

**The Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Mangrove Plan
Coordination in Solomon Islands**

Second National Workshop

A One-Day Workshop Report

28th of May 2024

SINU Kukum Campus Honiara



Mary Tahu Paia

marytahupaia@gmail.com



Acknowledgement

Profound gratitude goes to the individuals and organizations who made invaluable contributions to the success of the one-day workshop on ICZM and Mangrove Planning and Coordination, held on May 28, 2024.

Special thanks to the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) for their invaluable ongoing support of this ICZM and mangrove plan Coordination workshop. I also extend my gratitude to Dr. Kang and his team for developing the draft Policy framework for ICZM mangrove planning in the Solomon Islands, and for their facilitation of the workshop, as well as their guidance and presentations on the ICZM Policy framework.

I am sincerely grateful to all the participants from government ministries, SINU academics, and NGOs for their dedicated time and invaluable contributions to shaping the Policy framework document. Their support and commitment were indispensable to the success of this workshop.

Tagio Tumas

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background and Overview

The Solomon Islands Community Based Coastal and Marine resources management strategy, spanning from 2021 to 2025, focuses on achieving healthy marine and coastal resources, contributing to socio-economic needs and food security. The policy targets 25% improvement in community-based resource management across coastal areas by 2025. It emphasizes scaling up of CBRM through awareness campaigns, training, and community engagement. The strategy integrates sustainable livelihoods, climate change adaptation, and monitoring systems to ensure effective coastal management.

Simultaneously government addresses climate change challenges by proposing an integrated Coastal zone management (ICZM) and mangrove policy framework. With a reliance on agriculture, forestry and fisheries the Solomon Islands aim to safeguard coastal ecosystems. The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTN) supports this initiative, focusing on ICZM policies and mangrove protection. This assistance includes stakeholder mapping, legal framework analysis, consultations and awareness campaigns. The anticipated impact involves integrated coastal development, sustainable economic growth, conservation of resources and effective disaster risk reduction.

1.2 Workshop Objectives

Therefore, the primary objectives of this workshop were to:

- Confirm the ICZM Policy Framework with ICZM Mangrove plan's vision and mission
- Develop Sectoral/Thematic Policy Statements
- Define Implementation Guide and Technological Fact Sheet
- Formulate a draft of Framework Policy Set.

1.3 Scope of the workshop

The Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Mangrove Plan Coordination workshop was held to address the challenges and opportunities in managing mangrove ecosystems in the Solomon

Islands. The workshop aimed to bring together key stakeholders to discuss strategies for effective coordination and implementation of the ICZM mangrove plan.

A one-day workshop focused on various topics and facilitated group discussions among government ministries, NGOs, academics, and various stakeholders to develop thematic policy statements, define and implement the guide and technological factsheet, and formulate a draft framework policy. The discussions during the workshop were based on the following topics:

- Map analysis and Policy framework,
 - Group discussion and feedbacks on the presentation
 - Understanding Policy Statements
 - Stock-taking Sectoral and Thematic issues for ICZM Policy and
 - Understanding Integrated CZM Policy Framework
-

2. Workshop Proceedings

2.1 Opening session

The workshop commenced with a welcome address by the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry (FAFF). The Dean welcomed all stakeholders and emphasized the significance of developing a comprehensive mangrove policy framework for the Solomon Islands. Following this, the Director of the Climate Change Division (CCD) made brief remarks highlighting the importance of the workshop and the need for collaborative discussions to shape the policy framework.

The Director elaborated on the initial stages of technical assistance that led to the ICZM workshop, underlining the progress made thus far. He appealed to all stakeholders to actively contribute to the policy development process, ensuring that the diverse needs of the country and various sectors are addressed. The Director emphasized that this will be the Solomon Islands' very own mangrove policy framework, stressing the importance of local ownership and commitment to its successful implementation.

