your strong leadership and continuous support, there is no success in achieving the project goals which we discussed and witnessed today.

As we all know, it has been an extremely challenging past 2 years. The environment surrounding the SFRM Project had dramatically changed when WHO designated COVID-19 as a global pandemic on the 11<sup>th</sup> of March, 2020. The project staff were no longer allowed to enter the pilot sites after 18<sup>th</sup> of March. The Solomon Islands government declared a State of Public Emergency on March 26<sup>th</sup> the same year. Following JICA's instructions, the Project Coordinator and the short-term experts returned to Japan on March 22<sup>nd</sup>, followed by the Chief Advisor's return to Japan on 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2020. That was years and 3 months ago.

However, the Project managed to continue through a series of remote sessions and follow-ups. The Project meetings were organized to assess and amend the plan of operations as well as the project design matrix. The pilot activities were monitored by Technical Support Committee members of the Ministry, project staff and also experts in Japan, remotely. This is a reflection of the commitment and efforts contributed by the project members, the ministry staff as well as the pilot site community members. As we prepare for the official closure of this project, once again, I would like to acknowledge this and thank you all for your tireless effort during this difficult time of covid-19.

Just recently, as the Covid-19 situation in the country and the travel restrictions have started to ease slowly, we had the number of short-term experts fly into the country one after another to wrap up the project activities. These activities cover from the system training and utilization of SolGeo-FIMS, to community-based sustainable forest resource management and livelihood improvement activities at the pilot sites. It is also true that we have found new challenges and homework to be dealt with to further standardize Sustainable Forest Resource Management in the Ministry and to expand the community-based sustainable forest resource management activities into other parts of the country.

Just to list a few, the newly adopted forest monitoring tool, SolGeo-FIMS is encouraged to be incorporated into daily routines of duties by as many staff as possible at the Ministry, but will also require continuous data updates and periodical system maintenance. The pilot activities of agroforestry, piggery and poultry farming at the pilot community sites, initiated under this SFRM Project, are still in their trial phase. Although they have shown some good results, the community members will need continuous support not only with administrative advice on economic analysis

and project management but also with technical advice such as crop selection on agroforestry plots or infectious diseases control and health management in poultry and piggery farming.

While we have jointly monitored and discussed the project outcomes at today's meeting, it is fair to say that we have also recognized some new challenges in need of attention and support, to further develop and implement the comprehensive sustainable forest resource management in Solomon Islands. Although the SFRM Project by the Ministry and JICA will come to an end at the end of next month, I promise you that JICA Solomon Islands office will continue with our discussion with the Ministry for future assistance.

In closing, on behalf of JICA in Solomon Islands, I thank you once again for this opportunity to deliver this closing remark of the joint monitoring meeting of the Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands.

The future expectation for forest and forest resources is clearly stated in the Long-term Policy for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands 2021-2030, as its vision, I quote, "forest resources and ecosystem are sustainably and responsibly managed for the benefit and resilience of all Solomon Islanders." So, I look forward to our future cooperation to assist the Ministry with capacity development and to achieve our common goal, to reach this desired vision for the Solomon Islands forests. Thank you.

## **MEETING CLOSED**

### **Attached Document:**

Appendix 1. Final Workshop Meeting Minutes

Appendix 2. Overall Achievements of the Project by the Project Completion Report (1) Focusing on the Results of Activities

Appendix 3. Recommendations to continue/promote/enhance SFRM

Appendix 4. Overall Achievements of the Project by the Project Completion Report (1) Focusing on the Suggestions

## PM Form 3-1 Monitoring Sheet Summary

**TO CR of JICA Solomon OFFICE****PROJECT MONITORING SHEET**

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

**Version of the Sheet: Ver.1.1 (Term: September, 2017 – August, 2022)**

**Name: Nishikawa Tatsuji**

**Title: Chief Advisor**

**Submission Date: January 30, 2018**

**I. Summary****1 Progress****1-1 Progress of Inputs**

- Chief Advisor/Forest Policy long term expert was dispatched on September 2017.
- Project Coordinator/Community-based Forest Management long term expert was dispatched on January 2018.
- Asked JICA for procurement of a project vehicle and motorboat within this fiscal year 2017.

**1-2 Progress of Activities**

- Under the Activity 1.1: Review Corporate Plan 2015-2018 and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM, within the project members, the Corporate Plan 2015-2018 and the plan of activities were reviewed and discussed in October 2017. The review was mainly focused on Chapter five: Priority Development Plans 2015 - 2018. The expert understood the current situation and progress of MOFR's activities. About half or more activities have not been implemented yet because MOFR implements with what MOFR can do. MOFR also would like to ask donors for their support to implement the technically difficult activities. Thus, MOFR expects the Project to build an internal database system. Also, MOFR also expects the enforcement of the Forests Act (=Forests Bill) to be realized. With this enforcement, MOFR will be enabled to implement/enhance several activities such as strengthening current monitoring system. The expert is currently working on reviewing the "Forests Bill" which was already reviewed by each province.
- Under the Activity 2.3: Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders, consulting with 11 donor agencies and collecting information regarding the activities of each donor has been carried out. It is confirmed that MOFR's capacity for coordination with donor agencies needs to be

strengthened and a platform for communication among MOFR and the stakeholders needs to be created for future coordination as well as collaboration in Forest Sector. Therefore, the experts will prepare for establishment of Forest Sector Technical Working Group.

### **1-3 Achievement of Output**

- Output 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased: For this output, activity 1.1 "Review Corporate Plan 2015-2018 and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM" has been commenced five months ago.
- Output 2: Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR. For this output, activity 2.3 "Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders" has been initiated three months ago.

### **1-4 Achievement of the Project Purpose**

- Achievement of the project purpose as the "Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced" has not confirmed yet.

### **1-5 Changes of Risks and Actions for Mitigation**

- There is no particular change of risks

### **1-6 Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA**

- JICA decided to utilize remaining budget of the fiscal year 2017 for procurement of a project motorboat, which was originally scheduled for next fiscal year.
- JICA has been moving forward with dispatching procedure for the short-term experts.

### **1-7 Progress of Actions undertaken by Gov. of Solomon Islands**

- Office spaces with basic equipment was provided.
- Annual budget plan of the MOFR was submitted to the National Assembly.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands sent seven officials to JICA's training (four Group & Region Focus training course) in the year 2017.

### **1-8 Progress of Environmental and Social Considerations (if applicable)**

- Not applicable

### **1-9 Progress of Considerations on Gender/Peace Building/Poverty Reduction (if applicable)**

- The project should consider gender mainstreaming in project activities (mainly in pilot activities), but there is no progress at this moment.

**1-10 Other remarkable/considerable issues related/affect to the project (such as other JICA's projects, activities of counterparts, other donors, private sectors, NGOs etc.)**

- In the end of the year 2017, the government has been changed.
- In 2017, a new National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035 and Medium-Term Development Plan 2016 to 2020 were announced. In these strategies and plan, it is acknowledged that Forest Sector is main resource sector and the Nation expects sustainable use of the forest resources.
- The expert is reviewing the "Forestry Bill" which was reviewed by each province.

**2 Delay of Work Schedule and/or Problems (if any)**

**2-1 Detail**

The dispatch of short term experts, which was scheduled in fiscal year 2017 (same as the long-term experts), has been delayed. In relation with this issue, implementation schedule of six activities of the output 3 "SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented" should be necessarily revised.

**2-2 Cause**

Due to budgetary constraints of JICA, the procedure for short term experts dispatch has delayed.

**2-3 Action to be taken**

- Finalize the draft of Terms of Reference for short term experts
- Complete all necessary procedures for short term experts dispatch at the earliest.
- Revise the implementation schedule of (or develop an alternative plan to move forward with) preparatory work for "SFRM Pilot Activities".

**2-4 Roles of Responsible Persons/Organization (JICA, Gov. of●●, etc.)**

- Drafting TOR by the experts
- Finalization of TOR by JICA and the experts
- Completion of Procurement procedures for short term experts by JICA
- Revision of implementation schedule of activities related with the pilots by the experts

### 3 Modification of the Project Implementation Plan

#### 3-1 PO

- A. In connection with 2, PO of six activities of the output 3 “SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented”, should be revised. Since the Project hardly have an outlook on the timing of short term experts dispatch at this moment, activity schedule of Monitoring Sheet II was revised based on its ideal schedule.
- B. In accordance with advanced procurement of a project motorboat within the fiscal year 2017, the equipment schedule of the Monitoring Sheet II was revised.
- C. In order to enhance MOFR’s capacity for smooth and effective implementation of the next fiscal year activities, the project will carry out a third country study tour in Papua New Guinea to visit other JICA projects. Therefore, the third country training / study tour schedule of the Monitoring Sheet II was revised accordingly.

#### 3-2 Other modifications on detailed implementation plan

None

*(Remarks: The amendment of R/D and PDM (title of the project, duration, project site(s), target group(s), implementation structure, overall goal, project purpose, outputs, activities, and input) should be authorized by JICA HDQs. If the project team deems it necessary to modify any part of R/D and PDM, the team may propose the draft.)*

### 4 Preparation of Gov. of Solomon Islands toward after completion of the Project

None

**II. Project Monitoring Sheet I & II**      *as Attached*

## TO CR of JICA Solomon OFFICE

### PROJECT MONITORING SHEET

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

**Version of the Sheet: Ver.1.2 (Term: September, 2017 – August, 2022)**

**Name: Nishikawa Tatsuji**

**Title: Chief Advisor**

**Submission Date: June 26, 2018**

#### I. Summary

##### 1 Progress

###### 1-1 Progress of Inputs

- Procurement of Equipment such as Vehicle, Motor Boat, and Others (PC and software etc.) had been completed until March 2018.
- Training for Counterpart Personnel for Japanese Fiscal Year 2017 had been completed on February 2018. Dr. Vaeno Vigulu, Mr. Reeves Moveni and Mr. Samuel Pita Vazu participated.
- Study Tour as Third Country Training had been completed on March 2018. Mr. Felix Koraimae, Mr. Julius Houria, Mr. Richard Raomae, Mr. Fred Pitisopa, Mr. Terence Titiulu and Mr. Kevin Alu participated.

###### 1-2 Progress of Activities

- Activity 1.1: In October 2017, with in project reviewed "Corporate Plan 2015 ~ 2018" and to learn the basic idea of the "Corporate Plan 2015 ~ 2018" on the C/P institution, the current situation through the implementation situation from past trial & error etc. In March 2018, the expert "Forestry Bill" and "Forest Policy" were reviewed. In April 2018, the within project executive reviewed "Corporate Plan 2015 ~ 2018" and to learn that more than 90% of the activities are ongoing. In May 2018, project executives were consulted "Corporate Plan 2015 ~ 2018" and to learn that more than 95% of the activities are ongoing. And then, the Activity 1.1 is terminated at May 2018.
- Activity 1.2: In March 2018, the "National Development Strategy 2011 ~ 2020 (old version)", "National Development Strategy 2016 ~ 2035", and "Mid-Term Development Plan 2016 ~ 2020" were reviewed. In April 2018, these documents were briefed within project executive meeting what is focus point of the government policies based on the "Corporate Plan 2015 ~ 2018". To learn that MDPAC picked up only critical 7 programs of 33 proposed activities.

- Activity 1.3: The "Corporate Plan 2019 ~ 2022" has been drafted since May 2018. The project executives were consulted for the drafting "Corporate Plan 2019 ~ 2022".
- Activity 2.1: In February and March 2018, project coordinator visited organizations of natural environment conservation in Western and Isabel provinces. MOFR got an invitation letter for the 2018 ITTO general meeting which was based on the meeting with ITTO in February 2018. Forest Sector Technical Working Group (TWG) was held in April and June 2016, a mailing group was formulated, and 37 members are joined. Moreover, draft overview of the projects / program implemented / been implementing be stakeholders in forest sector was shared with members of Forest Sector Technical Working Group. In June 2018, project member discussed with the representatives of the Ministry of Fishery for making ideal of promoting SFRM.
- Activity 2.2: In June 2018, project member discussed with the representatives of World Wildlife Funds (WWF) for finding possibility of microfinance and discussed with the representative of Coral Triangle Initiative (Conservation International) for potential to contribute SFRM. Members of Solomon Islands Timber Processing and Export Association (SITPEA) and Value-Added Timber Association (VATA) attended TWG and share their experience for SFRM.
- Activity 2.3: In November 2017, project staff consulted with 11 donor-agencies and heard the activities of each donor. In March 2018, the 1st Forest Sector TWG was held and 2nd TWG was held in June 2018. For facilitating internal collaboration and coordination, Internal executive meeting was held in April 2018. Taskforce Team (TT) for the pilot activities formed and 3 meetings have held in May and June 2018.

### **1-3 Achievement of Output**

- Output 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased: For this output, with in project has been reviewed "Corporate Plan 2015 ~ 2018" until June 2018. "National Development Strategy 2011 ~ 2020 (old version) and 2016-2035" and "Mid-Term Development Plan 2016 ~ 2020" were reviewed by senior staffs of the MOFR. In response to these situation, "Corporate Plan 2019 ~ 2022" has been drafting. For the capacity development for policy making, 2 MOFR staffs took JICA's "Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management" training in 2017, and 1 staff will take the training. (However, the training is out of project scope.)
- Output 2: Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR: For this output, in 2017 and 2018, project member of MOFR and project experts have discussed with many governmental institutions and other stakeholders about SFRM until June 2018.
- Output 3: SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated

by MOFR, are implemented: For this output, activities began in April 2018 without short-term experts. 1st meeting of pilot activity's Taskforce Team (TT) was held on May 2018. 2nd and 3rd TT meeting was held on June 2018. Necessary preparations for pilot site selection were identified and the preparation was developed and agreed amongst taskforce members.

#### **1-4 Achievement of the Project Purpose**

- Achievement of the project purpose as the “Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced” has not confirmed yet.

#### **1-5 Changes of Risks and Actions for Mitigation**

- There is no particularly change of risks

#### **1-6 Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA**

- JICA procured project motorboat in the Japanese fiscal year 2017 (March 2018) which was originally scheduled for the fiscal year 2018.
- JICA decided to dispatching procedure for the short-term experts who will be dispatched in February 2019.
- For training in Japan, JICA additionally applied “Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management” scheduled in August 2018 for 1 person and “Sustainable Forestry Management with Community Participation” scheduled in September 2018 for 1 person.

#### **1-7 Progress of Actions undertaken by Gov. of Solomon Islands**

- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands sent three officials to JICA's training (counterpart training in Japan) and six officials to JICA's training (four Group & Region Focus training course) in the year 2017.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands assigned six officials for the member of taskforce team as for pilot site activity.

#### **1-8 Progress of Environmental and Social Considerations (if applicable)**

- In June 2018, project member discussed with the representatives of World Wildlife Funds (WWF) and Coral Triangle Initiative (Conservation International) for participant environment conservation.

#### **1-9 Progress of Considerations on Gender/Peace Building/Poverty Reduction (if applicable)**

- The project should consider gender mainstreaming in project activities (mainly in pilot activities). but there is no progress at this moment. From this reason, JICA experts joined JICA's gender seminar in April 2018.

**1-10 Other remarkable/considerable issues related/affect to the project (such as other JICA's projects, activities of counterparts, other donors, private sectors, NGOs etc.)**

- The "Forestry Bill (Act)" was reviewed by all stakeholders and will sent to the Diet.
- EU will be closed Solomon Islands office in July 2018.
- Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Forest and Research as the project director will be completed his contract in 2019.

**2 Delay of Work Schedule and/or Problems (if any)**

**2-1 Detail**

(1) The dispatch of short term experts, which was scheduled in fiscal year 2017 (same as the long-term experts), has been delayed. In relation with this issue, implementation schedule of six activities of the output 3 "SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented" revised. The activity began in April 2018 without short-term experts. 1st meeting of Taskforce Team was held on May 2018. 2nd and 3rd meeting was held on June 2018. Necessary preparations for pilot site selection were identified and the preparation was developed and agreed amongst Taskforce Team. The members of Taskforce Team are directors or deputy director of each division of the Ministry of Forest and Research.

(2) Establishment and operation of a web site is technically difficult to divert an existing website.

**2-2 Cause**

(1) Due to budgetary constraints of JICA, the procedure for short term experts dispatch has delayed.

(2) KOICA made the web site of the Ministry of Forest and Research a hard-to-modify way.

**2-3 Action to be taken**

(1) Finalize the draft of Terms of Reference for short term experts, and JICA decided to dispatching procedure for the short-term experts who will be dispatched in January 2019.

(2) To launch a new website with the cooperated by ITCU, Solomon Telecom and Communication Officer of the Ministry of Forest and Research.

**2-4 Roles of Responsible Persons/Organization (JICA, Gov. of●●, etc.)**

- (1) Drafting and finalization of TOR by JICA and the experts and JICA headquarter decide to proceed the process of dispatching the experts. Until short term experts dispatched, Taskforce Team implement the pilot site activities.
- (2) To launch a new website with the cooperated by ITCU, Solomon Telecom and Communication Officer of the Ministry of Forest and Research.

**3 Modification of the Project Implementation Plan****3-1 PO**

- A. In connection with 2 (1), PO of six activities of the output 3 “SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented”, its activity schedule of Monitoring Sheet II was revised based on its ideal schedule which was JICA headquarter decided.
- B. Activity 1.1 “Review Corporate Plan 2015-2018 and its implementation from the viewpoint of SFRM” and activity 1.2 “Identify issues to be resolved/ improved with regard to SFRM in Corporate Plan 2015-2018” cannot be carried out with grace because of the political situation of Solomon Islands. Therefore, these implementation periods were shortened.
- C. Based on “Set-up the Detailed Plan of Operation” in “Monitoring Plan”, detail activities were added under main activities such as Activity 1.1 and Detail Activity 1.1.1 / 1.1.2.
- D. “Responsible Organization” of Output 3 “SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented” were only “MOFR Prov”. “MOFR Prov. & HQs” is suitable to be changed.
- E. Each schedule under “Monitoring Plan” was re-arranged which monitoring every six months, after the first JCC.

