



**Solomon Islands Government
Women's Development Division
Ministry of Women Youth Children and Family Affairs**

Beijing +25 National Review Report

**The 2014 – 2019 national review report on Solomon Islands implementation of the Beijing
Declaration and Platform for Action**

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List of Acronyms

MWYCFA	Ministry of Women Youth Children and Family Affairs
MoFT	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
GSI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GEWD	Gender Equality and Women's Development
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
FPA	Family Protection Act 2014
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
DCCG	Democratic Coalition For Change Government
CFWA	Child and Family Welfare Act 2017
SICCI	Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce
MDPAC	Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination
WDD	Women's Development Division
MEHRD	Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development
MPGIS	Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening
MFAET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade
MPNSCS	Ministry of Police National Security and Corrective Services
MTGPEA	Ministry of Traditional Governance Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs
MJLA	Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs
MCILI	Ministry of Commerce Industry Labour and Immigration
MECDM	Ministry of Environment Climate Change Disaster Management and Meteorology
CCDRM	Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
NDS	National Development Strategy
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey 2015
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MID	Ministry of Infrastructure and Development
NSDS	National Statistics Development Strategy 2015 - 2035

Introduction

The reporting period for this report is between 2014 to May 2019.

SECTION 1: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks

1. Achievements, challenges and set-backs

Increased policy environment to advance gender equality and women's empowerment

- 1.1 Solomon Islands have made great strides in progressing gender equality and the empowerment of women by the increasing number of policy developments and reforms that capture gender equality and women's empowerment as policy intents and principles both at the national and provincial level.
- 1.2 The development of the ***National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016 – 2035*** is the translation of the ***Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*** at the country level. The ***NDS 2016-2035*** provides a single reference point that maps out the strategic direction for the future development of Solomon Islands, providing a framework for development of policies, priorities and programs that all stakeholders can follow including government institutions, development partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), churches and faith-based organizations (FBOs), civil-society organisations (CSOs), and community leaders and individuals.
- 1.3 The ***NDS 2016-2035*** national vision is for a 'A United and Vibrant Solomon Islands'. Its mission is to:
 - 'create a modern, united and vibrant Solomon Islands founded on mutual respect, trust and peaceful co-existence in a diverse yet secure and prosperous community where tolerance and gender equality are encouraged, and natural resources are sustainably managed'; and
 - 'enable all Solomon Islanders to achieve better quality of life and standard of living for themselves and their families through constructive partnership for social, economic, political and spiritual development.'
- 1.4 The ***NDS 2016-2035*** lists an overarching theme of 'To Build Better Lives for All Solomon Islanders'. To implement the overarching theme, the ***NDS 2016-2035*** lists four major areas of focus including:
 - a) To Build Better Lives for All Solomon Islanders
 - Objective 1: To Alleviate Poverty and Provide Greater Benefits and Opportunities to Improve the Lives of Solomon Islanders in a Peaceful and Stable Society.
 - b) Taking Better Care of all the People of the Solomon Islands
 - Objective 2: To Provide Support to the Vulnerable.
 - Objective 3: To Ensure that all Solomon Islanders have Access to Quality Health Care and to Combat Malaria, HIV, Non-communicable and Other Diseases.

- Objective 4: To Ensure that all Solomon Islanders have Access to Quality Education and for the Country to Adequately and Sustainably Meet its Manpower Needs.
- c) Improving the Livelihoods of all the People of the Solomon Islands
- Objective 5: To Increase the Rate of Economic Growth and Equitably Distribute the Benefits of Employment and Higher Incomes Amongst all the Provinces and People of the Solomon Islands.
 - Objective 6: To Build and Upgrade Physical Infrastructure and Utilities to Ensure that all Solomon Islanders have Access to Essential Services and to Markets.
- d) Creating and Maintaining the Enabling Environment
- Objective 7: To Effectively Manage and Protect the Environment and Eco-Systems and Protect Solomon Islanders from Natural Disasters.
 - Objective 8: To Improve Governance and Order at National, Provincial and Community Levels and Strengthen Links between Them.
- 1.5 Despite significant efforts by the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC) which has the mandate to monitor the implementation of the *NDS 2016-2035*, the production and submission of implementation reports by government ministries and donors is lacking. The collection, management and distribution of data is also insufficient¹.
- 1.6 The ***Democratic Coalition for Change Government (DCCG) Policy Strategy and Translations*** provided the sectoral reform mandate for all government ministries between 2014 and 2018. A key expected outcome of the policy was to advance gender equality and empowerment of women and girls including those in the rural areas and those with disabilities.
- 1.7 The revision of the *National Policy on Gender Equality and Women’s Development 2010* resulted in the development of the ***National Policy on Gender Equality and Women’s Development (GEWD) 2016-2020***. The *GEWD 2016-2020* is the overarching policy to advancing gender equality in the Solomon Islands. It outlines priority gender issues of Solomon Islands with clear strategies and actions for addressing them including sectoral responsibilities.
- 1.8 The *GEWD 2016-2020* has guided the development of the following key national policies that seek to address different thematic gender and women issues: the ***National Policy on the Elimination of Violence against Women and Girls (EVAWG) 2016 – 2020***; the ***National Strategy on Economic Empowerment of Women and Girls (NSEEWG)*** launched in 2017; and the ***Women Peace and Security National Action Plan (WPS NAP) 2017-2021***.

¹ NDS 2016-2035 Performance Report, September 2017

- 1.9 The Ministry of Public Service ***Solomon Islands Public Service Transformation Strategy (PSTS) 2017-2021*** Thrust 6² points to the need to sensitize gender in governance. Key actions taken to address this are the development of a draft ***Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Policy*** and the creation of a gender equality and social inclusion position with the Public Service. The draft ***GESI Policy*** is being finalized in preparation for submission to Cabinet.
- 1.10 Another key effort is the institutionalizing of gender trainings into the Public Service through the ***Knowing Your Public Service*** course by the Institute of Public Administration and Management (IPAM). IPAM is the training arm of the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) mandated to train public officers across various disciplines with the aim of contributing to the creation of a skilled, professional and ethical public service to ensure a high standard of public value and service delivery. A gender training manual for the course is being tested in 2019.
- 1.11 Significant achievements to mainstream gender at the provincial level are the development of ***gender and women’s policies*** by the ***Western, Malaita and Guadalcanal Provincial Government’s, and the Honiara City Council***. A ***Performance Assessment initiative*** by the Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS) for provincial governments includes gender mainstreaming as a key result area. Provincial governments must meet the key result area in order to be entitled to their Provincial Community Development Fund (PCDF).
- 1.12 The Solomon Islands ***National Youth Policy (NYP) 2017-2030 Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Livelihoods – Leave No One Behind***, is a revised version of the *National Youth Policy 2010 - 2015*. The *NYP 2017 - 2030* focuses on the following six priority policy outcomes: (i) Educational Empowerment; (ii) Economic Empowerment; (iii) Health & Wellbeing; (iv) Sustainable Development; (v) Leadership, Governance, Peace Building, Social Inclusion and Citizenship; (vi) Evidence-based Approaches, Access to Information and Provincial Implementation Strategies. Core principles of the youth policy include a rights-based approach to address the needs of youth who are vulnerable, excluded or discriminated against; and principles of diversity, gender equality and inclusiveness to ensure no one is left behind.
- 1.13 The strong policy enabling environment for advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment can be attributed to the increasing political will of leaders and decision makers. Another key factor is the significant increase of awareness and advocacy programs and trainings on gender related concepts by women-led CSOs and groups.
- 1.14 Budgetary constraints continue to be a key challenge. However, the rise in global attention to gender has translated to increased donor funding to the Solomon Islands for policy implementation.