2.2 Technical Sessions

2.2.1 Session 1: Map Analysis and Policy Framework

Dr. Kang gave a detailed presentation on the progress of the policy framework, explaining the difference between a policy framework and a policy statement. He noted that the CTCN focuses on Malaita and Central Provinces as study sites. He updated on the use of satellite images and AI models to map mangrove sites in the Solomon Islands, examining mangrove distribution and temporal changes, and identified current and potential ICZM issues. Dr. Kang outlined the ICZM plan, which includes all thematic areas covered in the framework, and clarified that the framework policy is a document containing key regulatory elements. Dr Seno Mauli will assist in aligning legislation and policy related to mangroves. The team identified actions to support the Solomon Islands community through the future policy framework, covering all thematic areas, including tourism and recreation. The framework policy needs to be linked to policy statements for effective implementation. Additionally, a technological fact sheet identified issues and best practices for various thematic areas.

2.2.2 Q & A: Comments and feedback from participants

Peter Kenilorea from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) commented on incorporating the Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM) application into the policy principles, as it is the existing system through which communities manage their resources. This led to the inclusion of “people-centered” terminology in the principles. Dr. Seno Mauli emphasized the importance of a people-centered approach, suggesting that communities, as primary resource users, should have their role clearly defined in the framework, aligning it with other national policies and plans. She advocated for effective community engagement and preferred terms like "livelihood enhancement" over "sustainable economic development" to better fit the local context. Dr. Mauli also recommended changing "adaptive governance" to "interactive governance" to reflect the interconnected levels of governance.

Dr. Viulu, Dean of FAFF, raised concerns about governance and enforcement effectiveness, stressing the need to address these aspects in the Mangrove Framework Policy. An MFMR Officer inquired about the opportunity for stakeholders to contribute to the policy document. It was decided that a two-week period would be allotted for all concerned groups and stakeholders to submit their input.

2.3 Session 2: Brief update on previous workshop report

2.3.1 ICZM mangrove Policy status

Mary Paia reported that the 5-day workshop on ICZM and Mangrove policy engaged various sectors, including ministries, academics, and the National government organizations, and outlined its aims and objectives. The outline of the specific activities conducted during the 5-day workshop was also provided. Both the Korean team and the Solomon Islands team delivered group presentations representing their respective sectors. Breakout sessions were conducted, focusing on discussions about the four ecosystem services, ecosystem benefits, local uses of mangroves, and addressing issues, challenges, and future strategies. Additionally, a mapping activity was conducted to identify the distribution of mangrove ecosystems across provinces, highlighting areas facing detrimental activities. Presentations were delivered on mangroves, highlighting challenges and proposing potential solutions by different groups including academics, government representatives, and NGOs. The outcome of the workshop includes the draft policy for ICZM Mangroves in the Solomon Islands, encompassing its mission, vision, policy objectives, and guiding principles.

A significant question from the previous workshop was whether the seagrass ecosystem will be included in the ICZM and mangrove policy. This is still under consideration to align with the context of the Solomon Islands Mangrove Policy Framework. However, ecologically, these are interconnected ecosystems.

It was highlighted that a disconnect among various groups, including ministries, NGOs, and academics, stressing the importance of fostering cross-sectoral collaboration in initiatives addressing mangrove ecosystem management. An update was provided on the field trip to Ngella, which included visits to mangrove ecosystems.

2.3.2 Report on Gender

Veira Pulekera did a brief report on gender in which he covered the background importance of capacity building and gender recognition within the mangrove policy framework, emphasizing that gender concepts are well established within the formal sector. Discussions across all sectors focused on gender topics, providing feedback on capacity building and gender relations and inclusion. Each sector highlighted their mandates in these areas, addressing issues related to

mangrove use and societal participation from a gender perspective. The Environment, Fisheries, Planning, Ministry of Women, and other sectors have focal points and policies encompassing gender and social inclusion aspects. Feedback from various groups in previous workshops on gender and social inclusion policies within their sectors was also presented.

