



SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

# NASINOL LOKOL KAIKAI

## A FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION



Compiled by Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Solomon Islands.  
2014



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



**SPC**  
Secretariat  
of the Pacific  
Community

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It is with great pleasure that we present this **"Kaikaim Lokol Kaikai"**, a framework for action to promote the production, marketing and consumption of local foods in Solomon Islands.

The framework is a result of multiple agencies working together to identify priorities and synergies to effectively promote local food in Solomon Islands. As such, we would like to thank the following agencies and partners who have contributed valuably to produce this document. We would like to thank the staffs of Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Kastom Gaden Association, UNWOMEN and all individuals who have participated tirelessly in the development of the framework in one way or another.

We would like to also give special recognition to the Land Resources Division of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community for the technical assistance provided to facilitate the formulation of this framework. We must also thank the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Solomon Islands Office; UN Joint Presence, Solomon Islands, Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and USAID who have been contributing greatly to the framework formulation process.

The framework recognizes that the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock alone cannot implement all the framework priorities and we certainly look forward to the continuous support and partnership from all stakeholders and development partners. It is our hope that this document will bring together concerted efforts to promote and support local food production, marketing and consumption to support food security and economic development in Solomon Islands.

Thank you all,



**Hon. David Tome**

Minister  
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock  
Solomon Islands



**Mr. Jimi Saelea**

Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock  
Solomon Islands

## FOREWORD

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Over the past decades, food and dietary patterns in Solomon Islands have undergone dramatic changes. Traditional diets consisting of fresh fish, root crops, breadfruit, local fruits and vegetables have been increasingly replaced by imported food such as white rice, flour, instant noodles, canned foods, fatty low grade meats and highly processed junk foods which often contain high amount of sugar and or salt. In addition, urbanisation along with sedentary lifestyle has been increasing in Solomon Islands.

This dietary shift and sedentary lifestyles is directly linked to chronic diseases such as obesity, diabetes and cardio-vascular diseases. Research has indicated that the main causes of death, illness and disability among adults in the Pacific are due to NCDs. In addition, micro-nutrient deficiencies such as anaemia, vitamin A are increasing in Solomon Islands. Stunting and underweight in children are also on the rise. As a consequence, Solomon Islands Government is burdened by the cost of addressing food and nutritional related disorders.

Evidence suggests that the traditional diet, lifestyles and food systems protected people in the past against these health problems. Scientific studies have also proven the rich nutrient content and health benefits of traditional foods.

Furthermore, the role of local food has taken on additional dimension in view of the elevating food prices. Increasing food prices have serious consequences for developing countries, including Solomon Islands. With increasing rates of diet related diseases and elevating price of imported foods provide a great opportunity to promote local food for food security and import substitution.

It is therefore pertinent that the Government in all its effort promote local food production, marketing and consumption for their health and socio-economic benefits. This framework provides direction for all line Ministries, civil society, and private sector to work together to promote local foods in Solomon Islands.

As such, I, as the Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands Government, therefore, call on all Ministries and stakeholders to ensure adherence and participation in the implementation of this framework.



**Hon. Gordon Darcy Lilo**  
Prime Minister  
Solomon Islands Government

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## ACRONYMS

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<b>AES (MAL)</b>	Agriculture Extension Services
<b>ARD (MAL)</b>	Agriculture Research and Development
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organizations
<b>DFAT</b>	Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>FADs</b>	Fish Aggregating Devices
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>HCC</b>	Honiara City Council
<b>HIES</b>	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
<b>KGA</b>	Kastom Gaden Association
<b>KLKK</b>	Kaikaim Lokol Kaikai Komiti
<b>MAL</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MCILI</b>	Ministry of Commerce Industries, Labour and Immigration
<b>MEHRD</b>	Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development
<b>MFMR</b>	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
<b>MHMS</b>	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
<b>MPAs</b>	Marine Protected Areas
<b>MPGIS</b>	Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening
<b>MWYCFA</b>	Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs
<b>NCD</b>	Non Communicable Diseases
<b>NDMO</b>	National Disaster Management Office
<b>NGASI</b>	Nut Growers Association of Solomon Islands
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organization
<b>OPMC</b>	Office of the Prime Minister & Cabinet
<b>SICA</b>	Solomon Islands Christian Association
<b>SICCI</b>	Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce & Industry
<b>SINU</b>	Solomon Islands National University
<b>SIWIBA</b>	Solomon Islands Women In Business Association
<b>TOR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>UNWOMEN</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Local food promotion has been identified as a priority for the Solomon Islands Government to support food security and economic development in Solomon Islands. The NASINOL LOKOL KAIKAI framework for action is founded on five guiding values which are considered essential to promote local food for food security and economic development in the Solomon Islands. These values include socio-cultural, health, environment, economic and food security. This framework is essentially built on most of the priorities identified in the existing policy documents such as the Solomon Islands' Food Security, Food Safety and Nutrition Policy, Nutrition and Lifestyle Action Plan, the Agriculture and Livestock Corporate Plan and The Fisheries Corporate Plan. As such, the framework should be implemented jointly with these policy documents. The National Food Security, Food Safety and Nutrition Policy (NFSFSNP) (2010 -2015) and the National Nutrition and Healthy Lifestyle Plan (2007-2017) identify the need to promote local food for healthy diet.

Like any other Pacific Islands, Solomon Islands is highly vulnerable to global food and commodity price fluctuations. With the increasing reliance on imported food, increases Solomon Islands' vulnerability to price shocks. Rice and canned meat are among the top major imports for Solomon Islands. The major export commodities include round log, sawn timber, fresh/frozen and canned fish, copra, cocoa, palm oil and other agricultural products and gold. The agriculture sector provides opportunities to increase both export of goods and import substitution to improve the balance of payments for the nation. The increasing problem of NCD and malnutrition in Solomon Islands can certainly be reduced or prevented through consumption of healthy local foods.

The framework provides the basis for action by both public and private sector to promote local food production, marketing and consumption for the health, socio-culture, environment, economic and food security for Solomon Islands people. Successful implementation of the framework requires concerted effort of multiple agencies and partners. The first step in implementing the framework would require establishing a KLKK to take lead role in ensuring focus and coordinated actions in the implementation process.

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs), such as Kastom Gaden Association (KGA), Nut Growers Association of Solomon Islands, and Solomon Islands Women in Business have been identified as strong partners to contribute to the implementation of the framework and shall be supported as much as possible. In addition, the framework anticipates strong collaboration from the private sector, farmer groups and small businesses enterprises. Hence their involvement should be supported as well. KLKK will also ensure appropriate services and activities are provided in the most efficient, streamlined and cost effective to achieve the expected outcomes.