² The PSTS outlines 7 Thrusts

Strategies to end violence against women and girls including sexual violence

- 1.15 Solomon Islands has made significant legislative achievements in addressing violence against women and girls including sexual violence.
- 1.16 The passage of the **Family Protection Act (FPA) 2014** provides for greater access to protection and justice for families including women, girls, children and persons with disabilities by criminalising domestic violence. This legislation is the first of its kind in Solomon Islands.
- 1.17 A notable success of the implementation of the *FPA 2014* in its first year (2016-2017) is the increased condemnation of domestic violence by the public particularly through social media.
- 1.18 The first year of implementation of the *FPA 2014* also brought out challenges including the lack of a monitoring and evaluation framework, the limited financial and human resources for adequate awareness and trainings on the Act, lack of remunerations for local court justices and a high number of inactive local courts³. Review of the *FPA 2014* is now underway which will provide an opportunity to address limitations of the Act.
- 1.19 The **Penal Code (Amendment) (Sexual Offences) Act 2016** provides for stronger protection on sexual offences including child commercial exploitation. Since the enactment of the *Penal Code (Amendment) (Sexual Offences) Act 2016*, three cases of commercial sexual exploitation have been reported. One has led to conviction and two are before the court.
- 1.20 The **National SAFENET Referral Network (SAFENET)** is a network of frontline service providers that provide essential services to victims/survivors of gender-based violence. It was established in Honiara in 2013. The formation of the SAFENET has been a key achievement that has improved access of victims/survivors of gender-based violence to justice, health, legal and other support services. In the last five years, SAFENET has been progressively strengthened through the development of SAFENET Guidelines, Standard Operating Procedures, a SAFENET Response and Referral Pathway and the inclusion of Case Management Services.
- 1.21 The rollout of SAFENET beyond Honiara to the provinces has been a priority of the SIG since 2018, supported by UN Women through the Essential Services Package (now Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls). The SAFENET is currently being implemented in four additional provinces, namely Malaita, Western, Temotu and Isobel.
- 1.22 A challenge faced by the SAFENET is ensuring all services follow a ‘survivor-centered’ approach. This is being addressed through the aforementioned guidelines and SOPs, however there is a need for ongoing training of service providers. Furthermore, there

³ Family Protection Act Annual Report 2016-2017

is a need for stronger coordination between national and provincial governments, NGOs and stakeholders for effective implementation at the provincial level.

Efforts to improve the economic empowerment of women and girls

- 1.23 The SIG has prioritised women’s economic empowerment under the *GEWD 2016-2020* Outcome 2: ‘Increased Economic Status of Women’. Women’s economic empowerment is seen as a fundamental mechanism by which women can realise their human rights.
- 1.24 Expanding on the *GEWD 2016-2020* Outcome 2, in October 2015, Solomon Islands launched the ***National Strategy on Economic Empowerment of Women and Girls (NSEEWG)*** that provides strategies to improve the economic status and empowerment of women and girls. The strategic focus areas are:
- Gender mainstreaming in the resource sector
 - Financial inclusion through finance literacy
 - Provide enterprise development and business training
 - Creating an enabling environment
 - Applied research and knowledge sharing
 - Institutional strengthening of MWYCFA
- 1.25 Solomon Islands faces ongoing challenges in this area. The *DHS 2015* reported that over half of women were unemployed in the year preceding the survey. Only 37% of women were currently employed, and of these women, almost half were not paid. Outside of Honiara women are most likely to work in agriculture, where 80% of women in the workforce are not paid. Unpaid workers are most likely to be engaged in subsistence agriculture, producing food for their own family.
- 1.26 The over-representation of women in the unpaid workforce has repercussions for women’s financial security and economic opportunities more broadly. Significant barriers for women in this area are: the demands of unpaid care work; lack of access to credit and small loans; and lack of financial literacy⁴⁵.
- 1.27 Solomon Islands has made significant and ongoing efforts to increase the representation of women in the paid workforce and in higher positions. Women are increasingly represented in paid wage jobs and now comprise the majority of workers in sales and services, and professional, technical and managerial positions. Despite this, women are still under-represented at the highest levels and further efforts are needed.

⁴ National Strategy for the Economic Empowerment of Women and Girls

⁵ Community Perceptions of Gender Norms and Economic Opportunity in Rural Solomon Islands, Strongim Bisnis & Oxfam, 2018

- 1.28 Solomon Islands has seen an increased focus on assisting women to access incomes and credit schemes through NGOs and women-led groups.

Initiatives in recognition of the role of women in peace and security

- 1.29 The SIG has prioritised women in peace and security under the *GEWD 2016-2020* Outcome 5: ‘Increased awareness and recognition of the role of women in peace and security’, acknowledging the key role played by women in bringing about peace in the Solomon Islands during the period of social unrest between 1998-2003.
- 1.30 Expanding on the *GEWD 2016-2020* Outcome 5, in 2017, Solomon Islands launched the **WPS NAP**, a first in the region, which brings a women-specific focus to the peace and security sector.
- 1.31 Importantly the women peace and security agenda has also been mainstreamed into the provincial level through the formulation of four gender and women’s policies by Malaita, Guadalcanal and Western Provincial Governments and the Honiara City Council. All four policies have women in peace and security as priority outcome areas.
- 1.32 Another key achievement has been the development of a **National Security Strategy (NSS)** that identifies protecting the rights of all citizens as a national security goal, particularly ensuring that women, youth and children’s perspectives are incorporated into the security efforts of Solomon Islands. The *NSS* is a first of its kind for Solomon Islands.
- 1.33 The on-going limitations and challenges to peace building and security work in the provinces include a lack of capacity, knowledge and skills; lack of resources; no specific women’s policies or mandate on peace and security in some provinces; lack of infrastructure for women to meet and collaborate; and the need to establish women’s desk officers and peace officers in some provinces.

Improved access to schools and supportive environment

- 1.34 Significant progress worth noting in the area of ensuring girls’ access to schools and providing a supportive school environment is the review of the **Education Act 2014** that seeks to address the issue of re-entry of pregnant girls into schools. While this is yet to be legislated, some schools are already practicing the reintegration of pregnant girls. A further example is the **Second Chance Program** by the Solomon Islands National University (SINU) for men and women, girls and boys and those who have dropped out of school.

Improvement to women’s health outcomes

- 1.35 There are overall improvements to women’s health outcomes especially in marriage and sexual activity, fertility, family planning and reproductive health. For instance, the

DHS 2015 shows that 94% of women received ante-natal care from a skilled healthcare professional and 85% of births occurred in health facilities.

1.36 Significant health policies that seek to ensure the incorporation of gender perspectives into health particularly recognising women's and girl's sexual and reproductive rights are:

- **The National Health Strategy (NHS) 2016 – 2020**
- **The National Reproductive and Child Health Strategic Plan 2016 – 2020**
- **The National Population Policy 2017-2026**

1.37 Commonly cited challenges to women accessing health care in Solomon Islands include shortages of medications, and transportation issues hindering access to health services, particularly those in the provinces and remote areas.

National statistical system

1.38 The **National Statistics Office (NSO)** under the Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT) is the main government agency responsible for collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical information for public use. The NSO coordinates and monitors the National Population and Housing Census.

1.39 A lack of comprehensive disaggregated data including sex disaggregated data and reliable information from all sectors remains a key area of concern for Solomon Islands. A review of the national statistics system in the Solomon Islands identified 'more than 100 datasets, outputs or indicators that are not currently available but are needed for evidence-based decision-making'⁶. The review highlighted various challenges including:

- Unavailable and under-utilized information from government ministries including annual reports that are never tabled in parliament and released to the public.
- The primary method of dissemination of data by NSO is via email releases that have a very limited reach
- Lack of information management policies to address storage, retention and disposal issues especially in relation to administrative data
- An ill-resourced NSO that affects its coordination role
- Lack of statistical professional development and training especially for data analysis, dissemination, and data processing for nation-wide surveys through to management and strategic planning. These skills are still largely dependent on technical advisers and consultants
- Lack of comprehensive legislation to support the national statistics system

⁶ National Statistics Development Strategy 2015-2035

- The NSO is not an independent body from the MoFT which could also be seen as a hindrance to its reliability and autonomy to provide ‘unhindered flow of information for the public and policy makers’⁷

1.40 A significant step by Solomon Islands to improve its national statistical system is the development of the ***National Statistics Development Strategy (NSDS) 2015 – 2035***. The *NSDS 2015-2035* aims to improve the provision of up to date statistics; accessibility of statistics; and the management and monitoring of policy and service delivery in Solomon Islands. The *NSDS 2015-2035* provides the guiding strategy for all key stakeholders in the production, dissemination and use of statistics for policy, development planning, and decision making.