Challenges presented include the absence of a current mangrove policy and dedicated ICZM programs in the Solomon Islands, limited resources and capacity for mangrove support and management, policy overlaps among sectors, and data collection and sharing difficulties. Decision-making power over mangrove resources spans from community to national levels, while opportunities for improvement were also highlighted across government, NGO, and academic groups. Recommendations emphasize increased research and collaboration with stakeholders, underscoring the importance of mainstreaming gender and social inclusion in the sustainable use and management of mangrove ecosystems in the Solomon Islands, considering the country's Marine Tenure system, local governance, population, and geographical diversity.

2.3.3 Report on Capacity Building

Veira provided an update on capacity building in Claire's absence, focusing on the Solomon Islands' statistics on literacy and education, population, and the status of capacity building within various sectors. The government lacks proper distribution of training for staff on mangrove ecosystems, NGOs are interested in indigenous knowledge but lack adequate training, and academics have redirected priorities away from mangroves. Opportunities include government-provided training and SINU facilitating training avenues. NGOs can offer specialized Training of Trainers (TOT) and strengthen relationships with SINU, ministries, and communities to support mangrove policy. Academics should integrate mangrove ecosystem studies into their curricula. Recommendations emphasized integrating gender equity and social inclusion considerations into capacity building efforts.

2.4 Session 3: Feedback & Discussions – Finalization of Policy Framework

Dr. Kang prepared the Framework Policy for the breakout groups and then, after finalizing it, he explained the distinction between Policy Framework and Framework Policy.

Dr. Mauli raised a question about the term "Integrated" and sought clarification on which sectors were involved to define its meaning. In response professor Kang described it using various ecosystem services as a form of integration, which was informed by feedback from previous workshops. This includes protection, promotion of sustainable use, and connecting terrestrial and marine ecosystems, conceptualized within a spatial environment.

Peter Kenilorea from Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources emphasized that consultations with communities included efforts to identify important areas through mapping for mangrove ecosystems. Capturing significant areas such as protected areas, taboo sites, fishing grounds, and others is crucial, as these aspects should also be reflected in the mangrove policy framework.

2.5 Session 4: Understanding Policy Statements

Dr. Kang presented the template for the Framework Policy for ICZM in the Solomon Islands. The presentation highlighted the core principles of sustainability, equity, and ecosystem integrity, along with targets and strategies for the pilot sites. Roles and responsibilities were assigned to various entities, including MECDM, other ministries, SINU, the community, and civil society, particularly concerning the pilot sites. Additionally, the presentation addressed the monitoring and evaluation component. Dr. Mauli will oversee the legal and institutional framework under the mangrove policy for the pilot sites.

2.5.1 Q & A: Comments and responses from participants

Peter Kenilorea from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources agreed with the principle values of the mangrove policy template, noting that they align with the Community Based Resource (CBRM) system. He emphasized that all initiatives must be people-centered and suggested adding "people-centered" as a principle to be integrated into the policy.

Dr. Mauli suggested that communities should be included as one of the strategies under the mangrove policy. She also recommended changing the language from ‘conservation’ to ‘protection’ and ‘management.’

The target ‘Integrated Planning and Coordination’ is suggested to be reworded to a more familiar term that fits our context.

The Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID) representative, Agnes Takutile suggested including a framework under targets to support environment and climate risk management, which will serve as the foundation for its implementation.

The Foreign Affairs-Ocean Desk representative Gladys Isihanua provided input on terminology, mentioning that at the national level of broader ocean governance, the term used is ‘integrated ocean management.’ This approach is widely adopted by ministries and serves as an umbrella strategy with specific targets. In broader ocean governance, the preferred term is ‘integrated ocean governance.’

Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources representative Reka Kwalai, proposed that if we want to encourage further contributions, can we provide a space for all stakeholders to give their feedback. Dr Kang responded to say that yes ample time will be given for stakeholder feedback until June.

The SPREP representative added to the discussion by suggesting the inclusion of promoting good governance. Under principles, he recommended adding good governance.