**3-2 Other modifications on detailed implementation plan**

None

*(Remarks: The amendment of R/D and PDM (title of the project, duration, project site(s), target group(s), implementation structure, overall goal, project purpose, outputs, activities,*

*and input) should be authorized by JICA HDQs. If the project team deems it necessary to modify any part of R/D and PDM, the team may propose the draft.)*

**4 Preparation of Gov. of Solomon Islands toward after completion of the Project**

None

**II. Project Monitoring Sheet I & II**      *as Attached*

**TO CR of JICA Solomon OFFICE****PROJECT MONITORING SHEET**

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

**Version of the Sheet: Ver.1.3 (Term: July – December 2018)**

**Name: Reeves Moveni**

**Title: Project Manager**

**Submission Date: December 5, 2018**

**I. Summary****1 Progress****1-1 Progress of Inputs**

- Training for Counterpart Personnel for Japanese Fiscal Year 2018 had been completed on October 2018. The training title is the "Promotion of SATOYAMA Initiative: Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Development through the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources". Ms. Christina Gabuvai (National Herbarium and Botanical Garden Division) and Ms. Lucy Takaoa (Operations Section) participated.
- JICA training "Sustainable Forest Management with Community Participation" and "Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management" were conducted on September and October 2018. Although these two training courses are out of the skim of the Project, Mr. Roger Figert (Forest Plantation Development and Reforestation Division) and Mr. Jacob Kinai (Legal Advisor) participated.

**1-2 Progress of Activities**

- Activity 1.1: In October 2017, with in project reviewed "Corporate Plan 2015 ~ 2018" and to learn the basic idea of the "Corporate Plan 2015 ~ 2018", current situation through the implementation situation from past trial & error etc. In March 2018, the Project staff reviewed previous "Forestry Bill" and "Forest Policy (Drafted 2003)". In April and May 2018, the Project executives reviewed "Corporate Plan 2015 ~ 2018" and learned that more than 95% of the activities are ongoing. Almost of all activities of the "Corporate Plan 2015 ~ 2018" regard with Sustainable Forest Resource Management (: SFRM) however some activities have not yet commenced. And then, the Activity 1.1 was terminated at May 2018.
- Activity 1.2: In March 2018, the "National Development Strategy 2011 ~ 2020 (old version)", "National Development Strategy 2016 ~ 2035 (new version)", and "Mid-Term Development Plan 2016 ~ 2020" were reviewed. On 24th April 2018, these official

documents were briefed within the Project executive meeting what are focal points of the government policies based on the "Corporate Plan 2015 ~ 2018" with regard to SFRM. To learn that the Ministry of Development, Planning and Aid Coordination picked up only critical 7 programs of 33 proposed activities. In May, "Corporate Plan 2018 ~ 2020" of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology and "10 years Master Plan" of Korea Overseas International Cooperation Agency were reviewed. The Project executives recognized that a format of the "Corporate Plan 2018 ~ 2020" of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology was good referenced for the format of the "Corporate Plan 2019 ~ 2022" therefore the format was adopted. And then, the Activity 1.2 was terminated at September 2018.

- Activity 1.3: The first draft of the "Corporate Plan 2019 ~ 2022" was drafted in May 2018, based on the results of Activities 1.1 and 1.2 with ideas of SFRM. The Project executives had consulted for the drafting "Corporate Plan 2019 ~ 2022" between May and August 2018. On 10th July, 14th August, 28th September, 16th October and 1st November, integrated review meetings were held for reviewing the draft "Corporate Plan 2019 ~ 2022". In the integrated review meeting, the Project executives as well as all directors of the Ministry of Forest and Research (: MOFR) checked all phrases and sentences of the draft "Corporate Plan 2019 ~ 2022". And then, final draft "Corporate Plan 2019 ~ 2022" was completed on November 2018. Members of the Joint Coordination Committee of the Project approved the draft "Corporate Plan 2019 ~ 2022" on December 2018, and the Activity 1.3 was terminated.
- Activity 2.1: In February and March 2018, the Project staff discussed with organizations of natural environment conservation in Western and Isabel provinces. Forest Sector Technical Working Group (: FS-TWG) was held in March, June and November 2018. An email-group was formulated, and more than 40 members are joined for making idea of promoting SFRM. Moreover, overview of the projects / programs implemented stakeholders in forest sector was shared with members of FS-TWG. In June 2018, the Project members discussed with the representatives of the Ministry of Fishery for integrated natural resource management. The Project clerically supported for MOFR executives to attend the 2018 International Tropical Timber Organization (: ITTO) general meeting on November 2018 for SFRM reason. And then, the Activity 2.1 was terminated at December 2018.
- Activity 2.2: In June 2018, the Project staff discussed with the representatives of World Wildlife Funds (: WWF) for finding possibility of microfinance and discussed with the representative of Coral Triangle Initiative (: Conservation International) for potential to contribute SFRM. Members of Solomon Islands Timber Processing and Export

Association (: SITPEA), Value-Added Timber Association (: VATA), ACIER and Eagon regularly attended FS-TWG and shared their experience for SFRM. Between July and October 2018, the Project staffs and Taskforce Team (: TT) for the pilot activities visited communities of Kumoniboli, Falake, Bagho, Ghatere and Patuvaele as the candidate pilot sites, and discussed their potential to contribute to SFRM and learn from their experiences. Between August and October 2018, the Project staffs visited PHARMA, Kolombangara Forest Product Limited (: KFPL), ACIER and Custom Garden, and discussed for future cooperation.

- Activity 2.3: In November 2017, the Project staff consulted with 11 donor-agencies and heard the activities of each donor. In March 2018, the 1st FS-TWG was held, 2nd FS-TWG was held in June 2018 and 3rd FS-TWG was held in November 2018. For facilitating internal collaboration of MOFR, the internal executive meeting has been held in April, July, August, September, October and November 2018, and the Corporate Plan 2019 - 2022 was mainly discussed on the executive meeting. TT formed on May 2018, and 12 meetings have held between May and December 2018.
- Activity 3.1: Activity began in April 2018 without short-term experts. 1st meeting of TT was held on May 2018, and totally 12 times of the TT meeting were held until November for necessary preparations for pilot site selection. First, the necessary preparation for pilot site selection were identified and the preparation was developed and agreed amongst TT. TT collected and analyzed the lessons learned from similar natural resource management projects and a longlist of potential sites for the pilot activities was produced. TT reviewed and scrutinized the longlist in accordance with selection criteria, in order for short-listing the potential sites and a shortlist was completed on July. Between July and October, the TT inspected communities of Kumoniboli, Falake, Bagho, Ghatere and Patuvaele at shortlisted sites, and discussed their potential to contribute to SFRM and learn from their experiences. In the TT meeting on November, TT selected two pilot sites as Kumoniboli and Falake in accordance with selection criteria and the result of field inspection. TT and executives of MOFR visited these two sites and concluded Minutes of Understanding (: MOU) with both communities. On the third JCC, the result of the selection of two pilot sites was approved by JCC members. And then, the Activity 3.1 was terminated at December 2018.
- Activity 3.2: The Activity 3.2.1 "Plan the Survey for Community Profiling and Socio-economic analysis including methodologies, scope, schedule etcetera" and the Activity 3.2.2 "Conduct community profiling in collaboration with community people, in accordance with the Survey Plan" have been commenced to implement without waiting for the dispatch of short-term experts because TT conducted field inspection

and preparation of the inspection. However, the activity plan will be decided after the short-term expert (Socio-economic analysis / Gender) will be dispatched as assumed to commence the activity at the second dispatching of the expert in earnest.

### 1-3 Achievement of Output

- Output 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased: For this output, within the Project and executives of the MOFR have been reviewed "Corporate Plan 2015-2018", "National Development Strategy 2011-2020 (old version) / 2016-2035 (new version)", "Mid-Term Development Plan 2016-2020" and the other regal documents until June 2018. In response to these reviews, "Corporate Plan 2019-2022" has been drafted on May 2018. The draft Corporate Plan 2019-2022 was intensively reviewed 6 times by executives of the MOFR, was finalized on November 2018 and was approved at 3rd JCC of December 2018. All reviewed documents have been saved as lessons learn for drafting next Corporate Plan. For regarding the capacity development for policy making, 3 MOFR staffs took JICA's "Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management" training in 2017 and 2018. And, one staff will participate the same training in 2019. (However, the training is out of the Project scope.)
- Output 2: Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR: For this output, FS-TWG was held in March, June and November 2018. An email-group was formulated, and more than 40 members which included with governmental institutions and other stakeholders, are joined for making idea of promoting SFRM and policies. Moreover, overview of the projects / programs implemented stakeholders in forest sector was shared with members of FS-TWG. For facilitating internal collaboration of MOFR, the 6 internal executive meetings have been held in 2018, and 12 TT meetings have been held in 2018. Between July and October 2018, the Project staffs and TT visited communities of Kumoniboli, Falake, Bagho, Ghatere and Patuvaele as the candidate pilot sites, and discussed their potential to contribute to SFRM and learn from their experiences. And another, the Project clerically supported for MOFR executives to attend the ITTO general meeting on November 2018 for SFRM reasons.
- Output 3: SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented: For this output, 1st meeting of TT was held on May 2018, and totally 12 times of the TT meeting were held until November for necessary preparations for pilot site selection. TT collected and analyzed the lessons learned from similar natural resource management projects and a longlist of potential sites for the pilot activities was produced. TT reviewed and scrutinized the longlist in accordance

with selection criteria, in order for short-listing the potential sites and a shortlist was completed on July. Between July to October, the members of TT surveyed 5 candidate pilot sites based on the shortlist, and then 2 sites were selected for pilot sites by survey evaluation on TT meeting in November. TT and executives of MOFR visited these 2 sites and concluded MOU with both communities. And then, JCC members approved these 2 sites as the Project's pilot sites.

#### **1-4 Achievement of the Project Purpose**

- Achievement of the project purpose as the "Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced" has not confirmed yet.

#### **1-5 Changes of Risks and Actions for Mitigation**

- There is no particularly change of risks

#### **1-6 Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA**

- JICA will dispatch the short-term experts sequentially from January 2019.
- (Internships will be dispatched in February 2019.)

#### **1-7 Progress of Actions undertaken by Gov. of Solomon Islands**

- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands sent four officials to JICA's training in Japan in the FY 2018.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands assigned six officials for the member of taskforce team (TT) as for pilot site activity. TT vigorously pursuing pilot site activities.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands applied the 2019 budget for the Project and the budget will be allocated in 2019.
- (The Permanent Secretary, Commissioner of Forest and Assistant of Under Secretary of MOFR attended the ITTO general meeting for promoting Solomon Islands' SFRM.)

#### **1-8 Progress of Environmental and Social Considerations (if applicable)**

- In October 2018, the Project staffs discussed with the representative of Custom Garden for social consideration reason.

#### **1-9 Progress of Considerations on Gender/Peace Building/Poverty Reduction (if applicable)**

- None

#### **1-10 Other remarkable/considerable issues related/affect to the project (such as**

**other JICA's projects, activities of counterparts, other donors, private sectors, NGOs etc.)**

- The "Forestry Bill (Act)" was reviewed by all stakeholders and will be sent to the Diet.
- Phase 3 of PHARMA's 4 years project started in October 2018. Under considering its scope.
- A consultant for drafting the National Forest Policy was selected and the consultant drafted the National Forest Policy on November 2018. Other hand, the Logging Sustainability Committee of MOFR submitted new Logging Sustainability Policy to the Cabinet and recommended.
- Vacancy notice for Under Secretary (Technical) and Financial Controller of MOFR was announced in October 2018.

## **2 Delay of Work Schedule and/or Problems (if any)**

### **2-1 Detail**

- (1) The dispatch of short-term experts has been delayed. JICA already proceed the contract process and the short-term experts will be dispatched in January 2019.
- (2) Establishment and operation of a web site is technically difficult to divert an existing website.

### **2-2 Cause**

- (1) Due to budgetary constraints of JICA, the procedure for short term experts dispatch has delayed.
- (2) KOICA made the web site of the Ministry of Forest and Research a hard-to-modify way.

### **2-3 Action to be taken**

- (1) To prepare for accepting the short-term experts.
- (2) To launch a new website with the cooperated by ITCU, Solomon Telecom and Communication Officer of the Ministry of Forest and Research.

### **2-4 Roles of Responsible Persons/Organization (JICA, Gov. of●●, etc.)**

- (1) JICA Solomon office and the MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands include the Project prepare for acceptance the short-term expert.
- (2) To launch a new website with the cooperated by ITCU, Solomon Telecom and Communication Officer of the Ministry of Forest and Research.

## **3 Modification of the Project Implementation Plan**

**3-1 PO**

- A. Detail activities were added on 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” and 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.”

**3-2 Other modifications on detailed implementation plan**

None

*(Remarks: The amendment of R/D and PDM (title of the project, duration, project site(s), target group(s), implementation structure, overall goal, project purpose, outputs, activities, and input) should be authorized by JICA HDQs. If the project team deems it necessary to modify any part of R/D and PDM, the team may propose the draft.)*

**4 Preparation of Gov. of Solomon Islands toward after completion of the Project**

None

**II. Project Monitoring Sheet I & II**      *as Attached*

**TO CR of JICA Solomon OFFICE****PROJECT MONITORING SHEET**

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

**Version of the Sheet: Ver.1.4 (Term: January – June 2019)**

**Name: Reeves Moveni**

**Title: Project Manager**

**Submission Date: July 25, 2019**

**I. Summary****1 Progress****1-1 Progress of Inputs**

- 5 officials of the Ministry of Forest & Research (: MOFR) applied for the Counterpart Personnel Training of Japanese Fiscal Year 2019, which is the “Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Training utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS”. Mr. Terence Titiulu (Forest Resource Management and Technical Services), Mr. Eric Maesu Kwaria (Forest Plantation Development and Reforestation), Mr. Gusgrandy Kua (Forest Resource Management and Technical Services), Mr. Kelvina Luse (Forest Industries) and Ms. Cathy Unga (Forest Resource Management and Technical Services) submitted the Application Form. For Counterpart Personnel Training in Papua New Guinea, 4 executives of the MOFR applied. This training is the “Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Tour utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS”, and Dr. Vaeno Vigulu (Permanent Secretary), Mr. Samuel Pita Vazu (Under Secretary Technical), Mr. Wilfred Arnon Atomea (Under Secretary Administration), and Mr. Stanly Lesinenea (Forest Resource Management and Technical Services) submitted the Application Form.
- As a part of JICA training Fiscal Year 2019, 3 officials of the MOFR applied following three trainings, which are "Sustainable Forestry Management with Community Participation", "Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management" and "Sustainable Forest/Natural Resources Management Based on Market Mechanism". Mr. Johnson Palmer (Forest Industries), Mr. Gideon Solo (Forest Resource Management and Technical Services) and Mr. Arnold Titiulu (Timber Utilization and Processing) submitted the Application Form and Inception Report for each training.
- Following internal trainings were conducted;
  - A. GPS training for MOFR Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee (TSC) members

on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2019

B. GIS / Mapping training for GIS Mapping Section staffs on 13<sup>th</sup> ~ 14<sup>th</sup> March 2019

C. Drone training for TSC members on 6<sup>th</sup> May 2019

D. Transect Walk (Tablet and software) training for TSC members on 17<sup>th</sup> June 2019

E. National Forest Inventory training for staffs of MOFR and SINU students on July

- 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. Moreover, JICA project team was given official project office and the office has been renovated.

## 1-2 Progress of Activities

- Activity 1.4: The SFRM implementation Timetable (: SFRMIT) was drafted based on Corporate Plan 2019- 2022 in January 2019. Project meeting was held on 13<sup>th</sup> February and the draft SFRMIT was finalized. Based on the SFRM implementation of each corporate activities of the MOFR was promoted. Organized 1st Corporate Plan 2019 -2022 Joint Monitoring on 5<sup>th</sup> June, inviting representatives from all divisions. Based on the progress as well as challenges shared from each division, version 1.2 of SFRMIT was compiled and feedback to all divisions.
- Activity 1.5: Renovation of the GIS room was completed, and short term experts (Remote Sensing1, 2 / GIS1, 2 / Drone Analysis) provided technical guidance to GIS staffs. 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 6<sup>th</sup> May. And, completed drone survey at pilot sites and its data analysis is under way. The specification of Forest Information Tool(s) (: FIT) are under consideration in Japan and decided to include there in completed system content in training in Japan by short-term expert team. Conducted a consultation meeting for development of FIT on 21<sup>st</sup> 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.
- Activity 2.2: Attended "CBRM Scale-up Workshop" which was organized by Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resource (MFMR) CBRM section in collaboration with World Fish & World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) as well as CBOs. Facilitated exchange session between Heads of Operation and Licensing Sections of MOFR and MFMR Enforcement section to discuss on-board / off-board Monitoring System in March 2019

to develop a proposal for enhancing current log export monitoring system in Forest Sector. Participated in a brief workshop organized by accredited Auditor of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certificate and learned additional requirement of new principle and criteria in April 2019. Consulted with IOM Solomon and attended "Transport Symposium" organized by PHAMA Plus in May 2019.

