Strogem Woaka lo Communiti fo Kaikai

Enhancing community resilience to the adverse effect of climate change

School of Natural Resources Consultation Tour

Choiseul Province

16th – 21st November, 2011

A.P. MAKINI
1.0 Introduction

The project looks at ways to enhance resilience of communities in Solomon Islands to the adverse effects of climate change in agriculture and food security. It is termed in Pidgin as “Strogem Woaka lo Communiti fo Kaikai” (SWoCK), a partnership that includes the climate change and meteorological department of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL), the School of Natural Resource – SICHE (SNR), Nut Growers Association of Solomon Islands (NGASI), and the Kastom Garden Association (KGA). This project is funded by the Adaptation Fund (AF) and implemented by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and executed by MECDM and MAL.

One of the projects main outcomes is to promote and pilot community adaptation activities in enhancing food security and livelihood resilience in at least 18 wards in the 3 climatic regions. These climatic regions are namely, the windward side, leeward side, and the artificial islands. South Choiseul lies within the leeward side and it covers ward 1 to ward 7. The Choiseul tour can only manage to visit 4 wards.

2.0 Terms of Reference

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to outline the framework on the initial project site consultation visits to enable the team to collect and analyze community data which will be useful in providing the needed information on which the food processing and preservation projects can be further developed at each targeted ward before implementing the SWoCK project on identified sites. In addition, the visit will also identify any existing indigenous integrated farming systems which may provide the platform for improving such systems to improve food security.

2.2 Objectives

The following objectives are envisaged to be achieved from the consultation visits. The team should be able to:

1. Identify the different indigenous methods of food processing and preservation;
2. Identify indigenous technologies used in food processing and preservation;
3. Evaluate the main cropping systems and assess the different agronomic conditions at each cropping site;
4. Evaluate indigenous food reserve systems and assess how these are used to adapt to climate change;
5. Identify any indigenous integrated farming system; and
6. Make general observations and general conclusions
3.0 Executive Summary

A severe and unpredictable weather pattern does have an impact on their agricultural production activities, such as crop yield, length of time spent in the garden, choice of crop varieties and shift in crop consumption patterns.

If there is a heavy downpour, people tend not to work in their gardens, and likewise increasing heat related to high humidity levels prevent people from working in their gardens or going further inland to cultivate new garden sites. Backyard gardening for that matter is becoming popular and perhaps more convenient.

The selection or choices of crops are attributed to short term crop rotation i.e. instead of a 6 months variety they would opt for a 3 month variety. Hence potato varieties have changed slowly phasing out the traditional variety which normally takes longer before it can be harvested.

A notable shift that is encountered in the targeted communities is the increasing consumption of swamp taro or “Kakake” in the local dialect (normally referred to as an emergency food source). It is readily accessible, abundant, less susceptible to pests and diseases, and highly tolerant to all weather patterns, shade tolerant and require less manual upkeep.

The findings also shows that majority of communities visited eat mostly local food produced from their gardens, and fish being the main source of protein.

Food preparation and preservation methods in communities visited are common throughout. They cook food over open fire, boiled or roasted and use earth oven or “motu” to preserve food which at times lasts for 3 days with continuous heating. Ngali nut (canarium indicum) is the most common fruit that can be preserved for longer period up to a year by the communities visited. It is unfortunate the team could not visit the other wards, but must be noted that ward 1 which include Wagina preserve fish by drying it in the sun or smoking it over the cooking place.

Traditional gardening is of a mixed cropping method including, vegetables, fruit trees and certain flower varieties to ward off pests. However potato plots, taro or cassavas are planted separate from each other. Integrated farming systems were not practiced in most communities except in Taro and Sasamugga on family owned land. The integrated farming sites identified have root crops, nut trees, livestock such as pig and poultry, and tilapia.

4.0 Background

Vulnerable agriculture and food production systems in Solomon Islands have been grouped into a number of regions based on the criteria: high population density; degree of exposure to climate variability and
change; disaster history; low socio-economic indicators; poor soil conditions and stresses experienced in relation to shortage or excess of water. Using these criteria the following regions were established as targets for the AF project:

- Weather coast area of north Guadalcanal Province
- Weather coast area of Makira Province
- South Choiseul

Choiseul is one of the larger islands in the archipelago and is characterised with steep terrains covered with lush tropical hard wood, and a range of rare and endemic species of fauna and flora, making it a target for both developers (loggers) and conservation groups.