Access to justice

- 1.41 Significant efforts have been made to improve access to justice, especially for those in the rural and remote areas of Solomon Islands through strengthening of the justice sector and legal frameworks, for example the introduction of the ***FPA 2014*** and strengthened capacities of justice institutions and justice service providers.
- 1.42 There are still key challenges faced by the justice sector to address the issue of access to justice. These challenges include rural urban drift factors, financial constraints to service provision in the provinces, a backlog of logging related issues and conflicts in courts and inactive local courts to deal with them, the lack of functional magistrates and judicial centers; and lack of access to justice in the informal sector⁸.

Key legislative improvements

- 1.43 Other key legislative achievements are the passage of the ***Child and Family Welfare Act (CFWA)*** in 2017 that provides for the welfare and protection of children; the development of the ***Dual Citizenship Act 2018*** that seeks to dismantle discriminatory provisions of the *Citizenship Act (CAP) 57 1978* regarding the equal right of women with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality; and the review of the ***Juvenile Justice Act*** that proposes raising the age of criminal responsibility from 8 to 12 years old.

Private sector

- 1.44 The increasing responsiveness to gender and women’s empowerment issues by the private sector is a significant achievement for Solomon Islands. A much-needed push has come from the **Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industries (SICCI)** as the representative organization for the private sector in Solomon Islands. Successes

⁷ National Statistics Development Strategy 2015-2035

⁸ Review and Reflection Workshop Report of the Solomon Islands Justice Program (SIJP), 2018

include the increasing number of private companies that have adopted or are working on developing their **gender-based violence policies** and the establishment of the **Solomon Islands Professional Women’s Network (SIPNET)**, a first ever networking association for women in the private sector in the Solomon Islands. The network promotes the economic value of investing in gender equality and the development of practical tools to improve recruitment, retention, and promotion of women employees. The current CEO of SICCI is a woman.

Cross-cutting challenges

- 1.45 The **low representation of women in Parliament** is described as the most challenging developmental issue and least progressed area in the Solomon Islands⁹. Despite numerous efforts by government, CSOs and development partners, the number of women elected into Parliament remains very low. For the first time Solomon Islands National Parliament had two female MPs in 2018, both of whom were re-elected in 2019. This area will continue to call for increased attention and efforts by government and stakeholders.
- 1.46 The **geographical setting of the Solomon Islands** means that reaching out to the majority of women and girls who mostly live in rural areas will continue to be one of Solomon Islands biggest challenges. The issues of isolation, access to services and poor infrastructure are but a few of the problems faced by women and girls in rural areas. These issues continue to challenge the SIG and its partners and stakeholders to be strategic and creative in program, project and activity design and implementation.
- 1.47 The **Women’s Development Division (WDD) within the MWYCFA** has the core role of coordination and implementation of gender legislations and policies across the country. While there are now increasing gender mainstreaming commitments at the provincial level most provincial governments do not have adequate budgets or human capacity to implement their gender policies and programs and continue to look to the MWYCFA for support. This is a challenge because the WDD has limited financial and human resources to provide this assistance. The WDD is increasingly reliant on donor funding for its programs and activities which raises issues of sustainability.

2. Top five priorities over the past five years

- Equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice
- Eliminating violence against women and girls
- Political participation and representation
- Digital and financial inclusion for women
- Changing negative social norms and gender stereotypes

⁹ Asian Development Bank, 2015

Equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice

- 1.48 In the last 5 years, Solomon Islands has addressed non-discrimination and equality in the enactment of new legislation, Constitutional Amendments and Penal Code amendments.
- 1.49 A notable development is the finalisation of the ***Draft Federal Constitution 2018***. Chapter 3, Paragraph 19, subsection 3 of the *Draft Federal Constitution 2018*, alluded that the ‘the Government in each sphere and each organ of Government, must not discriminate directly or indirectly against anyone on more than grounds, including birth, age, ethnicity, social origin, race, color, language, religion, conscience, belief or opinion, culture, sex, pregnancy, marital status, disability, social status or economic status’. However, ‘sex’ may not be interpreted as including sexual orientation. Subsection 4 stated that no person shall discriminate directly or indirectly against anyone on the grounds stated in the previous subsection.
- 1.50 With regards to equality, subsection 6 of the same paragraph states, ‘to promote the achievement of equality, the Government may take ‘legislative and other measures designed to protect or advance persons, or categories of persons, who are disadvantaged or have special needs’ (*Draft Federal Constitution 2018*). This subsection allows for the establishment of Temporary Special Measures (TSMs) by the Government to advance areas that call for equality.
- 1.51 The ***Solomon Islands National Provident Fund Amendment Act 2018*** promotes equality by enabling women who are not involved in the formal sector of employment to access savings with the Provident Fund through their voluntary contributions scheme¹⁰.
- 1.52 The ***Constitution (Amendment) (Electoral Reform Act) Act 2018***, has amended section 57 to allow for mandatory representation of women in the Electoral Commission of one female commissioner¹¹.
- 1.53 Another legislation that promoted equality in the last 5 years is the ***Solomon Islands Tertiary and Skills Act 2017***. This legislation sets out the Solomon Islands Tertiary Education and Skills Authority. There is a requirement that the governing body must be comprised of 3 men and 3 women to promote equality¹².
- 1.54 The ***CFWA 2017*** promotes the protection of children. It is an ‘Act to provide for the welfare and protection of children and, in particular, to strengthen families and promote the wellbeing of children; to ensure that families and communities receive advice and support in caring for their children; to provide for children who are in need of care and protection and to give certain powers to social welfare officers in their role to provide for the welfare of families, and for related matters’. This Act offers affected

¹⁰ Part 2, 18 A: 18A youSave Scheme

¹¹ (Section 57 substituted, 57 Electoral Commission (5))

¹² (Part 2, 9 (5)).

children an equal opportunity to access justice. Another legislation enacted for the protection of children is the ***Adoption Amendment Act 2017***.

- 1.55 The ***FPA 2014*** came into force on 1st April 2016, two years after it was passed by Parliament. Significantly, the *FPA 2014* is the first Act of Parliament of Solomon Islands to criminalise domestic violence. Domestic violence under this Act includes physical, sexual, economic and psychological abuse. The Act gives powers to law enforcers to issue 'Police Safety Notices (PSNs)' and make 'Protection Orders (POs)' for the protection of victims of domestic violence.
- 1.56 The ***Penal Code (Amendment) (Sexual Offences) Act 2016*** sets out definitions for different sexual offenses and provides penalties for the offenses. It provides victims of sexual abuse with access to justice and a mechanism of protection to the vulnerable.
- 1.57 The ***Political Parties Integrity Act 2014*** in Section 48 and 49 addresses discrimination and participation of women in political leadership by setting out that a political party should have 10 percent of its seats retained for women and a temporary special measures grant offered to parties with winning female members.