At the outset of the document, Dr Kang will present the basic template of the policy framework after lunch. He further suggested that by developing specific items under capacity building and economic livelihood solutions, we can propose incorporating them into their activities by scoping assistance to support targeted activities in these areas (through the Multi-Sectoral Support Strategy).

Dr. Kang raised a question about the plan to introduce electric buses for public transport. The Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (MID) representative Agnes Takutile responded,

emphasizing the need for a feasibility study. She highlighted that this initiative represents a new policy direction, especially concerning public transportation.

A representative from a non-governmental organization suggested that the principle of being people-centered should encompass inclusivity beyond gender alone, extending to include youths, children, and all other groups. They emphasized that for future initiatives supporting mangroves, donor requirements should prioritize Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and inclusive initiatives, especially involving communities. It is crucial to clearly define these aspects within the document.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources representative also suggested including gender as another principle in the Mangrove Policy, emphasizing that all governmental and non-governmental organizations also prioritize mainstreaming gender and social inclusion within their work policies.

The session concluded with Veira Pulekera, the facilitator, announcing that in addition to the contributions from all stakeholders, a two-week timeframe would be provided for all participants to provide feedback on the policy paper.

2.6 Session 4: Stock-taking Sectoral and Thematic issues for ICZM Policy

The session featured presentations from individuals for each of the five thematic areas regarding policy statements. The presenters leading the discussions on the five thematic areas were Dr. Seno Mauli, Mas Fiona Meke, and Thaddeus Siota.

2.6.1 Integrated Planning and Coordination of Mangrove Policy Framework (5.1)

The session, led by Dr. Seno Mauli, focused on integrated planning and coordination in mangroves. She emphasized the importance of considering various factors, including people, types of stakeholders at the national, provincial, and community levels, and associated habitats.

Regarding people, there is a need for regular consultation with resource users for awareness and knowledge sharing, respecting people's interests. It is also important to recognize and celebrate World Mangrove Day, as capacity building greatly supports empowerment.

When it comes to the government arrangement (National policies, communities) which includes interactive governance for instance the CBRM, few points were raised which are follows; Jurisdiction of access to resources by users- guided by laws and policies and aligning it to other bodies of laws and policies.

Mangrove pollution, as highlighted by the World Wildlife Fund for Nature in Solomon Islands (WWF-SI) representative Shannon Seeto, underscores the importance of addressing waste management in both urban and rural areas. This aspect will largely be incorporated into point 5.3, which focuses on sustainable ecosystem management.

Associations have to be formed as well, especially and not forgetting the tourism sector. Community entities setup to cater for tourism visits. Tourism Sector representative commented on mangroves as an attraction, noting their potential to promote mangrove preservation through safekeeping for tourist visits and tours. Additionally, there is encouragement to establish and utilize community setups to harness tourism benefits for local communities.

Regarding stakeholders, all sectors include the following: national, sub-national, provincial, private sector, and community.

Regarding associated habitats, the tourism sector promotes preservation and emphasizes the need to consider ecosystems such as seagrass beds and mudflats. It is crucial to adhere to the code of logging practice for critical habitats. Additionally, mangrove mapping is essential to delineate disturbed and undisturbed areas.

Ministry of Infrastructure and development representative Agnes Takutile also emphasized that compliance is a primary mandate for MID in development concepts and processes, particularly concerning ecosystems like mangroves. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) must be carried out to safeguard these critical ecosystems, as emphasized by George Horoasia from SINU.

2.6.2 Sustainable Economic Development Livelihood (5.2)

Dr. Seno Mauli led the discussion, which began by examining who the direct users of mangrove resources are. This includes people and communities, particularly women who are recognized as

important stakeholders and resource owners/users. It was noted that mangroves are an important source of food security, providing a vital supply of protein.

Under sustainable economic development and livelihood practices, sustainable practices are considered as part of the strategy, which also necessitates incorporating Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM). This also represents an alternative livelihood for coastal communities and those living adjacent to mangrove ecosystems. Sustainable practices, including the adoption of Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM), are crucial. In the context of sustainable economic development, CBRM must be considered alongside alternative livelihoods. Fisheries require budget allocations for travel to CBRM sites.