The ruggedness of the island causes soils on sloping land prone to erosion and vulnerable to rapid degradation due to high rainfall and high population density. South Choiseul in particular, is located on the windward side of the island with a high population gardening on sloping land with poor and declining soil fertility and experiencing increasing events of intense rainfall (4-5m p.a.) affecting production of root crops particularly sweet potato (*Ipomea batatas*). The high rainfall causes excessive vegetative growth and very minimal tuber formation. (AF Project 2010).

Choiseul Province has a population of 19,787 people recorded in 1999, with a projected figure of 26,436 people for 2011. It has a total land area of .... sq. kilometers. The capital is on an island at Taro. The main source of revenue for the Province is logging, copra, sawn timber, and fishing.

.....% of land is made up of commercial forest. Much of the forested areas are on slopes greater than 30 degrees. Log exports remain the main source of government revenue contributing some 60% of total national income. Choiseul records the largest volume of round log export between 1998 and 2006. During the visit the Provincial Executive is in session conducting timber rights hearing, a process to gain access to trees for logging operations.

The team that toured Choiseul includes: Mr. William Okekini Deputy Director Planning, MAL, Mr. Jules ... (SLM Project), Mr. Alex Makini SNR, Mr. Jim Damusaru SNR, Mr. Peter Mahoa SNR, and Ms. Clarinda Molia UNDP staff.
The School of Natural Resources envisaged using this tour to gather information that will address the listed outcome and subsequent outputs of the project. This is the first ever tour that is carried out by the SNR. The other SNR teams will tour the other regions later on in the year, as such, the questionnaire will need refining and further changes made to capture the ground conditions and local situation.

Obviously any recommendations, will not be in isolation, but rather work in tandem with existing frameworks. The Pacific Food Summit in Port Vila adopted a framework for action on food security. The framework recognised the importance of traditional agriculture, community involvement, climate resilience and emergency systems to ensure food security in the face of climate change. SNR site visits will assess how best to amalgamate current agricultural practices, food preparation and preservation methods in the communities with tested and proven practices from the region, under existing framework.

Equally important, and part of this project is to raise public awareness and information sharing through the establishment of the geographical information system (GIS) laboratory at SNR. This will enable communities to make informed decisions, learn from each other and better adapt to climate change. The information that is collected will be packaged and delivered in a timely and effective manner to targeted recipients.

### 5.0 Methodology

The SNR team use questionnaires to collect information on household demography, livelihood and facilities, expenditures, food sources and consumption behaviors, agricultural activities, assets, shocks and food security, and food preparation and preservation methods. The questionnaire is attached in the appendix. (see attach...)

The interviewees are selected at random but must be gender balanced. Most of those interviewed are mature aged people as most teenagers are at school, except for communities where the consultation was held during the night.

A total of eight (8) communities covering four (4) wards in the southern region of Choiseul Province were consulted. i.e. two community per ward. They are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village/Community Name</th>
<th>Ward Name</th>
<th>Ward No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nukiki</td>
<td>Batava</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moli</td>
<td>Batava</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voza</td>
<td>Tepazaka</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saqigae</td>
<td>Tepazaka</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasamungga</td>
<td>Babatana</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepa</td>
<td>Babatana</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.0 General Observation and current trends

6.1 Demographic status

The average household size of the communities visited is 5. The average age range of adults in the household is between 40-47 years old and the youngest is between 1 and 2 years old. The ratio between male and female is 2.7:2.6 respectively.

This implies that a good number of people in the communities visited are young and are attending school or infants. With limited schools and a bleak future job prospect, the young teenage must learn basic life skills from their parents. The experiences of parents on the irregular weather patterns and the adaptation measures (whether knowingly or unaware of) they are practicing must be transferred else the young teenager could become vulnerable when climate change exacerbate conditions further.

The level of literacy is quite high. Those that were interviewed can both read and write, and have completed standard 6 of primary schooling, so too are their spouse.