- Activity 2.3: Facilitated MOFR executives' visit to Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) for learning mechanism as well as operation of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) in February. It is turned out that since Automatic Identification System (AIS) Device shall be installed to all logging ships under international maritime law, logging ships could be monitored through AIS service. MOFR Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee (TSC) members shared information and experience regarding field level work with MFMR CBRM section for in March. In terms of inventory at our pilot sites, agreed with GIZ expert and MOFR REDD+ Unit to conduct National Forest Inventory Piloting at our pilot sites. In order to carry out this joint activity in an effective manner, GIZ, MOFR and JICA Project jointly organized the trainings and fieldworks for forest inventory (training started from 9th July). In order to enhance cooperation and collaboration among MOFR and stakeholders, 4<sup>th</sup> Forest Sector Technical Working Group (FS-TWG) was held on 17 April and participants shared updates of their ongoing programs/projects. Confirmed the consent of PS toward developing Terms of Reference of FS-TWG and PS appointed 2 focal point officers for this task (1<sup>st</sup> consultation meeting to discuss the contents of TOR was taken place in June). For enhancing interdivisional cooperation and collaboration within MOFR, Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee was formed by appointed officers from all technical divisions of MOFR and agreed to implement pilot activities jointly (its meeting and workshop were held regularly). During the workshop for TSC members, facilitated sharing of officer's experiences of past projects in forestry sector and identifying several lessons learned from case study.
- Activity 3.2: The Activity 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 commenced to implement in advance as preparation for Socio-Economic Analysis. In June, reviewed Komuniboli's community profile with Value-chain Analysis expert and confirmed several updates. 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 field testing at Komuniboli Community on 10th June, organized a training session for TSC members to learn how to use a tablet and applications for GPSTW on 17<sup>th</sup> June, and implemented GPSTW at Komuniboli on 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> June, at Falake on 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> July. Additionally, as a part of Socio-Economic Analysis in the Pilot Sites (Activity 3.2),

community needs assessment is planned to identify community needs and gaps to be addressed. In case that Communities' priority need is not related with business of MOFR, the Project would endeavor to identify alternative schemes or supporting organizations to meet the need.

- Activity 3.3: Facilitated the process that pilot site communities allocated and secured lands for the pilot activities. In order to confirm the boundaries of demarcated area for the pilot activities, a GPS training was organized for TSC members in February to learn how to use GPS for boundary survey and then supported TSC members to carry out boundary surveys at both pilot sites in March. As the result of survey, Falake Community allocated 300ha and, Komuniboli community allocated 355ha. Drone surveys were conducted at Komuniboli in May and Falake in June by Remote Sensing2 / GIS2 / Drone expert, and he works on drone data analysis from July. As one of the activities for forest management planning, National Forest Inventory Piloting was agreed to implement at our pilot sites jointly with GIZ Expert. Trainings for forest inventory are currently ongoing and more than 45 participants (MOFR officers and SINU students and lecturers) are attending the training. Market Survey / Value-chain analysis expert has commenced data collection survey regarding current production and marketing of agricultural and horticultural products at pilot sites in June and July.

### **1-3 Achievement of Output**

- Output 1: Capacity of MOFR to develop policies to promote SFRM is increased: For this output, within the Project and executives of the MOFR have been finalized and approved "Corporate Plan 2019-2022". Not only that, a consultant drafted the National Forest Policy on November 2018 and the staffs of MOFR and the project members joined reviews of the draft policy. And then, the policy was submitted new cabinet. On the other hand, sufficiently discussed Forest Act was also submitted new cabinet. Moreover, In 2018, 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 SFRM implementation Timetable (: SFRMIT) was drafted based on Corporate Plan 2019-2022 in January 2019. Project meeting was held on February and the draft SFRMIT was finalized. Based on the SFRM implementation of each corporate activities of the MOFR was promoted. Organized 1st Corporate Plan 2019 -2022 Joint Monitoring on June, inviting representatives from all divisions. Based on the progress as well as challenges shared from each division, version 1.2 of SFRMIT was compiled and feedback to all divisions. For regarding the capacity development for policy making, 3 MOFR staffs took JICA's "Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest

Management" training in 2017 and 2018. And, one staff will participate the same training in 2019. (However, the training is out of the Project scope.) For the specification of Forest Information Tool(s) (: FIT), short-term expert team under consider in Japan. The short term expert Team Leader / Forest Information Management 1 has consulted for development of FIT on June. And, together with the Planning Division, facilitated divisional consultation to identify needs for Forest Information System as well as database at each division.

- Output 2: Coordination and collaboration for SFRM among MOFR and other stakeholders are enhanced through related activities by MOFR: For this output, the 4<sup>th</sup> FS-TWG was held in April 2019. More than 40 members, including donor agencies and donor-funded projects, attended this meeting to exchange ideas for promoting SFRM and MOFR policies contributing for SFRM. Moreover, overview and updates of stakeholder's projects / programs in forest sector were shared amongst FS-TWG members. For facilitating internal collaboration of MOFR, the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> internal executive meetings have been held in February and June 2019, and 7 MOFR pilot Activity TSC workshops have been held in first half of 2019. The project has been continuously communicating with the Project's pilot sites as Falake community in Malaita Province and Komniboli community in Guadalcanal Province. Additionally, the Project has linked up with Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resource, World Fish, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), PHAMA Plus, IOM, UNDP, GIZ/SPC and so on for enhancing collaborations through related activities.
- Output 3: SFRM Pilot Activities, initiated by the communities and supported/ facilitated by MOFR, are implemented: For this output, Komniboli and Falake community members, JICA experts, Project staffs and MOFR Pilot Activity TSC members have vigorously worked in the first half of 2019. In order for pilot site communities to develop their forest management plan and its activities, following activities were carried out: 1) capacity development trainings for MOFR officers, 2) boundary survey, 3) drone survey, 4) GPS transect walk, 5) community profile review, 6) preliminary data collection survey for market survey and value-chain analysis.

#### **1-4 Achievement of the Project Purpose**

- Achievement of the project purpose as the "Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced" has not confirmed yet. However, the Project has arranged various workshops and trainings to officers of MOFR for implement SFRM since the Project started as 2 years, and in each case capacity of MOFR officers should have enhanced.

**1-5 Changes of Risks and Actions for Mitigation**

- There is not particularly change of risks

**1-6 Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA**

- JICA has been dispatching the short term experts sequentially from January 2019 following the Work Plan of short term experts was approved at 4th JCC on January 2019.

**1-7 Progress of Actions undertaken by Gov. of Solomon Islands****Regarding Project:**

- With the establishment of the Solomon Islands' new Government, a new Minister of Forest & Research appointed in April 2019. The Permanent Secretary of MOFR (the Project Director) reached the end of his term in March, but he decided to continue to be the Permanent Secretary of MOFR (the Project Director). Under the circumstances, the Project has been operating without absence of the Project Director.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands prepared for totally twelve officials to join the JICA's training in Japan and Papua New Guinea for the FY 2019
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands provided a new Project office for JICA experts and the Project staffs.
- For the pilot site activity, the MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands upgraded from the Pilot Activity Taskforce Team to Technical Support Committee for more vigorously pursuing pilot site activities.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands is preparing the 2020 budget for the Project especially for pilot activities and the budget will be allocated in 2020.

**Other than Project:**

- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands, the Minister, Permanent Secretary and Commissioner of Forest research the log market in China and visited to wood processing companies in Solomon Islands in June.
- A consultant finalized the "National Forest Policy" end of 2018 and the policy was submitted new Cabinet. On the other hand, sufficiently discussed Forest Act was also submitted new Cabinet.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands submitted the proposal for joining with ITTO to Cabinet.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands has requested dispatch of several JICA volunteers and a KOICA volunteer.

**1-8 Progress of Environmental and Social Considerations (if applicable)**

- None

**1-9 Progress of Considerations on Gender/Peace Building/Poverty Reduction (if applicable)**

- Designed activities considering characteristics of communities e.g. gender rules and gaps, community governance, land tenure system (Falake Community = Patrilineal Society, Komuniboli Community= Matrilineal Society), which are identified through Community Profiling.
- Encouraged the community leaders to keep involving women into the activities and created comfortable environment for both men and women in the activities (focus group interview, grouping by gender and age etc.).

**1-10 Other remarkable/considerable issues related/affect to the project (such as other JICA's projects, activities of counterparts, other donors, private sectors, NGOs etc.)**

- The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) project will be terminated in 2019.
- PHARMA Plus four years project started in October 2018 and the Scope of Work was determined.
- Under Secretary (Administrator) was appointed and Under Secretary (Technical) and Financial Controller will be appointed in future. Moreover, director of wood utilization division retired, and the director post is vacancy.

**2 Delay of Work Schedule and/or Problems (if any)****2-1 Detail**

(1) Although short-term expert team has been making efforts to conduct their works in a timely manner, some of work schedule have delayed slightly from their initial plan.

**2-2 Cause**

(1) Due to budgetary constraints of JICA, the procedure for short term experts team dispatch delayed more than one year.

**2-3 Action to be taken**

(1) Encouraging their implementation according to the Work Plan of short-term expert team.

## **2-4 Roles of Responsible Persons/Organization (JICA, Gov. of●●, etc.)**

(1) Each Project member cooperates within the Project to realize smooth work.

## **3 Modification of the Project Implementation Plan**

### **3-1 PO**

A. Corrected the experts' placement mark on Activities 3.

### **3-2 Other modifications on detailed implementation plan**

Modified some indicators of PDM and was approved by the 4th JCC. The attached Monitoring Sheet I (PDM) is reflected the new indicators.

*(Remarks: The amendment of R/D and PDM (title of the project, duration, project site(s), target group(s), implementation structure, overall goal, project purpose, outputs, activities, and input) should be authorized by JICA HDQs. If the project team deems it necessary to modify any part of R/D and PDM, the team may propose the draft.)*

## **4 Preparation of Gov. of Solomon Islands toward after completion of the Project**

Gov. of Solomon Islands has considering and planning a new reforestation project with JICA as Accredited Entity (AE) and accepting GCF fund.

**II. Project Monitoring Sheet I & II** as Attached

**TO CR of JICA Solomon OFFICE****PROJECT MONITORING SHEET**

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

**Version of the Sheet: Ver.1.6 (Term: July – December 2019)**

**Name: Reeves Moveni**

**Title: Project Manager**

**Submission Date: December 13, 2019**

**I. Summary****1 Progress****1-1 Progress of Inputs**

- Five officials of the Ministry of Forest & Research (: MOFR) who are Mr. Terence Titiulu (Forest Resource Management & Technical Services), Mr. Eric Maesu Kwaria (Forest Plantation Development & Reforestation), Mr. Gusgrandy Kua (Forest Resource Management & Technical Services), Mr. Kelvina Luse (Forest Industries) and Ms. Cathy Unga (Forest Resource Management & Technical Services), participated for the Counterpart Personnel Training of Japan, which is the “Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Training utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS” between 7<sup>th</sup> July and 17<sup>th</sup> August. And, four executives of the MOFR who are Dr. Vaeno Vigulu (Permanent Secretary), Mr. Samuel Pita Vazu (Under Secretary Technical), Mr. Wilfred Arnon Atomea (Under Secretary Administration), and Mr. Stanly Lesinenea (Forest Resource Management & Technical Services), participated for the Counterpart Personnel Training in Papua New Guinea, which is “Solomon Community-Based Forest Management / Monitoring Training utilizing Remote Sensing & GIS” between 17<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> July.
- As a part of JICA training Fiscal Year 2019, 3 officials of the MOFR who are Mr. Johnson Palmer (Forest Industries), Mr. Gideon Solo (Forest Resource Management & Technical Services) and Mr. Arnold Titiulu (Timber Utilization & Processing) participated following three trainings, which are "Sustainable Forestry Management with Community Participation (15<sup>th</sup> September - 15<sup>th</sup> October)", “Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management (20<sup>th</sup> August - 20<sup>th</sup> September)” and “Sustainable Forest/Natural Resources Management Based on Market Mechanism (25<sup>th</sup> August - 27<sup>th</sup> September)”.
- Following internal trainings were conducted;
  - A. Forest Inventory training for staffs of MOFR and SINU students (participated total

45 people) between July and October.

B. Follow up (counterpart training) Land use planning training 18th September 2019

C. Agro-forestry training 18th September 2019

D. Follow up (counterpart training) RS/GIS training 30th October ~ 1st November 2019

E. Follow up (counterpart training) Drone analysis training 4th ~ 7th November 2019

F. Following trainings for the communities were also conducted;

(1) Land Use / Analysis (Communication and Facilitation Skills Development) training between August and October

(2) Marketing Value Chain training on September

(3) Agro-forestry training on November

## 1-2 Progress of Activities

- Activity 1.3: The Activity 1.3 was once terminated at December 2018, however in response to a request to add government policies of "Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement (DCGA)" from MOFR to the Corporate Plan 2019 - 2022, several activities were added on the Project's Plan of Operation. These activities are scheduled to commence in February 2020.
- Activity 1.4: The SFRM implementation Timetable (: SFRMIT) was finalized based on Corporate Plan 2019- 2022 in February 2019. Based on the SFRM implementation of each corporate activities of the Ministry of Forest & Research (: MOFR) has been promoted. 1st Corporate Plan 2019 -2022 Monitoring was conducted in June and 2nd Monitoring was conducted in November 2019. After 2nd Monitoring. After 2nd Monitoring, version 1.3 of SFRMIT was compiled and feedback to all divisions. The progress of the corporate activities is generally going well, but it was cleared that the main reasons of implementation delay are the securing of budgets and staffs.
- Activity 1.5: At the third country counterpart training (PNG), the Permanent Secretary, two Under Secretaries and mapping officers were attended the final seminar of JICA PNG Forest Resource Information Management System Project on July. The director of the Forest Resource Management & Technical Services Division and four the MOFR officers participated in the counterpart training in Japan. And, they participated in the trainings on drone operation, Remote Sensing, GIS and database management in July and August. And then, the expert of the Forest Information Management2 / Community Participation Monitoring followed up on the counterpart land use planning training on September, the expert of the Remote Sensing1 / GIS1 followed up on the counterpart Remote Sensing, GIS and database management training on October, and the expert of the Remote Sensing2 / Drone Analysis / GIS2 / Coordinator followed up on the counterpart drone analysis training on November. For the Forest Information

Tool, a network environment within the MOFR concerning the installation was confirmed. And then, a demonstration version of the Forest Information Tool was set up on intranet environment of the MOFR, and its information was shared with the officials of the MOFR, and the staffs of the Forest Resource Management Technical Support Division prepared a draft user manual of the tool on November. Additionally, the 2nd consultation meeting was held in November 2019 as following up the 1st consultation meeting held in June 2019.

- Activity 2.2: The project has been continually contacted with Falake community in Malaita Province and Komniboli community in Guadalcanal Province. Participated to the National REDD + Pilot Inception Workshop and the meeting on Community-based Resource Management (CBRM) on October. Agroforestry expert has continually contacted Kastam Garden and received useful materials for Agroforestry on November 2019.
- Activity 2.3: The Terms of Reference (: TOR) proposed at the 4th Forest Sector Technical Working Group (: FS-TWG) meeting was reviewed with the MOFR staffs in June, and the opinions were summarized between July and August. The 5th FS-TWG meeting was held with 41 participants on 26th September. The final draft of the TOR of the FS-TWG was compiled and has been under the MOFR internal approval process on October and November. Together with GIZ and the MOFR, the capacity development training for Forest Inventory (: FI) was conducted divided into lecture and practice in the headquarter of the MOFR on July and October, Komuniboli pilot site on July, and Falake pilot site on September. 45 trainees in total participated lecture and practice, were divided into some groups. The participants include instructors and students of Solomon Island National University (: SINU) and soil research at the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (: MOA). Moreover, staffs of all departments of MOFR participated in the FI and the teamwork between the staffs has been improved through the field works. The Project assisted the MOFR for requesting new JICA volunteers on October and November. Organized regular meetings and workshop for Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee (: TSC) members between July and December 2019. Also continue to involve all divisions into pilot activities. The short-term experts held mapping and agroforestry seminars for the members of the TSC. Moreover, follow-up trainings of counterpart training were held from 27th November to 7th October for counterpart training participants.
- Activity 3.2: Community profile makings were implemented in advance as preparation for Socio-Economic Analysis in 2018. In June 2019, reviewed Komuniboli's community profile with Value-chain Analysis expert and confirmed several updates. 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 2019. However, the expert of Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement 2 had to cancel visiting to Solomon Islands due to sickness, drafting of the socio-economic analysis is postponed.

- Activity 3.3: Facilitated the process that pilot site communities allocated and secured lands for the pilot activities. TSC members to carry out boundary surveys at both pilot sites in March 2019. As the result of survey, Falake Community allocated 305ha and, Komuniboli community allocated 355ha. Various research activities such as the Drone Survey, Forest Inventory, Value-chain Survey / Analysis, Socio-economic Survey, Land Use Planning and Agroforestry Survey on the both communities were conducted by the Project experts and TSC members. They provided maps using visual equipment so that the people in the pilot site communities could have the common understanding of the results of surveys. Although there were a lot of activities in the pilot site communities, the activities progressed relatively smoothly until October 2019. However, activities 3.3.4, 3.3.5 and 3.3.6 delayed due to the situations described above (activity 3.2). On order to enhance the facilitation capacity of MOFR officers, which is essential for all 3.3 (and later 3.4) activities, communication and facilitation skills development training, targeting mainly TSC members, have been started and are planned to be continuously held in the coming terms.

### **1-3 Achievement of Output**

- Output 1: Corporate Plan 2019-2022" was once approved by JCC members at 3rd JCC of December 2018, however in response to a request to add policy of "Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement (DCGA)" from MOFR to the Corporate Plan 2019 - 2022, several additional activities were added. These activities will be conducted from February 2020. Trainings such as Remote Sensing, GIS and drone analysis related to the Forest Information Tool are also sequentially being conducted, and skills of the MOFR staffs are being improved. A network environment within the MOFR concerning the installation was confirmed for a Forest Information Tool. And then, a demonstration version of the Forest Information Tool was set on the intranet environment of the MOFR, and its information was shared with the MOFR officials, and the staffs of the Forest Resource Management Technical Support Division prepared, a draft user manual in November 2019. Additionally, the 2nd consultation meeting was held in November 2019 as following up the 1st consultation

meeting held in June 2019.