Dr. Mauli also posed the question: What do we aim to create for the direct users of mangrove ecosystems? This involves creating markets and building capacity for value addition to ensure market access, particularly for exports. Acquiring licenses and facilities remains a challenge. The cost of living and startup capital are also factors crucial for communities venturing into fish business capacities.

This was supported by Shannon from WWF who shared the economic challenges experienced with sea grape harvesting, highlighting difficulties in accessing markets, obtaining licenses and facilities, and securing financial startup capital within coastal communities in Solomon Islands. These challenges should be considered in the development of the Mangrove Policy, particularly concerning the economic development of mangrove resources. The WWF representative recommended exploring small-scale enterprises as a potential solution.

It was noted that for CBRM initiatives, there is also a need for budget allocation to facilitate travel to provinces for activities related to mangrove economic development. This was also raised during the discussions.

Dr. Vigulu, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (FAFF), also emphasizes that the policy statement needs to consider the distinction between users and owners—some communities will benefit more than others, depending on land ownership and resource utilization when selling products.

Samuel Vazu from the Forestry Department at SINU emphasized the importance of conducting a total economic valuation for mangrove ecosystems to assess ecosystems and determine our benchmarks accurately.

2.6.3 Conservation of Mangroves, Coastal, Marine Environment (Ecosystem) (5.3)

The discussion was based around the ecosystem and people- how we plan the layouts and utilize resources. Jeffery Maunasi from the MECDM raised an important point regarding resource ownership and usage, particularly for landowners. Currently, our laws do not govern resources below the high water mark, which may lead to disputes concerning marine areas and accessibility. While the focus is on enhancing biodiversity, protecting and managing ecosystems, waste management should also be included in this section to ensure proper handling of waste issues.

2.6.4 Environmental Risk Management (5.4)

The discussion around Environmental Risk Management, it was suggested that people should be made aware and actions should be taken to mitigate and adapt to environmental risks, such as those related to climate change and potential impacts.

Dr Kang also explained that environmental risks come in two ways: direct human influence and degradation, and indirect impacts including sea level rise and the consequences of fossil fuel burning over the years. It is crucial to include awareness of the impacts of climate change in the policy statement.

An example of how information is disseminated at the community level, as explained by CCD Director Thaddeus Siota, includes the IDA project under CCD, implemented within each ward or province under the Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS), with designated climate change and resilience officers at provincial levels. This structure ensures that proposed developments undergo inspection to ensure they are informed about risks. Additionally, the SOLKAS Project, operational in 52 wards, contributes to education, awareness, and research efforts.

2.6.5 Education Awareness and Research (5.5)

In the discussions around the education awareness and research, the need to conduct research, which includes academic and scientific knowledge is crucial and will guide further exploration. Mapping mangroves and collecting data should be prioritized as part of the activities.

Mr. George Horoasia emphasized the overlap of many existing policy documents, highlighting the importance of discussing policies that are practical and effective. In response, Dr Kang suggested that the numerous publications on mangrove ecosystem functions should be uploaded to the website. Additionally, he proposed uploading the main framework policy and these materials for reference by high schools and universities within the country and ensure that individuals learn about mangroves from an early age to become familiar and aware of this important topic.

Dr. Kang also discussed the technical solution options provided. He emphasized the importance of developing a memorandum of understanding (MOU) due to the cross-sectional nature of the policy. The effectiveness of this policy will require MOUs to facilitate its implementation. Institutional arrangements will support this process.

Concluding the session, it was suggested that participants break into working groups to identify who will be involved in each area and to conceptualize the arrangement. Participants were divided into five thematic groups to initiate in-depth discussions on various policy statements. They were advised that each group would later present their allocated policy statements.