6.2 Housing and Facilities

Interestingly, from those interviewed 53% owns houses made of permanent structures, 17% semi-permanent and 30% made of local bush materials. A good number of coastal communities have

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent House 53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-permanent House 17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Materials 30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
permanent and semi-permanent houses, compared to a community in the inland region (Rarakisi Village) where the majority of houses are made of local bush materials. This stark contrast may relate to the ease of coastal communities to access services, transportation, and markets, compared to inland communities where opportunities are somewhat limited.

Water is readily available and accessible in all the communities visited. Shared standpipes are common thought out, although some need urgent repairs. Some households have their own water tanks to harvest rain water purposely for drinking.

Sanitation needs to be improved as most of them (70%) have no toilet and use the bush or sea as their toilet. About 15% use flash toilets, especially those at Sasamungga and 15% use pit latrines. The questionnaire is limited in ascertaining whether it is a cultural issue, an economic issue or mere ignorance.

However, traditional houses in Solomon Islands do not include toilets and kitchen areas as part of the household structure. A kitchen house would be built separate from the sleeping house. Obviously, most communities in Solomon Islands allocate spots especially at the edge of the village whereby villagers can go and relieve themselves. Male and females have their own designated toilet areas.

In terms of household lighting 60% use kerosene 30% use solar and 10% use generator as their source of energy for lighting. Use of solar energy for lighting and communication purposes is increasingly popular. In each village/community visited one or two household uses solar for their lighting or for communication purposes. The rural electrification program and other solar initiatives supported by their member of parliament has obviously benefited the communities and gained popularity among the villagers.

The use of fuel wood for cooking remains high at 95% leaving 5% using either propane gas or kerosene. Most food preparation and cooking methods uses open fire places or baked in earth ovens.

Water is accessible and available to the communities visited. 45% uses stand pipes and another 45% use water tanks, 8% use the river or stream and 2% use wells as their water source.

6.3 Household Assets and Productive Assets

Communities with a high number of assets helps to enhance economic activities, provide better social cohesiveness through sharing of resources which contributes towards community resilience. These tools or equipment helps to generate secondary opportunities such as casual labour hire, construction, and marketing. The communities within ward 6 has the highest number of tools and assets (Voza and Saqigae) followed by ward 5 which includes Sasamungga and Sepa communities, ward 7 (Nukiki and Moli) and ward 4 (Papara and Rarakisi). Sasamungga is one of the bigger communities as it is where the first Methodist Missionaries landed in 1902, and becomes the centre of the United Church in Choiseul. It has a
hospital, telecommunication tower, primary and secondary school, and a road system that links them to the neighboring villages.

Majority of respondents have fruit trees of some kind. Although it is very difficult to put a quantitative figure on the varieties and different species of fruit trees, it is obvious that most nut trees, unlike banana were not domesticated, except for coconut, beetle nut, cut nut and cocoa where they are planted in clusters or plantations. Some of these plantations were planted in 1940’s and need to be replaced with new nut trees.

Most of the fruit and nut trees grows well in this region, but most fruit trees are susceptible to attacks from the fruit flies pest.

6.4 Inputs to Livelihood

Generally the pointer to the data collected thus far, albeit its limitations strongly suggests that agriculture production (gardening) remains the main HH’s livelihood activity throughout the year, followed by fishing, marketing and copra.

The findings also suggest that most of the activities involve the rest of the household. They tend to participate together in most of the livelihood activities. There is also a strong indication that women does most of the work or could be very good multi-taskers.

About 50% or more of the produce or earnings from the HH's main activities are consumed. Gardening for example is mainly for HH consumptions.

Earnings from such HH activities can be at a minimum of $50 to a maximum of $5,000 or greater.

Although copra rank 4th of the four main HH's activities selected, it is ranked as the main contributor to HH's livelihood. There are some perceptions - perhaps copra has a bigger monetary reward, and money received from the sale of copra goes towards meeting school fees, building materials, water tank, flour and rice. Whereas gardening remains the main activity whereby HH’s spend more time working in their gardens and ranked first was not easily monetized, if each meal from the garden were to be monetized perhaps perceptions would change, making it the main contributor to the livelihood of each household.

Other activities that were identified as contributing to HH’s main activity is employment, this includes teaching, baking and timber milling. Obviously they enjoy the surety of receiving salary every fortnight and rely less on gardening or fishing.