Eliminating violence against women and girls (EVAWG) and changing negative social norms and gender stereotypes

- 1.58 The ***EVAWG 2016-2020*** sets out the blueprint for eliminating violence against women and girls in the Solomon Islands. Its priority outcome areas are:
- Adopting holistic prevention strategies
 - Strengthening of legal frameworks, law enforcement and the justice system
 - Providing better access to medical, legal and protective services
 - Perpetrators accountability and rehabilitation
 - Development of national commitments and improvement in coordination
- 1.59 The *EVAWG 2016-2020* priority outcome 1 recognises that a prevention approach is fundamental to eliminating violence against women and girls including through developing key and positive messages, increasing awareness on the *FPA 2014* through consistent and standardised messaging, and through efforts to change the behaviour of perpetrators.
- 1.60 Specific communication actions listed in the policy include:
- Media training on domestic and family violence
 - Coordinate stakeholders to develop and agree on consistent key messaging and IEC materials including aimed at men
 - Standardised national awareness & Information Education and Communication (IEC) (in 'Pijin') on *FPA 2014*
 - Stakeholders communications committee
 - Targeted awareness raising at community level

- 1.61 Prevention strategies in the Solomon Islands have been largely through education, advocacy and awareness raising campaigns and training programs by government, NGOs and CSOs.
- 1.62 Prevention programs to combat stereotyping and harmful practices in the Solomon Islands includes the **Safe Families Program by Oxfam, World Vision’s Channels of Hope Project, Save the Children’s Youth & Alcohol Project, The Family Life and Impact Ministry, RSIPF’s Crimes Prevention Strategy 2017 – 2020** & the **Crime Prevention Tactical Plan 2016 – 2018** and on-going awareness raising on the *FPA 2014*.
- 1.63 A pilot social marketing research on Violence Against Women (VAW), ‘**Stretim: Attitudes and Communication about Violence Against Women and Girls in Solomon Islands**’ was conducted between 2017 and 2018. The research is key to increasing effectiveness of messages and communications materials, activities and events on EVAWG in the Solomon Islands used by government, churches, women’s organisations, international non-government organisations (INGOs) and service providers. The study was funded by Oxfam Australia as part of the Safe Families Fund, an initiative funded by the Australian Aid Program aimed at eliminating violence against women in the Solomon Islands.
- 1.64 The **SAFENET Referral Network** has ensured better access to medical, legal and protective services.

Political participation and representation

- 1.65 The core mandate to improve women’s political participation and representation is drawn from the **GEWD 2016-2020** specifically its Priority Outcome Area 3 on Equal Participation of Women and Men at All Levels of Decision-Making, Governance and Leadership.
- 1.66 To understand better and importantly to inform future strategies to address the low representation of women being voted into Parliament, two significant studies were carried out in Solomon Islands.
- A study carried out by the **Young Women’s Parliamentary Group (YWPG)** to understand better the behaviors of voters towards female candidates before and after the 2014 general elections.
 - A study commissioned by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 2018, Strengthening **the Electoral Cycle in Solomon Islands Project II (SECSIP II)**, on Women’s Leadership and Political Participation. The study assessed barriers to women’s political participation by examining ‘historical voting practices’, types of voters who will either vote or not vote for women and identifying most significant factors in ‘limiting or enabling electoral success’. Launching of the research findings took place on 21st September 2018.

- 1.67 The SECSIP II also established the **Women’s Leadership and Political Participation (WLPP) Project**. The WLPP highlights long, medium and short-term strategies and recommendations for SECSIP, other donors and partners to provide support to women leaders to increase women’s leadership in all spheres of life including political participation. In implementing this project, a voter awareness program was established and carried out in targeted provinces prior to the Solomon Islands 2019 National General Elections.
- 1.68 In 2017, the MWYCFA, supported by UN Women and CSOs began to address **women’s political representation in Provincial Assemblies** by advocating for legislative reform and supporting provincial governments and CSOs for the adoption of TSM.
- 1.69 The MWYCFA has also developed an **Affirmative Action Strategy**. The draft *Affirmative Action Strategy* includes strengthening of the TSM taskforce and dissemination of information on definition and nature of TSM and legislative reforms. The strategy also calls for budget commitments to TSM efforts and the need for TSM application to address the needs of people with disability.

Financial inclusion for women

- 1.70 Solomon Islands recognise the importance of financial inclusion for women. The **NSEEWG** maps out and provides the avenue for key sectors to support the economic empowerment of women and girls in the Solomon Islands. The **NSEEWG** outlines six focus areas of which one is on ‘financial inclusion through financial literacy, savings schemes, access to credit and affordable financial services’.
- 1.71 In the past five years Solomon Islands have seen a national drive on **savings and establishing savings clubs** by the government through the MWYCFA and non-governmental organisations.
- 1.72 In 2016 **SICCI through their gender program** worked together with Soltuna female employees with the aim of providing a supportive workplace for women to improve female employee’s performance and maximize business productivity.
- 1.73 The impacts of the program included improved worker –management communication and better understanding amongst supervisors and workers (especially female workers); improved tracking of absenteeism and less absenteeism from female staff; financial literacy training; and more women engaged in male dominated trades, such as forklift drivers.

3. Measures to prevent multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

- Women living in remote and rural areas
- Racial, ethnic or religious minority women
- Women living with disabilities
- Women living with HIV/AIDS

- Younger women
- Older women
- Women in humanitarian settings

Rural women and girls

- 2.1 9 out of the 10 provincial centres now have access to a hospital, nurse aid post or clinic.
- 2.2 Extending **reproductive health and immunisation programs** to women and girls in the rural areas is a priority of the SIG. All rural and provincial clinics now provide these services. The MHMS Reproductive Health and Adolescent program provides training and awareness on sexual and reproductive health to women and girls in the rural areas including those with disabilities. **Youth Friendly Clinics** established in Temotu and Western Province and in Honiara provide counselling services on family planning, STI/HIV-AIDS and the use of contraceptives including condoms and contraceptive implants to youths including young girls.

Religious minority women

- 2.3 Promoting the rights of religious minority women and girls in the Solomon Islands has been mainly carried out by NGOs such as **World Vision, Christian Care Centre and Family Support Centre**. Providing awareness and training workshops has been the medium most used to empower these women with information especially on government policies and legislations to help inform them of their rights.

Women living with disabilities

- 2.4 Solomon Islands is committed to empowering women and girls with disabilities through policy reforms, programs and significantly the commitment to ratify the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)**.
- 2.5 In light of Solomon Islands intention to ratify the CRPD, the draft **National Policy on Disability Inclusive Development 2013-2018** is being updated in 2019 to better reflect the obligations under CRPD.
- 2.6 Other government policies that call for inclusiveness especially of people with disabilities (PWD) include the **NDS 2016-2035**; the **Democratic Coalition for Change Government Policy** (2014-2018); the **GEWD 2016-2020**; the MPS draft **GESI Policy**; the MEHRD draft **Gender Inclusive Policy**; and the draft **Affirmative Action Strategy**.
- 2.7 The **FPA 2014** provides for additional protection for PWD through the inclusion of an aggravated offence for domestic violence against PWD.
- 2.8 The main organisations with the core mandate to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities is the **Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR)** Unit within the MHMS and the NGO, **People with Disabilities Solomon Islands (PWDSI)**.

- 2.9 The CBR Unit conducts on-going awareness and advocacy programs on PWD at the national level and through their coordination teams at the provincial levels. This is also supported by provincial health authorities and field workers. Other CSOs also conduct awareness and advocacy on PWD, including Family Support Centre (FSC) and the Christian Care Centre (CCC). FSC and CCC also provide counselling services for women and girls with disabilities who experience violence. Additionally, FSC provides legal services for women and girls with disabilities.
- 2.10 The CBR Unit has had trainings on disability data collection to inform strategies to address the needs of PWD in the various provinces.
- 2.11 Other programs promoting the rights of women and girls with disabilities in the Solomon Islands include participation of women and girls with disabilities in the 16 days of activism campaign against violence against women and girls, and the Paralympic Games at national and international level.
- 2.12 There is increasing efforts to improve **PWD accessibility** to buildings. Examples include: access ramps built at the newly constructed hospital in Gizo, Western Province; relocation of Western Province ANZ Bank; improvement to Western Province Gizo SDA Church building; the building of Makira Province rehabilitation centre for PWD; and the now accessible Honiara High Court for PWD. There is on-going collaboration between Choiseul Province and MHMS regarding similar programs.
- 2.13 The **Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (MID)** now considers disability in its building designs, transport infrastructure and services with regards to accessibility and connectivity. To support this, consultants have undertaken disability infrastructure audit trainings.
- 2.14 Solomon Islands is also committed to the **education of PWD**. Examples include the establishment of the Bethesda & San Isidoro rehabilitation & disability schools; increasing number of PWD that have progressed in their careers as public servants, university studies and in sports; and there is on-going communication with MDPAC to reserve scholarships for PWD. The Youth at Work Program also promotes and engage girls and boys with disabilities in their trainings and job allocation and internship programs.
- 2.15 The **Media Association Solomon Islands** has had capacity building training on how to write appropriately and sensitively on issues of gender and disability.

