

All ACP Agricultural Commodities Programme ITC Consultation & briefing mission report

Countries: Solomon Islands
Sector: Coconuts, including processed food derivatives
Mission dates: July 2009

Mission Participants:

For ITC:

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OBJECTIVES of the Mission

Under the All ACP Agricultural Commodities Programme, this mission was the start of the Result 1 Strategy Development activities in Solomon Islands. It was also a follow up to the ACP kick-off workshop (KOW) held in Apia, Samoa in February 2008 and responded to a request from the Ministry of Agriculture, CEMA and the EC Delegation in Solomon Islands.

The mission had the following objectives

- Confirm the level of commitment to the sector strategy development process
- Meet key stakeholders who represent various parts of the value chain to obtain their views and explain the process
- Consult with CEMA and EC Delegation and establish terms of reference for the overall Strategy Coordination Committee.
- Outline the process going forward and agree with the stakeholders the approximate timeframes of workshops 1 and 2, commitment required, clarification of roles and responsibilities, identification of possible national consultants and inputs required to ensure a successful strategy development process and integration with other existing development activities.
- Draft an initial Map of the Value Chain
- Conduct a strategy kick off workshop with representative value chain and support service institution participants.

Results of Mission and next steps:

Overall:

- Confirmation of High level support and commitment to Develop a Sector Strategy for the Coconut Sector using ITC's participatory methodology. Deputy Prime Minister to Champion the Strategy
- All ACP Agricultural Commodities Programme and Strategy Process presented to sector stakeholders and to potential implementing partners and donors in the country
- EC Delegation in Solomon Islands participated in organising the mission and is fully supportive of the sector strategy work.
- Successful launch event workshop and value chain mapping.
- Confirmation of sector strategy coordinating committee by stakeholders and authorities (NCCS)
- The decision was made by NCCS and stakeholders to focus on Coconut sector at a national level with different sub-strategies at the provincial level. The 3 provinces selected are MALAITA, GUADALCANAL and Western Island. This was based on Market potential, sector dynamics and stakeholder validation.

Involvement of Regional Organisations

- ITC Participated in the SPC/APCC Regional Coconut Convention held in Fiji in 16-17 June 2009. The Team met with participating key stakeholders from Solomon Islands involved in Coconut farming and Copra production. Bilateral meetings were also held with participating Regional institutions, Buyers and Authorities from Solomon Islands and the Pacific region.

- In a bilateral meeting between SPC and ITC joint collaboration for the Development of the Coconut Sector Strategy in Solomon Islands was agreed. Objectives of the Joint collaboration under the ACP Programme include: 1. Capacity Building for SPC to develop strategic approaches that can be replicated in the region and 2. Contributing to a more regionally integrated strategy design and implementation for the Coconut sector.
- Mr. Aleki Sisifa from SPC appointed Tim Martyn (Resource Economist, Land Resource division) as focal point.
- SPC will participate and contribute in all ITC Workshops for Strategy development in Solomon Islands.
- It is also expected that the outputs of the sector strategy will be used as an input to the Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program (AUSAID funded program)

Other relevant information

The Mission confirmed the priority being accorded to the coconut sector by the Government of the Solomon Islands as well as by provincial representatives and stakeholders in the agricultural sector.

Coconuts are by far the most important crop grown in the country in terms of area and volume produced. The palms provide an essential food and source of nutrition as well as a substantial source of cash income. Although timber, fisheries, oil palm and cocoa beans earn a higher level of export income, coconuts directly and indirectly affect a far larger part of the population and are crucial for the poorer sections of the population. The coconut sector is considered the most important potential engine for growth in the national economy.

Coconuts are of commercial value principally as copra although fresh consumption is very important nutritionally and there is minor production of coconut oil and virgin coconut oil. Copra earnings are the most important form of income for a majority of farmers in the country. However, copra is in most years a low value commodity faced increasingly with a dwindling world market demand. Mainly for freight reasons, traders do not consider copra oil as a viable alternative.

The Mission visited Guadalcanal and Malaita and held extensive discussions with a representative sample of producers, traders, shippers, officials and donors. There was general consensus that urgent action was required to reduce dependence on copra, particularly as the Government has announced a ban on copra exports from the end of 2010. The Mission studied the main agricultural value chains and that of copra and virgin oil in particular.

The choice of Malaita as one of the provinces to be visited was proposed by the relevant officials due in part to good conditions for development and the high political and social priority accorded to developing the island.

Two major avenues for sector development emerged from discussions, they are not mutually exclusive, rather would complement one another.

- One is for limited production of higher value coconut products such as milk and possibly desiccated coconut,
- The other is for a major shift from copra to cocodiesel in order to reduce dependence on imported petroleum based fuel, albeit to a limited extent.

The two could be usefully complemented by use of husks and shells for coir and charcoal production respectively although biogas could be considered.

NCCS or Coordinating Committee

Judson Leafsia	Permanent Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister	
Alfred Ramoagalo	Acting Director CEMA	alfredramoagalo@gmail.com
Alfred Maesulia	Under Secretary Ministry of Agriculture	amaesulia@gmail.com
Stephenson Talogwari	Ministry of Commerce / Enhanced Integrated Framework	
TBD	Small and Medium Enterprise Council	
Moses Pitakia	Private sector	

Workshop 1 dates and planning

The scheduling of three workshops in the Solomon Islands within two weeks requires careful planning due mainly to problems of travel between the islands.