6.5 Migration and Remittances

Very few or none of the households recorded a member of the household has migrated to work in a paid employment and remit money to their family.
The sample household size that was interviewed only include the spouse, spouse’s partner and their siblings. Any form of remittance will be from their close relative (e.g. brother or sister) which may occur once a year.

The households have learned to be independent and self reliant. They depend on food produced from their garden or fish and seashells from the sea to feed their families. A young widow in Rarakisi Community supporting her children at school is dependent on her garden as means of feeding her family and meeting her children’s school fees.

6.6 Sources of Credit

Majority of respondents do not have access to credit facilities of any kind. Obtaining food on credit from the village canteen is the most common method of credit.

6.7 Agricultural Production

Each household own land through tribal ownership or by custom to carryout farming or gardening. Gardens are of mixed cropping system. A typical village garden will have potato, cassava, taro, and vegetables such as slippery cabbage, tomatoes in between them, with sugarcane, banana, or corn lining the edge of the garden plot.

A typical village garden with mixed crops: potato, cassava, yam, cabbage, taro, banana, beeitle nut; photo Jules

A family owned Integrated Farm at Sasamungga Community: cassava, vegetables, honey, piggery, aqua pond, and kava cuttings – photo: Jules
Animals commonly found in the communities in South Choiseul are chicken and pig. The chickens are free ranching whereas the pigs are caged in high raised pig pens made from sawn timber.

A family owned farm in Sasamungga practiced integrated farming system. The son who is a certificate holder in tropical agriculture from SNR-SICHE introduced the idea to his family. They have pigs, honey, and chicken with plots of mixed root crops and vegetables in the garden, with two pools of tilapia. The intention is to link the various entities to complete the integration of crops and animals into the system. This has yet to be done and need resourcing as well. The pigs and honey are sheltered under the canopy of nut trees.

There is also a family in Taro who also practiced integrated farming system, which includes crops, animals such as pigs, ducks and chickens and aquaculture ponds. The fish in the ponds are used to feed the pigs. Although the team did not have the chance to visit the site, this family owned farm is practicing this system for quite some time. It must be noted that Choiseul Province has one of the richest fishing grounds in the Solomon Islands, and fish therefore is readily available to form part of their diet.

The main root crop that is mostly planted by communities of south Choiseul is potato followed by cassava and then taro. Of the sample size of 34 respondents, 34 planted potato, cassava 32, taro 31, yam 25, pana 15, giant taro 11, swamp taro 9 and other root crops 2.

The major vegetable commonly planted is slippery cabbage and banana is a fruit tree that is increasingly planted for consumption.

Seeds and planting materials were mostly obtained from their own garden. They collect materials after a harvest to plant in their new garden, unless there is a new variety that they do not have which they will trade or exchange planting materials with each other.
The respondents were asked what their expenses were like for the past 6 months. The expenditure graph shows the total amount of spending per item for the wards visited. The highest expense ($27,300) is on construction, either on a new house or repair works. The second highest expense is on education ($26,413) followed by medical expenses ($15,784); rice ($14,844); transport ($13,730); kerosene ($12,298); flour ($12,265); tobacco ($8,740); and clothing ($8,450). These are some of the notable items the communities in the southern region spend their money on.

Obviously, local food consumption although high is obtained from the gardens and therefore show very little increase in expense.
6.9 Food Sources and Consumptions

Potato remains the main staple diet for the communities visited. Tea accompanied by sugar is ranked second. Ranked third and on equal footing is fish and rice. Perhaps the combination of rice and fish is the most preferred according to taste. Cassava and vegetables are ranked fourth, with banana making an impressive fifth ranking slightly over taking bun/cake and slippery cabbage on sixth and seventh placing respectively.

It is also common practice for adults or the household to eat 2 meals per day and children to eat 3 meals a day. There are varying reasons for this, as explained by the graph, but usually the adults after breakfast they attend to their garden or engage in other duties until late evening when they have dinner. The children would attend school and had lunch after classes.

According to data collected, 26% of household suggests adults have to cut back on eating to allow children to eat or the household have to rely on less expensive food. 18% either borrow or rely on relatives for food; 17% have to reduce the portion or size of their meals; and 9% reduce the number of meals per day. 4% of respondents restrict meals not based on food availability or limited money, but due to dietary restrictions for reasons as to loose weight or reduce sugar intake because of diabetics.