To ensure strong government and donor support in financing the framework implementation, advocacy of the framework will be necessary. KLKK will use all necessary means to advocate the framework to Solomon Island Government and potential donor partners to support the implementation process. To ensure implementation of the framework is achieving desired outcomes, KLKK shall coordinate development of short term programme activity plans to support the priorities identified in the framework. KLKK shall also measure progress of implementation against the indicators outlined in the M&E Matrix.

# 1.0

## INTRODUCTION

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The NASINOL LOKOL KAIKAI framework provides the basis for action by both public and private sector to promote the production, marketing and consumption of local food for the health, culture, environment, economic and food security in Solomon Islands. This framework outlines the vision statement, guiding principles, framework goals, development outcome areas and strategic objectives to achieve these outcomes.

Successful implementation of the framework requires concerted effort of multiple agencies and partners. The framework is not independent from the relevant National Policies such as the Solomon Islands Food Security, Nutrition and Food Safety; Solomon Islands Nutrition and Lifestyle Action Plan; the Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy; and The Fisheries Corporate Plan. This framework is essentially build on most of the priorities identified in these policy documents and as such, should be implemented jointly with these Policies.

**PROGRAMME VISION**  
**LOKOL KAIKAI FO HELTI SOLOMON ISLANDS**  
**LOCAL FOOD FOR HEALTHY SOLOMON ISLANDS**

### 1.1. Guiding Values

The NASINOL LOKOL KAIKAI framework is founded on seven guiding values which are considered essential to promote local food for food security for the Solomon Islands people. These values include socio-cultural, health, environment, economic and food security.

#### 1.1.1. Socio-Cultural Protection

The Solomon Islands Nasinol (National) Policy Framework blong Kalsa (Culture), defines that the country's culture and traditional knowledge are well and ethically researched, documented and made accessible to the country's future generations. Local food plays a central role in Solomon Islands culture representing prosperity, generosity and community support. The wellbeing and social security of households is often assessed in terms of types of food available, abundance and generosity toward extended family members and visitors. Thus, sharing of food is a hallmark of Solomon Islands culture and continues to be a major way of fostering social safety-nets.

#### 1.1.2. Health

Local food has long protected the health of Solomon Islands for centuries. There is very little evidence of nutritional related diseases in Solomon Islands until recently. Research has confirmed that consumption of imported unhealthy food has direct link to NCD problems in the Pacific. NCD problems are on the rise in Solomon Islands which correlates to the increased reliance on imported food. Rice is becoming a major staple for many of the citizens. Recent study conducted by SPC in Choiseul, indicated that reliance on imported food for the two villages, although remote, is 44% and 46% for Loimuni and Sepa respectively.

#### 1.1.3. Environment

The traditional food production systems through agroforestry have sustained the integrity of the environment for many years. In addition, wild harvest has been a source of food security for rural population until today. Recent logging in Solomon Islands is currently converting significant forested areas to bare lands. Opportunity exists to rehabilitate these areas through agroforestry systems.

# 1.0

## INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1.4. Economic

With the continued reliance on imported food imposes burden on the government to meet its health costs and balance of payments. Local food production, marketing and consumption offers an opportunity to support local economic growth as money spent on local produce at farmers' markets and locally owned vendors stays in country, cycling through to create jobs, raise incomes for farmers and other local businesses thus providing a multiplier effect.

### 1.1.5. Food Security

Subsistence agriculture and fisheries systems have ensured food security in the Solomon Islands for centuries. The local staples of Solomon Islands have provided the food requirements for healthy life for a long period of time. Research has proven that local food has more nutritive value compared to common imported foods.

## 1.2. Situation Analysis on Key Issues, Constraints and Opportunities for Local Food Promotion

### 1.1.1. Vulnerability to food economic shocks

Solomon Islands like any other Pacific Islands is highly vulnerable to global food and commodity prices. With the increasing reliance on imported food, increases Solomon Islands' vulnerability to price shocks.

### 1.1.2. Trade Deficit

The major export commodities include round log, sawn timber, fresh/frozen and canned fish, copra, cocoa, palm oil and other agricultural products and gold. The major imports are food items with rice and canned meat (being the top imports), fuel, lubricant, machinery and equipment. The trade deficit for the country offers some opportunity to strengthen the local economy through import substitution and agricultural exports.

### 1.1.3. Increasing Incidence of Diet and Sedentary diseases

Diet and sedentary lifestyle diseases are on the rise in Solomon Islands. The recent National Demographic Health Survey conducted from 2006-2007 found that:

- 32.8% of Solomon Islands children under five years of age are stunted, with 8.5% being severely stunted. Stunting levels increase rapidly with age, peaking at 47% among children age 18-23 months. Stunting levels are higher for rural children than for urban children.
- 4% of Solomon Islands children are wasted, with 1% severely wasted. Wasting levels are highest at ages 9-11 months which is the time the child is being weaned and thus more vulnerable to illness.
- Almost one in eight (11.8%) of Solomon Islands' children are underweight, with 2.4% classified as severely underweight. Peak levels of low weight-for-age are found among children aged 9-11 months. Other groups found to be underweight were girls, rural children and children in the Western Province.
- Almost half (48.5%) of children suffer from anemia. Over half of these have mild anemia, and only 0.5% has severe anemia.
- 44.3% of women 15-49 years of age have anemia. Mild anemia predominates among women, and only 8.2% of women have either moderate or severe anemia.

### 1.1.4. Local food production

With the increasing nutritional related diseases and price of imported food provides an opportunity to reverse these trends through local food production, marketing and promotion. This framework has been prepared to guide coordinated action on local food promotion for their cultural, health, environment, economic and food security benefits.

# 2.0

## GOALS, THEMATIC AREAS (OUTCOMES), STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

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### 2.1 Goals

1. Increase consumption of local food
2. Achieve national food security, safety and nutritional health
3. Support sustainable economic growth and improve balance of trade
4. Improve income and livelihoods for the rural population with particular focus on gender, youth and vulnerable population
5. Preserve and protect culture, traditional knowledge and practices
6. Strengthen socio-cultural safety nets
7. Support National Policy Implementation

### 2.2 Thematic Areas

Seven themes were identified as basis for action under this framework:

1. Improve Leadership and Coordination
2. Regulatory Strengthening and Policy Advocacy
3. Increase Production and Productivity of Agriculture and Fisheries Production Systems
4. Support Trade and Marketing of Local Food and Fisheries Products
5. Promote Household Health and Nutrition
6. Strengthen Education and Awareness on Local Food
7. Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

### 2.3 Strategies and Actions

#### 1. Improve Leadership and Coordination

Effective implementation will involve establishment of effective partnership and coordination structures and initiatives to take lead role for the implementation of the framework.