The dates for Solomon have been confirmed by the Committee as follows:

Friday October 16: Mini Workshop with farmers and stakeholder in the Western province

Monday October 19: Mini Workshop with farmers and stakeholder in Malaita province

Tuesday October 20: Mini Workshop with farmers and stakeholder in Guadalcanal

October 22 and 23: Main Workshop 1 in Honiara. (Reps from Malaita, Western and Guadalcanal will be present as well as donors, Imp partners and sector stakeholders)

Preparatory work for Workshop 1

ITC to conduct preliminary technology and market potential research in AUSTRALIA covering the following:

- Milk;
- Desiccated;
- Cocodiesel;
- Coir;
- Charcoal

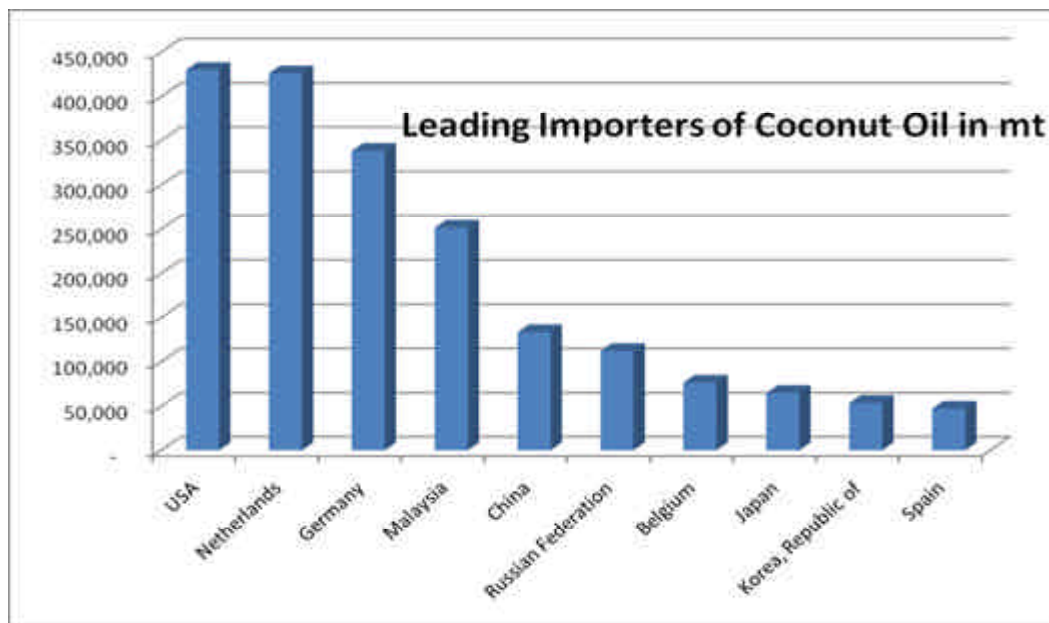
Key people met

Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, Fred Fono
Judson, Permanent Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister
Honourable Minister of Commerce
Honourable Prime Minister of MALAITA Province.
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
Permanent Secretary Ministry of Commerce
Mr. Moses Palenato, Director CEMA
Mrs. Jenny Brown, EC Delegation SI
Paul Greener, Rural Development Adviser AusAid
UNDP Deputy Resident Representative
Coconut Pacifica, NGO

Brief background on the Coconut sector:

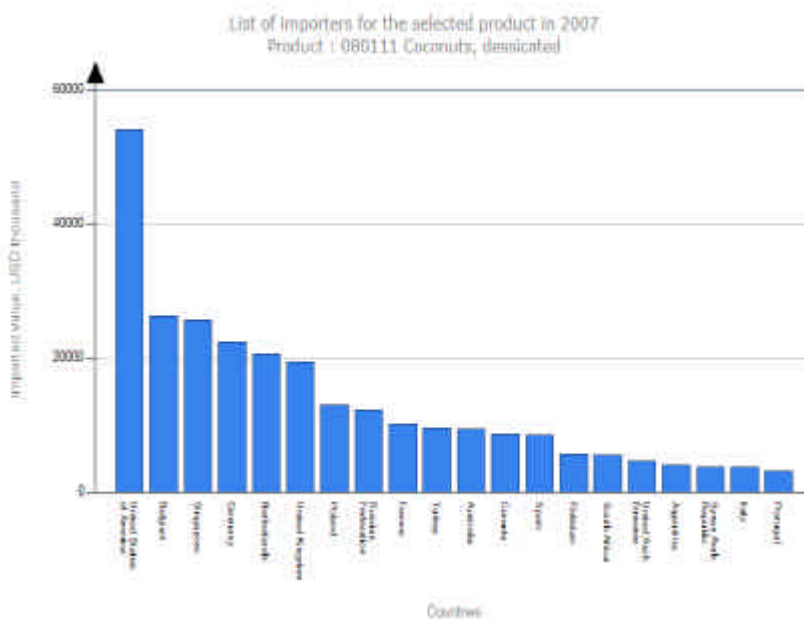
Global situation:

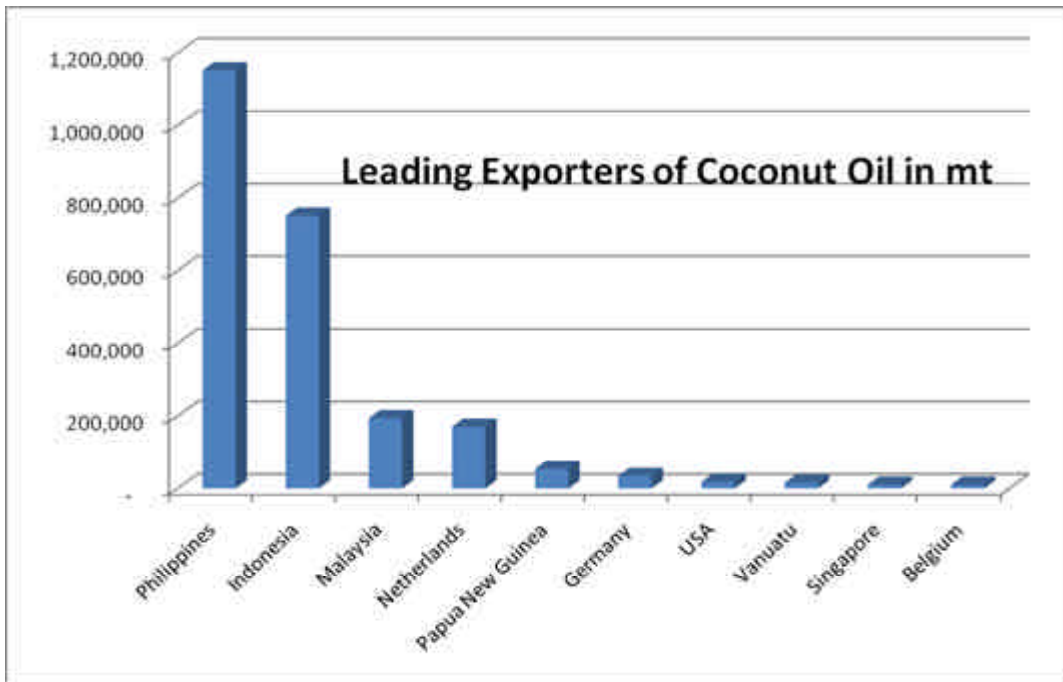
The following section aims to give a general overview of the world coconut import and export markets. The next figures, created from Trademap data show the basic import and export patterns for coconuts. The following figure confirms that the USA and Netherlands have been the biggest importers of coconut oil for the last 5 years.



Source: FAO Stats 2005

Although coconut oil represents by far the most important form in which coconuts are traded, accounting for nearly 89% of the volume, desiccated is the second most important, accounting for nearly 10%.



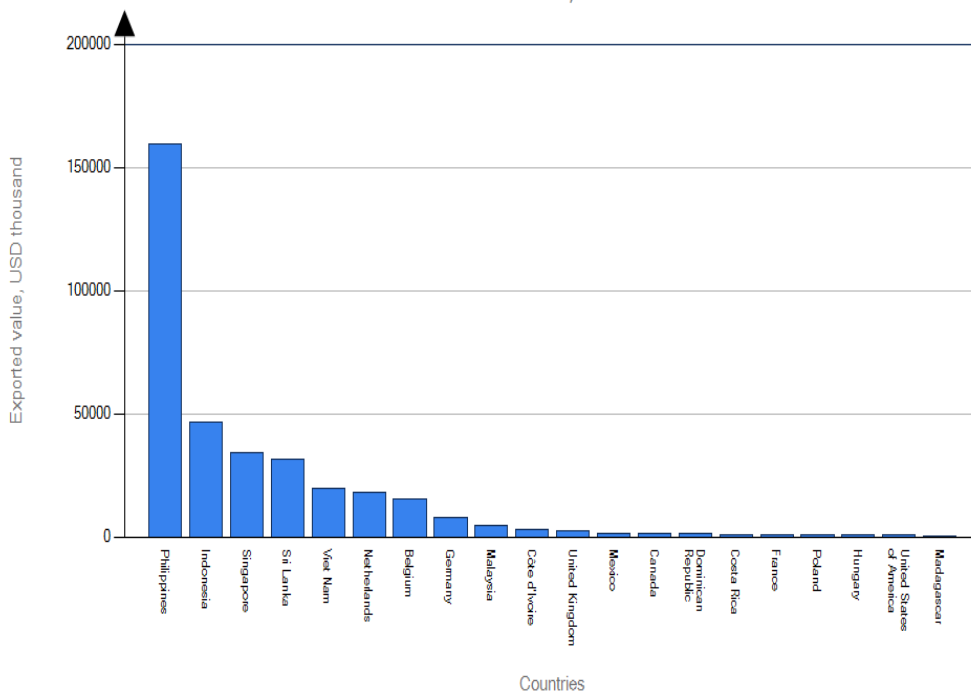


Source: FAO Stats 2005

On the other hand, the biggest exporters are the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia.

However, as can be seen from this next figure a number of important competitors are gaining an important position in the market in niche products such as desiccated, such as Indonesia, Vietnam and Cote d'Ivoire.

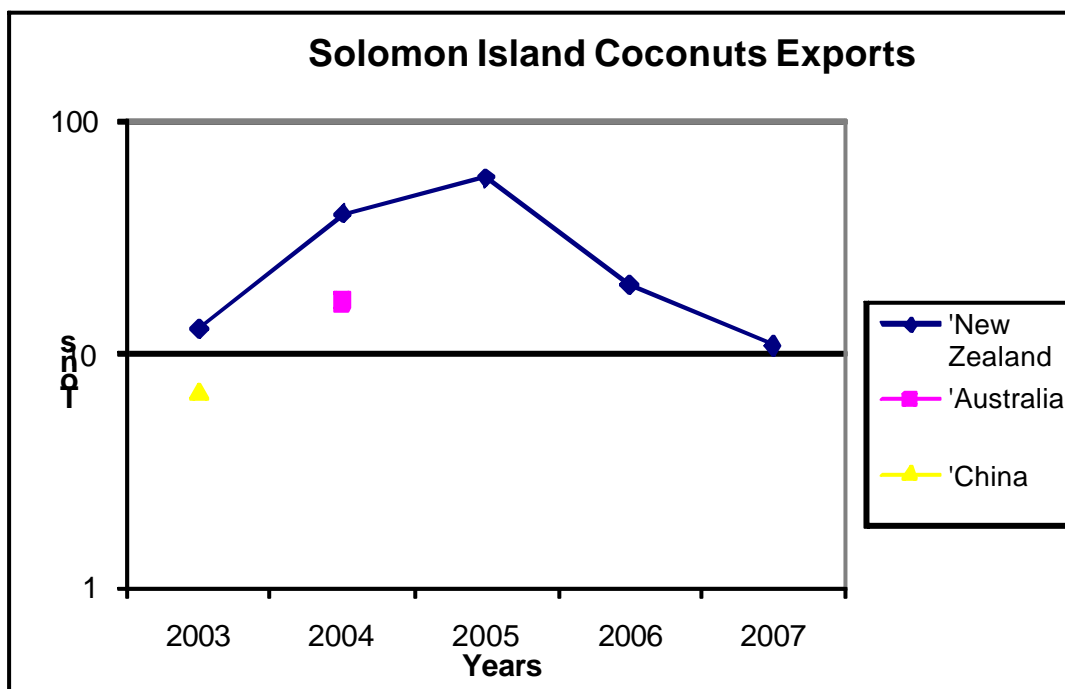
List of exporters for the selected product in 2007
Product : 080111 Coconuts, dessicated