Reasons for food shortage in most cases are related to severe weather conditions. Continuous rain could cause erosion or floods making it difficult to harvest food from the gardens.
6.10 Shock and Food Security

Normal food consumptions does not relate to varieties of food eaten in one meal. Boiled potato with fish in coconut cream is a typical normal meal. Vegetables are eaten only if they are available. The most common vegetable is slippery cabbage and goes well with coconut cream. Fish remains the main source of protein in most meals and is easily caught.

The two most notable shocks experienced by the communities visited are (A) irregular rains and (B) floods. This occurs mostly in the early part of the year (Jan-Mar) and middle of the year (June-Aug). When this happens they lose their income and crops. Interestingly, it does not affect the food they eat for various reasons “when my potato garden is not producing enough due to pest or diseases, I eat cassava, I have another garden where I plant my cassava” said a lady to me, “oh, we depend on the swamp taro (kakake) which is always readily available” said a lady in Saqigae, “although I do not have enough money, I have more than enough food in my garden to feed myself and my children” said a widow in Rarakisi.

It therefore means that shocks if any (shortage of money, attack of pests or diseases, death of head of household, continuous rain) have a short term effect and a quick recovery rate. This could be an indication to suggest that community resilience is related to how communities can quickly recover and adapt to changes in the environment.
Irregular rains as mentioned by the communities, is the occurrence and frequency of the event within a day. The pattern that they are familiar with is a period of dry spell followed by a period of wet weather, which according to them is predictable and occur at certain times of the year. Nowadays they experience both rain and sunny day/dry spell in one day. This affects their work program and restricts their movement as well.

Flooding is a major threat to gardens near the river. During heavy rain the course of the river could change wiping out gardens along the way. Those at Rarakisi community close to the foot hills of Mt. Maetabe the only flat area is close to the river bank. They have experienced flooding which affected their gardens. However banana and swamp taro are in abundance and they provide for their meals.

The ability of communities to share and support each other during the difficult times, in disaster or food crises, also strengthen their resolve to become resilient. As was noted 18% of the respondents have indicated that when the HH is not able to provide they rely on relatives for support.

### 6.11 Food Preparation and Preservation

The method used in preparing food is common to other islands in the country. The majority uses open fire to cook their food, by way of boiling their food in a pot placed over an open fire. Sometimes root crops are roasted over an open fire. Fish is the most common food that they will prefer to roast over an open fire.

Using the earth oven or “motu” to prepare food is generally done a day before the day of prayer, as such for Sabbath keepers they do their “motu” on Fridays whilst Sunday keepers do their “motu” on Saturdays. The food prepared in this manner helps to preserve the food for up to three days. For longer period up to a week, the food must be re-heated in the “motu” or placed above the fire place to keep it warm. Usually a selected leaf called “zinuzinu” or “qinuqinu” in the varese language is used to wrap the food with before placing it in the motu.

Most communities that were visited preserve *ngali* nut using the motu. The *ngali* nut after being cracked open, the coating is removed and then the kennel is placed in the motu. It must be timed so that the nut is not charred or burnt in the process. The *ngali* nut when preserved in this way, can last for more than a year, however it is not a major food source, but more-or-less used as additives or used for food flavoring. They are usually kept in air tight containers and easy to carry around.

### 7.0 Recommendations

It is also the intention of this visit to identify and recommend potential sites where demonstration or pilot studies can be undertaken as well as to empower women in most vulnerable communities to learn food processing and preservation methods.
7.1 **integrated farming system**: two wards in Choiseul Province could be a potential site; Taro at Batava Ward and Sasamungga at Babatana Ward.

7.2 **food banks**: four communities in each of the wards visited could serve as a food bank; Choiseul Bay Secondary School at Batava Ward, Voza for Tepazaka Ward, Sasamungga for Babatana Ward and Papara for Viviru Ward. The schools in these communities can be organized to take on a leading role in establishing these food banks. It is also encouraged that food banks are spread to other neighbouring communities as well. KGA farmer networking need to be reactivated in these communities to help sustain the food banks.

7.3 **food processing**: it is suggested that Nukiki for Batava Ward, Voza for Tepazaka Ward, Sepa for Babatana Ward and Rarakisi for Viviru Ward.