##### Key Strategies:

##### 1.1. Constitute Programme Steering Committee

Kaikaim Lokol Kaikai Komiti (KLKK) will be constituted, composed of senior Government officers such as Permanent Secretaries of Relevant line Ministries, Department or Agency Directors, Executive Directors of relevant civil society organisations, the private sector and other development partners. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) shall act as the Secretariat of the KLKK who shall facilitate the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the framework. Priority actions include:

- 1.1.1 Formalisation of the Committee through Cabinet Endorsement and establishment of the Programme Secretariat
- 1.1.2 Review and endorsement of Committee TOR
- 1.1.3 Committee quarterly meetings conducted and committee reports/minutes shared

##### 1.2. Strengthen collaboration and partnership

Government working alone cannot achieve all the desired outcomes of this framework. Effective implementation of the framework will require bringing together a wide variety of national stakeholders and partners for a concerted effort in achieving the priorities identified in the framework. Priority actions include:

# 2.0

## GOALS, THEMATIC AREAS (OUTCOMES), STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

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- 1.2.1 Seek engagement of all stakeholders including private, CBOs and NGOs
- 1.2.2 Organise a development partners forum and present the framework for potential donor support

### **1.3. Framework Advocacy**

Policy advocacy is also needed to achieve consistency among sectoral, provincial and community policies that impact on local food production. Policy advocacy will also invigorate support and financing of the framework. Priority Actions include:

- 1.3.1 Identify a Minister and Provincial Leader to advocate for and champion Lokol Kaikai
- 1.3.2 Seek support for the implementation of the Framework by Cabinet
- 1.3.3 Seek support from regional/international development partners to support the implementation of the framework
- 1.3.4 Promote ownership of the framework at the Provincial and Community Level

## **2. Regulatory Strengthening and Policy Advocacy**

Creation of enabling environment for successful promotion of local food will be essential. This will require review of supporting and relevant policies and legislation to ensure complementarities for the facilitation of local food promotion.

### **Key Strategies:**

#### **2.1. Review and Align relevant Government Regulations**

To avoid overlap of policy implementations, it will be necessary to review policies and regulations to identify gaps required to increase availability, access and consumption of local food. Priority focus will be on the review of pricing policies (taxes and subsidies) to promote equitable and sustainable production of local food products. Priority Actions include:

- 2.1.1 Recruit a consultant for the review and align Policy/regulation gaps
- 2.1.2 Strengthen Food standards (fat, salt, sugary food) and food safety legislation
- 2.1.3 Endorsement of policy/regulation review
- 2.1.4 Advocate for food labelling
- 2.1.5 Advocate for GM free foods

#### **2.2. Improve land access for farming**

Solomon Islands is blessed with land mass to produce food for the population. However, improving land access for potential agricultural development should be supported.

- 2.2.1 Advocate to community leaders to encourage households farming
- 2.2.2 Advocate and seek funding for Agricultural roads and other infrastructures to support local food promotion
- 2.2.3 Advocate land access for community farms in urban centres

# 2.0

## GOALS, THEMATIC AREAS (OUTCOMES), STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

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### **2.3. Improve data on food security**

Improving data on agriculture and food security would be critical for effective planning and policy directions.

Priority Actions include:

- 2.3.1 Develop data collection tools on food security and agriculture and to be incorporated into HIES
- 2.3.2 Conduct surveys on agriculture production and food security

### **3. Education and Awareness on Local Food**

Education and awareness are required so that people are aware of the benefits of local food consumption (for the socio-culture, health, environment, economic and food security). Healthy foods not only need to be available and accessible but they need to be preferred. Robust campaign on local food will be necessary to change social behaviours on local food.

#### **Key Strategies:**

#### **3.1. Assessment of diet change and community empowerment**

The first step in designing effective campaign programme on local food would be assessing the likely causes of diet change. Priority actions include:

- 3.1.1 Develop participatory assessment tool to assess causes of diet change
- 3.1.2 Select target community and carryout assessment involving communities
- 3.1.3 Community empowerment through assessment and awareness

#### **3.2. Develop awareness programmes**

Changing social behaviour will be required to increase consumption of local food. This will require use of mass media and social marketing tools. Priority actions include:

- 3.2.1 Development of catchy slogan
- 3.2.2 Organise competition on development of Kaikaim Lokol Kaikai song
- 3.2.3 Identify high nutritive value crops
- 3.2.4 Link and engage social media in awareness programmes
- 3.2.5 Conduct education and awareness with schools and communities
- 3.2.6 Organise national local food events (fun walk/run, parade, planting day etc.)

#### **3.3. Strengthen Information sharing**

To improve food security, information from numerous sources is needed for effective analysis of the present situation and future likely changes. As such, information dissemination on food security would be also critical to boost local food promotion. Priority actions include:

- 3.3.1 Strengthen Information Unit (MAL & MHMS) to produce information related to local foods.
- 3.3.2 Develop monthly newsletters, radio, TV programmes

# 2.0

## GOALS, THEMATIC AREAS (OUTCOMES), STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

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### **4. Increase Production and Productivity of Agriculture and Fisheries Production Systems**

To increase production and productivity of agriculture and fisheries production systems, government efforts should focus on providing production techniques and solutions to production constraints. This would include adaptive research and extension delivery and appropriate technologies to scale up production and productivity.

#### **Key Strategies:**

#### **4.1. Identify production problems and constraints**

Subsistence and small holder farmers in Solomon Islands face many production constraints. It is essential to conduct assessment of production problems and identify solutions to these production constraints. Priority actions include:

- 4.1.1 Develop Participatory approach assessment tools to assess farmers production problems
- 4.1.2 Select target communities and conduct assessments
- 4.1.3 Documentation of traditional knowledge on farming techniques

#### **4.2. Strengthen Research and Extension Delivery**

Promoting adaptive research and extension delivery systems shall be focused in increasing production and productivity of farming systems. In addition, the effectiveness of extension delivery will mean re-orienting some of the research priorities to the framework priorities with close partnership between research and extension services. Priority actions include:

- 4.2.1 Assess resilient high nutritive value crops and other introduced crops
- 4.2.2 Establishment of genebanks and promote conservation, management and utilisation of genetic diversity
- 4.2.3 Conduct on farm trials using participatory approach
- 4.2.4 Analysing nutritional value of local foods
- 4.2.5 Procurement of equipment to analyse local food nutritional values.

#### **4.3. Increase crop production through rehabilitation of degraded areas**

Logging in Solomon Islands offers an opportunity to rehabilitate these lands through agroforestry species. Priority actions include:

- 4.3.1 Conduct assessment and propose rehabilitation of degraded areas
- 4.3.2 Work with community leaders and resource owners to advocate rehabilitation of degraded areas through agroforestry
- 4.3.3 Provision of planting materials

#### **4.4. Increase Livestock Production**

Livestock promotion is also essential for food security income for communities and must be supported. Priority actions include:

- 4.4.1 Conduct livestock feasibility study for selected communities
- 4.4.2 Provision of improved small livestock species
- 4.4.3 Provide training on livestock husbandry practices
- 4.4.4 Conservation and utilization of endemic livestock species (Pigeon, Mendana fowl, Megapode, Wild ducks, Water Hen, Opposum, Flying fox)

# 2.0

## GOALS, THEMATIC AREAS (OUTCOMES), STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

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### **4.5. Promote Fisheries and Aquaculture Production**

Fishery resources are traditional pillars of local food systems and have remained fundamentally important for nutrition, welfare and employment. To ensure continued contribution of fisheries to the local diet, conservation of stocks and sustainable management of fisheries resources must be promoted.