- Output 2: Forest Sector Technical Working Group (FS-TWG) was held in March, June and November on 2018 and April and September on 2019. More than 40 members, including governmental institutions, donor agencies, donor-funded projects, attended the meeting and exchanged ideas for promoting SFRM and MOFR policies contributing for SFRM. Specially, forest policy consultants and JICA experts gave presentation regarding policies. Overview and updates of stakeholder's projects / programs in forest sector were shared amongst FS-TWG members. Additionally, the Project supported MOFR executives to attend individual meeting with ITTO on February 2018, and ITTO general meeting on November 2018 for SFRM reasons, and continually support for Solomon Islands joining ITTO. Members of Solomon Islands Timber Processing and Export Association (SITPEA) and Value-Added Timber Association (VATA) regularly attended FS-TWG and share their experience for SFRM. The project has been continually contacted with Falake community in Malaita Province and Komniboli community in Guadalcanal Province to contribute to SFRM and learn from their experiences. Attended "CBRM" meeting which was organized by Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resource (MFMR) CBRM section in collaboration with World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) as well as CBOs. Participated in a brief workshop organized by SITPEA and consulted with Kastam Garden in October 2019. And in December 2019, attended "Marketing Training" organized by PHAMA Plus. For facilitating internal collaboration of MOFR, the 6 times in 2018 and 3 times in 2019 internal executive meetings of MOFR have been held. And, 12 times of TSC meetings and workshops have been held in 2018 and were held 14 times in 2019. For Forest Inventory training, the Project organized the training with MOFR and GIZ, and 40 staffs of MOFR and a lecturer and 5 students of the Solomon Island National University (SINU) conducted Forest Inventory at Project's pilot sites. At the same time, the Project members corroborated and conducted the pilot sites' soil test with officers of the Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock.
- Output 3: Facilitated the various research activities such as the Drone Survey, Forest Inventory, Socio-economic Survey, Value-chain Survey / Analysis, Land Use Planning and Agroforestry Survey on the both communities, were conducted by the Project experts. Although there were a lot of activities on the pilot sites, the activities progressed relatively smoothly until October 2019. An initial plan and schedule for implementation planning of pilot activities was that completing Land Use Planning by the beginning of November and developing Detailed Pilot Activity Plan by the end of November. However, the implementation plans of Pilot Activities were suspended in November 2019 and will be resumed in March 2020.

**1-4 Achievement of the Project Purpose**

- Achievement of the project purpose as the “Capacity of MOFR to implement SFRM is enhanced” has not confirmed yet. However, the Project has arranged various workshops and trainings to officers of MOFR for implementation of SFRM since the launch of the Project 2 years ago, and in each case capacity of MOFR officers are expected (though yet to be formally assessed) have enhanced.

**1-5 Changes of Risks and Actions for Mitigation**

- There is not particularly change of risks

**1-6 Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA**

- JICA has been dispatching the long term and short term experts sequentially between July and December 2019 except the Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement 2 on November.
- All training, including the Third Country Training, Counterpart Training, JICA Training, and Training internal Solomon Islands, was conducted following Plan of Operation without delay.

**1-7 Progress of Actions undertaken by Gov. of Solomon Islands****Regarding Project:**

- Totally twelve officials of the MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands participated the JICA's training in Japan and Papua New Guinea for the FY 2019.
- For the pilot site activity, the TSC members of the MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands well organized and participated vigorously pursuing pilot site activities.
- Although there were sometimes delay in spending, TSC members of the MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands supported the Project activities by participating in the pilot site activities through the Solomon Islands obligation budget.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands prepared the 2020 obligation budget for the Project especially for pilot activities and FS-TWG, and the budget will be allocated in 2020.

**Other than Project:**

- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands, the Minister and Permanent Secretary A urged the Chinese government to buy timbers and logs in high price and continually.
- A consultant finalized the “National Forest Policy” end of 2018 and the policy was submitted Cabinet. On the other hand, sufficiently discussed Forest Act was also submitted Cabinet.

- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands submitted the proposal for joining with ITTO to Cabinet.
- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands has requested dispatch of several JICA volunteers.

#### **1-8 Progress of Environmental and Social Considerations (if applicable)**

- None

#### **1-9 Progress of Considerations on Gender/Peace Building/Poverty Reduction (if applicable)**

- Designed activities considering characteristics of communities e.g. gender norms and gaps, community governance, land tenure system (Falake Community = Patrilineal Society, Komuniboli Community= Matrilineal Society), which were identified through Community Profiling.
- Encouraged the community leaders to keep involving women into the activities and created comfortable environment for both men and women in the activities (focus group work, grouping by gender and age, empowerment women group etc.).

#### **1-10 Other remarkable/considerable issues related/affect to the project (such as other JICA's projects, activities of counterparts, other donors, private sectors, NGOs etc.)**

- Solomon Islands government terminated diplomatic relation with ROC: Taiwan, and the promptly Chinese government delegation came to Solomon Islands and exchanged opinions with the Minister and Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Forest & Research.
- Community Forest Conservation Project led by the New Zealand High Commission, Ekos and Live & Learn was launched in November. The project will promote forest protection through offset emission GHG trading and will set up three pilot sites in Solomon Islands.
- Dr Raushan Kumar was appointed as Chief Technical Advisor of the GEF5 Integrated Forest Management in Solomon Islands (GEF / IFM-FAO), and this project's activities began in full-scale.
- The National REDD + Program has commenced in earnest and its pilot sites are being selected now.
- The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) project terminated in 2019.
- In response to the above stake holders' situation, the MOFR has not prepared and

recruitment of critical posts of MOFR is still ongoing.

## **2 Delay of Work Schedule and/or Problems (if any)**

### **2-1 Detail**

(1) Although expert has been making efforts to conduct their works in a timely manner, some of work schedule have delayed slightly from their initial plan.

A short-term expert of Socio-economic Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement 1 had to cancel to visit Solomon Islands on November 2019. The successor of long-term expert of Participatory Forest Management has been decided. The Project considered the importance of continuity and consistency between planning and implementation will be engaged and paused developing the Pilot Forest Management Plan.

### **2-2 Cause**

Unavoidable personal issues.

### **2-3 Action to be taken**

Project has decided to give the assignment of Detailed Pilot Activity Plan as well as its implementation postpone. Developing the Pilot Forest Management Plan as well as Livelihood Improvement Plan development are postponed to March 2020.

### **2-4 Roles of Responsible Persons/Organization (JICA, Gov. of●●, etc.)**

Although it is not a big delay, each Project member will cooperates within the Project to realize smooth work and support for the communities etc.

## **3 Modification of the Project Implementation Plan**

### **3-1 PO**

Corrected the activity plan of activity 3.2.5, 3.3.4, 3.3.5 and 3.4. and corrected the activity details 1.5.3 through 1.5.8.

### **3-2 Other modifications on detailed implementation plan**

Activities 1.3.3 and 1.3.4 were added to the PO in line with the additional work to the Corporate Plan 2019-2022.

*(Remarks: The amendment of R/D and PDM (title of the project, duration, project site(s), target group(s), implementation structure, overall goal, project purpose, outputs, activities, and input) should be authorized by JICA HDQs. If the project team deems it necessary to*

*modify any part of R/D and PDM, the team may propose the draft.)*

#### **4 Preparation of Gov. of Solomon Islands toward after completion of the Project**

Gov. of Solomon Islands has considering and planning a new reforestation project with JICA as Accredited Entity (AE) and accepting GCF fund.

**II. Project Monitoring Sheet I & II**      *as Attached*

**TO CR of JICA Solomon OFFICE****PROJECT MONITORING SHEET**

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

**Version of the Sheet: Ver.1.7 (Term: January – June 2020)**

**Name: Reeves Moveni**

**Title: Project Manager**

**Submission Date: June 30, 2020**

**I. Summary****1 Progress****1-1 Progress of Inputs**

- Applying JICA Training and Counterpart Training proceeding with the supported by the JICA Headquarter, the assigned JICA trainings are three courses, were appropriate to select candidates for these trainees from the Forest Resource Management & Technical Services Division, Ministry of Forest & Research (MOFR). Some of the candidates have already attended training in Japan, but the Project Director of the Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource (Project) and the Project executives have selected the candidates so that they do not overlap with the training that was taken before. Mr. Stanley Lesinenea submitted “Tropical Forest Management Using the JJ-FAST, an ALOS-2 Based Forest Monitoring System, and Other Satellite Technologies” application form. Mr. Arnold Augwaroa and Mr. Peter Mahoa submitted “Remote Sensing of Forest Resources” application form. Mr. Chris Wagatora submitted “Policy Planning Skills for Implementation of REDD+” application form. For counterpart training, the MOFR will start full-scale preparations for the establishment of a research division from this year, and the counterpart training will be required cooperation with Japanese Forestry Research Organizations such as the Japan Forest Research Management Organization. For this reason, the JICA Tsukuba Centre was decided to supervise the training. These training will be scheduled conducting after the COVID-19 subsided October 2020 in Japan.
- GIS / Mapping / Forest Information Tool training for staff of the Forest Plantation Development and Reforestation Division, MOFR from February 19 to 28, was carried out by Remote Sensing 1 / GIS1 expert and Remote Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis, GIS2 / Coordinator expert. Agroforestry / Community Strengthening 1 expert and Socio-Economic Analysis / Community Development / Community Strengthening 2 expert have resumed their surveys at Komuniboli and Falake pilot sites. Prior to

formulating short term experts' Livelihood Improvement Plan for the pilot sites, long-term experts went to both pilot sites to formulate a Forest Management Plan.

- The collection of experiences and lesson learn has been completed, and a draft version of "Community Based Sustainable Forest Resource Management (SFRM) experience and lesson learn" for the MOFR has been completed on January. Added the experiences and knowledge of the Project and the first version of the "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" was completed, was distributed to the MOFR executives. Reflecting comment by the MOFR executives on the first version of "Community based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" was finalized in May 2020.
- Regarding the formulation of the "Corporate Plan 2019-2022" for Activities 1.3, MOFR and the Project have begun to revise the "Corporate Plan 2020-2022" in line with the "Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement (DCGA)" policy. The first review was conducted at February 14 and the second review of the "Corporate Plan 2020-2022 (DCGA version)" was held on March 18 with MOFR executives, and the "Corporate Plan 2020-2022" was finalized, printed and handed over to MOFR on April 20. Regarding Activity 1 excluding Activities 1.5, Activities 1.1 to 1.3 scheduled in the first half of the Project will be completed. Regarding activities 1.4, the "SFRM Implementation Timetable (SFRMIT)" has also been revised to version 2.0 in line with the new "Corporate Plan 2020-2022". As same as year 2019, the progresses of all MOFR activities will be monitored based on the "SFRMIT" version 2.0.

## 1-2 Progress of Activities

- Activity 1.3: The Activity 1.3 was once terminated at December 2018, however in response to a request to add policy of DCGA from MOFR to the "Corporate Plan 2019 - 2022", Activities 1.3.3 and 1.3.4 were added. The review of the second "Corporate Plan 2020-2022" was held on March 18 with the executives of the MOFR, and the "Corporate Plan 2020-2022" was finalized. On 20th April, finalized "Corporate Plan 2020-2022" was printed and handed over to the MOFR.
- Activity 1.4: 1st Corporate Plan 2019 -2022 Monitoring was conducted in June 2019 and 2nd Monitoring was conducted in November 2019. Following the revision and finalize of "Corporate Plan 2020-2022", the "SFRMIT" has also been revised to version 2.0.
- Activity 1.5: Regarding the "Develop Forest Information Tool (FIT)" until 2019, various activities such as the third country counterpart training at Papua New Guinea (PNG), the counterpart training in Japan, the follow up training, drone analysis training activities were implemented. For FIT, the consultation meeting held twice in 2019. And then, a Network Environment within the MOFR concerning the installation was

confirmed, a demonstration version of the FIT's information was shared with the MOFR, and the staffs of the Forest Resource Management Technical Support Division prepared a draft user manual, the demonstration version of the website was complete, and the name of the FIT was determined as "Solomon Islands Forest Information Management System (Sol-FIMS)". In 2020, GIS, mapping and forest information tool training was conducted in February and the consultant team has hired a local staff and started creating several maps as "Sol-FIMS" contents. Moreover, a "Sol-FIMS Task Force and Working Group" in MOFR was organized and held several TV conferences with the "Sol-FIMS Task Force and Working Group". In this meeting, the specifications of maps used in the MOFR were discussed. "Sol-FIMS" was migrated to SIG's server and its interface was improved from demonstration version in May 2020. Official version is planned to be launched in July 2020 after the approval of the MOFR.

- Activity 2.2: Draft version of "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for MOFR had been completed in January 2020. On February, the correction of "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for the MOFR had been completed. On March, the first version of "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for the MOFR was completed which added the knowledge of the Project and distributed to the executives of MOFR. Reflecting the comment by the executives of MOFR on the first version of the "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for the MOFR, "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" was finalized in May 2020.
- Activity 2.3: The 6th Forest Sector Technical Working Group (FS-TWG) meeting was held with 45 participants on 28th January. The terms & conditions (Terms of Reference) was presented participants, and the secretariat was decided to the 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. The Project Individually discussed with FAO-IFM, US-MCC, EFI, and ADB. The Project staffs visited KFPL on February 7 and inspected the Eucalyptus forest area. Organized regular meetings and workshop for Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee (: TSC) on February 4 and 17 and TSC members in 2020 have been confirmed. On March 16, TSC meeting was held to decide TSC executives for year 2020.
- Activity 3.2: The initial plan and schedule for pilot activity planning was that completing Land Use Planning and developing Detailed Pilot Activity Plan by November 2019 but the expert of Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement 2 had to cancel to visit to Solomon Islands due to sickness; socio-economic analysis was postponed. On January 2020, validation of revised Future Land Use Plan at Komuniboli and Falake communities was facilitated. After

series of discussions among the community's members in Falake, they decided to apply agroforestry practices at both current garden and tree plantation areas. The Project team made final confirmation of the Land Use Plan and formulated Forest Management Plan at both communities on February. And then, all activities were completed on May 2020.

- Activity 3.3: Although there were a lot of activities until October 2019, the activities progressed relatively smoothly. However, activities 3.3.4, 3.3.5 and 3.3.6 delayed due to the situations described above (activity 3.2). On January 2020, validation of revised Future Land Use Plan at Komuniboli and Falake communities was facilitated. After series of discussions among Falake community's members, they decided to apply agroforestry practices at both current garden and tree plantation areas and the Project team made final confirmation of the Land Use Plan. On February, the Project team formulated Forest Management Plan on Komuniboli and Falake communities. And then, the Project team facilitated a series of discussion to formulate the Livelihood Improvement Plan including Agroforestry activities on March. The Detailed Activity Plan (first edition) was completed by the Forest Management Plan formulated by the long-term expert team. The Detailed Activity Plan (first edition) on Livelihood Improvement including Agroforestry Activity Plan for Komuniboli community was completed on March 2020 by the short-term expert team. Therefore, concluded activities 3.3.4 and 3.3.5 with the current Land Use Plan and SFRM Activity Implementation Plan agreed with the communities on May 2020, except Livelihood Improvement Plan for Falake, however activity 3.3.6 will be decided to continue during the future activities on the pilot sites.

### **1-3 Achievement of Output**

- Output 1: Within the Project expert and executives of the MOFR have been reviewed "Corporate Plan 2015-2018", "National Development Strategy 2011-2020 (old version) / 2016-2035 (new version)", "Mid-Term Development Plan 2016-2020" and the other regal documents until June 2018. In response to these reviews, "Corporate Plan 2019-2022" has been drafted on May 2018. The draft "Corporate Plan 2019-2022" was intensively reviewed 6 times by executives of the MOFR, was finalized on November 2018 and it was once approved at 3rd Joint Coordinate Committee (JCC) of December 2018, however in response to a request to add policy of DCGA from MOFR to the "Corporate Plan 2020-2022", several new SFRM activities were added. The draft "Corporate Plan 2020-2022" was intensively reviewed two times by executives of the MOFR, and was finalized on March 2020 and published. All reviewed documents have been saved as lessons learn for drafting next Corporate Plan. For regarding the

capacity development for policy making, 3 MOFR staffs participated JICA's "Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management" training in 2017, 2018 and 2019. "Corporate Plan 2019-2022" was once approved by JCC members at 3rd JCC of December 2018, however in response to a request to add policy of DCGA from MOFR to the "Corporate Plan 2020-2022", several new SFRM activities were added, was approved by executives of MOFR on March 2020. The staffs of MOFR facilitated review of the "Forest Act" and the "National Forest Policy". And then, both were submitted to Cabinet. Regarding the formulation of forest policy, in addition to the "Corporate Plan 2020-2022", the forest policy was formulated by the executives of the MOFR. In addition, "Sustainable Forest Logging Committee" was consisted of MOFR staffs. Regarding the FIT until 2019, the FIT consultation meeting was held twice, a Network Environment within the MOFR concerning the installation was confirmed. A demonstration version of the FIT's information was shared with the MOFR, and the staffs of the Forest Resource Management Technical Support Division prepared a draft user manual. The demonstration version of the website was complete, and the name of the FIT was determined. In 2020, the short-term expert team has hired a local staff and started data entry. Moreover, the Sol-FIMS Task Force and Working Group in MOFR was organized and held several TV conferences with the Sol-FIMS Task Force and Working Group.

- Output 2: Forest Sector Technical Working Group (FS-TWG) was held in March, June, and November on 2018, April and September on 2019, and January 2020. More than 40 members, including governmental institutions, donor agencies, donor-funded projects, attended the meeting and exchanged ideas for promoting SFRM and MOFR policies contributing for SFRM. Especially, forest policy consultants and JICA experts gave presentation regarding policies Overview and updates of stakeholder's projects / programs in forest sector were shared amongst FS-TWG members. Since 2019, the Project has promoted cooperation with donors who are considering entering the forest sector of Solomon Islands such as IOM, UNESCO, Live & Learn, US-MCC (Millennium Challenge Corporation), EFI (European Forest Institution), and ADB (Asia Development Bank). Additionally, the Project supported MOFR executives to attend individual meeting with ITTO (International Tropical Timber Trading Organization) on February 2018, and ITTO general meeting on November 2018 for SFRM matters continually supporting for joining ITTO. NGOs and other organizations which promote SFRM attended FS-TWG and share their experiences for SFRM. And the Project has been continually contacted with Falake community in Malaita Province & Komuniboli community in Guadalcanal Province to contribute to SFRM and learn from their experiences. From these Project's activities, a draft version of "Community Based

SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for MOFR had been completed in January 2020. On February, the collection of "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for the MOFR had been completed. On March, the first version of "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for the MOFR was completed which added the knowledge of the Project and distributed to the executives of MOFR. 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. FS-TWG meetings were held in March, June and November 2018, April and September 2019 and January 2020. The Project was decided to FS-TWG's secretariat continually for the next two years on the 6th FS-TWG meeting on January 2020. For facilitating internal collaboration of MOFR, the 6 times in 2018, 3 times in 2019 and 2 times in 2020 internal executive meetings of MOFR have been held. And 12 times of MOFR Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee (TSC) meetings and workshops have been held. Regular meetings and workshops were held 14 times in 2019 and 3 times in 2020. On the regular TSC meeting on 4th and 17th February and 16th March 2020, TSC members and executives for year 2020 have been confirmed and decided.