7.4 **simple wood stove**: the project need to design and develop a simple but efficient stove that uses less fuel wood and cook food faster. The SNR and the School of Industrial Development (SID) at SICHE may collaborate on this.

7.5 **questionnaires**: it would be useful that one of the output/outcome is a questionnaire designed to capture the shocks, food security and climate change, and whether we are socially prepared to adapt and counter such changes. The current questionnaire used by SNR need to be improved and begs input from other project partners.

8.0 **Conclusion**

In conclusion the tour is a real success and has met it’s objective as stipulated under the ToR. The consultation visit also includes awareness talks and generates a lot of discussions whereby communities began to appreciate the changes in weather and can differentiate between climate and weather patterns.

Food processing and preservation methods are similar in all the wards visited. The project may want to explore a better simpler and easy method of preparing food which uses less fuel wood. The open fire method uses a lot of wood and is less efficient, since most of the heat is lost.

Indigenous food reserve systems are based more on a hunting and gathering method. It is important that more awareness need to be done so that a system can be put in place so that “emergency” food sources are easily located and accessed during climate induced crises. Wild yam for example can be planted in the forested areas next to the village, so that communities can easily dig them up when needed.

Integrated farming is a new concept but those that have already ventured into this system of farming must be encouraged and adequately resourced. The inter-connectedness and dependency of the individual components and benefit of such a system to livelihood must be promoted and realized.
This report is not final, and any meaningful conclusions and recommendations must be drawn from the other individual group reports, that are still yet to make the tour.
# Travel Schedules

**Work program for Choiseul Province: 20th - 29th November 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20th /21st</td>
<td></td>
<td>Depart Honiara for Gizo</td>
<td>Plane over booked. Half of the team off-loaded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov -11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>Depart Gizo for Taro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>Rest of the team meet up at Gizo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st Nov -</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>Courtesy call to the Premier and PS Choiseul Province</td>
<td>Mr. John Tabepuda - PS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>Make arrangement for tour – CFO MAL</td>
<td>Mr. Mark Biloko - CFO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd Nov -</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>Travel to Nukiki, Village in Batava Ward Consultation and discussions</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>Questionnaire survey forms</td>
<td>60 people 26F, 34M Total pop &gt;600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Travel to Moli Village in Batava Ward</td>
<td>Mrs. Marita Wata President women’s club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>26 people, 9M 17F and children, total pop &gt;300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Travel to Voza Village in Tepazaka Ward Awareness meeting Questionnaire/</td>
<td>Mr. Cyril</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>115 people, 56F, 59M Total pop &gt;800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Travel to Vozigae Village in Tepazaka Ward. Held discussions only</td>
<td>Mr. Alepio - elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th Nov -</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>Travel to Vozigae Village in Tepazaka Ward. Held discussions and carryout</td>
<td>72 people, 30F and 42M Total pop &gt;300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>village survey</td>
<td>Pastor Poloso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Travel to Sasamugga Village in Babatana Ward Consultation and discussion</td>
<td>150 people, 65F, 85M Total pop &gt;1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Carry out questionnaire and survey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spend the night at Sasamugga Village</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th Nov -</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>Travel to Sepa Village in Babatana Ward Held discussions only</td>
<td>Minister Willie Sokekeni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>Travel to Papara Village in Viviru Ward Held discussions and spend night</td>
<td>Chief Lazarus Pitakaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>there</td>
<td>97 people, 45F and 52M Total pop &gt;800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
26th Nov - 11
Morning session  Travel to Rarakisi village in Viviru ward Discussions Survey and Questionnaire Elder Mr. 62 people, 27F and 35M Total pop >260
Afternoon session Depart Choiseul Province to Gizo

27th Nov - 11
Morning session  Rest day and report writing
Afternoon session

28th Nov - 11
Morning session  Report writing
Afternoon session

29th Nov - 11
Morning session  Depart Gizo to Honiara

Finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>No. Officer touring</th>
<th>Qty (days / meetings)</th>
<th>Rate (SBD)</th>
<th>Amount (SBD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DSA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>18,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>3,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catering expenses</td>
<td>Na</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>Na</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canoe + OBM hire</td>
<td>Na</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>6,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33,360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>