#### **Key Strategies:**

- 4.5.1 Promote sustainable management of marine resources  
To ensure continuous availability and access of fisheries products, sustainable access and management of marine resources must be exercised. Priority actions include:
- 4.5.2 Establish conservation of fish spawning sites
- 4.5.3 Enforcement of marine protected areas (MPAs)
- 4.5.4 Aquaculture promotion
- 4.5.5 Provision of fishing gears and Fish Aggregating Devises (FADs)
- 4.5.6 Advocate strongly against destructive fishing techniques (Dynamite fishing, fish poisoning (Icon, DDT, Derries, Barringtonia).

### **5. Support Trade and Marketing of Local Food and Fisheries Products**

Increasing volumes of local food production should be promoted to be marketed into domestic (and export market opportunities). This should be complemented by ensuring market opportunities for both local and export markets exist and that the quality of products is competitive. Food processing and value addition can increase the competitiveness of local food products. Similarly, food safety must be strengthened to ensure food sold in local markets, food catering and food vendors and export markets are safe for consumers. Priority actions include:

#### **Key Strategies:**

#### **5.1. Increase competitiveness of agriculture products**

Increase opportunities to market and promote local foods and varieties by increased supply of local food products for consumption by residents and tourists. Promotion of low-cost processing would reduce perishability and increase farm gate prices. This requires collaboration between extension service providers and private businesses in pilot processing at the farm level as well as in packaging and market promotion. Priority actions include:

- 5.1.1 Identify at least 5 potential crops for value adding
- 5.1.2 Promote adaptable simple food processing and value adding technologies
- 5.1.3 Conduct training on value chain. Create environment for competitive market pricing and niche markets
- 5.1.4 Strengthened domestic and international transport linkages

#### **5.2. Enhance synergies between the agriculture and tourism sectors**

The tourism industry offer market opportunity to market local produce thus enhancing synergies is a priority to increase sale of local produce. Priority actions include:

- 5.2.1 Conduct training on local cuisines with hotels and restaurants
- 5.2.2 Provide incentives for hotel/restaurants serving local foods

# 2.0

## GOALS, THEMATIC AREAS (OUTCOMES), STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

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### 5.3. Identify potential export crop/fisheries products

Priority actions include:

- 5.3.1 Promote production of export commodities
- 5.3.2 Train farmers on quality standards
- 5.3.3 Identify export markets (market access, quarantine)
- 5.3.4 Strengthen domestic and international transport linkages

### 5.4. Strengthen capacity of food safety authorities

Food control systems must be developed and enhanced to assure the quality and safety of food available to consumers and for export market opportunities. Private food businesses and farmers need assistance in complying with mandatory requirements and voluntary measures. Public capacity to enforce food legislation and the technical skills among small-scale farmers and food businesses to comply with mandatory requirements for food quality and safety and to implement voluntary standards and assurance systems need to be strengthened. To ensure this, developing the capacity of food control authorities would be essential. Priority actions include:

- 5.4.1 Trainings provided to food authorities (Codex, Environmental health (MHMS), Consumer Affairs (Price Control Unit(MCILI))
- 5.4.2 Develop food analysis laboratories
- 5.4.3 Training provided
- 5.4.4 Review relevant legislations, (i.e Price Control Act).

## 6. Promote Household Health and Nutrition

### Key Strategies:

#### 6.1. Strengthen awareness and education on nutrition and healthy food choices

It has been well documented that local food consumption can help reduce the problem of nutrient disorders in the Pacific. To promote consumption of local food, food choices and preferences are important to change the social behaviour of important local staples. Availability and access of these high nutritive value foods should also be promoted. Priority actions include:

- 6.1.1 Improve knowledge on healthy food choices
- 6.1.2 Encourage breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices
- 6.1.3 Document local food recipes and traditional knowledge on food preparation and preservation techniques
- 6.1.4 Promote nutrition and physical activity (with focus on farming as physical activity) to schools and government employees
- 6.1.5 Develop national school dietary guidelines
- 6.1.6 School feeding programme

# 2.0

## GOALS, THEMATIC AREAS (OUTCOMES), STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

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### **7. Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction**

To ensure continuous availability and access of healthy local food, there is a need to create resilient food systems to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters. Similarly, there is a need to ensure households' ability to adapt to changing prices of foods resulting from global economic market shocks. Subsistence food production system needs to be strengthened. Priority actions include:

#### **Key Strategies:**

#### **7.1 Increase adaptation to changing climate, and preparedness to, and management of natural disasters**

- 7.1.1 Undertake Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Disaster Risk Assessment
- 7.1.2 Training on CCA and DRR
- 7.1.3 Establishment of emergency disaster management systems
- 7.1.4 Promote resilient production systems

#### **7.2 Improve and diversify income generating opportunities with local foods**

- 7.2.1 Strengthen market linkages
- 7.2.2 Identify market generating opportunities and identify markets

# 3.0

## IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & EVALUATION & FINANCING OF THE FRAMEWORK

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Implementation of the framework will involve multiple stakeholders and partners working together to achieve the framework desired outcomes. Appendix 2 provides the implementation matrix of the framework. The first step in implementing the framework would require establishing a KLKK to take lead role in ensuring focus and coordinated actions in implementing the activities. KLKK will also ensure that appropriate services and activities are provided in the most efficient, streamlined and cost effective to achieve the expected outcomes.

It is expected that the KLKK will follow the TOR (Appendix 3) to ensure members of the committee are doing their part in the implementation process. KLKK shall compose of Senior Officers of Government line Ministries to ensure alignment of sectoral activities against the framework priorities. Quarterly meetings shall be held for updating of responsible sectoral activities to ensure no unnecessary duplication. The committee shall on quarterly basis monitor progress toward implementation of the framework through their quarterly meetings.

Where necessary, cost sharing of resources shall be streamlined as much as possible. As described in Appendix 3, it will be necessary to put forward different sub-sectorial activities in partnership with the private sector for the designation of tasks as well as coordination with other public institutions. NGOs and CBOs, such as Kastom Gaden Association are strong partners of the framework and shall be supported as much as possible in delivering framework activities. The framework anticipates strong collaboration between the private sector and farmer groups including small business enterprises in local food promotion and as such, their involvement should be supported.