- Output 3: Facilitated the various research activities such as the Drone Survey, Forest Inventory, Socio-economic Survey, Value-chain Survey / Analysis, GIS Planning and Agroforestry Survey on both communities were conducted by the Project experts. Although the implementation plans of pilot activities were temporally suspended in the end of 2019, the activities have resumed in January 2020. On January 2020, validation of revised Future Land Use Plan at Komuniboli and Falake communities was facilitated. After series of discussions among communities' members, they decided to apply agroforestry practices and the Project team made final confirmation of the land use plan. On February, the Project team made final confirmation of the Land Use Plan and formulated Forest Management Plan on Komuniboli and Falake communities. And then, the Project team formulated the Livelihood Improvement Plan including Agroforestry activities on May. The first version of Detailed Activity Plan was completed, Current Land Use Plan and SFRM Activity Implementation Plan were agreed with the communities on May 2020.

#### **1-4 Achievement of the Project Purpose**

- The new "SFRMIT" was finalized in February 2020 based on "Corporate Plan 2020-2022". Based on the SFRM implementation of each corporate activity of the MOFR has been promoted by the SFRMIT. Organized 1st Corporate Plan Joint Monitoring in June and 2nd Monitoring was conducted on November 2019. The

“Corporate Plan 2020-2022” which included activities for contributing the SFRM, was finalized and approved at March 2020. Various corporates of MOFR have been carried out based on the “Corporate Plan 2020-2022”. On the other hand, in SFRM good practice related to the Project activities, MOFR staffs have been trained with by the Project activities and relative JICA trainings for enhancing their capacity development. After the Project started, more than 40 staffs of MOFR participated in several trainings related to SFRM good practice. Additionally, the Project experts conducted training on various SFRM good practices in the Solomon Islands to improve capacity of the MOFR staffs. MOFR Pilot Activity TSC members and the Project staffs have visited to both pilot sites and conducted surveys and trainings almost once a month until May 2020. As many as possible of the pilot site residents participated the pilot activities and the residents' capacity of SFRM is expected to develop, but residents' satisfaction has not yet been assessed. Until May 2020, the pilot site activities on surveys and trainings had been proceeded.

#### **1-5 Changes of Risks and Actions for Mitigation**

- Situation of the Project had changed since World Health Organization (WHO) designated COVID-19 as the pandemic disease on March 11. Experts and staffs of the Project could not be entered the pilot sites since March 18. The short-term experts and the Project Coordinator returned to Japan until March 22. Because the Solomon Islands government have stated Emergency Situation between March 27 and July 26, the MOFR staffs have been hardly able to participate the Project activities. And then, the Chief Advisor returned to Japan on April 24. The Plan of Operation was revised so that activities can only be performed remotely and pilot activities by Project Staffs (Activity 1.5 and part of Activity 3) will continue until full-scale pilot activities would be provisionally resumed in August 2020.

#### **1-6 Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA**

- JICA Project Consultation Team visited the Project at the end of January. At that time, additional training in Japan & third country and additional surveys to support project activities have been decided, which increases the project's activity budget. On the other hand, JICA took the lead in carrying out public relations activities by publishing project's article in a magazine.
- JICA has been dispatching the long term and short-term experts sequentially and all training including counterpart training, the third country training, JICA training, and training internal Solomon Islands, had been prepared following Plan of Operation until March 2020.

- After the Japanese experts have returned to Japan, JICA has been considering various measures to promote the project activities remotely.

### **1-7 Progress of Actions undertaken by Gov. of Solomon Islands**

#### **Regarding Project:**

- Three staffs of the MOFR as Solomon Islands Gov. prepared to participate the JICA's training in Japan.
- For the pilot site activity, the TSC of the MOFR as Solomon Islands Gov. renewal organized by new TSC members, and new TSC executives were selected for promoting 2020's pilot site activity.
- After COVID-19 affection, although Solomon Islands Gov. instructed to return Solomon Islands obligation budget for counter measure of COVID-19, MOFR has kept the Obligation Budget for supporting the Project's pilot site activities and FS-TWG.

#### **Other than Project:**

- The MOFR as Gov. of Solomon Islands, one of the most important financial sectors, involved monitoring on the concession areas after affected COVID-19.

### **1-8 Progress of Environmental and Social Considerations (if applicable)**

- None

### **1-9 Progress of Considerations on Gender/Peace Building/Poverty Reduction (if applicable)**

- Designed activities considering characteristics of communities e.g. gender norms and gaps, community governance, land tenure system (Falake Community = Patrilineal Society, Komuniboli Community= Matrilineal Society), which were identified through Community Profiling. And, JICA is considering additional gender survey for supporting Solomon Islands and the Project.
- Encouraged the community leaders to keep involving women into the activities and created comfortable environment for both men and women in the activities (focus group work, grouping by gender and age, empowerment women group etc.).

### **1-10 Other remarkable/considerable issues related/affect to the project (such as other JICA's projects, activities of counterparts, other donors, private sectors, NGOs etc.)**

- JCC and JICA training report was held on 30th January, stakeholder Ministries, SINU and Japanese Embassy invited.
- As a mid-term evaluation of the Project, the Project Consultation Team (Dr. Suzuki and

Ms. Hiroki) from JICA Headquarter has visited Solomon Islands from 22nd to 31st January. At the same time, study teams of US-MCC, EFI, ADB and other new organizations in the forest sector were visiting Solomon Islands. For this reason, The Project, MOFR, JICA and the organizations have had the opportunity to discuss on the 6th FS-TWG meeting which held on January 28.

- The Project staffs visited Kolombangara Forest Product Limited (KFPL) on February 7 and inspected the Eucalyptus forest area. At that time, a request for biomass power generation was received from KFPL.

## **2 Delay of Work Schedule and/or Problems (if any)**

### **2-1 Detail**

Since March 11, after the WHO designated COVID-19 as a pandemic, the Solomon Islands Government, which has carefully considered the impact of COVID-19, has suspended budget execution for all projects, and has been instructing each Ministry that returned the allocated budget in order to support the economy in an emergency situation. The MOFR returned some amount of the Obligation Budget, which was responsible for the Project pilot activities. The short-term experts had been to be assigned from the second middle of February, and planned to carry out Activity 3.2.5 “Analyze the outputs of the surveys, and develop strategies to support community people to develop Pilot Activity Implementation Plan”, Activity 3.3.4 “Conduct participatory planning activities for Land Use Plan and Community-based SFRM Activities (Pilot Activities) Implementation Plan”, Activity 3.3.5 “Obtain community's endorsement for Land Use Plan and SFRM Activity Implementation Plan” and Activity 3.3.6 “Facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization” during the period of assignment in February to March. However, they had to returned to Japan on March 17.

Therefore, the Project team confirmed as following; 1) Conclude Activities 3.3.4 and 3.3.5 with the current Land Use Plan and SFRM Activity Implementation Plan agreed with the community. 2) Implement Activity 3.2.5 at the next short-term expert team will visit and add results of study to the SFRM Activity Implementation Plan as appropriate. 3) Activity 3.3.6 will be continued during the future activities on the pilot sites. And then, following the instructions of JICA Headquarter, the Project staffs including local staffs could not enter the pilot sites after March 18, and the Project Coordinator also returned to Japan on March 22. In addition, the Solomon Islands Government stated the Emergency Situation on March 27 and began restricting the movement of Solomon citizens and the entry and exit of foreigners, and the countermeasures was provisionally continued for four months. In response to the COVID-19 affected, the MOFR had decided to allocate staffs to Forest Industry Division and Wood Utilization Division during the Emergency Situation period and

the staffs had monitored loggings at the concession sites. The MOFR had been in shift-working since March, and many staffs had not come to work on MOFR Headquarter. Only a few staffs can participate the Project task because many staffs were engaged on-site monitoring work.

On April 6, JICA Headquarter issued a temporary evacuation return instruction to all experts, and the Project staffs would continue the Project activities for the time being was decided. In response to the order to the Chief Adviser, (1) outsource the Project vehicle management to the MOFR, (2) the short-team expert team hire the project staff (Mr. Hillary Wemani) as a local consultant, (3) store and lock project equipment, and (4) outsource the management of accounting to the JICA Solomon Branch. The Project has set up that the Project staffs to continue project activities for the time being. After that, the Plan of Operation (PO) was changed so that the project work could be continued only the activities (Activity 1.5 and part of the pilot Activity 3) that can be carried out by remotely and the Project staffs, and the Project Director had approved the plan. And then, the Detailed Activity Plan was revised assuming that full-scale pilot activities would be temporarily resumed in August 2020, and a draft work plan for the project staffs during the absence of Japanese experts was prepared. On April 20, video conference was held and detailed plans for PO and pilot site activities were agreed by MOFR executives. Even the Chief Advisor returned to Japan on April 24, Activity 1.5 had been carried out remotely and part of Activity 3 is being carried out by the Project staffs based on PO and work plan. Activity 1.5 was being carried out remotely by two video conferences in May and three video conferences in June. Regarding activity 3, the Project staffs visited both pilot sites during May and June and carried out the planned activity.

## **2-2 Cause**

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **2-3 Action to be taken**

The Project team confirmed as following; 1) Conclude Activities 3.3.4 and 3.3.5 with the current Land Use Plan and SFRM Activity Implementation Plan agreed with the community. 2) Implement Activity 3.2.5 at the next short-term expert team will visit and add results of study to the SFRM Activity Implementation Plan as appropriate. 3) Activity 3.3.6 will be continued during the future activities on the pilot sites.

The PO was changed so that the project work could be continued only the activities (Activity 1.5 and part of the pilot Activity 3) that can be carried out by remotely and the project staffs. And then, the Detailed Activity Plan was revised assuming that full-scale pilot activities would be temporarily resumed in August 2020, and a draft work plan for the

project staffs during the absence of Japanese experts was prepared.

## **2-4 Roles of Responsible Persons/Organization (JICA, Gov., etc.)**

Activity 1.5 had been carried out by the short-term expert team (remotely), MOFR staffs and project staffs.

Activities 3.3.4 and 3.3.5 had being carried out by the project staffs and MOFR staffs based on PO.

## **3 Modification of the Project Implementation Plan**

### **3-1 PO**

PO was revised to all activities were suspended from May to July 2020 except activity 1.5, 3.3.5 and 3.3.6. Although formal approval at the next JCC should be necessary to the corrected PO, the Project experts, MOFR executives and the Project staffs agreed on the PO until the full-scale project activities will be resumed.

### **3-2 Other modifications on detailed implementation plan**

The Detailed Activity Plan was revised assuming that full-scale pilot activities would be temporarily resumed in August 2020.

*(Remarks: The amendment of R/D and PDM (title of the project, duration, project site(s), target group(s), implementation structure, overall goal, project purpose, outputs, activities, and input) should be authorized by JICA HDQs. If the project team deems it necessary to modify any part of R/D and PDM, the team may propose the draft.)*

## **4 Preparation of Gov. of Solomon Islands toward after completion of the Project**

Gov. of Solomon Islands has considered and planned a new reforestation project with JICA as Accredited Entity (AE) and accepting GCF fund however the propose is suspended now. Another hand, the project consultation team slightly insisted implementing the second phase of the JICA technical cooperation project and MOFR will accept and start to preparer it.

**II. Project Monitoring Sheet I & II**      *as Attached*

**TO CR of JICA Solomon OFFICE****PROJECT MONITORING SHEET**

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

**Version of the Sheet: Ver.1.9 (Term: June – December 2021)**

**Name: Reeves Moveni**

**Title: Project Manager**

**Submission Date: January 20, 2021**

**I. Summary****1 Progress****1-1 Progress of Inputs**

- JICA training and counterpart training: The JICA training for FY2020, there had been scheduled three courses as "Tropical Forest Management Using the JJ-FAST, an ALOS-2 Based Forest Monitoring System, and Other Satellite Technologies Remote Sensing of Forest Resources", "Remote Sensing of Forest Resources", and "Policy Planning Skills for Implementation of REDD+" for Solomon Islands. And then, Mr. Stanley Lesinenea, Mr. Arnold Augwaroa & Mr. Peter Mahoa, and Mr. Chris Wagatora had been nominated to participate in each training courses and they prepared for the training. However, these trainings have been decided no implementation in FY2020. The Project would like to support several JICA trainings in FY2021 have been allocated to Solomon Islands. The counterpart training for FY2020 was scheduled to take place in October 2020, but it was decided to cancel while the first half of 2020.
- Online training on Forest Information Tools & FMU-based Forest Management, Zoning based on Forest Functional Classification & Sediment Runoff and Agroforestry Record Keeping were conducted in August, online training on Website Management was conducted in September, online training on Utilization of Forest Survey Data, and Participatory Forest Management & Facilitation were conducted in October, and online training on Effects of Burning in Agroforestry Site Preparation was conducted in December. These online trainings were implemented for improving MOFR staffs' capacity by Remote Sensing 1 / GIS1 expert, Remote Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis, GIS2 / Coordinator expert and Agroforestry / Organizational Enhancement 1 expert.
- For the pilot site, the Project prepared the training to be implemented at both pilot sites between June 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 activity, training on Logging was

conducted in October and some crops and young trees were planted in the agroforestry area based on the Pilot Site Detailed Activity Plan. And then, training on Record Keeping and Effects of Burning was conducted in October and December. As livelihood improve activity, the 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.

## 1-2 Progress of Activities

- Activity 1.4: "SFRM Implementation Timetable" has been revised to version 2.0. however, due to the difficulty of facilitating remotely by the Expert, this activity has been suspended after May 2020.
- Activity 1.5: 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, 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 and December 2020.
- Activity 2.3: 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 were held by the Project staffs.
- Activity 3.3: 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 communities on September 2020 however Activity 3.3.6 will be 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.
- Activity 3.4: 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 improvement activity, the 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.

### **1-3 Achievement of Output**

- Output 1: Regarding the capacity development for policy making, "Corporate Plan 2019-2022" which was formulated by the executives of the MOFR, once approved by JCC members at 3rd JCC of December 2018, however in response to a request to add policy of "Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement (DCGA)" from MOFR to the "Corporate Plan 2020 - 2022", several new SFRM activities were added, was approved by executives of MOFR on March, and launched on September 2020. At the same time, the "National Forest Policy (NFP)" was also launched. The NFP includes a comprehensive policy for long-term SFRM. On the other hand, three MOFR staffs participated JICA's "Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management" training in 2017, 2018 and 2019 but the 2020's training was cancelled. Regarding the "Develop Forest Information Tool (FIT)" until first half of 2020, twice the FIT consultation meeting held, a network environment within the MOFR concerning the installation was confirmed, a demonstration version of the FIT's information was shared with the MOFR, and the staffs of the Forest Resource Management Technical Support Division prepared a draft user manual, the demonstration version of the website was complete, and the name of the FIT was determined. And then, local staffs have hired and started data entry, SI-FIMS Task Force and Working Group in MOFR was organized, and held several TV conferences with the SI-FIMS members. In the last half of 2020, the demo version of SolGeo-FIMS was migrated to the SI Government server, and SolGeo-FIMS was officially released in July 2020. And then, the Project Social Networking Tools were built between October and December. 2020.
- Output 2: Forest Sector Technical Working Group (FS-TWG) meetings were held three times in 2018, two times in 2019 and once in 2020, has been suspended from January 2020 due to difficulties even in organizing it online under the COVID-19 situation however the Project information have been constantly sent to FS-TWG members using FS-TWG mailing list. The first version of the "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for the MOFR based on the experiences and Knowledges of NGOs and other organizations was finalized in May 2020. But no progress was made in the last half of 2020. On the other hand, for facilitating internal

collaboration of MOFR, 12 times of MOFR Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee (TSC) have been held regular meeting in 2018, were held 14 times in 2019 and were held 3 times in the first half of 2020. In the last half of 2020, the TSC regular meeting were held by MOFR TSC members and the Project local staffs on 24th June, 22nd July, 3rd & 24th September, 16th & 29th October, 12th November and 9th December.

- Output 3: Until the first half of 2020, the MOFR TSC members, Japanese Experts and Project staffs had facilitated the various research activities such as the Boundary Survey, Drone Survey, Forest Inventory, Community Profiling and Socio-economic Analysis, Value-chain Survey / Analysis, GIS Planning and Agroforestry Survey on the both pilot site communities. And then, after series of discussions on the Land Use Plan, and the Project team formulated Forest Management Plan on both pilot communities & Livelihood Improvement Detailed Implementation Plan including Agroforestry activities. The first version of Detailed Activity Plan was completed and Current Land Use Plan & SFRM Activity Implementation Plan were agreed with the communities. In the last half of 2020, trainings on Logging & Sawing Technique, Leadership, Agroforestry Record Keeping, Effects of Burning for Land Preparation were conducted following the SFRM Activity Implementation Plan. As livelihood improve activity, the TSC members and both communities agreed to give priority to pig farming and the Pig Farming trainings were conducted at both pilot sites. And for NTFP, five High Value-Added NTFPs were selected, and research on these products was conducted. These the second half of 2020's activities were carried out by the TSC members and Project staffs in a situation where the MOFR budget was drastically reduced and the Project Experts were not available.