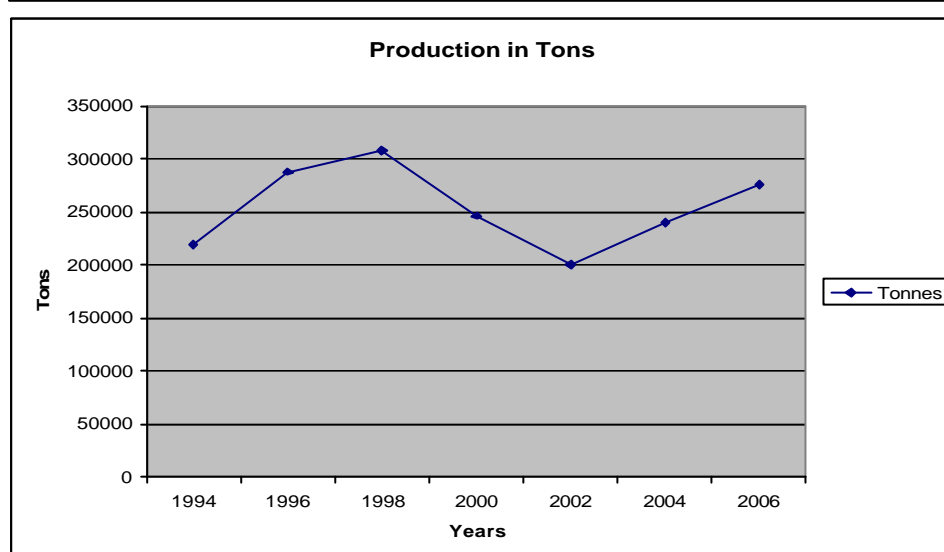
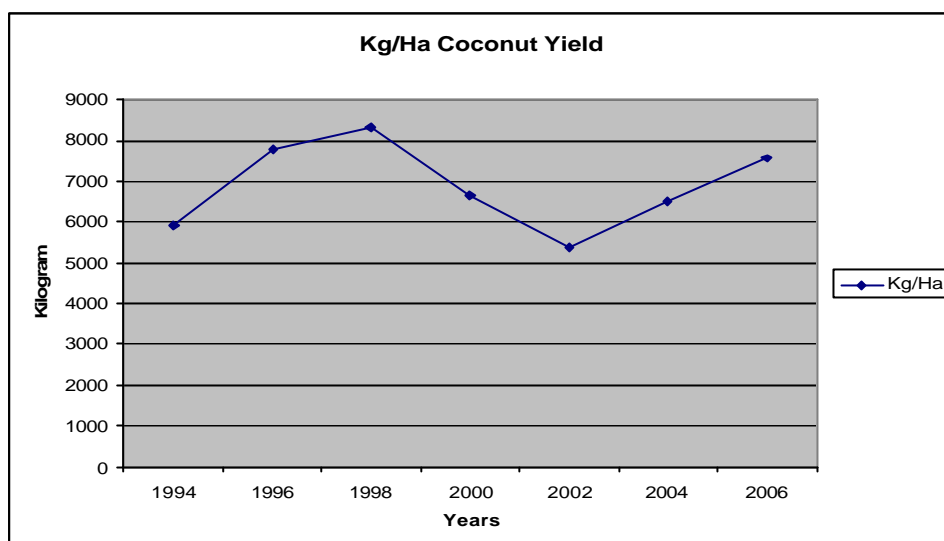
Solomon Island- Sector situation and dynamics

The following table created from Trademap data presents the most important exports of the Solomon Islands.

Solomon Island exports in USD					
	2003-ValueUSD	2004-ValueUSD	2005-ValueUSD	2006-ValueUSD	2007-ValueUSD
All products	66629	85652	70437	121620	158469
Wood in the rough	32333	47737	55546	78884	100278
Fish, cured or smoked and fish meal fit for human consumption	338	17	51	8318	8211
Fish, fresh, whole	436	498	455	4320	10847
Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	6043	4545	4783	4052	5954
Wood sawn/chipped lengthwise, sliced/peeled	1310	2326	1811	3214	5285
Copra	1421	3323	3244	2612	6546
Palm oil & its fraction	0	0	0	1976	13983
Prepared/preserved fish & caviar	86	291	793	839	1640
Coral and similar materials, e.g. shells	525	887	945	798	696
Machinery for sorting/screening/washg; agglomeratg/shapg mineral produc	0	0	6	684	0
Gold unwrought or in semi-manuf forms	555	809	838	671	1462
Lifting/handling/loading/unloadg machinery (excl. lift/escalator/conve	0	0	0	400	2
Coconut (copra), palm kernel/babassu oil & their fractions	24	63	204	253	452
Moving/grading/scraping/boring machinery for earth	1	0	0	180	12
Oil seeds	0	0	0	153	0
Self-propelld bulldozer, angledozer, grader, excavator, etc	383	0	2	136	64
Crustaceans	62	63	64	120	127
Locust beans	0	148	282	106	94
Live fish	56	66	73	97	109