To ensure strong government and donor support in financing the framework implementation, advocacy of the framework will be necessary. KLKK will use all necessary means to advocate the framework to Government leaders for funding appropriation to support framework implementation. This would entail identifying champion for the KLK Programme. It is also anticipated that KLKK will work together to organize and advocate the framework to potential donor partners. However, commitment from Government will be needed to attract donor matching support.

To ensure implementation of the framework achieves its desired outcome, KLKK shall strictly measure progress of implementation against the indicators outlined in the M&E Matrix (Appendix 1). Progress reports shall be produced after each quarterly meeting by the Programme Secretariat for subsequent submission to leaders. Where data is limited to measure indicators, KLKK will work together to collect the relevant data.

# APPENDIX 1.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Themes	Strategies	Indicators
1. <b>Improve Leadership and Coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constitute Programme Steering Committee</li> <li>Strengthen collaboration and partnership</li> <li>Framework Advocacy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee Officially established by executive order</li> <li>Programme Secretariat designated and fully functional</li> <li>Framework endorsed by Parliament</li> <li>Funding Provided for framework implementation</li> </ul>
2. <b>Regulatory Strengthening and Advocacy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and align relevant Government policies/ regulations</li> <li>Proclamation issued by Community/Tribal Chiefs encouraging household farming</li> <li>Improve data on agriculture and food security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies on pricing, subsidies &amp; taxation reviewed</li> <li>Revised regulations enacted in Parliament</li> <li>Increased cultivated land</li> <li>Number of surveys conducted</li> </ul>
3. <b>Education and Awareness on Local Food</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of diet change and Community empowerment</li> <li>Develop awareness materials and distribute</li> <li>Strengthen Information sharing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Causes of diet changed identified in 6 communities</li> <li>Number of assessment conducted</li> <li>Number of awareness conducted</li> <li>Number of people received awareness on local food</li> <li>Information sharing procedures in place</li> </ul>
4. <b>Increase Production and Productivity of Agriculture and Fisheries Production Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify production problems and constraints</li> <li>Strengthen Research and Extension Delivery Services on local food production systems</li> <li>Increased crop production</li> <li>Increased livestock production</li> <li>Promote conservation of marine resources</li> <li>Strengthen fisheries and aquaculture production systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmer's Production problems identified</li> <li>At least 6 food items analysed on their nutritive values</li> <li>% Number of livestock number increased</li> <li>Acreage degraded areas replanted</li> <li>Crop yield increased</li> <li>% increased in number of aquaculture farms</li> </ul>
5. <b>Support Trade and Marketing of Local Food and Fisheries Products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase competitiveness of agriculture products</li> <li>Enhance synergies between tourism and agriculture</li> <li>Identify potential export crop and fisheries products</li> <li>Strengthen capacity of food safety authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 value added products marketed in domestic markets</li> <li>Number of food processing training conducted</li> <li>Number of restaurants serving local food</li> <li>Number trainings and number of trainees on food safety</li> <li>One food safety lab established</li> <li>Income from agriculture sales increased</li> <li>Contribution of agriculture to GDP increased</li> </ul>

# APPENDIX 1.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Baseline	Target	MOV	Assumptions/ Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee not officially established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee Consist of senior Officers (PS, Directors, Senior Development Partners, Head of NGOs)</li> <li>Monthly/Quarterly meeting held</li> <li>Funding provided for the framework implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee Monthly Reports</li> <li>Committee meeting minutes</li> <li>Ministry reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong Leadership support</li> <li>Committee remain active</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of capacity to review regulation</li> <li>High consumption of low quality food items</li> <li>Limited data on and agriculture and food security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% tax increased on tobacco and alcohol</li> <li>% tax increased on soft-drink and sugary junk food items</li> <li>Improve land access for farming</li> <li>Total agriculture production data made available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee Monthly Reports</li> <li>Department of Land Report</li> <li>Agriculture Surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong collaboration among stakeholders</li> <li>Availability of policy expert</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness on local food is limited</li> <li>Increasing diet change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 communities engaged -kaikaim lokol kaikai campaign</li> <li>At least 6 posters on nutritive value of crops produced and distributed</li> <li>T-shirts and other social awareness materials produced</li> <li>At least 4 national events organised on local food</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee Monthly Reports</li> <li>Committee meeting minutes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reliance on imported food continues</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing reliance on imported food</li> <li>Limited capacity of farmers</li> <li>Limited knowledge on nutritive value of local food</li> <li>Limited access to planting materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New genebanks established</li> <li>Increased number planting materials distributed and planted</li> <li>Traditional knowledge on local food production systems documented</li> <li>New aquaculture farms developed</li> <li>Number of MPAs established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIES</li> <li>Ministry Reports</li> <li>Trade Stat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High production problems</li> <li>Availability of appropriate planting materials</li> <li>Traditional knowledge is shared</li> <li>Strong community support</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited value addition</li> <li>27% agriculture contribution to GDP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of restaurants serving local food increased</li> <li>Number of dishes promoted on local food</li> <li>Food safety authorities trained</li> <li>Food quality and food safety products enhanced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIES</li> <li>Trade Stat</li> <li>Population Census</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of food processing and food safety technical capacity</li> <li>Availability of local produce supply</li> <li>Strong government support with availability of funding</li> </ul>

# APPENDIX 1.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Themes	Strategies	Indicators
6. <b>Promote Household Health and Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen awareness and education on nutrition and healthy food choices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of awareness conducted</li> <li>Number of women exclusively breastfeed for the first six months</li> <li>% reduced diabetes rates</li> <li>% reduced in hypertension rates</li> <li>% reduced in obesity rates</li> <li>Reduced prevalence of anemia and Vitamin</li> <li>% reduced in micronutrient deficiencies</li> <li>% reduction in stunting and underweights in children less than 5 years old</li> <li>Nutrition guidelines developed</li> </ul>
7. <b>Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase adaptation to changing climate</li> <li>Improve and diversify income generating opportunities with local food</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Training on DRR provided</li> <li>Capacity to assess and inform price surge enhanced</li> <li>Enhanced capacity to adapt to CC</li> <li>Income diversity increased</li> </ul>

# APPENDIX 1.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Baseline	Target	MOV	Assumptions/ Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited awareness and knowledge on value of local food</li> <li>Exclusive breastfeeding rate below WHO recommendation</li> <li>NCD rates slowly increasing</li> <li>High Prevalence rates of anaemia among women and children</li> <li>High prevalence rates of stunting among children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 1000 people receive awareness</li> <li>% increased in people making smart choice on food</li> <li>% reduced diabetes rates</li> <li>% reduced in hypertension rates</li> <li>% reduced in obesity rates</li> <li>Reduced prevalence of anemia and Vitamin</li> <li>Reduced prevalence of stunting and underweight</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MHMS reports</li> <li>STEP surveys, National DHS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health problems remain high</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited training on DRR</li> <li>Limited capacity to predict price surges</li> <li>Limited capacity to adapt to CC</li> <li>Limited income opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people receive training on DRR increased</li> <li>Capacity to predict prices provided</li> <li>CC capacity building provided</li> <li>Income generating opportunities increased</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry monthly reports</li> <li>HIES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adaptation capacity remain low</li> <li>Availability of local and export markets</li> <li>Income remain low</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 2.

### ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Actions	Indicators
<b>Theme 1: Improve Leadership and Coordination</b>	
<b>Strategy 1: Constitute Programme Steering Committee</b>	
a. Draft cabinet paper for the establishment of the Committee and submit for endorsement by PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet paper endorsed by PM</li> <li>• Establishment of Programme Secretariat</li> </ul>
b. Committee TOR reviewed and finalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TOR developed defining roles and functions of the Committee</li> <li>• Committee Officers Appointed</li> </ul>
c. Quarterly meetings conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting Outcomes produced and shared among committee members and stakeholders</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 2: Strengthen collaboration and partnership</b>	
a. Seek engagement of all stakeholders including private sector, CBOs and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of stakeholders represented on Committee</li> <li>• Number of programs implementing framework activities</li> </ul>
b. Promote ownership of the framework at the Community Level (through community chiefs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of communities participating in the programme</li> </ul>
b. Development or alignment of sector short term workplan to framework priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framework priorities mainstreamed into sectoral workplans</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 3: Framework Advocacy</b>	
a. Seek support for the implementation of the Framework by Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framework adopted by Parliament</li> <li>• Funding support provided</li> </ul>
b. Seek support from regional/international development partners to support the implementation of the framework (through proposal writing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding provided by donor partners</li> </ul>
c. Organise a development partners forum and present the framework for potential donor support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least one development partners forum held</li> <li>• Number of development partners engaged in framework implementation</li> </ul>
<b>Theme 2: Regulatory Strengthening and Policy Advocacy</b>	
<b>Strategy 1: Review and align relevant Government Regulations</b>	
a. Recruit a consultant to review and align regulation gaps (focus on food price, tax and subsidies Regulations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expert Consultant recruited</li> <li>• Regulation on pricing, subsidies &amp; taxation reviewed</li> <li>• Revised regulations enacted in Parliament</li> </ul>
b. Strengthen Food standards (fat, salt, sugary food) and food safety legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure importers &amp; exporters compile with the regulations</li> </ul>
c. Advocate for micronutrient fortification with particular focus on imported food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirements on food fortifications established</li> <li>• Private sector involvement</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 2: Improve land access for farming</b>	
a. Advocate to community chiefs to encourage household farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of chiefs proclamation issued</li> </ul>
b. Advocate and seek funding to build roads and other infrastructure to support local food promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of agriculture roads</li> <li>• Improved infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 3: Improve data on agriculture (including fisheries) and food security</b>	

## APPENDIX 2. ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Lead/Partners	Timeframe	Budget
Interim Chairperson of Program Committee	July 2014	10,000
Interim Chairperson & Committee Members	July 2014	-
Chairperson & Secretariat, Committee Members	Quarterly Ongoing	20,000
Chairperson & Secretariat Committee Members	Ongoing	10,000
Committee Community Chiefs	July 2014	1,000,000.00
KLKK	Ongoing	
Committee	November 2014	5,000.00
Committee Development partners	January 2015	50,000.00
Chairperson & Committee Members	February 2015	200,000.00
Interim Chairperson Committee Consultant	June 2015	300,000.00
Committee, MHMS, Consultant	July 2015	300,000.00
Committee, MHMS, Consultant	July 2015	4,300,000.00
Committee Partners	Ongoing	1,000,000.00
Committee Partners	Ongoing	2,000,000

## APPENDIX 2.

### ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Actions	Indicators
a. Develop data collection tools on food security and food production (and incorporate into HIES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection tools on food security and food production developed</li> </ul>
b. Conduct food security surveys in selected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of surveys conducted</li> <li>Data on Agriculture and Food Security collected</li> <li>Data analysed and provided to users</li> </ul>
<b>Theme 3: Education and Awareness on Local Food</b>	
<b>Strategy 1: Assessment of diet change and community empowerment</b>	
a. Select target communities and carryout assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target communities selected and participate in assessment</li> </ul>
b. Community empowerment through education and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 communities engaged in kaikaim lokol kaikai Local campaign</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 2: Develop awareness materials and distribution</b>	
a. Develop a catchy slogan and use mass media and social marketing tools to promote message	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programme Slogan/emblem developed</li> </ul>
b. Organise a competition on song development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kaikaim Lokol kaikai song developed</li> <li>Song broadcasted or promoted through mass media, public areas, schools and communities</li> </ul>
c. Identify high nutritive value crops and promote the production and utilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 6 high nutritive crops identified and posters, brochures produced and distributed</li> <li>5000 each T-shirts and other social awareness tools (pens, calendars, etc.) produced and distributed</li> <li>Banners and billboards posted around Honiara city and Provincial Areas</li> </ul>
d. Link and Engage social media, schools, faith-based organisations and communities on awareness campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solomon Star and Local TV Programme engaged in programme implementation</li> </ul>
e. Conduct education and awareness with schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 10 schools engaged in programme campaign</li> <li>Songs, drama programmes developed on Kaikaim Lokol kaikai</li> <li>Support to school kitchen</li> </ul>
f. Organize National Local Food Events (Fun Run/Walk, Parade, National Planting Day, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least four fun run/walk organised</li> <li>Number of people participate in fun run/walk</li> <li>Number of awareness materials distributed during the events</li> <li>National (wakabaoat go long waka day) Walk to Work Day</li> </ul>
g. Draft PM's Proclamation on Kaikaim Lokol kaikai mandating Government support for local food (Catering and Panting Day)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PM's Proclamation issued to Government Ministries</li> <li>Number of Ministries serving local food at government functions and community gatherings</li> <li>Proclamation on Solomon Islands Planting Day Proclaimed</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 3: Strengthen Information Sharing on local food and programme implementation</b>	
a. Develop information sharing centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programme Information centre established and resourced</li> </ul>
b. Develop Newsletters, radio programmes, TV programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly newsletters developed</li> <li>Monthly radio programmes aired</li> <li>TV/Video programmes broadcasted</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 2. ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Lead/Partners	Timeframe	Budget
MAL STAT, MHMS, MFMR	Ongoing	200,000.00
MAL STAT, MHMS, MFMR	Ongoing	8,000,000.00
AES (MAL), ARD (MAL), KGA, MHMS-Nutrition	2013/2014	As above
AES (MAL), MHMS	2013/2014	As Above
Committee Ministries Radio, TV Stations, Schools	September 2014	50,000.00
Committee Ministries Radio, TV Stations, Schools	September 2014	10,000.00
Committee Ministries Radio, TV Stations, Schools	2014 - Ongoing	1,000,000.00
Committee Ministries Radio, TV Stations, Schools	Ongoing	200,000.00
Ministries, KGA, MHMS	Ongoing	200,000.00
Committee, Ministries, Radio, TV Stations, Schools	2014/ 2015	300,000.00
Committee Chairperson, Committee Members	October 2014	50,000.00
Committee Ministries Radio, TV Stations, Schools	October 2014	40,000.00
AES (MAL)	November 2014	500,000.00