2.7 Session 5: Understanding Integrated CZM Policy Framework

The session involved brainstorming on the implementation guide and technological solutions for the prioritized actions in the policy statement. It was clearly explained that the ICZM Policy Framework includes a framework policy, policy statements, implementation guides, and technological solutions. The prioritized actions in each of the five sectors/themes consider existing policies and plans, addressing action-oriented implementation gaps and technological needs.

During the session, it was advised that participants should contact Dr. Kang if they had any ideas regarding technological solutions. Emphasizing the need for high-level solutions, Dr. Kang introduced various technological options to different sectors and encouraged exploring these

options further if needed. The session concluded with each group presenting and providing feedback on policy statements 5.1 to 5.5.

Dr. Seno Mauli reported on policy statements 5.1 and 5.2, highlighting four thematic areas to consider: This includes governance with the objective to bridge gaps and enhance existing structures between stakeholders. Sustainable Financing, which is crucial to consider for funding mechanisms. The Solomon Islands National Ocean Policy faced challenges in attracting ministries and including more stakeholders. Capacity was also reported which is a cross-cutting theme for both policy statements 5.1 and 5.2 across all levels. Dr. Mauli suggested an interactive "meeting halfway" approach to address this issue. Livelihood was reported with a suggestion to include livelihood departments to link market chains and translate policy into action, facilitating effective implementation. Additional areas to consider include the CBRM Strategy which focus on capacity building; Code of Logging Practice which will be led by the Forestry department and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which can be led by MECDM.

George Horoasia presented on policy statement 5.3, focused on conserving coastal and marine resources for environmental sustainability and development. He emphasized the importance of community involvement and the need to promote best conservation and management practices. These practices will help identify the most effective methods for conservation and management. He also highlighted the need to create a monitoring and evaluation handbook to serve as a guideline. Additionally, he stressed the importance of establishing governance principles to facilitate capacity building within relevant government ministries.

Thaddeus Siota reported on policy statement 5.4, focusing on Environmental Risk Management. He outlined the main principles, which include being people-centered, gender-inclusive, and sustainable. The strategy should encompass the development of waste management bylaws and acts, replanting mangroves in degraded areas, adhering to environmental safeguards, providing training and raising awareness, and establishing adaptation measures to protect mangrove ecosystems. This includes responsible harvesting of mangrove resources and land reclamation. Additionally, he emphasized the need to establish mangrove regulations, such as repurposing old log ponds, and ensuring evidence of biodiversity and genetic diversity among mangrove species.

For policy statement 5.5 on Education, Awareness, and Research, participants suggested including capacity building by incorporating awareness programs into curriculums from early education to tertiary education. They also recommended promoting research, building human resources, and exploring potential funding opportunities. The session concluded with Dr. Kang suggesting that the original request should allow for a one-year timeframe to gather recommendations from all stakeholders involved.

Thaddeus Siota, CCD Director, delivered closing remarks on behalf of the MECDM, acknowledging everyone including the dean, technical assistance, and participants. He expressed gratitude to all participants for their contributions. He mentioned that the policy statement is not final and will be extended for another two weeks to allow stakeholders to add valuable points to the document. He emphasized that this document belongs to all of them and stressed the importance of everyone taking ownership in designing a quality policy paper. He announced that Dr. Kang will return in June for the next steps moving forward. Dr. Kang will handle technological practices, while stakeholders representing the Solomon Islands national government, NGOs, and academics will oversee all other aspects.

The workshop concluded successfully with Mary Paia thanking every participant for their active participation and valuable contributions.

3. Conclusion

The one-day Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Mangrove Plan Coordination workshop focused on addressing the challenges and opportunities in managing mangrove ecosystems in the Solomon Islands. It provided valuable insights into sustainable mangrove management through engaging discussions and practical sessions. Participants deepened their understanding of the significance of mangroves within the policy framework, emphasizing five key thematic areas for policy statements highlighting the need to increase awareness, establishing mangrove regulations, advancing research, adopting best conservation practices, and securing funding for mangrove-related economic activities in provinces. The workshop notably bolstered collaboration among stakeholders, fostering a unified commitment to implementing effective management strategies and enhancing community involvement in mangrove conservation efforts.