The following figures created from FAO Stats present the coconut yield and production, based on copra exported, from 1994 to 2006



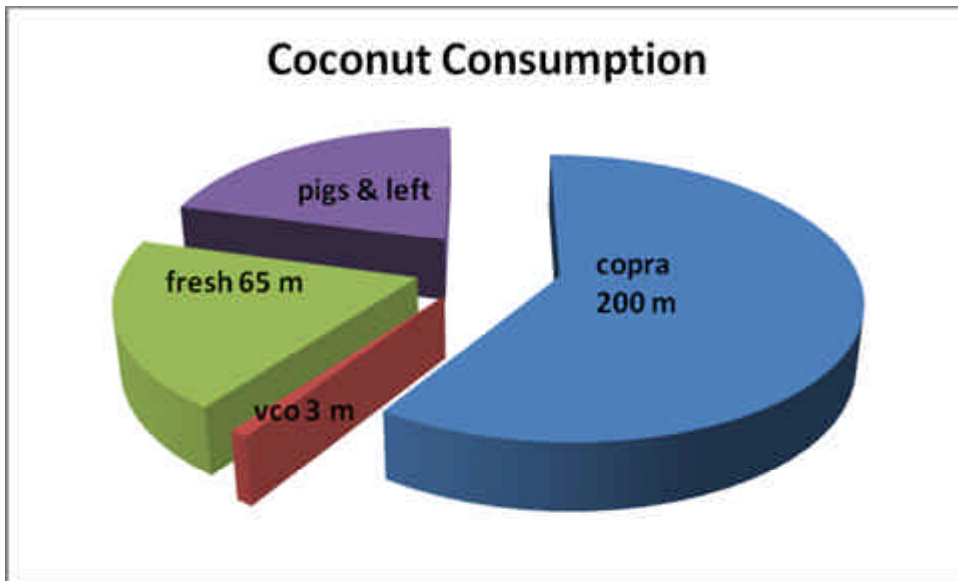
Copra production for the country was as follows:

Copra Production in tons									
	West	Choi	Isab	Cent	Guad	Mala	Makir	Temo	Total
1999	6,830	2,450	1,892	1,123	2,569	4,637	2,239	1,502	23,242
2000	5,211	2,501	1,597	1,179	1,677	4,797	1,749	834	19,545
2001	213	88	51	426	326	313	157	45	1,619
2002	220	16	100	617	211	265	112	14	1,555
2003	2,475	890	230	5,651	3,314	3,012	1,001	950	17,523
2004	3,506	1,233	870	3,883	7,572	3,560	1,748	294	22,666
2005	4,060	1,072	1,770	5,440	7,314	3,782	1,992	730	26,160
2006	3,325	915	1,437	4,460	5,970	3,140	1,520	500	21,267
2007	5,858	1,519	1,213	4,413	7,959	3,844	2,494	604	27,904
2008	8,299	2,658	1,482	5,931	10,140	6,268	3,691	501	38,970
Total	39,997	13,342	10,642	33,123	47,052	33,618	16,703	5,974	

Source: CEMA

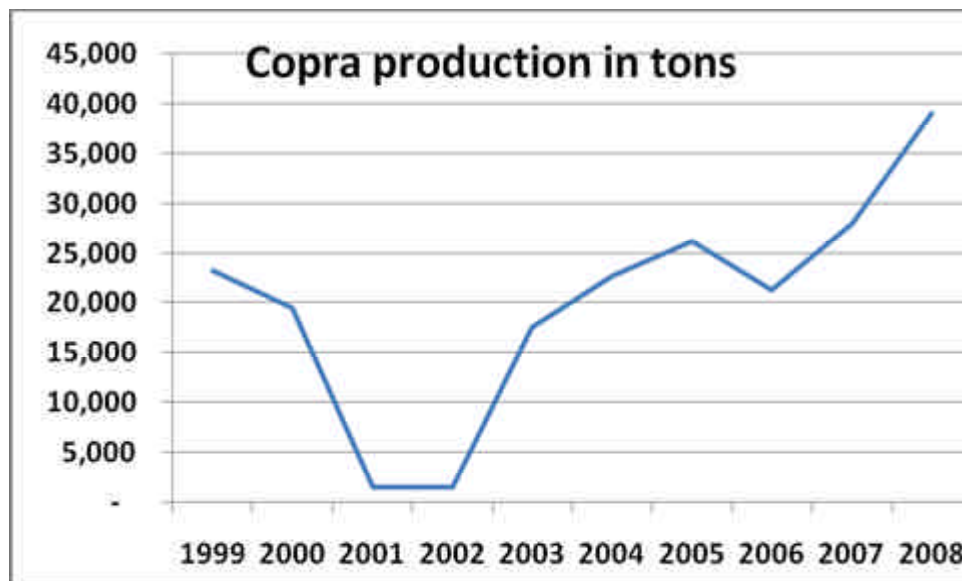
Although no firm estimate of national or regional production of coconuts is available, only copra export based figures are used, an estimate of above 320 million per annum was not questioned. The two main uses for coconuts are for copra production for export and fresh consumption. Roughly 200 million nuts are processed and exported as copra, which would suggest that actual coconut production at around 370

million, with fresh consumption accounting for around 65 million and coconuts left on the ground or eaten by pigs for the rest.



