1. Practice Area:
2. Service Line(s): SWoCK- Strongim Waka lo Comminuty for Kaikai Project- Adaptation Fund

3. Mission Period (incl. of travel days):
   From: 06 Dec 2011  
   To: 11 Dec 2011

4. Type of Service/Mission:
   - Advocacy
   - Analysis
   - Policy Advice
   - Programme / Technical Backstopping
   - Resource Person
   - Regional Technical Consultations
   - Training / Capacity Development
   - Others (specify): Exploration; data and information collection.

5. Client(s):
The faculty of the School of Natural Resources (SNR) of the Solomon Islands Higher Education (SICHE) Institution.
Including the Agriculture Ext Officers from Isabel Province that are stationed at Buala.

6. Purpose of Mission:
The objectives of the Workshops/Meetings was to collect informations/data from the villagers using questionairs on matters relating to food security. Questions such as what they mostly farm in their gardens, the effects of change of climate these days and yield of garden crops, plus any traditional food preservations that they still practise today were some of the questions asked inorder to collect these datas/informations.

7. Documents, Materials, Resources from Mission:
   - Agenda- includes my awarding and disbursing of funds/money to facilitate the logistics to and from the villages from the stations, the hiring of the OBM, payment for catering servces during meetings in the villages and the payment (DSA) for the Agriculture Officers that accompanied the Project Team.

8. Mission Member(s) (include consultants if any):
   Mr. John Tatalo, Senior Lecture of SNR, Ricardor Matapaza, Lecturer of SNR, Chris Teva, Lecturer of SNR.

9. Brief Summary of the Mission:
   9A. Findings:
   1. Most of the villagers rely on their custom gardens as their main food source and their daily livehood was centered around their gardens maintenences.
   2. Their main staple food is sweet potatoe, followed closely by cassave, banana, taro, yam, pana, swamp yam (kakake). A bountiful of greens was also consumed on a daily bases with the gnali nut when in season (now) as vegetable protein. Animal protein/ fish was occasionally serves but not always due to avalibility. Fishing was not a daily activity in this part of Isabel due to the geographical location- open sea, not may reefs to fis h, lagoon.
   2. They hardly consume refined food such as rice on a daily bases. For example, consumtion of rice within 6 months varies between 4-5 timesdepending on its avalibility and money to buy with too. Which is about SB$15.00 per kilo.
   3. Their main source of income was firstly copra, followed by hired labour services, thirdly, marketing of surplus garden products as well as fish. The Head of the house (man) and the wife normally do the copra together.
   4. Both the men and the women helpe to work in the gardens for food production, only that they have to make their garden further up in the hills-mountains as the lower ranges had coconut plantations on them. The geography was mountainious and ragged in and around that Ward.
   5. There only two traditional food preservation methoods that are still practised in these villages are; (a) Cracking the ngali nut, extracting the kernal, wash off the brown coating and motu/baking the ngali nut kernals in the traditional earth ovan/motu. The kernal of the gnali nut are dried and kept longer- up to a year long. Otherwise, the whole gnali nuts are sotred in coconut leaf woven baskets above the fire place in the kitchen so that the smoke & heat from the fire will keep the kernals dried over the period of time till it is being consumed. (b) Fresh fish are gutted, washed and wrapped with the Sago Palm leaves and baked/motu in the earth oven on consecutive days-leading up to the feast day. This fish preservation method is usually done in preparation for a big gathering, a week
ahead of the feast. This method of preserves the fish is usually used when fish quantity is sacres due to weather problem or just to increase the amount of fish for the festive event.

6. There was equal participation of men, women and children in the villages when the meetings are held.

7. There was language barrier with the elderly people in the villages as an interpreter was needed to interpretate the questionirs so it took from 30mins-1 hr at times to collect the informations from an individual. Overally, it took between 30mins-45mins per person for the interview/questionairs.

9B. Results Achieved (concrete outputs)

9C. Expected Outcome(s) and Impact

10. Key counterpart(s) and persons you met in each location and their contact details:

Name:
1. Provincial Secretary, Mr. John Tabepuda
2. Mr. Thomson Poloso (Assistant Field Officer for Agriculture Office in Taro- based at Sasamoga
3. Mr. Jeremy Puisasa, Field Assistant for Agriculture Office in Taro
4. Mr. Denswin Jojoranga, Field Assistant for Agriculture Office in Taro.

Contact Information:
Choisuel Provincial Head Quarters, Taro Island, Choisuel Province.
Agriculture Office, Taro & Choisuel Bay Field Research Station, Choisuel Bay School.

11. Follow-up Action Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions to be taken</th>
<th>By Whom</th>
<th>Expected Completion Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

12. Distribution List (BTOR sent to):
Mr. Jude Devesi, Program Team Leader, UNDP-Solomon Islands

13. Attachment
Annex1: Workshop Agenda, 2. Survey Guidance
Instructions for Completing the BTOR Template

The purpose of the BTOR is to provide brief information (with appropriate links to detailed analytical report, contacts, lessons learned, actions to be taken, impacts, achievement, etc.) on the missions undertaken by staff at the RCC/RCB. This intends to serve the need of management, input to knowledge development, facilitate compilation for reporting and serve clients and target audiences.

The BTOR should be no more than 2 pages. All relevant and supporting documents should be linked or attached.

1. **MYFF Practice Area:** Indicate Practice Area, as given in the MYFF.

2. **MYFF Service Line(s):** Indicate the corresponding MYFF service-line(s). If applicable, indicate cross-practice.

3. **Mission Period:** Indicate date of departure and return, inclusive of travel days.

4. **Type of Service/Mission:** Check one or more boxes as applicable and provide details of the mission under (6) Purpose of Mission

5. **Clients:** Indicate clients who requested and/or benefited from the service(s), if applicable (COs, external partners, governments, RCC, RCB, BDP, RBAP, etc).

6. **Purpose of Mission:** Provide brief bullet-points on purpose of mission (extract from TOR if available). If previous mission has been undertaken, indicate when, for what purpose and any outputs that may have been produced.

7. **Documents, Materials, Resources from Mission:** List and attach any key documents, materials, or resources received/prepared for the mission.

8. **Mission Member(s):** List all members of the mission, including consultant(s), if any, and their roles or responsibilities during the mission and for any expected outputs.

9. **Cost(s):** Indicate cost per person per day, including travel time, **FOR RCC STAFF ONLY.** Also indicate total cost, if more than one RCC/RCB staff member, e.g. $400/person/day x 2 days x 2 staff = $1600.

10. **Brief summary of the mission:** Indicate main findings, key results achieved (concrete outputs/deliverables), expected outcomes/impact in terms of programme development, partnerships, policy changes, etc.

11. **Key counterpart and persons met:** Provides links to or attach detailed mission report, including persons met with contact details, meetings attended, lessons learned, actions taken and follow-up, reference to previous missions, etc.

12. **Follow-up Action Matrix:** Indicate main actions to be taken by different stakeholders (e.g. COs, RCC, RBAP, etc) with expected completion dates for each.

13. **Distribution List:** Indicate recipient(s) of BTOR.