#### **1-4 Achievement of the Project Purpose**

- Until 2019, the various projects of MOFR had been carried out based on the "Corporate Plan 2020-2022". Moreover "Corporate Plan Joint Monitoring" of each project activity of the MOFR has been monitored by the "SFRM implementation Timetable (SFRMIT)", but "Corporate Plan Joint Monitoring" could not be held in 2020 due to COVID-19. JICA trainings for enhance MOFR staff capacity development also could not be implemented in 2020. Instead of this situation, for enhancing MOFR staff capacity development MOFR staffs were trained within the Project activities on online training by the Project Experts. More than 20 staffs of MOFR participated in several online trainings related to SFRM good practice. For the pilot activities, MOFR Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee (TSC) members and the Project staffs have visited to the both pilot sites and conducted trainings on Logging & Sawing Technique, Leadership, Pig Farming and Effects of Burning between October and December

2020. These activities were carried out by the TSC members and Project staffs in a situation where the MOFR budget was drastically reduced and the Project Experts were not available. And, as many as possible of the TSC members and pilot site residents participated the trainings and the TSC members' and residents' capacity of SFRM is expected to developing. Residents' satisfaction has not yet assessed but the pilot site activities have been well proceeded during the activities of 2020.

### **1-5 Changes of Risks and Actions for Mitigation**

- Since COVID-19 had been starting to spread out worldwide, the Project cannot has conducted enough activities in 2020. At June 2020, the Plan of Operation (PO) was revised that the Project's activities only can be performed "Remotely from Japan by the Project Experts" and "Pilot activities by TSC members and Project Staffs" (Activity 1.5 and part of Activity 3) will continued, until full-scale project activities would be resumed but the PO should be changed three times because the COVID-19 affection had extended until now. Because the Project Experts cannot be re-dispatched and the MOFR budget allocation 2021 for the Project activities cannot be clear even now, the Project Director, Project Manager, Chief Advisor, Project Coordinator, Short-term Experts, JICA and MOFR should deeply discuss and bring the Project on the best way for 2021 and 2022.

### **1-6 Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA**

- After the Project experts have returned to Japan, JICA has been considering various measures to promote the project activities remotely. And the process of re-assigning a long-term expert to the Solomon Islands has been completed.
- JICA has integrated the "High Value-Added NTFP Study & training" into the work of the short-term expert team, and the local consultant (Ms. Lorenza) has started the activities in November 2020.
- JICA has incorporated a "Gender Study" into the short-term expert team to improve project activities, and the survey has started in December 2020 by Ms. Nonoguchi and Ms. Gaylyn.
- The process of sending a study team, consisting of Mr. Haraguchi, Dr. Yamauchi, Mr. Fukuyama, Ms. Onizuka and local consultants to discuss possibility of formulating a successor project to the Project was completed and the study team initiated the survey activities in November 2020.
- JICA has incorporated the work on the SFRM promotional video making into the short-term expert team to strengthen the publicity relation activities of MOFR, and the activity will start in January 2021.

- The Project budget of JICA for FY2021 has been secured, included the purchase of new project vehicles.

### **1-7 Progress of Actions undertaken by Gov. of Solomon Islands**

#### **Regarding Project:**

- After COVID-19 affection, although Solomon Islands Government (SIGov) instructed to return Solomon Islands obligation budget for counter measure of COVID-19, MOFR had kept the obligation budget for supporting the Project's pilot site activities. And then, MOFR spent the obligation budget for project activities and contributed significantly to the Project pilot activities by TSC in 2020.
- MOFR facilitated to the SIGov IT Section to support the online training & meeting between Japan, and constructed the Project and MOFR website environment.
- MOFR has applied for the 2021 SI Obligation Budget to SIGov as the Project budget of SI side.
- MOFR launched "Corporate Plan 2020-2022" and "National Forest Policy" in September 2020.
- MOFR has been approaching the SIGov Development Section on the Project Experts return to Solomon Islands.
- MOFR and Malaita Forestry Office secured a storage space for the Project OBM, and have been examining how to use the OBM on the Project activities.

#### **Other than Project:**

- MOFR introduced the Project activities at the Parliament on October, and the Project activities become to be known in the nationwide.

### **1-8 Progress of Environmental and Social Considerations (if applicable)**

- None

### **1-9 Progress of Considerations on Gender/Peace Building/Poverty Reduction (if applicable)**

- During activity at pilot site communities, designed activities have been considering characteristics of communities e.g. gender norms & gaps, community governance, land tenure system (Falake Community = Patrilineal Society, Komuniboli Community= Matrilineal Society), which were identified through Community Profiling.
- In 2020, have encouraged the community leaders to keep involving women into the activities and created comfortable environment for both men and women in the activities (focus group work, grouping by gender and age, empowerment women group etc.).

- JICA has incorporated a "Gender Study" into the short-term expert team to improve project activities, and the survey has started in December 2020 by Ms. Nonoguchi and Ms. Gaylyn.

**1-10 Other remarkable/considerable issues related/affect to the project (such as other JICA's projects, activities of counterparts, other donors, private sectors, NGOs etc.)**

- Japanese Government decided to provide financial support to Solomon Islands Government. It is expected to secure the MOFR budget and personnel for 2021.
- In order for the local staffs to be able to adequately work in the absence of the Project Experts, the Project vehicle was managed by the Project Director, and the key to the locker where the Project equipment has been stored. This matter was managed by JICA Solomon Office, but due to an unforeseen issue, a laptop computer as one of the project equipment broken. The Project Experts have properly controlled the Project equipment used by Project staffs even remotely from December 2020.

**2 Delay of Work Schedule and/or Problems (if any)**

**2-1 Detail**

At April 2020, the Project has set up that the Project staffs to continue the Project activities for the time being. After that, the Plan of Operation (PO) was changed so that the Project work could be continued only the activities (activity 1.5 and part of the pilot activity 3) that can be carried out by the Project Experts remotely from Japan & the project staffs at Solomon Islands, and the Project Director had approved the PO. And then, the "Pilot Site Detailed Activity Plan (first edition)" was completed which as integrated the pilot sites' "Land Use Plan" and "SFRM Activity Implementation Plan" agreed with the communities on May 2020. After June 2020, based on the Plan, a part of Activity 3 has been directed by the Project Experts to the Project staffs, and the Project staffs and TSC members have implemented the pilot activities. Activities 1.5 has been carried out remotely by Project Experts from Japan, and Project staffs & local consultants supported the Experts' work. This situation has delayed progress on a part of Activity 1, on Activity 2, and on a part of Activity 3 as following;

For Activity 1.4 "Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022", "SFRM Implementation Timetable" has been revised to version 2.0 however, this activity has been suspended after May 2020. The progresses of all MOFR projects will be monitored from April 2021 based on the "SFRM Implementation Timetable".

For 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", it was planned to start in

September 2020, however in consideration of the timing of the reassignment of the Project Experts to Solomon Islands and the Project would like to start this Activity from March 2021. Activity 1.7 was planned with plenty of time to spare, so there is no problem with late starting however Activity 1.7.1 is an important, so the Project Experts should carefully proceed with MOFR staffs.

For Activity 2.3 "Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders", TSC meeting will continue to be held regularly and the FS-TWG will resume as soon as the Project Experts return to Solomon Islands.

For Activity 3.5 "Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM", it was planned to start in January 2021. However, in consideration of the timing of the reassignment of the Project Experts to Solomon Islands, the Project would like to start this Activity in April 2021. End-line survey will be planned based on Short-Term Expert assignments.

## **2-2 Cause**

The impact of affected the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **2-3 Action to be taken**

Despite such a difficult situation, Activities 1.3 "Based on the results of Activities 1.1 & 1.2, formulate the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 which promotes SFRM" and 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" were completed without any problems. And, the PO was also revised each time on the possibility of the Project Experts re-assignment arose, and the revised PO was approved by the Project Director at each time. In addition, the Project works that could be carried out with Solomon Islands' human resources were carried out by local consultants, who were added to the short-term expert team as local consultants.

## **2-4 Roles of Responsible Persons/Organization (JICA, Gov., etc.)**

Activity 1.5 has been carried out by the short-term expert team (remotely), MOFR staffs, project staffs and local consultants.

Activities 3.3.4 and 3.3.5 has been carried out by the Project staffs, MOFR staffs, local consultants and the Project Experts (remotely).

The other activities have been carried out by the local consultants, the Project staffs, MOFR staffs, and the Project Experts (remotely).

## **3 Modification of the Project Implementation Plan**

**3-1 PO**

The first modification of PO, it was revised to all activities were suspended from May to July 2020 except Activity 1.5, 3.3.5 and 3.3.6. on April 2020.

The second modification of PO, it was revised to all activities were suspended from May to September 2020 except Activity 1.5, 3.3.5, and 3.3.6 on June 2020.

The third modification of PO, it was revised to all activities were suspended from May to December 2020 except Activity 1.5, 3.3.5, and 3.3.6 on September 2020.

The fourth modification of PO, it was revised to all activities were suspended from May 2020 to February 2021 (yet Activity 1.7 and Activity 3.5 will be commenced April 2021), except Activity 1.5, 3.3.5, and 3.3.6 on November.

Although formal approval at the next JCC should be necessary to the corrected PO, the Project Director, Project Experts, MOFR executives and Project staffs agreed on the PO until the full-scale project activities will be resumed.

**3-2 Other modifications on detailed implementation plan**

The "Pilot Site Detailed Activity Plan" was also changed its activity schedule within "Pilot Site Detailed Activity Plan" in line with the revision of the PO as above 3-1.

Although it is not part of the implementation plan, the Project Coordinator has reviewed the project bylaws for using project equipment in absence of the Project Experts at the pilot site.

*(Remarks: The amendment of R/D and PDM (title of the project, duration, project site(s), target group(s), implementation structure, overall goal, project purpose, outputs, activities, and input) should be authorized by JICA HDQs. If the project team deems it necessary to modify any part of R/D and PDM, the team may propose the draft.)*

**4 Preparation of Gov. of Solomon Islands toward after completion of the Project**

- Gov. of Solomon Islands has considered and planned a new reforestation project with JICA as Accredited Entity (AE) and accepting GCF however the propose is suspended now. Another hand, the project consultation team slightly insisted implementing the second phase of the JICA technical cooperation project and MOFR will accepted and start to preparer it. As the first step of the second phase, MOFR accepted the study team consisting of Mr. Haraguchi, Dr. Yamauchi, Mr. Fukuyama, Ms. Onizuka and local consultants to discuss possibility of formulating a successor project to the Project from November 2020.
- The MOFR will have to consider the extension of the Project, but at present it does not

refer to the extension of the Project because the Project is likely to achieve the Project goal.

**II. Project Monitoring Sheet I & II**      *as Attached*

**TO CR of JICA Solomon OFFICE****PROJECT MONITORING SHEET**

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

**Version of the Sheet: Ver.1.10 (Term: January – June 2021)**

**Name: Reeves Moveni**

**Title: Project Manager**

**Submission Date: June 30, 2021**

**I. Summary****1 Progress****1-1 Progress of Inputs**

- The long-term Experts returned to work at Solomon Islands in March 2021 from an evacuation at Japan, and the “Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (: Project)” was confirmed that there has been no particular big delay in the overall progress of the Project.
- The 7th Joint Coordinating Committee (: JCC) was held in an online in while not for one year and three months, brought together Solomon Islands (Ministry of Forest and Research (: MOFR) and relevant ministries) and Japanese stakeholders. During the absence of the Japanese Experts, the MOFR and the project staffs facilitated the Project, and both the Solomon Islands and Japanese sides confirmed that there were no big delays in the Planning of Operation. With one year and four months remaining in the Project period, it is important that Project activities are carried out in such a way as to get as close to the Project Purpose as possible. In addition, an interim report on the Solomon Islands Forest Sector Survey & Analysis was also presented after the JCC, and the report was met with considerable interest.
- JICA training and counterpart training: The JICA training for FY2021, MOFR has got the G.I. of "Policy Planning Skills for Implementation of REDD+" online training for Solomon Islands which was top up training in FY2020. And then, Ms. Cathy Bule, Mr. Arnold Augwaroa and Mr. Chris Wagatora had been nominated to participate the training course and they are preparing their application form. The Project will provide mobile WIFI equipment and data communication costs.
- The third Online Training on Tablet-based Field Survey Information Aggregation Tool was held in March 2021. This online training was implemented for improving MOFR staffs' capacity by Remote Sensing 1 / GIS1 expert, Remote Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis, GIS2 / Coordinator expert.

- In March 2021, MOFR staff voluntarily conducted a two-days drone review training course themselves.
- The procurement procedure for the project vehicle for Malaita Province has been completed and waiting for the delivery of the project vehicle.

## 1-2 Progress of Activities

- Activity 1.4: The progresses of all MOFR projects will be monitored from April and June 2021 based on the " Sustainable Forest Resource Management (: SFRM) Implementation Timetable" version 2.0. However, due to a significant reduction in the Solomon Islands Government's project budget, there are only two projects currently being implemented.
- Activity 1.5: A Story Map about the community was completed to help understand the pilot activities. MOFR website and Social Networking Service (: SNS) tools were discussed and coordinated with the assigned MOFR Counterpart (: C/P). A manual on the use of the Tablet-based field survey information aggregation tool was developed and the third Online Training was held in March 2021 using this manual. In order to put the Forest Monitoring Tool to practice, Forest Monitoring was carried out on a trial basis in conjunction with selective logging at both pilot sites. The short-term expert team compiled a report on the Participatory Mapping based on the progress of the activities to date, and provided online explanations and lectures on the contents of the report at Technical Support Committee (: TSC) meeting to enhance understanding of C/P. The short-term expert team has started to discuss the specification of the forest resource volume to be developed in Solomon Islands Geonode – Forest Information Management System (: SolGeo-FIMS) by referring to the existing data. The short-term experts compiled a report on the study of Online Training Formats conducted so far and prepared a simple manual for Online Training.
- Activity 1.7: Establishing a new long-term SFRM committee was considered, yet in consultation with the project director, the Technical Support Committee for Pilot Activities was renamed the SFRM Technical Support Committee. And, it was announced on TSC meeting in March 2021. And then, concerned drafting the framework for a long-term SFRM policy was discussed within TSC members at the TSC meetings in April, May and June 2021. As a note for the future activity, a long-term SFRM policy can be drafted from the Project activities until now however the Sustainable Logging Policy was launched in 2018 and the National Forest Policy in September 2020, and the long-term SFRM policy will be required to be consistent with

them.

- Activity 2.3: Forest Sector - Technical Working Group (: FS-TWG) meeting as the activity "Facilitate coordination / collaboration among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders", which was suspended in January 2020, was resumed in May 2021. The regular meetings of the long-term SFRM Technical Support Committee on 8th February, 11th March, 20th April, 27th May and 7th June were held.
- Activity 3.2: A Gender Research and Analysis activity started in December 2020 as Activity 3.2.4 "Conduct the survey for socio-economic analysis in/around the Pilot Sites" and this activity was terminated in June 2021. The challenge is how to connect the results of this gender analysis with future Project activities.
- Activity 3.3: 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. After that, a draft of the revised organization, the roles & responsibilities of each committee were discussed and elected in Komuniboli community between January and March 2021 and some Komuniboli community members were invited to the TSC meeting in May 2021 to discuss with the experts, only the other than that, the Activity has not taken place especially at Falake community.
- Activity 3.4: 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 at Komunibori with removal cutting beginning in June, and selective cutting began at Falake community in May. 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. Pest control trainings were held at Komunibori on 15 April and at Falake on 5 May. For Value-added Non-Timber Forest Products (: 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. In March, the research was compiled and presented at the TSC meeting. And, a joint seminar with the Chamber of Commerce & Industry was held in April. 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. The actual construction of

the pig farm started in June at Falake. Pilot activities other than Agro-forestry, for which activities had already started, were also fully launched in 2021. Project staffs have travelling to both communities more frequently, but pilot activities will continue, taking into account the activity pace of the communities.

- Activity 3.5: 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. Forest monitoring using GPS/tablet/drone was carried out in Komunibori in April and in Falake in May, and the data was analyzed in June. Monitoring and data analysis will continue to be carried out in line with the selective logging situation at both pilot sites.

### **1-3 Achievement of Output**

- Output 1: Regarding the capacity development for policy making, Within the Project expert and executives of the MOFR have been reviewed "Corporate Plan 2015-2018", "National Development Strategy 2011-2020 (old version) / 2016-2035 (new version)", "Mid-Term Development Plan 2016-2020" and the other regal documents until June 2018. In response to these reviews, "Corporate Plan 2019-2022" has been drafted on May 2018. The draft Corporate Plan 2019-2022 was intensively reviewed 6 times by executives of the MOFR, was finalized on November 2018 and it was once approved at 3rd JCC of December 2018, however in response to a request to add policy of "Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement (: DCGA)" from MOFR to the Corporate Plan 2020-2022, several new SFRM activities were added. The draft Corporate Plan 2020-2022 was finalized in March, and launched in September 2020. All reviewed documents have been saved as lessons learn for drafting next Corporate Plan 2023-2026. Also, the "National Forest Policy (: NFP)" was launched in September 2020. The NFP includes a comprehensive policy for long-term SFRM, but it is not an implementation plan for the policies. On the other hand, the staffs of MOFR facilitated review of the "Forest Act" and it was submitted Cabinet. Regarding the formulation of forest policy, in addition to the "Corporate Plan 2020-2022" formulated by the executives of the MOFR. In addition, Sustainable Forest Logging Committee are consisted MOFR staffs. For regarding the capacity development for policy making, 3 MOFR staffs participated JICA's "Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management" training in 2017, 2018 and 2019 but 2020's training was cancelled. Three MOFR staffs will participate online training in the 'Policy Planning Skills for Implementation of REDD+' in 2021. Thus, a long-term SFRM policy is ready to developed and a framework for the long-term SFRM policy has been started to

develop as scheduled on the Plan of Operation, in the first half of 2021. As a beginning, the name of the Technical Support Committee for the Pilot Activities was changed to the long-term SFRM Technical Support Committee and reviewed the pilot activities on SFRM so far.