## APPENDIX 2.

### ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Actions	Indicators
<b>Theme 4: Increase Production and Productivity of Agriculture and Fisheries Production Systems</b>	
<b>Strategy 1: Identify production problems and constraints</b>	
a. Develop participatory extension assessment tool to assess farmers problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production problems identified</li> </ul>
b. Select Target communities and conduct assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment on farmers problems conducted in 6 selected communities</li> </ul>
c. Documentation of traditional knowledge on farming techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traditional knowledge on farming techniques identified and documented</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 2: Strengthen research and extension service delivery on local food production systems</b>	
a. Assess resilient high nutritive local varieties and other introduced varieties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 4 resilient varieties identified and documented</li> </ul>
b. Establishment of genebanks and promote conservation, distribution and utilisation of high nutritive genetic materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 6 genebanks established</li> <li>4 resilient varieties conserved in genebanks</li> <li>Number of genetic materials distributed and utilised</li> </ul>
c. Conduct on farm trials using participatory approach and farmer field schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 on farm trials established</li> <li>6 farmer field schools established</li> </ul>
d. Analyse nutritive value of local foods and document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 6 high nutritive Vitamin and Iron rich varieties identified and promoted</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 3: Increase crop production</b>	
a. Conduct assessment of degraded areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment conducted and degraded areas and acreage identified</li> </ul>
b. Work with community chiefs to advocate rehabilitation of degraded areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acreage rehabilitated</li> </ul>
c. Provision of planting materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of planting materials distributed</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 4: Increase Livestock Production</b>	
a. Conduct livestock feasibility studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of assessments conducted</li> <li>Number of new livestock farms</li> </ul>
b. Provision of improved small livestock species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of livestock increased (Chicken, Ducks, Goats, Sheep, Pigs)</li> </ul>
c. Provide training on livestock husbandry practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of trainings conducted</li> <li>Number of participants adopting new husbandry practices</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 6: Promote Conservation and Production of Fisheries and Aquaculture</b>	
a. Establish conservation of fish spawning areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of conservation areas established</li> </ul>
b. Enforcement of marine protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surveillance in place</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 6: Strengthen Fisheries and Aquaculture Production</b>	
a. Aquaculture promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of aquaculture farms established</li> <li>Contribution of aquaculture products to diets</li> </ul>
b. Provision of fishing gears and FADs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of FADs distributed</li> <li>Increase fish catches</li> </ul>
<b>Theme 5: Support Trade and Marketing of Local Food and Fisheries Products</b>	
<b>Strategy 1: Increase competitiveness of agriculture products</b>	

## APPENDIX 2. ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Lead/Partners	Timeframe	Budget
AES (MAL), ARD (MAL), KGA, SPC & Partners	January 2015	500,000.00
AES (MAL), ARD (MAL), KGA, SPC & Partners	February 2015	As Above
AES (MAL), ARD (MAL), KGA, SPC & Partners	Ongoing	As Above
AES (MAL), ARD (MAL), KGA, SPC(CEPACT) & Partners	Ongoing	100,000.00
AES (MAL) ARD (MAL) KGA SPC & Partners	Ongoing	2,000,000.00
AES (MAL), ARD (MAL), KGA, SPC & Partners	Ongoing	240,000.00
AES (MAL), ARD (MAL), KGA, SPC & Partners	Ongoing	1,000,000.00
MFMR, AES (MAL), ARD (MAL), KGA, Partners	2014 - Ongoing	200,000.00
MFMR, AES (MAL), ARD (MAL), KGA, Partners	Ongoing	100,000.00
AES (MAL), ARD (MAL), MFMR, KGA, Partners	Ongoing	100,000.00
AES (MAL), ARD (MAL), KGA, Partners	2014	100,000.00
AES (MAL), ARD (MAL), KGA, Partners	Ongoing	3,000,000.00
AES (MAL), ARD (MAL), KGA, Partners	Ongoing	300,000.00
MFMR	2014 - Ongoing	500,000.00
MFMR	Ongoing	270,000.00
MFMR	2014 - Ongoing	500,000.00
MFMR	2014 - Ongoing	100,000.00

## APPENDIX 2.

### ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Actions	Indicators
a. Identify at least 5 potential value added products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 value added products identified</li> </ul>
b. Promote adaptable simple food processing and value addition technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value adding technologies promoted</li> <li>Number of enterprises adopting technologies</li> </ul>
c. Conduct training on value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 6 communities and enterprises received training</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 2: Strengthen synergies between the agriculture and tourism sectors</b>	
a. Conduct training on local cuisines to restaurants and hotels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of trainings conducted</li> <li>Number of restaurants serving new local recipes</li> </ul>
b. Provide incentives to restaurants and hotels prioritizing local food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 3 enterprises awarded</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 3: Identify potential export crops and fisheries products and promote export opportunities</b>	
a. Promote production of potential export/ or cash crop and fisheries products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 3 new export commodities identified</li> </ul>
b. Train farmers on quality standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of trainings conducted</li> </ul>
c. Identify export markets for local foods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 2 export markets identified</li> </ul>
d. Strengthened domestic and international transport linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Export transportation secured</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 4: Strengthen capacity of food safety authorities</b>	
a. Trainings provided to food authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of trainings provided</li> <li>Number of Food Safety Officers trained and certified</li> </ul>
b. Equip food analysis laboratories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least one capable food analysis laboratory developed</li> </ul>
c. Capacity of food analysis provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 3 Officers competent in food analysis</li> </ul>
<b>Theme 6: Promote Household Health and Nutrition</b>	
<b>Strategy 1: Strengthen awareness and education on nutrition and healthy food choices</b>	
a. Improve knowledge on healthy food choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of people making smart choices on healthy food</li> </ul>
b. Encourage exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% increased on exclusive breastfeeding</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 2: Development of national diet guideline and healthy lifestyles</b>	
a. Document local food recipes and traditional knowledge on food preparation and preservation techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation costs</li> </ul>
b. Promote nutrition and physical activity (with focus on farming as important physical activities) to schools and government employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen nutrition and physical activities in schools</li> <li>Number of employees participating in physical activities</li> <li>Number of school gardens established</li> </ul>
c. Develop school dietary guidelines for households and food vendors and advocate guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of vendors and households and individuals adopting dietary guidelines</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 2. ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Lead/Partners	Timeframe	Budget
AES (MAL), Trade, KGA SPC	Ongoing	30,000.00
AES (MAL), Trade, KGA SPC	Ongoing	150,000.00
AES (MAL), Trade, KGA SPC	Ongoing	200,000.00
MAL-MHMS, KGA	2015	50,000.00
MAL-MHMS, KGA	2015	10,000.00
AES (MAL), MFMR, KGA, External Trade	2015	300,000.00
AES (MAL), MFMR, KGA, External Trade	Ongoing	150,000.00
AES (MAL), MFMR, KGA, External Trade	2015	100,000.00
AES (MAL), MFMR, KGA, External Trade	2015	50,000.00
MHMS, MAL, FAO WHO	Ongoing	100,000.00
MHMS, MAL, FAO WHO	2015 -Ongoing	2,000,000.00
MHMS, MAL, FAO WHO	Ongoing	100,000.00
MHMS – Nutrition, KGA AES (MAL)	Ongoing	200,000.00
MHMS – Nutrition, KGA AES (MAL)	Ongoing	20,000.00
MHMS – Nutrition, KGA, AES (MAL), MEHRD	Ongoing	200,000.00
MHMS – Nutrition, KGA, AES (MAL), MEHRD	Ongoing	200,000.00
MHMS – Nutrition KGA, AES (MAL) MEHRD	Ongoing	200,000.00