Source: Mission estimate

In 2008, Guadalcanal contributed 27% of the total, Western Province 21%, Malaita 16% and Central Province 15% of around 39,000 tons. Copra represents one of the only if not the only cash income for small farmers. With increasing costs of living, production in more recent years has been rising.



Source: CEMA

The main destination of copra exports appears to be to two Philippine buyers: Cargill and a Government based operation. They are topping up their own copra with good quality imports from the Solomon Islands to use some of their underutilised crushing capacity. Price is the decisive factor since Philippines is not short of coconuts. There is a shortfall for some mills because there is over capacity in the country and they do not want to increase what they pay for domestic copra.

Most copra produced globally is crushed for oil in producing countries, with Philippines and Indonesia leading exporters of oil and India a major consumer. The three between them account for roughly 64% of coconuts grown in the world. In the Solomon Islands, as indeed in much of the Pacific, copra continues to dominate trade mainly due to prohibitive freight rates for oil.

Current segments and distribution channels:

Since Unilever Plantations at Yandina in the Great Russell Islands stopped crushing oil nearly 10 years ago, there has been virtually no downstream processing of copra. There have been a number of unsuccessful attempts and idle existing units as well as plans for larger operations and one or two active units with one reported to be supplying cocodiesel. There is minor vertical diversification in the shape of soap production on the main islands from small scale coconut oil units and horizontal diversification in the form of small scale minor production and export of virgin coconut oil. The latter buy husked and sometimes dehusked nuts at between Sol\$ 0.2-0.3 per nut.

Few farmers have enough through put to justify copra drying, none of which is based on sun drying. However, the custom in the Solomon Islands is for small farmers to join in a group often based on family or clan basis with the lead farmer having smoke or heat dried facilities. It is not unusual to have up to 25 farmers working in collaboration with those using the drier paying for the service. A cooperative in Maliata has a system of estates with up to 350 in one estate although that includes landless farmers. The average price for coconuts at present varies between Sol\$ 0.20-0.30 per coconut although the lower figure is more accurate with a few virgin oil operators sometimes paying the higher one.

Most of the copra produced by farmers is sold to traders, some of which are indigenous traders, usually around 2 or 3 on main islands. These local traders as well agents acting for the main export traders based in Honiara have a variety of packaging and transport arrangements with producers, and aggregate up to 36 jute sacks containing just under 90 kgs each which is an average truck load for shipment but there are no minimum or maximum limits. Current rates for copra are around Sol \$ 1.90 per kg.

The virgin oil producers are linked to a buyer who helped provide technology and training and markets jointly. But the system generates a low level of throughput usually not more than 100 tons per annum for any one province and often half that figure.

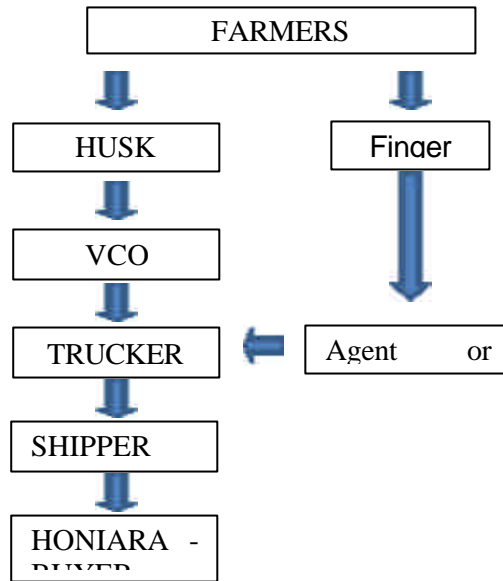
Truckers may collect from more than one copra seller to gather a full load. The contracted truckers are very efficient and can load from the truck to the ship within 15 minutes. There is choice for producers on buyers and for buyers on shippers and for both on contracted truckers but rates and prices do not vary much. Payments are normally on a cash basis.

Transport to inter island shipping points is paid for by the trader or shared between trader and producer and sometimes paid entirely by the producer. The local freight is normally undertaken by contracted road hauliers in small trucks averages at Sol\$ 20 per sack. The sacks have to be normally purchased at Sol\$ 2 per sack from the buyer although they can sometimes be provided by the buyer or agent for the main traders.

Inter Island traffic is provided by local shippers to Honiara, which constitutes the hub, with no exports undertaken from any other point today. In some cases they use locally manufactured timber boats. There is some competition between them but the level of traffic determines whether it is 2 or more shippers. Rates appear to be standardised and depending on distance can be around Sol\$ 40 per sack.

The number of main buyers in Honiara has dwindled to 3 today. They all operate under similar constraints and do not appear to compete in price and the current payment is around Sol\$ 2.1-2.2 per kg. The three have their warehousing and make their own loading arrangements. One has equipment to help load on ships.

Value Chain Map



Copra

Copra is the most important current use for coconuts in the Solomon Islands. The **dominant value chain**, based on Malaita is as below with variations for different provinces by distance.

Item	number		Sol\$	actors
nuts	5,000	1,125		farmers
copra ton	1,000	kgs	1,411	copra producer
sacks	11	no	22	supplier
Transport	11	sacks	222	truckers
Shipping	11	sacks	444	inter island
Honiara	1,000	kgs	2,100	trader
Shipping	1,000	kgs	110	shipper

The principal determinants of the values are what the buyers in the Philippines are willing to pay and international freight rates.