Older women

- 2.16 In 2018 Solomon Islands for the first time through the Ministry of Home Affairs celebrated the **International Day of Older Persons**. This is envisaged to be celebrated annually and will raise the profile and visibility of elderly people including older women. The **FSC** provides counselling and legal services for older women, migrant women and refugee and internally displaced women.

Women in humanitarian settings

- 2.17 On-going efforts to promote the rights of women in humanitarian settings include the establishment of the **Protection Committee** under the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and sub-provincial committees in Makira and Isabel and the development of Standard Operating Procedures to guide their response to humanitarian disasters and crisis.

4. Humanitarian crises and the implementation of the Beijing

- 3.1 Solomon Islands is facing significant environmental and social impacts relating to **climate change** such as sea level rise, increased rainfall, an increase in unpredictable and extreme weather and increased risk of disease. Most of the Solomon Islands population live in low lying coastal areas and rely on subsistence livelihoods. It is predicted that climate related sea level rise will lead to degradation of ocean-based livelihoods and the displacement of coastal communities.
- 3.2 The impacts of climate change in Solomon Islands are increasingly seen as a humanitarian concern. Women and girls are vulnerable to extreme poverty due to loss of livelihoods and are also vulnerable to the increased violence and displacement that often occur during environmental disasters¹³. There is a clear need to prioritise their needs through targeted policy measure that are informed by gender analysis of climate change impacts.
- 3.3 This is an emerging issue for Solomon Islands. Several organisations such as SPC and World Fish are working with the SIG to address gender and climate change issues. This will be an increasing priority of the SIG as climate change and its impacts continue to intensify.

5. Top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in the coming five years

- Equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice
- Eliminating violence against women and girls
- Political participation and representation
- Unpaid care and domestic work / work-family conciliation (e.g. paid maternity or parental leave, care services)
- Changing negative social norms and gender stereotypes

Equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice

- 6.1 **Ensuring equality and non-discrimination** in legislative developments and reforms will continue to be a priority for Solomon Islands. The MWYCFA with the support of CSOs

¹³ UN Women Asia and the Pacific 'Gender and Climate Change'

and women-led groups will continue within their mandate to monitor current and upcoming legislative developments and reforms to ensure the incorporation of the principle of equality and non-discrimination.

- 6.2 **Access to justice** is a continuing priority for Solomon Islands. The past five years have seen the development and reformation of laws, programs and mechanisms that seek to provide greater protection for women and girls and their access to justice. The next five years will focus on ensuring their effective implementation by responsible sectors.
- 6.3 The establishment of a **National Human Rights mechanism** is a priority for Solomon Islands.

Eliminating violence against women and girls and changing negative social norms and gender stereotypes

- 6.4 Addressing the issue of violence against women and girls will continue to be a key priority for Solomon Islands. It is envisaged that the legislative review this year (2019) of the **FPA 2014** will continue to guide government and relevant stakeholders on ensuring the effective implementation of the Act in the coming years.
- 6.5 The **FPA 2014** has also mandated the Minister for Women to establish a register of domestic violence counsellors at both the national and provincial level. A draft **Domestic Violence Counselling Framework** has been developed. The Framework provides clear guidance to the establishment of the register including registration and de-registration processes and a Code of Ethics and Practice Standards for registered domestic violence counsellors. The Framework will be finalised in 2019 and its implementation within the next five years.
- 6.6 Strengthening the protection and access of victims/survivors to essential services in rural and remote areas will continue to be a priority for Solomon Islands. The MWYCFA with the support of UN Women has now piloted the **SAFENET** in four additional Provinces, namely, Western, Makira, Temotu and Isabel Province. It is intended that **SAFENET** will be rolled out to all 9 Provinces of Solomon Islands in the coming years.
- 6.7 More initiatives and efforts are needed to ensure effective **Preventative Strategies** to EVAWG in Solomon Islands. A range of secondary preventative measures are being implemented in the Solomon Islands by both government and CSOs. However, primary prevention strategies need to be strengthened.
- 6.8 Participants at the National Stakeholders Taskforce consultation to inform the Beijing report overwhelmingly expressed that despite ongoing activities in a range of locations and sectors around the country to raise awareness on gender and gender related policies, gender literacy remains low and further efforts are needed, particularly to increase women and girls' knowledge of their rights under the **FPA 2014** and the **CFWA 2017**.

- 6.9 Solomon Islands recognises the importance of proper and **effective coordination** of EVAWG stakeholders and programs and activities around the country. The roll out of SAFENET will provide an opportunity to also strengthen coordination of EVAWG programs and activities between national, provincial, sub-provincial and remote areas.

Political participation and representation

- 6.10 Accelerating the equal political participation and representation of women will continue to be a priority for Solomon Islands. Researches, experiences and lessons learnt over the past years will inform our next strategies.
- 6.11 The adoption and application of **Temporary Special Measures** for women in Parliament and Provincial Assemblies will continue to be very high on Solomon Islands agenda, especially TSM for women in Provincial Assemblies.
- 6.12 The adoption of the draft **Affirmative Action Strategy** and its implementation will also be a priority in ensuring the adoption and application of affirmative action and/or special measures across sectors to accelerate equal opportunities for women focusing on the area of education and training, employment, enterprise and leadership.

Unpaid care and domestic work

- 6.13 The ***Community Perception of Gender Norms and Economic Opportunity in Rural Solomon Islands*** study by Oxfam and Strongim Bisnis showed that there are a number of social and cultural norms that hinder women's economic empowerment. These include pervasive beliefs that women are responsible for unpaid care work and this should be prioritised over economic activities; that women have primary responsibility to meet household expenses; and that women must have permission from their husband to engage in economic activity. The study found that unpaid care work is the biggest barrier to women's economic empowerment.
- 6.14 The preparatory work to review the **NSEEWG** has begun. The review findings and the revised strategy will inform the government and its stakeholders on the priority areas in addressing economic empowerment of women in the Solomon Islands. The aforementioned study will inform the review of the **NSEEWG** particularly regarding the negative implications for women of unpaid care work and household duties.

SECTION 2: Progress across the 12 critical areas of concern

Inclusive development, shared prosperity and decent work

6. Women in Paid Work and Employment

- Strengthened laws and workplace policies and practices that prohibit discrimination
- Taken measures to prevent sexual harassment, including in the workplace
- Improved financial inclusion and access to credit, including for self-employed women

Strengthened workplace policies and practices

Example 1: Ministry of Public Service

- 6.1 The **Solomon Islands Public Service** is the largest employer in the country, with women representing 44% of the workforce. The Public Service has a responsibility to ensure workplace practices are equitable, fair, and set an example for other employers throughout the country. However, within the public service, women make up only 5% of senior management positions and 22% of mid-level management positions (Asian Development Bank, 2015).
- 6.2 There has been increasing and widespread recognition of the need to address gender inequality throughout the Public Service, particularly to address components of the **Labour Act and other related Acts** and workplace policies that do not reflect fair and equal treatment of women. The Ministry of Public Service has developed a **GESI Policy** (still in draft at the time of writing) that aims to address some of these issues within the Public Service. The Ministry of Public Service has a strategic aim to sensitise gender in governance and through this has prioritised the implementation of a ‘women in leadership mentoring program’ across the public service that aims to build an enabling environment for equal participation of women and men (Public Service Transformation Strategy (PSTS) 2017-2021).
- 6.3 Two measures that have been implemented by the Ministry of Public Service over the past five years have been the strengthening of the positions of **Gender Focal Points** in each Ministry, many of whom have been supported to complete **post-graduate training in gender studies** along with other government representatives; and the inclusion of performance indicators on gender mainstreaming in the contracts of Permanent Secretaries of all Ministries.
- 6.4 The overall aim of these measures is to make the whole of the Public Service ‘a gender friendly and inclusive environment’ with an overarching goal of addressing the ongoing challenges regarding women’s participation in the workforce.
- 6.5 Of particular ongoing concern is the lack of representation of women in leadership and management positions and challenges faced by women in the workforce such as inability to access flexible working arrangements and very high rates of sexual harassment. The draft policy notes that additional policy measures will be required in

order to achieve these aims including the introduction of temporary special measures within the public service.