## APPENDIX 2.

### ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Actions	Indicators
<b>Theme 7: Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	
<b>Strategy 1: Increase adaptation to changing climate, and preparedness to, and management of natural disasters</b>	
a. Undertake Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Disaster Risk Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed assessments for at least 6 communities</li> <li>Number of government and NGO partnerships on assessments</li> <li>Assessments finalized and published</li> </ul>
b. Training on CCA and DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of trainings conducted</li> <li>Number of trainees</li> <li>Community disaster committees established and community climate change adaptation and disaster management plans using assessments from (a) completed and trialed</li> </ul>
c. Establishment of emergency disaster management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency disaster management systems established in 6 communities</li> </ul>
d. Promote resilient production systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 5 resilient crop varieties identified and promoted, with economic assessments completed for each selected crop</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy 2: Improve and diversify income generating opportunities through local food</b>	
a. Strengthen market linkages with farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market opportunities identified and promoted in communities</li> </ul>
b. Identify potential income generating communities and identify markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 5 markets identified for local food products</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 2. ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Lead/Partners	Timeframe	Budget
SIG, Provincial govt., USAID/SPC, GIZ/SPC, SPREP, etc.	Ongoing	1,000,000.00
MECDM- NDMO, SPC, UNDP/ SWoCK, EU/ ARD	Ongoing	1,000,000.00
NDMO, MECDM, SPC, UNDP/ SWoCK, EU/ ARD	2014- Ongoing	120,000.00
AES (MAL), ARD (MAL), KGA, Partners, SPC	Ongoing	1,000,000.00
MCILI, PHAMA, SPC, MAL	July 2014 - Ongoing	200,000.00
MCILI, PHAMA, SPC, MAL	July 2014 - Ongoing	200,000.00

## APPENDIX 3.

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

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#### **Solomon Islands Kaikaim Lokol Kaikai Komiti**

##### **Background**

The Solomon Islands Kaikaim Lokol Kaikai Framework Steering Committee (KLKK) is established through a Cabinet Endorsement with the understanding that local food is essential for the culture, health, environment, economic and food security for the Solomon Islands people. The overall objective of KLKK is to enhance coordination and cooperation amongst multiple stakeholders to promote local food through synergies based in different government structures. The KLKK will also seek guidance from the recommendations of the National Policies and Regulations and oversee effective implementation of the framework. With that, it is envisioned that this committee will eventually form the overarching committee for policy implementation, as proposed in the Food Security, Food Safety and Nutrition Policy, and the National Nutrition Plan.

##### **Roles and responsibilities:**

The functions of the KLKK are as follows:

- 1 Assist facilitate inter-agency sharing of information and experience to ensure stakeholder involvement in framework implementation;
- 2 Help identify other potential sources of support for enhancing framework implementation;
- 3 Actively participate in KLKK meetings as required or according to meeting schedules agreed upon to review and monitor progress of framework implementation
- 4 Co-ordinate inputs of different development partners against implementation
- 5 Provide advisory support to framework implementation
- 6 Monitor and evaluate activity implementation against established baselines and indicators in the implementation plan
- 7 Assess progress against indicators, approve work plans / reports & decide on reallocation of resources;

##### **Secretariat**

MAL shall serve as the Secretariat of the KLKK who shall appoint or recruit a Programme Coordinator to coordinate implementation of activities across the relevant line Ministries and Programmes.

##### **Composition**

The KLKK will be multi-agency in composition with greater representation from the National Government of Solomon Islands, development partners, NGOs, CBOs and private sector. Membership can be flexible to incorporate appropriate members on a permanent or ad hoc basis as required. For continuity and effectiveness in operation, each member should commit to participate in the committee meetings and discussions. The list of participating Ministries/agencies with relevant programmes is given in the table below.

## APPENDIX 3. TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Recommended Members List

MINISTRIES/ORGANISATIONS	RELEVANT PROGRAMME REPRESENTATIONS	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS
MAL	PS, DETS, DAR, DAL	4
MEHRD	PS/ Undersecretary	1
MHMS	PS/ Undersecretary/ Director - Nutrition	1
MFMR	PS/ Undersecretary	1
MCILI	Consumer Affairs	1
NDMO	Director	1
MWYCFA	Director	1
KGA	Manager	1
UNWOMEN	Operations Manager	1
SINU	Dean	1
HCC- MPG	City Clerk / Market Manager	1
OPMC	COS	1
SPC	Country Manager	1

### Committee Procedures

The meeting procedures of the Steering Committee shall be as follow:

- Appointment of a Chairperson – PS MAL
- Deputy Chair – Rotational
- Programme coordinator acts as secretary to KLKK

### Meetings

- Meetings will be convened in a location mutually agreed to by members
- Meetings will be convened quarterly
- The chair can call extraordinary meetings when required
- A quorum is formed when 50% of signed members are present

### Committee Sitting Allowance

- Committee members shall receive a sitting allowance of \$250.00 per sitting.

## APPENDIX 4

### REFERENCES

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1. Food Security, Food Safety and Nutrition Policy Document. Solomon Islands Government
2. National Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy document. Solomon Islands Government, 2010-2014
3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Corporate Plan, 2011 – 2014. Solomon Islands Government
4. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Corporate Plan. Solomon Islands Government
5. The National Nutrition and Healthy Lifestyle Plan. Solomon Islands Government
6. Solomon Islands STEP Survey, 2010. WHO & Solomon Islands
7. Climate Change and Vulnerability Assessment for Loimuni and Sepa, Choiseul, Solomon Islands, 2013. SPC
8. Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2006. Solomon Islands Statistics