Virgin oil

nuts	5,000	1,500	farmers
oil kgs	300	1,350	crusher
cake kgs	700	525	feed
Jars		30	packaging
Shipping	1,000	375	inter island
Trader VCO		3,750	

Main Issues

1. The Government is banning export of copra after 2010
2. Dwindling market for copra
3. Only 3 traders left exporting copra
4. Copra is termed dirty cargo
5. Solomon Islands dependent on copra exports as main foreign exchange earner
6. Farmers are paid only 20 cents with husk and 30 cents without husk
7. No commercial uses for husks or shells
8. High international freight rates
9. VCO is only produced in small volume
10. Returns for VCO less than 1/20 final retail prices
11. A large number of coconuts are not accessible by road
12. Honiara sole hub for trade
13. Coconut oil exports not considered viable
14. Lack of finance
15. High cost of diesel
16. Legacy of recent conflict in Honiara and Malaita unemployed former militants and repatriated
17. Lack of funding for provinces

Potential Markets

Copra goes only to two buyers in the Philippines creating dependence, where it is probably either crushed for oil for export to various global buyers or re-exported as copra to a small number of international buyers. Philippines is the leading exporter of coconut oil and copra from the Solomon Islands is less than 1.5% of copra being crushed in that country.

Virgin coconut oil is being retailed in small packs for toiletry in North America, Europe and Japan at very high prices but the FOB price in the Solomon Islands is below the world market rate for CNO and between 1/20 and 1/40 final retail prices. The market is now being supplied by a number of operations in the Pacific, Philippines and other countries are joining in. The VCO from the Solomon Islands is the lowest cost such oil on offer. Returns are better than for copra. Total VCO exports from the Solomon Islands do not amount to much more than 100 tons per annum. The current global market is probably below 1,500 tons.

Various units to crush copra have been established in the Solomon Islands. There are probably more than four small ones producing oil for soap, one that is reported to be providing oil as fuel and one major project in Honiara not yet in production. There is a 3 million ton global market but according to all the three traders, due to freight rates charged on barrels, it is not considered commercially viable for the Solomon Islands to export.

There is a global production of milk from around 700-800 million coconuts per annum and a majority of that is canned rather than aseptic. It is mostly used for cooking and food production. Some 250 million coconuts of the above are being used to produce premium products from Indonesia, China, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and from south America.

The recent hike in energy prices drew renewed attention to use of coconut oil as a diesel fuel. Malaysia already requires use of palm oil to make up 5% diesel in the country, the European Union also requires 5% vegetable oils additive and in the USA far higher mixes are common using maize and soya oils. One small unit in the Solomon Islands is reported to be doing the same. The country has annual imports of around Sol\$ 700 million of diesel and any reduction of that would be very valued.

Potential Impact

At present, nearly 40,000 of copra exports have been reached, accounting for 200 million coconuts and an export value of Sol\$ 82 million or US\$ 11 million. The export value of VCO, accounting for under 3 million coconuts, is around US\$ 75,000 or Sol\$ 560,000. The value of oil being produced is negligible. No value can be ascribed to the substantial number of nuts being consumed fresh although 25% of them may be sold at around Sol\$ 900,000. The total commercial value of coconuts after ascribing a minimal value to those not paid for is probably US\$15 million or Sol\$ 112 million.

The above income, low as it may be by international comparison, represents the easiest cash income for farmers that they have and is indeed double that in recent years. With prices on the world market collapsing even this limited cashflow is under threat and is in any case vulnerable.

The options worth considering for developing the industry are:

1. Production of coconut oil for blending with diesel
2. Production of higher value lower volume coconut milk for export
3. Production of desiccated coconut
4. By-product utilisation for coir and charcoal

The FOB value of 300 million coconuts can be seen as:

	US\$million	Sol\$million
As copra	17	126
As VCO	9 + 5	67 + 35
As diesel + meal	25 + 3.6	190 + 27
As milk	112	844
Coir	45	337
Charcoal	6	45

The above is only an indicator since the world market could not easily absorb such large volumes of VCO or milk. But what is clear is that maximisation of revenue would be through production of milk and cocodiesel plus by-products. The largest impact would be through export of milk. Solely developing cocodiesel would replace copra exports with higher value but not as much higher value as through milk.

If focussed on one island as a pilot development such as on Mailata, production of milk and by-products plus some cocodiesel could generate a very substantial impact indeed. A pilot processing 5 million coconuts could generate revenues of over US\$ 8 million or Sol\$ 60 million. On any one island, the impact would be far reaching. A great deal would depend on structure of ownership and farm gate prices.

Equally, aside from any high value pilot project, a national strategy or to begin with a provincial or island strategy to substitute part of diesel with coconut oil would eventually lead to a large number of small processing units with implications for generating rural employment that would be important socially. Copra exports could indeed be phased out, not through regulatory measures but rather due to the market. What is required is a structure to encourage the development and finance for the crushing units.

Main Development projects targeting Coconuts (ACTIVE or pipeline)

Multilateral Assistance

FUNDING ORGANIZATION	PROJECT NAME AND DURATION	VC APPLICABILITY	PROJECT BUDGET	COMPONENTS ACTIVITIES	CONTACT
World Bank Country: Solomon Islands	Project ID: P089297 Rural Development Program 2007-2012		21 840 000USD	The Objective of the Solomon Islands Rural Development Program (RDP) would be to raise the living standards of rural households by establishing improved mechanisms for the delivery of priority economic and social infrastructure and services by the public and the private sector . The project consists of three components with the first being the delivery of local infrastructure and services. The specific objective of this component is to increase access to and use of infrastructure and services in rural areas through participatory planning, budgeting and execution mechanisms at community and provincial level. <u>The second component involves improving the agricultural services</u> . The specific objective of this component is to improve access of smallholder households to quality agricultural services to support rural income growth. The final component consists of <u>rural business development. This would facilitate rural enterprise development through provision of an equity financing facility and associated training and technical assistance</u>	MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND AID COORDINATION(MD PAC) Bank Team leader: Grosclaude, Marianne