Taken measures to prevent sexual harassment

Example 2: Ministry of Public Service

- 6.6 **Sexual harassment** in the workplace is addressed in the Public Service through the **Code of Conduct**, however there is currently no legislation that addresses sexual harassment in the public or private sectors.
- 6.7 Victims of sexual assault in the workplace can seek recourse through the **Penal Code**. Victims of sexual harassment in the Public Service can report the misconduct, however it is very rare for sexual harassment to be formally reported. There are few mechanisms by which to hold perpetrators accountable and victims may fear repercussions for their ongoing employment and safety should they report.
- 6.8 As part of the **Public Service Transformation Strategy** the MPS have commenced a study on sexual harassment in the workplace. The findings from this study will be used to guide the development of a Sexual Harassment Policy for the public service.
- 6.9 The draft **GESI Policy** also addresses sexual harassment under Objective 7: Establish a gender-sensitive response to, and zero tolerance of sexual harassment in the workplace. It proposes to strengthen the Code of Conduct with disciplinary procedures and penalties for those found to be breaching the code through sexual misconduct. These measures are intended to be implemented by 2020.

Improved financial inclusion and access to credit

Example 3: Savings Clubs

- 6.10 The MWYCFA **National Strategy for the Economic Empowerment of Women and Girls 2014-2017** under Strategic Area 6.2 prioritises the establishment of savings clubs and access to microfinance and credit for women, particularly market vendors. The strategy acknowledges the barriers faced by women in rural areas to banking and micro finance services. Through the strategy, MWYCFA has worked closely with the **Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI)** and other financial service providers to promote sustainability of savings clubs, and also to develop financial services that are suitable for rural and remote women. Financial inclusion is also a priority for the SIG through the *National Financial Inclusion Strategy 2016-2020*.
- 6.11 **Savings clubs** have been an integral part of economic empowerment particularly for women in rural and remote areas. Women in Solomon Islands are more likely to save through savings clubs than any other saving method (World Bank, 2018). Savings clubs provide an essential alternative to formal banking, as many Solomon Islanders do not have access to banks due to barriers such as remoteness, cost of access, and lack of financial literacy.

- 6.12 Savings clubs provide women with assistance to save; access to loans; training on financial literacy and budgeting; the financial capacity to establish small businesses; and enhancement of social cohesion and social capital. Several organisations including MWYCFA are involved in the establishment of saving clubs, and these organisations are members of a **‘Savings Clubs Community of Practice’**, established by MWYCFA with support from DFAT in 2016.
- 6.13 The Women’s Development Division are in the final stages of completion of a **manual** to guide the establishment and ongoing management of savings clubs. The manual aims to be a simple, step by step guide that will allow women in rural and remote areas to establish clubs themselves using the manual, reducing reliance on MWYCFA and other organisations for initial establishment and ongoing oversight. This is important as MWYCFA do not have capacity to respond to all requests to establish clubs, and many NGO’s only work in specific provinces and communities.
- 6.14 It is estimated that there are currently 116 savings clubs across Solomon Islands utilising the MWYCFA model, with this number continuing to grow. MWYCFA provides support in the form of savings schemes and financial literacy training for communities where possible, and monitoring and evaluation of savings clubs.

7. Unpaid care and domestic work

- [Introduced or strengthened maternity/paternity/parental leave](#)

Introduced or strengthened maternity/paternity/parental leave

Example 1: Ministry of Public Service Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy

- 7.1 Under the **Labour Act 1996** there is provision for 12 weeks paid maternity leave, at 25% of a woman’s pay. CSO’s have noted that this leave provision is problematic as wages in Solomon Islands are already very low and this allowance does not constitute a living wage (Joint NGO Shadow Report to CEDAW 2002-2012). Furthermore, the provision is gender specific and does not allow for paternity leave.
- 7.2 The Public Service under the **General Orders (GO J501)** allows for a woman to continue to receive full pay for the period of leave, however this provision is specific to workers within the public service. The current provision of 12 weeks falls below the International Labour Organisation recommended standard of a minimum 14 weeks paid maternity leave¹⁴.
- 7.3 The proposed **GESI** policy (draft) will establish a period of 2 weeks paid paternity leave. Despite its limitations due to being confined to the public service, the proposal is a significant step forward in realising greater gender equality in parental leave arrangements for both men and women in the formal paid workforce.

¹⁴ (ILO Convention 183)

8. Cuts in public expenditure or public-sector downsizing, over the past five years

- 11.1 The **Women's Development Division (WDD)** within the MWYCFA is the national women's machinery responsible for the coordination and implementation of SIG policies on gender and women's empowerment.
- 11.2 There has been a decline in the SIG Recurrent Budget allocation of the WDD from 2016 to 2018 with budget differences of approximately \$370,000 and \$460,000, between 2016-2017 and 2017-2018, respectively. The MWYCFA's Development Budget allocation for 2018 was one of the lowest, only \$500,000, compared to previous years. Therefore WDD did not receive any Development Budget allocation in 2018. The decline in budget allocations has occurred at the same time that the WDD mandate has increased.

Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

9. Actions to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls

- Promoted poor women's access to decent work
- Supported women's entrepreneurship and business development activities
- Introduced or strengthened social protection programmes for women and girls

Access to decent work

Example 1: Labour Mobility Programs

- 11.3 In the past 5 years, Solomon Islands has seen a significant increase in uptake of **labour mobility programs**. Two noteworthy examples are **New Zealand's Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE)** program, and the **Australian Seasonal Workers Program (SWP)**.
- 11.4 The SWP was established in 2012 and has been steadily growing in Solomon Islands. Building on the SWP, in 2018 the Australian government established the Pacific Labour Scheme (PLS), providing opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled workers to fill positions in Australia with support to increase their skills and engage in relevant training. Women are encouraged to apply to both the SWP and the PLS.
- 11.5 Labour mobility programs engage women from all provinces and are particularly important as they recruit women who do not have formal education and who may never have had paid employment.
- 11.6 The SWP has begun to show significant outcomes for women. Significantly, 46 women were recruited to the SWP in 2018-2019, a 500% increase on the previous year (9 women in 2017-2018). While this number is still small compared to numbers overall, it is evident that there is exponential growth in women joining the program.

- 11.7 The RSE has almost reached gender parity, with approximately 45% representation of women on the program.
- 11.8 Labour mobility programs have a significant and positive impact on livelihoods of women and girls, families, and communities. Anecdotal reports from participants in the SWP are that the program can lead to shifts in cultural expectations regarding gender roles, leading to increased gender equality in the home. As more income comes into the home, there are significant positive flow on effects for families and communities as women have more ability to provide for families and greater purchasing power within the community.
- 11.9 The program has seen an increase in financial literacy and financial management skills for women, skills which are a critical aspect of women’s economic empowerment.