Looking ahead, there was consensus on the necessity of providing clear implementation guidelines and leveraging technological solutions to support these initiatives. This workshop laid a strong foundation for coordinated efforts aimed at preserving and sustainably managing mangrove ecosystems in the Solomon Islands.

4. Appendices

4.1 Annex 1: Workshop Agenda Programme

**Tentative Agenda for ICZM Mangrove Plan and
Coordination
Second National Workshop**

Date: Tuesday 28 May , 2024

Venue: FAFF Conference and lab Building, SINU, Honiara, Solomon Islands

Time	Sessions	Guides	Facilitator(s)
8:30 AM - 9:00 AM:	Registration and Welcome Coffee		All
9:00 AM - 9:30 AM:	Welcome and opening Opening Remarks	- Director CCD (Mr. Thaddeus Siota)	SINU SINU
	Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives of the Workshop 	-stocktaking current progress and deliverables of the workshop	SINU & KEI/KU
9:30 AM - 10:15 AM	Presentation: Map Analysis and Policy Framework		KEI/KU
PF Session 1a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of Map Analysis Results Overview of Current ICZM Policy Framework 	-presentation by prof. Lim (zoom) -presentation by prof. Han and Dr. Choi (zoom)	
10:15 AM - 11:00 AM	Feedback and Discussion : Moderator(Mr. Thaddeus Siota tbc.)		SINU & KEI/KU
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open discussion & Initial feedback with 	-comment and proposal to be integrated into the two presentation materials	

PF Session <u>1b</u>	Ideas on finalization of Policy Framework		
11:00 AM - 11:15 AM	Coffee Break		
11:15 AM - 12:00 PM <u>PS</u> <u>Session 2a</u>	Introduction: Understanding Policy Statements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> from Policy Framework to Policy Statements Developing a common template for policy statement 	-how to link Policy Framework with sectoral/thematic policy statements -what would be a common template for policy statement, considering implementation guide and technological fact sheets	KEI/KU & SINU
12:00 PM - 1:00 PM:	Lunch Break		
1:00 PM - 2:40 PM <u>PS Session</u> <u>2b</u>	Stock-taking Sectoral and Thematic Issues for ICZM Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 presentations to be made by SI officials in charge (15 minutes presentation + 5 minutes comments) A need of Inter-ministerial ICZM consultation process to be installed 	-short (legal) background and progress/status on each of the 5 themes in the existing plan and policy mentioned in the PF interim report: 5.1: Integrated Planning and Coordination (ICZM) 5.2: Sustainable Economic Development (Livelihood) 5.3: Conservation of Mangroves, Coastal, Marine Environment (Ecosystem) 5.4: Environmental Risk Management (☒ climate change)	SINU, KEI, SI officials & Experts to be in charge of sector and theme in existing plan and policy

		5.5: CB, Education, Awareness, Research (local center, ward)	
2:40 PM - 2:55 PM	Coffee Break		
2:55 PM - 3:55 PM	Understanding “Integrated CZM Policy Framework “ : Moderator (NPC, Mr. Barnabas Bago, tbc.)		SINU, KEI, SI officials & Experts
<u>ICZMPF Breakout group session</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brain storming on implementation guide and technological solutions for the implementation of priority action or actions in the policy statement 	<p>-ICZM Policy Framework = framework policy + policy statements + implementation guides + technological solutions + ...</p> <p>-prioritized action or actions in each of 5 sector/themes considering existing policy and plan with action-oriented implementation gaps and technological needs</p>	
3:55 PM - 4:55 PM	Report back and way forward: Moderator(Mr. Thaddeus Siota tbc.)		KEI & SINU,
<u>ICZMPF Plenary session</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report back of 5 breakout groups (25min) Summary of Key Points and Action Items and Organization of following work 	<p>-structuring ICZM PF with sectoral and thematic action(s) prioritized</p> <p>-follow-up work on policy statements, implementation guide and technological fact sheets with ‘roles and responsibilities(who do what)’</p>	
4:55 PM - 5:05 PM	Closing Remarks and Next Steps		MECDM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closing Remarks 	Barnabas Bago PMU	