Bilateral Assistance

FUNDING ORGANIZATION	PROJECT NAME AND DURATION	VC APPLICABILITY	PROJECT BUDGET	COMPONENTS ACTIVITIES	CONTACT
AusAid Country: Solomon Islands	Broad Based Growth 2007-20??		17 000 000USD	Australia, with NZAID and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), has begun a program of road rehabilitation across Solomon Islands to improve access to markets and services for isolated communities. This will support other AusAID projects to improve agricultural production methods and convey market information to producers. Following more than a year of intensive investigation, analysis and consultation, the Solomon Islands Government launched the Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy in April 2007. The strategy provides a broad framework for support to rural growth and employment generation, focusing on three priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ improving local governance and service delivery ▪ local economic development and inclusive growth ▪ managing natural resources for the benefit of Solomon Islanders. The Solomon Islands Government led the development of the strategy, supported by a multi-donor coalition comprising RAMSI, the World Bank, and the European Union.	

				The Rural Development Program, to be implemented in 2008, will be a flagship program supporting many of the elements of the Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy. The objective of the program is to improve the delivery of economic and social infrastructure and services.	
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FUNDING ORGANIZATION	PROJECT NAME AND DURATION	VC APPLICABILITY	PROJECT BUDGET	COMPONENTS ACTIVITIES	CONTACT
Country: Solomon Islands	Coconut and Cocoa rehabilitation		\$Sol 5 million	This year coconut rehabilitation – replanting but incl primary processing \$Sol 3 million Asked farmers not to apply, last year only 2 of the 5 million was spent. Govt clawed back 3 million this year will go to applicants approved last year. Not disbursed yet, have to make a project protocol. Approval to spend too long last year. Oil palm development project with task force that is not functioning.	

Other Projects

1. Rural Development by EC, WB and AusAid covers 5 provinces with each having an allocation. % year programme started last year but not kicked off yet. 50 million \$ Sol. Review at the end of this year, can spread to other provinces. For extension, training for farmers.
2. Two cocoa programmes. Cocoa subsidy scheme 4 years programme. Every year budget. Subsidise whole process to farmer. Pay when brushed, planted or whatever. Until cocoa bearing. 45 million \$ SOL to plant 1,000 ha. Funded by Govt. IFAD interested and AusAid. Project before Cabinet will request IFAD.
3. Cocoa Grading Facility Submission by exporters.
4. Cocoa project with CEMA providing tech assistance. Over 250 farmers covered NW Guadalcanal.
5. Min of Commerce downstream processing and marketing. Micro mills and other products but only a policy, no funds. Tech officer from Ministry. No scheme. Have credit scheme with CBSI for credit guarantee. Min 50,000, max is 300,000. 10 million in kitty. Through commercial banks and business plan, scheme provides security. Unsecured loan at 16-17%. Trying to come up with SME programme. Networking a problem between ministries and private sector. Vernon farmers need help and micro or nano fish, these people are asked for security and ability to repay. Customary land is no security. Ability to repay dubious – get no finance. Need to overcome. Past schemes have not worked. Cocoa replanting scheme working. CEMA or like could possibly certify progress and the give money.

6. Ag prioritised. Donor coordination taking place. Aid coordination unit. Finance to commercial banks from rural support development programme.
7. Govt interference. Grants. Cash advances do not work. CEMA collection copra for export with intervention price. Agents advancing money did not monitor or enforce. A lot of concern about the coordination comtee. Tech people often nominated. Where does the govt link with farmers. No one funds NGO farmers. Asked that work with registered NGOs and umbrella body DSC. They will know which ones to work with.
8. **Cema reported none, more into cocoa** Lack funds for training for production of good quality copra. On cocoa cema gets EU funding for training. EU micro project proposal to virgin coconut oil. Global Environment Fund proposal on renewable energy including biofuel. Administered by Central Bank and Ministry of energy. \$Sol 5 million

AiDA Referenced Development Projects

Agriculture

Activity Name	Country	Sector Group	Donor	Donor Org	Status	Amount	Currency
INDUSTRIAL CROPS/EXPORT CROPS (missing specific project title)	Solomon Islands	Agriculture	United Kingdom	CDCO	Ongoing	11,628,101	USD
Rural Development Program	Solomon Islands	Multiple	The World Bank	WBANK	Ongoing	890,000	USD
SB-Rural Development Program	Solomon Islands	Agriculture	The World Bank	IDA_	Ongoing	608,000	USD

Multisector

Activity Name	Country	Sector Group	Donor	Donor Org	Status	Amount	Currency
Contract Management - Contracts levy	Bilateral, unallocated	Health	Australia	AUSA	Ongoing	3,112,765	USD
Infrastructure Support	Solomon Islands	Civil Society & Governance	Australia	AUSA	Ongoing	5,713,000	USD
MICRO-PROJECTS PROGRAMME - PHASE II	Solomon Islands	Multisector	European Development Bank	EDFD	Ongoing	7,081,625	USD
Solomon Is. Program Support Unit (PSU)	Solomon Islands	Multisector	Australia	AUSA	Ongoing	1,080,233	USD
Solomon Islands - ADS	Solomon Islands	Multisector	Australia	AUSA	Ongoing	2,287,775	USD
Solomon Islands - ARDS	Solomon Islands	Multisector	Australia	AUSA	Ongoing	2,860,771	USD
Solomon Islands Program Support Unit 2006-07	Solomon Islands	Multisector	Australia	AUSA	Completed	290,415	USD