Women’s entrepreneurship and business development

Example 2: Solomon Islands Women In Business Association (SIWIBA)

- 11.10 The **Solomon Islands Women In Business Association** was established in order to “promote, develop and empower women's participation as business owners in the private sector” (SIWIBA, 2018). SIWIBA receives ongoing funding from the Australian Government through DFAT. SIWIBA provides training and support for their members to establish small businesses; to shift their business from the informal to formal economy; and to become financially self-sustaining.
- 11.11 One example of a measure undertaken by SIWIBA is assisting women in semi-urban areas and settlements around Honiara to obtain catering licenses. This has allowed many women to formalize their work and to enter the formal economy for the first time.

Social protection programs

Example 3: National Provident Fund youSave Program

- 11.12 In 2018, The Solomon Islands National Parliament passed the Solomon Islands **National Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill**. This Bill made provision for the establishment of the **National Provident Fund youSave program**, a long-term savings scheme and retirement fund targeting workers in the informal economy. The youSave program addresses poverty amongst vulnerable people and particularly those working in the informal sector. It provides a ground-breaking measure to better the livelihoods of women through addressing financial security in older age for both women and men.
- 11.13 Women in Solomon Islands are more likely than men to be in vulnerable employment and engaged in subsistence agriculture. They earn on average 37% less than men (Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 2016) and as such are far less likely to benefit from any employer contributions to the NPF. Women globally are more likely to live longer lives, and also to live in poverty in older age. There is limited data available on

economic indicators for Solomon Islander women aged 50+ however the primary poverty risk in Solomon Islands is living in rural and remote areas and working in the informal economy. Women make up large numbers of those in informal and unpaid work in rural and remote areas¹⁵.

- 11.14 Workers in any form of paid employment, particularly those who are self-employed or in the informal economy such as market vendors, taxi drivers, and farmers can make voluntary contributions to youSave and accrue interest on investment. It is accessible by anybody earning any form of income and thereby enables women who previously had no access to any retirement savings scheme, the ability to save through two separate accounts with the program – one for retirement, and one for general savings.

10. Actions to improve access to social protection for women and girls

- Introduced or strengthened social protection for unemployed women
- Introduced or strengthened unconditional cash transfers

Introduced or strengthened social protection

Example 1: Support funds for children in need

- 11.15 There is a provision of destitute funds under the Social Welfare Division within the Ministry of Health and Medical Services. These funds are to support families where one or both parents have died and the other parent or extended family is unable to provide for children's needs. Destitute funds will be granted upon request and assessment by the SWD officer. In addition to direct financial support, in both urban settings and provinces SWD liaise with school principals to allow the child or children to attend classes without school fees.

Example 2: Family Protection Act Support fund for victims

- 11.16 The FPA 2014 Section 68 provides for the establishment of a fund to provide material support for victims of domestic violence. The provisions of the FPA 2014 are currently being implemented in partnership between MWYCFA and MJLA with the establishment of the fund falling under the responsibility of MWYCFA and MoFT. The fund is yet not established and is a current priority of MWYCFA.

11. Actions to improve health outcomes for women and girls

- Promoted women's access to health services
- Expanded specific health services for women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, mental, maternal health and HIV services
- Provided gender-responsiveness training for health service providers

¹⁵ DHS 2015

➤ Strengthened comprehensive sexuality education

Women's access to health services

Example 1: SAFENET

- 11.1 In the past five years women have had access to essential health services through the **SAFENET network**. The SAFENET is a network of service providers specifically for GBV cases and targeting women and girls. It was established in 2013 and implemented in 2016. Women can access health services from this network including reproductive health, social welfare, sexual health, integrated mental health services and maternal health.
- 11.2 In 2018 -2019 the Solomon Islands government through MWYCFA in partnership with UN Women began the roll out of the SAFENET referral network to the provinces. The SAFENET roll out will provide access to GBV services for women in provinces, particularly those in the remote and rural areas.
- 11.3 The SAFENET was funded by UN Women under the **Essential Service Package 2016 – 2019** and in 2019 is funded by the **UN Women Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls project**.
- 11.4 While the SAFENET has not yet been formally evaluated, service providers within SAFENET report that the referral network is effective to enhance coordination and access to services for victims. The MWYCFA are working in partnership with UN Women to strengthen data collection and monitoring within the SAFENET.

Gender responsiveness training

Example 2: Ministry of Health and Medical Services GBV training

- 11.5 Since 2017, the **GBV unit** within the Social Welfare Division, MHMS, has conducted trainings for health service providers on gender responsiveness. More than 100 health service providers have now been trained. The **Gender Response trainings** were funded by WHO and UNFPA 2014. The trainings include the Minimum Standards of Care for survivors of sexual and GBV; and Clinical Guidelines targeting GBV nurses in the National Referral Hospital, Honiara City Council Clinics, Provincial Clinics and Area Health Centres. The trainings aims to help and guide health service providers respond well to GBV cases.
- 11.6 The training program is still ongoing; at this stage five provinces have received the training and the program will reach the four remaining provinces in 2019. Currently at the time of writing a training of trainers is being delivered to provincial health service providers.
- 11.7 An ongoing challenge is a lack of human resources with only two staff currently employed in the GBV unit in the Ministry of Health and Medical services. Geographical

locations and weather patterns are also challenges to delivering the training in the provinces in a timely manner.

Sexuality Education

Example 3: Solomon Islands National University

- 11.8 **Solomon Islands National University** under the school of Nursing and Allied Health Science offers a bridging course for midwives and nurses focusing on **sexuality education**. The course is supported by the MHMS through the GBV Unit.
- 11.9 This training is important as nurses are the main providers of sexuality and sexual health education in communities and schools particularly in the provinces, for instance, through Area Health Clinics.
- 11.10 **MEHRD** has developed **sexuality education curriculum/syllabus** under health and science subjects that is relevant for ages from year 4 up to year 9 in schools. The focus is to develop students understanding of sexual health and reproduction and healthy life choices.

12. Actions taken to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls

- Ensured access to safe water and sanitation services
- Measures to prevent adolescent pregnancies and to enable adolescent girls to continue their education in the case of pregnancy/ motherhood

Ensured access to safe water and sanitation

Example 1: Name of project

- 12.1 In 2018, a project was established through a partnership between Live & Learn, Plan International and SIG to increase access to **WASH facilities** in communities and schools across West Guadalcanal. The project includes 22 schools, 60 communities and 8 rural health clinics and aims to reach approximately 14, 575 people. The project focusses on gender and social inclusion, in particular targeting menstrual health management in schools. This project partners with the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (MEHRD) and aligns with MEHRD priorities to reduce barriers to education posed by inadequate infrastructure, particularly for girls.

Example 2: WASH in Schools National Standards and MEHRD infrastructure

- 12.2 The National Standards for Wash in Schools have been developed to help define the requirements for school **WASH facilities** and a set of achievable standards which each school can progressively attain over time. These national standards promote gender sensitive and equitable access to well-maintained and child friendly water, toilets and handwashing facilities and hygiene practices while ensuring sustainability of these structures. MEHRD recognises that lack of functioning toilets in schools is of particular

challenge to girls which may be hindering the engagement at school level and may be even exposing them to serious protection issues especially with the long distances between school's building and the toilets. Children with disability lack access to equipped or designed WASH services depriving the children from access to water and proper sanitation. These national standards promote gender sensitive and equitable access to well-maintained and child friendly water, toilets and handwashing facilities and hygiene practices while ensuring sustainability of these structures. (National Standards for WASH Facilities p.8)

- 12.3 It is a requirement for schools to have proper **sanitary facilities** before it can be registered to operate in the country by Ministry of Education and Human Resources (MEHRD) through its Inspectorate Division. As such most schools have basic sanitary facilities. The construction of proper sanitation facilities for schools is an ongoing program undertaken by MEHRD Asset Management Division. In 2018 MEHRD prioritised the construction of 7 dormitories and ablution blocks in Choiseul, Makira and Isabel with joint funding from DFAT, MFAT and SIG.