4.2 Annex 2: List of Participants

No.	Name	Institution	Email
1	Carlos Hiro	SINU/FAFF/ Forestry	carlos.hiro@sinu.edu.sb
2	Moses Asitarau	SINU/FAFF/Environment	moses.asitarau@sinu.edu.sb
3	Sammy Airahui	SPREP MACBLUE	psalmme@gmail.com
4	Dr Vigulu Vaeno	FAFF Dean	vvigulu@gmail.com
5	Lovelyn Otoiasi	SINU/FAFF/Environment	Lovelyn.Otoiasi@sinu.edu.sb
6	Marvin Baekisapa	SINU/FAFF/Agriculture	marvin.baekisapa@sinu.edu.sb
7	Bradley Atengo	WVSI	bradley_alungo@wvi.org
8	Cathy Unga	EREPA- MECDM	Cunga@mecdm.gov.sb
9	Gladys Isihanua	MFAET	Gladys.Isihanua@mfaet.gov.sb
10	Rieka Kwalai	MFMR	rkwalai@fisheries.gov.sb
11	Alister Talua	Ministry of Agriculture /DAPLU	Alister.Talua@sig.gov.sb
12	Peter Kenilorea	MFMR	pkenilorea@fisheries.gov.sb
13	Nelly Kere	PMCU/MECMD	Nkere@mecdm.gov.sb
14	Dr Senoveva Mauli	SINU/FAFF	saemauli007@gmail.com
15	Nancy Raeka	PMCU/MECMD	NRaeka@mecdm.gov.sb
16	Christian Manepolo	WCS/MECMD	cmanepolo@wcs.org
17	Jeffery Kaikari	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	-

18	Mark Ligo	MCT	mligo@tourism.gov.sb
19	Fiona Meke	SINU/Fisheries Department	Fiona.meke@sinu.edu.sb
20	Myknee Sirikolo	Ministry of Forestry and Research (MOFR)	mykneesirikolo@gmail.com
21	Thaddeus Siota	CCD/MECDM	TSiota@mecdm.gov.sb
22	Shannon Seeto	WWFSI	sseeto@wwfpacific.org
23	Nina Taniveke	MFMR	ntaniveke@fisheries.gov.sb
24	George Horoasia	FAFF/SINU	george.horoasia@sinu.edu.sb
25	Veira Pulekera	MECDM	v.t.pulekera@gmail.com
26	Collin Gereniu	SINU FAFF	collin.gereniu@sinu.edu.sb
27	Agnes Takutile	NTF/MID Secretariat	ATakutile@mid.gov.sb
28	Geoffrey Maunasi	MECDM	GMaunasi@mecdm.gov.sb
29	Merald Ajo	FAF Lab technician	merald.ajo@gmail.com
30	Arnold Augwaroa	REDD+/MOFR	aaugwaroa@mofr.gov.sb
31	Samuel Vazu Pitakaka	Forestry/FAFF	Samuel.pitakaka@sinu.edu.sb
Organization and facilitation team			
21	Sangin Kang	KEI	sikang@kei.re.kr
22	Veira Pulekera	MECMD	v.t.pulekera@gmail.com
23	Mary Tahu Paia	SINU	marytahupaia@gmail.com
24	Claire Oiire	SPREP	claireoiire@gmail.com

4.3 Annex 3: Photos captured during the workshop



Fig 1. Workshop group photo at the Conference Lab at the Solomon Islands National University



Fig 2. A presentation on Mangrove Biodiversity status in the Solomon Islands by Ms. Fiona Meke



Fig 3. Dr Kang in one of the sessions which he presented on the technological solutions