- Regarding the "Develop Forest Information Tool (: FIT)" until 2020, twice the FIT consultation meeting held, a network environment within the MOFR concerning the installation was confirmed, a demonstration version of the FIT's information was shared with the MOFR, and the staffs of the Forest Resource Management Technical Support Division prepared a draft user manual, the demonstration version of the website was complete, and the name of the FIT was determined. And then, local staffs have hired and started data entry, Solomon Islands – Forest Information Management System (: SI-FIMS) Task Force and Working Group in MOFR was organized, the demo version of SolGeo-FIMS was migrated to the SI Government server, and SolGeo-FIMS was officially released. And then, the Project Social Networking Tools were built and held several TV conferences with the SI-FIMS members. On the first half of 2021, a manual on the use of the Tablet-based field survey information aggregation tool was developed and the third Online Training was held in March 2021 using this manual. In order to put the Forest Monitoring Tool to practice, Forest Monitoring was carried out on a trial basis in conjunction with selective logging at both pilot sites. Moreover, the short-term expert team has started to discuss the specification of the forest resource volume to be developed in SolGeo-FIMS by referring to the existing data, compiled a report on the study of Online Training Formats conducted so far and prepared a simple manual for Online Training.
- Output 2: FS-TWG meetings were held 3 times in 2018, twice in 2019 and once in 2020 and many members, including governmental institutions, donor agencies, donor-funded projects, have attended the meeting and exchanged ideas for promoting SFRM and MOFR policies contributing for SFRM. And, the 7th meeting of the FS-TWG was held in May 2021 and was well attended who to the venue as well as online. The other hand, the Project has promoted cooperation with donors who are considering entering the forest sector of Solomon Islands such as Solomon Island Chamber of Commerce, Solicitor Office and U.S. Forest Service. Also, NGOs and other organizations which promote SFRM attended FS-TWG and share their experience for SFRM that activities of the FS-TWG stakeholders are summarized in "Relationship between the Main Focal Points of Forest Sector in DCGA and Stakeholder's Programme", which updated as appropriate and the most recent version was updated in March 2021. And, the Project has been continually contacted with Falake

community in Malaita Province & Komuniboli community in Guadalcanal Province to contribute to SFRM and learn from their experiences. From these Project's activities, the first version of "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for the MOFR was completed which added the knowledge of the Project and distributed to the executives of MOFR on March 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. For facilitating Internal Collaboration of MOFR, 6 times in 2018, 3 times in 2019, 2 twice in 2020 and twice in the first half of 2021 the Project's internal meetings of executive of MOFR have been held. And, 12 times of MOFR TSC meetings have been held regular meetings in 2018, were held 14 times in 2019 and were held 11 times in 2020. In the first half of 2021, regular TSC meetings on 8th February, 11th March, 20th April, 27th May and 7th June were held. From the March 2021 TSC meeting, the name was changed from Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee to the long-term SFRM Technical Support Committee.

- Output 3: Until 2020, the MOFR TSC members, Japanese Experts and Project staffs had facilitated the various research activities such as the Boundary Survey, Drone Survey, Forest Inventory, Community Profiling and Socio-economic Analysis, Value-chain Survey / Analysis, GIS Planning and Agroforestry Survey on the both pilot site communities. And then, after series of discussions on the Land Use Plan, and the Project team formulated Forest Management Plan on both pilot communities & Livelihood Improvement Plan including Agroforestry activities. The first version of Detailed Activity Plan was completed and Land Use Plan & SFRM Activity Implementation Plan were agreed with the communities. Following the Implementation Plan, trainings on Logging & Sawing Technique, Leadership, Agroforestry Record Keeping, Effects of Burning for Land Preparation 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. For NTFP, 5 High Value-Added NTFPs were selected, and research on these products was conducted. And an additional gender survey/analyze was also carried out. In the first half of 2021, Activities of strengthening the management of communities were conducted in Komuniboli community. In both communities, selective cutting, milling and removal cutting began for forest management activity, Agro-forestry activities/trainings have been continually implemented, and the actual construction of the pig farm started.

#### **1-4 Achievement of the Project Purpose**

- The "Corporate Plan 2020-2022" which included activities for contributing the SFRM was endorsed by the MOFR at the 3rd JCC and launched, and the "SFRM Implementation Timetable (: SFRMIT)" was finalized in 2020 based on Corporate Plan 2020- 2022. Based on the SFRM implementation of each corporate activities of the MOFR has been promoted by the SFRMIT. Organized Corporate Plan Joint Monitoring was conducted twice in 2019. And, Corporate Plan Monitoring was conducted twice in the first half of 2021. In SFRM good practice related to the Project activities, MOFR staffs were trained within the Project activities until the first half 2021 that more than 100 MOFR staffs participated in several trainings (and/or online trainings) related to SFRM good practice to improve capacity of the MOFR staffs, organized by the Project. Moreover, many JICA trainings for enhance their capacity development on policy making have been implementing. Until the first half of 2021, MOFR TSC members and the Project staffs have often visited to the both pilot sites, conducted variable pilot activities & suitable trainings, and as many as the pilot site residents have participated them. The pilot site residents' satisfaction has not yet assessed however when key members of the Komuniboli pilot site were convened to a TSC meeting in May 2021 to discuss with the Project experts, there were no complaints about the pilot activities. Reflected all above activities, "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn (1st ver.)" has been developed and shared with MOFR.

#### **1-5 Changes of Risks and Actions for Mitigation**

- Since COVID-19 had been spread out worldwide, the Project could not conduct enough activities in 2020. The Plan of Operation (: PO) was revised three times that the Project's activities only can be performed "Remotely from Japan by the Project Experts" and "Pilot activities by TSC members & Project Staffs" (Activity 1.5 & part of Activity 3) continued. In March 2021, the long-term Experts returned to work at Solomon Islands, and the Project was confirmed that there has been no particular big delay in the overall progress of the Project. However, JCC members should confirm which the Project period should not be extended at the next JCC.

#### **1-6 Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA**

- The long-term Experts returned to the Solomon Islands along with re-assigning process to the Solomon Islands planned by JICA.
- Several MOFR staffs have applied for a JICA training which will be conducted online, the Project had the training topped up in 2020.
- JICA has integrated the "High Value-Added NTFP Study & training" into the work of the short-term expert team, and a local consultant (Ms. Lorenza Haas) and local staffs

have completed the activities in March 2021.

- JICA has incorporated a "Gender Study" into the short-term expert team to improve project activities, and the survey has completed in June 2021 by Ms. Nonoguchi and a local consultant (Ms. Gaylyn Atomea).
- The process of conducting a JICA study team on the "Data Collection Survey Related to an Analysis of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands", consisting of Mr. Haraguchi, Dr. Yamauchi, Mr. Fukuyama, Ms. Onizuka and local consultants to discuss possibility of formulating a successor project to the Project was planned, and the study team completed the survey & analyze in June 2021.
- JICA has incorporated the work on the SFRM promotional video making into the short-term expert team to strengthen the publicity relation activities of MOFR, and the activity was completed in June 2021.
- The Project budget of JICA for FY2021 included the purchase of new project vehicle has been secured and reviewed, the Project budget has been steadily implemented, and process of purchasing the project vehicle was completed in June 2021.

### **1-7 Progress of Actions undertaken by Gov. of Solomon Islands**

#### **Regarding Project:**

- Due to COVID-19 affection, the application for the 2021 Solomon Islands Government (SIGov) development budget was delayed until April, but a very small amount of the Obligation Budget has been set aside for TSC members to use for Project pilot site activities from July.
- MOFR has been approaching the SIGov Development Section on the Project short-term Experts return to Solomon Islands.
- MOFR has been generous cooperation to the "Data Collection Survey Related to an Analysis of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands as well as positivize attending the JCC meeting in April, the FS-TWG meeting in May, the Project executive meeting etc.

#### **Other than Project:**

- MOFR is actively involved in the production of promotional videos and other videos.

### **1-8 Progress of Environmental and Social Considerations (if applicable)**

- None

### **1-9 Progress of Considerations on Gender/Peace Building/Poverty Reduction (if applicable)**

- During activity at pilot site communities, designed activities have been considering characteristics of communities e.g. gender norms & gaps, community governance,

land tenure system (Falake Community = Patrilineal Society, Komuniboli Community= Matrilineal Society), which were identified through Community Profiling. On the basis of these Community Profiles, an organizational structural was reformed in the Komuniboli community between January to March 2021.

- JICA has incorporated a "Gender Study" into the short-term expert team to improve project activities, and the survey has completed in June 2021 by Ms. Nonoguchi and a local consultant (Ms. Gaylyn Atomea). The results of the analysis need to be considered for inclusion in future Project activities.

**1-10 Other remarkable/considerable issues related/affect to the project (such as other JICA's projects, activities of counterparts, other donors, private sectors, NGOs etc.)**

- Immediately after the return of the long-term Experts, the Project's equipment and materials were checked its inventory on the Project Equipment List. The Experts confirmed that all the equipment on the Project Equipment List in the inventory were present and none damaged.
- The Experts can travel within the Guadalcanal Province to the pilot site in Guadalcanal Province, but not to the other pilot site in Malaita Province. The new Project vehicle to be purchased is for use on Malaita Province and the JICA Solomon Office's travel policy will hope be revised in convenient.
- Donor support will be overcrowded as the USFS seeks to enter the forest sector of Solomon Islands. It would be desirable for SIGov to take the lead in all donor projects, but the donor cooperation policies other than JICA is not much to cooperation work with SIGov.

**2 Delay of Work Schedule and/or Problems (if any)**

**2-1 Detail**

In 2020, the PO was changed so that the Project work could be continued only the activities (activity 1.5 and part of the pilot activity 3) that can be carried out by the Project Experts remotely from Japan & the project staffs at Solomon Islands, and the Project Director had approved the PO. This situation made slightly delayed progress on a part of Activity 1, on Activity 2, and on a part of Activity 3 but the action was taken as following; For Activity 1.4 "Facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022", "SFRM Implementation Timetable" had been revised to version 2.0 however, this activity suspended after May 2020. However, after the long - term Experts backed to Solomon Islands, the progresses of all MOFR projects were monitored April and June 2021 based on the "SFRM Implementation Timetable".

For 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", it was planned to start in September 2020, the Project decided to start this Activity from March 2021. after the long-term Experts backed to Solomon Islands, establishing a new long-term SFRM committee was considered, yet in consultation with the project director, the TSC was renamed the SFRM Technical Support Committee. And, it was announced on TSC meeting in March 2021. And then, concerned drafting the framework for a long-term SFRM policy was discussed within TSC members at the TSC meetings in April, May and June 2021.

For Activity 2.3 "Facilitate coordination / collaboration within MOFR and among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders", TSC meeting has continued to be held regularly and the FS-TWG was resumed in May 2021 after the Project Experts return to Solomon Islands.

For Activity 3.5 "Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM", it was planned to start in January 2021. However, the Project started to implement this Activity in April 2021. 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. Forest monitoring using GPS/tablet/drone was carried out in Komunibori in April and in Falake in May, and the data was analyzed in June. Moreover, an end-line survey will be planned based on Short-Term Experts assignments.

## **2-2 Cause**

Project Experts were unable to travel to the Solomon Islands due to the impact of affected the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **2-3 Action to be taken**

Specifically, the measures shown in 2-1 were taken. The Project tasks that could be carried out with excellent Solomon Islands' human resources were carried out, who were added to the short-term expert team as the local consultants. More than the local consultant support, the Project Director, Project Manager, MOFR officers, project staffs and officers of JICA Solomon office had efforted to continue the Project activities on their hard work and dedication in actual.

## **2-4 Roles of Responsible Persons/Organization (JICA, Gov., etc.)**

Activity 1.5 has been carried out by the short-term expert team (remotely), MOFR staffs, project staffs and local consultants.

Activities 3 has been carried out by the Project staffs, MOFR staffs, local consultants and the Project Experts (partly remotely).

The other activities have been carried out by the MOFR staffs, local consultants, the Project staffs, and the Project Experts.

### **3 Modification of the Project Implementation Plan**

#### **3-1 PO**

The Project Director, Project Experts, MOFR executives and Project staffs agreed on the following amendments of the PO at the TV Conferences as June, August and October 2000. These amendments were approved ex post facto at the 7th JCC and activities are still being carried out on the revised PO.

- All activities except Activity 1.5, 3.3.5 and 3.3.6 are suspended between May 2020 and February 2021.
- Activity 1.7 and Activity 3.5 are commenced from April 2021.
- Activity 3.2.4 is resumed between December 2020 and May 2021 for the Gender Survey/Analyze.

#### **3-2 Other modifications on detailed implementation plan**

The "Pilot Site Detailed Activity Plan" was also changed its activity schedule within "Pilot Site Detailed Activity Plan" in line with the revision of the PO as above 3-1.

*(Remarks: The amendment of R/D and PDM (title of the project, duration, project site(s), target group(s), implementation structure, overall goal, project purpose, outputs, activities, and input) should be authorized by JICA HDQs. If the project team deems it necessary to modify any part of R/D and PDM, the team may propose the draft.)*

### **4 Preparation of Gov. of Solomon Islands toward after completion of the Project**

- The project consultation team which was visited January 2020, slightly insisted implementing the second phase of the JICA technical cooperation project and MOFR will accepted and start to preparer it. As the first step of the second phase, MOFR accepted JICA study team on the "Data Collection Survey Related to an Analysis of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands" consisting of Mr. Haraguchi, Dr. Yamauchi, Mr. Fukuyama, Ms. Onizuka and local consultants to discuss possibility of formulating a successor project to the Project between November 2020 and June 2021. And then, MOFR has been preparing the application form which will be submitted Japanese side via Ministry of Development until end of August.
- The MOFR has to consider the extension of the Project, but at present it does not refer to the extension of the Project term because the Project is likely to achieve the Project goal.

**II. Project Monitoring Sheet I & II**     *as Attached*

## TO CR of JICA Solomon OFFICE

### PROJECT MONITORING SHEET

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

**Version of the Sheet: Ver.1.12 (Term: July – December 2021)**

**Name: Tatsuji NISHIKAWA**

**Title: Chief Advisor**

**Submission Date: December 15, 2021**

#### I. Summary

##### 1 Progress

###### 1-1 Progress of Inputs

- Following the long-term experts returned in February 2021, the short-term expert on Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement 2 returned to Solomon Islands in November-December 2021, and other short-term experts will come to Solomon Islands in 2022, while monitoring the situation in COVID-19.
- The 8th Joint Coordinating Committee (: JCC) of the "Project on Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Resource Management in Solomon Islands (: Project)" was held in an online in 24th September, brought together Solomon Islands (Ministry of Forest and Research (: MOFR) and relevant ministries) and Japanese stakeholders. Both the Solomon Islands and Japanese JCC members confirmed that there were no big delays in the Planning of Operation and they agreed to terminate the project period in five years as scheduled.
- JICA training for FY2021: Mr. Eric Kwaria and Ms. Florence Pupuka joined the online training on "Forest Remote Sensing" has started on 1st September and ended on 28th October. Ms. Cathy Unga, Mr. Chris Wagatora, and Mr. Arnold Augwaroa had been participating online in the training on "Policy Planning for REDD+ Implementation (for senior government officials)" started on 27th September and ended on 8th October. Ms. Minnie Fahu and Ms. Christina Gabuvai participated the online training on "Ecosystem-Based Solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR)" started on 9th November and ended on 1st December. And, Mr. Ben Konley has participated the online training on "Sustainable Forestry Management with Community Participation" started from 29th November. The Project provided mobile WIFI equipment and data communication costs for participants of these trainings.
- The online meeting and discussion with Remote Sensing 1 / GIS1 expert, Remote

Sensing 2 / Drone Analysis, GIS2 / Coordinator expert for the "MOFR System Analysis and Development Workshop" was held on 27th August. And then, online trainings by these short-term experts on Solomon Islands Geographic-Forest Information Management System (: SolGeo-FIMS) mapping to promote utilizing the forest information management system were held on 16th September, 13th October and 11th November.

- A new project vehicle was delivered to the Project office on 25th August and deployed to the MOFR Auki Forest Office in Malaita province on 6th October. The project vehicle is being used for mainly project activities and the other MOFR's tasks within Malaita Province.
- For additionally procured, two portable sawmills (Lucas Mills) were delivered to Project office on 10th September. In renting out these Lucas Mills, the Project invited communities interested in Sustainable Forest Resource Management (: SFRM), and the "Letters of Interest" from five communities reached to the Project. The Project staffs went to these all five communities using the project vehicle and the project boat (: OBM), and made a fair selection based on criteria. The communities of Nari'ekeara and Wairokai were selected for renting Lucas Mill, and MOFR and these communities made a Memorandum of Understanding (: MOU) as the Project's additional pilot sites. The Lucas Mills are currently proceeded in their shipping.
- The Project renovated the small area of the MOFR Timber Utilization Division to an exhibition room on 3rd November. With the aim of promoting woodworking within the Solomon Islands, furniture manufactured in Komuniboli and Falake pilot sites has been displayed.

## 1-2 Progress of Activities

- Activity 1.4: While facilitating the implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022, the final monitoring was conducted one month ahead of schedule in November 2021, and the results were summarized in "SFRM Implementation Timetable" version 2.2. Also, the report of facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 was began to be implemented in December 2021.
- Activity 1.5: 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, which had been developed under the leadership of the short-term expert team and was scheduled to end in January 2022. Since October, online trainings on SolGeo-FIMS have been conducted every month, and additional map data has been added and maintained.

- Activity 1.7: As JICA SFRM Project's pilot sites as Komuniboli community members in May 2021 and as Falake community members in July were invited to the long-term Sustainable Forest Resource Management - Technical Support Committee (: SFRM-TSC) meeting to review the both pilot site activities so far. SFRM-TSC members reviewed and recognized its important what activities SFRM-TSC members and community members done in the pilot sites until the time. And then, the FSRM-TSC meeting was held on August and September to discuss "Framework for Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management" and "Institutional Analysis and Development for Strengthening the Organizational Capacity of the MOFR". Based on the discussions, the first version of the "MOFR Institutional Analysis and Development" has been completed. In addition, "The DCGA Policy", "Solomon Islands NFP" and "Solomon Islands Logging Sustainable Policy" had been reviewed and discussed on FSRM-TSC monthly meetings since May continually. And then, the first version of "Framework for the Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy" was drafted. And, based on the SFRM-TSC meeting on October, the draft version of "Framework for Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy" was completed. In November and December, the activities so far were summarized in a report.
- Activity 2.3: Forest Sector Technical Working Group (: FS-TWG) meeting as the activity "Facilitate coordination / collaboration among MOFR and other relevant stakeholders", which was held in 27th August 2021. The regular meetings of the long-term SFRM Technical Support Committee (: SFRM-TSC) on 7th June, 9th July, 12th August, 21st September, 29th October and 3rd December were held.
- Activity 3.2: Activity 3.2 including the gender research and analysis activity was terminated in October 2021.
- Activity 3.3: The Activity 3.3.6 was decided to continue during the activities on the pilot sites for facilitate formation and enhancement of community organization. Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement 2 expert provided guidance on organizational strengthening at both pilot sites in November and December 2021, and Activity 3.3 was terminated at December 2021.
- Activity 3.4: 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. In terms of forest

management activities, 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. Agro-forestry 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. For producing wood products, trainings on furniture making were conducted at both pilot sites in July, and produced furniture are on display at exhibition corner of MOFR. As for the Other Livelihood Activities, 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.

- Activity 3.5: 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.

### **1-3 Achievement of Output**

- Output 1: Regarding the capacity development for policy making, Within the Project expert and executives of the MOFR have been reviewed "Corporate Plan 2015-2018", "National Development Strategy 2011-2020 (old version) / 2016-2035 (new version)", "Mid-Term Development Plan 2016-2020" and the other regal documents until June 2018. In response to these reviews, "Corporate Plan 2019-2022" has been drafted on May 2018. The draft Corporate Plan 2019-2022 was intensively reviewed 6 times by executives of the MOFR, was finalized on November 2018 and it was once approved at 3rd JCC of December 2018, however in response to a request to add policy of "Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement (DCGA)" from MOFR to the Corporate Plan 2020-2022, several new SFRM activities were added. The draft Corporate Plan 2020-2022 was finalized in March, and launched in September 2020. All reviewed documents have been saved as lessons learn for drafting next Corporate Plan 2023-2026. For regarding the capacity development for policy making, 3 MOFR staffs participated JICA's "Proceeding Ability of Policy Making for Sustainable Forest Management" training in 2017, 2018 and 2019, and three MOFR staffs participated online training in the 'Policy Planning Skills for Implementation of REDD+' in 2021. "Corporate Plan 2019-2022" was once approved by JCC members at 3rd JCC of December 2018, however in response to a request to add policy of "Democratic

Coalition Government for Advancement (DCGA)" from MOFR to the "Corporate Plan 2020 - 2022", several new SFRM activities were added, was approved by executives of MOFR on March, and launched on September 2020. The SFRMIT was finalized in 2020 based on Corporate Plan 2020- 2022. Based on the SFRM implementation of each corporate activities of the MOFR has been promoted by the SFRMIT. Corporate Plan Monitoring was conducted twice in 2019 and three times in 2021. A summary of these monitoring was provided for the development of the "Corporate Plan 2023-2026", and its report was drafted. The NFP was launched in September 2020. The NFP includes a comprehensive policy for long-term SFRM, but it is not an implementation plan for the policies. On the other hand, the staffs of MOFR facilitated review of the "Forest Act" and it was submitted Cabinet. Regarding the formulation of forest policy, in addition to the "Corporate Plan 2020-2022" formulated by the executives of the MOFR. In addition, Sustainable Forest Logging Committee are consisted MOFR staffs. Thus, a long-term SFRM policy was ready to developed. As a beginning, the name of the TSC for the Pilot Activities was changed to the long-term SFRM-TSC and reviewed the pilot activities on SFRM so far. SFRM-TSC members reviewed and recognized its important what activities SFRM-TSC members and community members done in the pilot sites until the time. And then, the FSRM-TSC meeting was held on August and September 2021 to discuss "Institutional Analysis and Development for Strengthening the Organizational Capacity of the MOFR". Based on the discussions, the first version of the "MOFR Institutional Analysis and Development" has been completed. In addition, "The DCGA Policy", "Solomon Islands NFP" and "Solomon Islands Logging Sustainable Policy" had been reviewed and discussed on FSRM-TSC monthly meetings since May 2021. And then, the first version of "Framework for the Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy" was drafted. And, based on the SFRM-TSC meeting on October, the draft version of "Framework for Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy" was completed. In November and December, a report of the activities so far was summarized.

- Regarding the "Develop Forest Information Tool (FIT)" until 2020, twice the FIT consultation meeting held, a network environment within the MOFR concerning the installation was confirmed, a demonstration version of the FIT's information was shared with the MOFR, and the staffs of the Forest Resource Management Technical Support Division prepared a draft user manual, the demonstration version of the website was complete, and the name of the FIT was determined. And then, local staffs have hired and started data entry, Solomon Islands Forest Information Management System (SI-FIMS) Task Force and Working Group in MOFR was organized, the demo

version of SolGeo-FIMS was migrated to the SI Government server, and SolGeo-FIMS was officially released. And then, the Project Social Networking Tools were built and held several TV conferences with the SI-FIMS members. On 2021, a manual on the use of the Tablet-based field survey information aggregation tool was developed and the third Online Training was held in March 2021 using this manual. In order to put the Forest Monitoring Tool to practice, Forest Monitoring was carried out on a trial basis in conjunction with selective logging at both pilot sites. Moreover, the short-term expert team has started to discuss the specification of the forest resource volume to be developed in SolGeo-FIMS by referring to the existing data, compiled a report on the study of Online Training Formats conducted so far and prepared a simple manual for Online Training. In addition to these proactive activities by short-term expert team, several online trainings were conducted to better improve the map data through map data input and to better utilize the SolGeo-FIMS.

- Output 2: Forest Sector Technical Working Group (FS-TWG) meetings had been held in March, June and November on 2018, April and September on 2019, January 2020, and May and August 2021. More than 40 members, including governmental institutions, donor agencies, donor-funded projects, attended the meeting and exchanged ideas for promoting SFRM and MOFR policies contributing for SFRM. The importance of SFRM has been emphasized in many of the formal documents such as MOFR's policies that MOFR and project have issued since the Project started. And these documents have been distributed in printed to all concerned. The other hand, the Project has been promoting cooperation with donors who are considering entering the forest sector of Solomon Islands such as Solomon Island Chamber of Commerce, Solicitor Office, U.S. Forest Service, MCC and Chinese embassy. NGOs and other organizations which promote SFRM attended FS-TWG and share their experience for SFRM that activities of the FS-TWG stakeholders are summarized in "Relationship between the Main Focal Points of Forest Sector in DCGA and Stakeholder's Programme", which updated as appropriate and the most recent version was updated in August 2021. And, the project has been continually contacted with Falake community in Malaita Province & Komuniboli community in Guadalcanal Province to contribute to SFRM and learn from their experiences. In addition to the activities, two communities were selected as lent for the additional procured for portable sawmills, and information has continually exchanged with these communities. From these Project's activities, the first version of "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn" for the MOFR was completed which added the knowledge of the Project and distributed to the executives of MOFR on March 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. FS-TWG meetings were held 3 times in 2018, twice in 2019, once in 2020 and twice in 2021. For facilitating internal collaboration of MOFR, 6 times in 2018, 3 times in 2019, 2 twice in 2020 and twice in 2021 the Project's internal meetings of executive of MOFR were held. And, 12 times of MOFR Pilot Activity Technical TSC meetings have been held regular meetings in 2018, were held 14 times in 2019 and were held 11 times in 2020. In 2021, regular TSC (the name had changed from Pilot Activity Technical Support Committee to the long-term SFRM Technical Support Committee) meetings on 8th February, 11th March, 20th April, 27th May, 7th June, 9th July, 12th August, 21st September, 29th October and 3rd December were held.

- Output 3: Until 2020, the MOFR TSC members, Japanese Experts and Project staffs had facilitated the various research activities such as the Boundary Survey, Drone Survey, Forest Inventory, Community Profiling and Socio-economic Analysis, Value-chain Survey / Analysis, GIS Planning and Agroforestry Survey on the both pilot site communities. And then, after series of discussions on the Land Use Plan, and the Project team formulated Forest Management Plan on both pilot communities & Livelihood Improvement Plan including Agroforestry activities. The first version of Detailed Activity Plan was completed and Current Land Use Plan & SFRM Activity Implementation Plan were agreed with the communities. Following the Implementation Plan, trainings on Logging & Sawing Technique, Leadership, Agroforestry Record Keeping, Effects of Burning for Land Preparation were conducted. As for the Other Livelihood Activities, TSC members and both communities agreed to give priority to pig farming and the Pig Farming trainings were conducted at both pilot sites. For NTFP, 5 High Value-Added NTFPs were selected, and research on these products was conducted. And an additional gender survey & analyze was also carried out. Since 2020, activities for strengthening the management of the community organization. have sporadically been implemented in both pilot communities and the review was conducted in November 2021. In terms of forest management activities, 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. Agro-forestry activities/trainings have been steadily cultivated and harvested in several areas of both pilot sites, and monitoring of these activities has begun. Pruning and grafting training was taken in Komuniboli community on October. For producing wood products, trainings on furniture making were conducted at both pilot sites in July, and produced furniture are on display at exhibition corner of MOFR.

As for pig farming, 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.

#### **1-4 Achievement of the Project Purpose**

- The new SFRM implementation Timetable (SFRMIT) was finalized in 2020 based on Corporate Plan 2020- 2022. Based on the SFRM implementation of each corporate activities of the MOFR has been promoted by the SFRMIT. Corporate Plan Monitoring was conducted twice in 2019 and three times in 2021. With one year remaining, about one third of the activity programs related to SFRM have been very slow. The progress was not so good, but about two-thirds of the activity programs had been initiated.
- The Corporate Plan 2020-2022 which included activities for contributing the SFRM was endorsed by the MOFR at the 3rd JCC and launched in 2020. And then, "Community Based SFRM Experience and Lesson Learn (1st ver.)" was shared with MOFR. While facilitating the implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022, the final monitoring was conducted in November 2021, and the results were summarized in "SFRM Implementation Timetable" version 2.2. Also, a report of facilitate implementation of SFRM activities in the Corporate Plan 2019-2022 was drafted in December 2021. Based on this report and reviews so far, a "Framework for the Long-Term Sustainable Forest Resource Management Policy" was drafted, and it had been discussed on the SFRM-TSC meetings. In SFRM good practice related to the Project activities, MOFR staffs were trained within the Project activities until 2022 that more than 100 MOFR staffs participated in several trainings (and/or online trainings) related to SFRM good practice to improve capacity of the MOFR staffs, organized by the Project. Moreover, many JICA trainings for enhance their capacity development on policy making have been implementing.
- Until 2022, MOFR TSC members and the Project staffs have often visited to the both pilot sites, conducted variable pilot activities & suitable trainings, and as many as the pilot site residents have participated them. The pilot site residents' satisfaction has not yet assessed however almost of all members of the both pilot sites were no complaints about the pilot activities. In the second half of 2021, two new communities were identified as SFRM activity areas in order to lease additional procured portable sawmills. These new communities also required to be surveyed their satisfactions.

#### **1-5 Changes of Risks and Actions for Mitigation**

- Since COVID-19 had been spread out worldwide, the Project could not conduct enough activities in 2020. The Plan of Operation (PO) was revised three times that the

Project's activities only can be performed ""Remotely from Japan by the Project Experts"" and ""Pilot activities by TSC members & Project Staffs"" (Activity 1.5 & part of Activity 3) continued. In March 2021, the long-term Experts returned to work at Solomon Islands and the short-term Expert returned at November 2021, and the Project was confirmed that there has been no particular big delay in the overall progress of the Project. In the September 2021, JCC members confirmed which the Project period should not be extended. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on Solomon's entry measures, and the situation needs to be monitored closely in the future, including the worldwide spread of new species.

- On 25th November 2021, a political demonstration turned into a riot in Honiara. So far, the impact of the riots on the project has been minimal, but the Project need to pay attention to any sudden riots that may occur.

#### **1-6 Progress of Actions undertaken by JICA**

- Several MOFR staffs have applied for a JICA training which will be conducted online, the Project had the training topped up in 2021.
- JICA has incorporated the "Dissemination Training of SolGeo-FIMS" into the activities of the Short-Term expert team, and the Short-Term expert team and local staffs are carrying out the additional tasks.
- JICA's additional project budget for FY2021, including procurement of a new project vehicle and portable sawmills, has been dispatched, and the project vehicle and the portable sawmills have been delivered.
- The ban on business trips to Malaita Province was lifted in September 2021, and the Project staffs have been able to conduct Falake pilot activities, check on project vehicle & OBM, and visit to candidate communities of new pilot sites.
- JICA conducted various procedures for the entry of the short-term experts into Solomon Islands under the State of Emergency in Solomon Islands, and the short-term experts smoothly entered Solomon Islands.
- In order to improve Project activities, JICA incorporated a "Gender Activity" into the short-term expert team, and Ms. Nonoguchi will be assigned to conduct the field training.
- JICA has received a request for a new JICA technical cooperation project with the MOFR, Solomon Islands as the counterpart, and the new project is being reviewed by JICA.

#### **1-7 Progress of Actions undertaken by Gov. of Solomon Islands**

**Regarding Project:**

- Due to COVID-19 affection, the application for the 2021 Solomon Islands Government (: SIGov) development budget was delayed until April, but a small amount of the Obligation Budget has been set aside for TSC members to use for Project pilot site activities from July.
- MOFR has been approaching the SIGov Development Section on the Project short - term Experts return to Solomon Islands.
- The MOFR Auki Forest Office is responsible for the proper storage and operation of the project vehicles and project OBM.
- The MOFR Timber Utilization Division provided the vacant space to the Project, and the Project created an exhibition room in the area.

**Other than Project:**

- MOFR requested a new JICA technical cooperation project with the MOFR, Solomon Islands as the counterpart.

**1-8 Progress of Environmental and Social Considerations (if applicable)**

- The short-term expert on Socioeconomics Analysis / Community Development / Organizational Enhancement 2 consulted with both pilot communities in November and December, and the social situations in the communities are slowly improving.

**1-9 Progress of Considerations on Gender/Peace Building/Poverty Reduction (if applicable)**

- JICA has incorporated a "Gender Study" into the short-term expert team to improve project activities, and the survey has completed in June 2021 by Ms. Nonoguchi and a local consultant (Ms. Gaylyn Atomea). The gender analysis report was completed in October and shared with the concerned parties through the FS-TWG mailing list in order to solve the gender problem in the forest villages in Solomon Islands.

**1-10 Other remarkable/considerable issues related/affect to the project (such as other JICA's projects, activities of counterparts, other donors, private sectors, NGOs etc.)**

- On November 17, a letter that the Project has to withdraw from the Komuniboli community., was received from a neighboring community of the Komuniboli community to the Project. The problem is a land dispute involving a logging concession, which has been discussed with the Paramount Chief, the surrounding communities, and Public Solicitor, and is being resolved. However, since the problem was also the MOFR mapping section that produced the erroneous logging concession map, guidance to the MOFR mapping section must be strengthened.

- When the Project disseminated the Forest Sector Research and Analysis Report on the FS-TWG mailing list, Eagon Co., Ltd as the largest plantation company in Solomon Islands, complained about the contents. And JICA headquarters is currently responding to the complaint.
- The project vehicle and OBM at Malaita province have been considerably used to select communities for rental portable sawmills that are additionally procured. The Project expected that the project vehicle and OBM will continue to be used in the future to go to the new selected pilot sites.

## **2 Delay of Work Schedule and/or Problems (if any)**

### **2-1 Detail**

The review of the PO at the first half of FY2021 and the deal with review resulted in seems no big delays in the project progress at the JCC held in September. At the JCC, short-term expert team decided to shift in late some pilot activities, and to conduct monitoring of the pilot activities just before the end of the project. And then, terminate the project activities as the scheduled August 2022 was ordinally decided.

However, since the trip of the short-term expert team has been difficult due to the Solomon Islands government's waterfront measures and the new type of COVID virus. The short-term expert team is considering to force to switch from business traveling to Solomon Islands to working in Japan.

### **2-2 Cause**

Short-term expert team has been unable to travel to the Solomon Islands smoothly due to the impact of affected the COVID-19 pandemic. And, the full use of local staffs and of online trainings were considered to be sufficient to carry out the works of short-term expert team.

### **2-3 Action to be taken**

The Project the full use of local staffs and of online trainings were carried out.

### **2-4 Roles of Responsible Persons/Organization (JICA, Gov., etc.)**

Activity 1.5 has been carried out by the short-term expert team (remotely), MOFR staffs, project staffs and local consultants.

Activities 3 has been carried out by the Project staffs, MOFR staffs, local consultants and the Project Experts (partly remotely).

The other activities have been carried out by the MOFR staffs, local consultants, the Project staffs, and the Project Experts.

### **3 Modification of the Project Implementation Plan**

#### **3-1 PO**

Below amendments were approved by the Project Director, Project Manager, JICA Solomon office, MOFR executives and Project Experts at the 8th JCC and activities are still being carried out on the revised PO.

- Activity 3.4.5 "Provide technical guidance and training for other livelihood activities" was postponed in five months.
- Activity 3.5 "Monitor and evaluate the Pilot Activities from the viewpoint of their contribution to SFRM" and Activity 3.6 "Analyze and compile lessons learned from the Pilot Activities" will be terminated at July 2022.

#### **3-2 Other modifications on detailed implementation plan**

The "Pilot Site Detailed Activity Plan" was also changed its activity schedule within "Pilot Site Detailed Activity Plan" in line with the revision of the PO as above 3-1.

*(Remarks: The amendment of R/D and PDM (title of the project, duration, project site(s), target group(s), implementation structure, overall goal, project purpose, outputs, activities, and input) should be authorized by JICA HDQs. If the project team deems it necessary to modify any part of R/D and PDM, the team may propose the draft.)*

### **4 Preparation of Gov. of Solomon Islands toward after completion of the Project**

- MOFR requested a new JICA technical cooperation project based on the "Data Collection Survey Related to an Analysis of the Forestry Sector in Solomon Islands" conducted from November 2020 to June 2021.

## **II. Project Monitoring Sheet I & II      as Attached**