Strengthened measures to assist adolescent girls to continue education

Example 3: Second-chance education

- 12.4 Currently the school environment in Solomon Islands is not inclusive for pregnant girls. Often when girls become pregnant they are expelled from school. MEHRD is in the process of addressing this issue through a **second-chance education policy 'Learning Pathway'**.
- 12.5 MEHRD have partnered with **Solomon Islands National University (SINU)** to provide second-chance education. This program was implemented through SINU in 2018 and provides access to education for women and girls who were unable to return to mainstream schooling due to pregnancy.

Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes

13. Action taken in the last 5 years to address specific forms of violence against women and girls

- Intimate partner violence/domestic violence, including sexual violence and marital rape
- Child, early and forced marriages
- Other harmful practices
- Trafficking in women and girls

- 13.1 Solomon Islands has been working closely with other government and non-government organizations as well as the private sector to eliminate violence against women and girls.

Intimate partner violence, domestic violence, sexual violence and marital rape

Example 1: Awareness for communities on types of violence

- 13.2 Solomon Islands has been focusing on addressing domestic violence, intimate partner violence and sexual violence including marital rape. More recently, there has been an increased focus on trafficking of women and girls.
- 13.3 **Women's Development Division (WDD)** across all nine provinces have done awareness raising on the Family Protection Act (*FPA 2014*) and also awareness programs on the forms of violence that constitute intimate partner violence, domestic violence, sexual violence and marital rape. These programs are delivered in the communities down to the very remote areas.
- 13.4 WDD also assist and support the formation of **Community Crime Prevention Committees as well as Gender Based Violence (GBV) Committees**. The committees work together on advocacy and prevention strategies to end violence against women. Through SAFENET, service providers such as **Integrated Mental Health Services (IMHS)**, **Social Welfare Division (SWD)** and **Family Support Center (FSC)** have delivered programs targeting women in the communities on GBV and other forms of violence and promoting the services that each member of the SAFENET network is providing. Funding support comes from the government, both national and provincial, and from development partners such as UN Women, UNICEF and WHO. Some organisations providing awareness are self-funded.

Child, early and forced marriages and trafficking in women and girls

Example 2: Strengthening Child Protection

- 13.5 The **Family Support Center (FSC)** conducts awareness programs that involve information for communities on the Penal Code and Sexual Offences Amendment Act. Feedback from the programs conducted by FSC shows that communities are often surprised when they learn that it is illegal to have sex with a minor and that procuring sex is an offence. The SWD has a mandate to provide services to child victims, under the Child and Family Welfare Act 2017 and the *FPA 2014*.
- 13.6 The **Children's Development Division (CDD)** within MWYCFA is working to review the Islander Marriage Act 1993 in relation to the legal age of marriage. CDD in partnership with SWD has also developed a Referral Pathway to SWD and the police for child welfare and protection matters.
- 13.7 The **Anglican Church of Melanesia (ACOM)**, **Media Association Solomon Islands (MASI)** and **World Vision Solomon Islands (WVSI)** have Child Protection Policies. WVSI

has developed a faith-based child protection program called ‘Celebrating Families’ which is delivered to church leaders primarily in Honiara. ACOM provides a positive parenting program through Mother’s Union which reaches to the provinces and rural communities.

Example 3: Community-based responses to trafficking – International Office of Migration

- 13.8 The MWYCFA recently partnered with the International Office of Migration (IOM) to complete a study examining the relationship between logging operations and mobility, and the risks to women and girls in terms of sexual exploitation and trafficking, **“Community Health and Mobility in the Pacific: Solomon Islands Case Study”** released in May 2019. The report comprehensively outlines the key issues and risk factors and provides recommendations on ways forward.
- 13.9 The IOM has recently partnered with the FSC to deliver the project ‘Protection of Women and Children, Particularly Girls, in Migration-Affected Communities’ focusing on communities with proximity to extractive industries such as logging and mining. The project aims to produce educational resources for communities, and to train community members to identify and respond appropriately to issues such as sexual exploitation, trafficking, and forced marriage. These two projects represent a significant step forward for Solomon Islands in responding to GBV, health and social impacts associated with extractive industries and heightened mobility.

14. Actions prioritised in the last five years to address violence against women and girls

- Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation
- Introduced, updated or expanded national action plans
- Introduced or strengthened measures to increase women’s access to justice
- Introduced or strengthened services for survivors of violence

Introduced and strengthened violence against women laws and increased access to justice

Example 1: Family Protection Act

- 14.1 The **Family Protection Act 2014 (FPA 2014)** was passed in Parliament in 2014 and gazetted in 2016 with a corresponding implementation campaign that involved training and widespread awareness raising for numerous stakeholders and the public. The Act establishes protection options for victims of domestic violence through Police Safety Notices (PSN) and Protection Orders (PO); creates domestic violence offences and penalties; and imposes new duties on the police, health workers, local and magistrates courts, Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs (MJLA) and MWYCFA in addressing and responding to domestic violence.

National action plans on ending violence against women and girls

Example 2: GEWD and EVAWG Policies

- 14.2 The **GEWD 2016-2020** the parent policy addressing gender equality in Solomon Islands. EVAWG is one of several priority outcomes of the GEWD 2016-2020. The **EVAWG 2016-2020** follows on from the EVAWG 2010 and contains key strategies and actions to address violence against women and girls. The policy was expanded to include a stronger focus on prevention and strengthening the legal and justice systems. The updated policy provides for the implementation of the *FPA 2014* and the SAFENET as key priorities and strengthening coordination between services. The EVAWG policy agenda has been mainstreamed into gender and women's development policies at the provincial level, specifically in Malaita, Western, Guadalcanal provinces and Honiara City.

Strengthened services for survivors of violence

Example 3: Family Support Centre and SAFENET

- 14.3 As a member of SAFENET, **FSC provides counselling and case management services** to survivors, and also provide a male advocacy program in recognition of the need to include men as partners in violence prevention. FSC has expanded their Honiara service to include a temporary safe accommodation space for victims to stay overnight for their immediate safety before referral to CCC for longer term shelter. FSC has also expanded services through increasing the number of counsellors and legal officers at their Honiara office. Further to this, over the past 2 years, FSC has established 9 committees in each of the provinces.
- 14.4 As a member of SAFENET, FSC have a focus on prevention and advocacy and provide ongoing awareness programs regarding domestic violence. FSC has a system for collection of data across Honiara and provinces and this data is provided to the WDD for purposes of reporting on the implementation progress of SAFENET, the EVAWG policy and the *FPA 2014* .

15. Strategies used in the last five years to prevent violence against women and girls

- Public awareness raising and changing of attitudes and behaviours
- Grassroots and community-level mobilization
- Working with men and boys

- 15.1 The WDD at the provincial level use annual events to raise awareness for instance, **16 days of activism and International Women's Day**. The awareness program in the provincial level involves other stakeholders including the health sector, tourism sector, police sector, agriculture sector, education sector and commerce sector.

Public awareness raising and changing of attitudes and behaviours

Example 1: Oxfam – Safe Families Program

- 15.2 The **Safe Families program** is part of a ten-year initiative to prevent and respond to family and sexual violence in Solomon Islands. It aims to change public awareness and attitudes with a goal that family violence will no longer be considered acceptable in Solomon Islands.
- 15.3 The first phase of the program was carried out from October 2014- December 2018 in Malaita and Temotu Provinces. The program established Provincial Alliances that brought together services providers, CSO's, government, church leaders, chiefs and female community leaders to raise awareness on GBV and advocate for change.
- 15.4 Based on key learnings from challenges experienced in Phase 1 of the program, the second phase will be rolled out to 3 additional provinces, namely Choiseul, Western and Central, from 2019-2022. Phase 2 will be led by Oxfam in partnership with key partners that have national and provincial reach such as the NCW, PCW, MWYCFA WDD, and Provincial WDD's.

Working with men

Example 2: Family Support Centre Male Advocacy Program

- 15.5 **FSC have a male advocacy program** which is being implemented in stages, with the program currently in the 2nd stage. The male advocacy training program was held in Honiara in early 2018, facilitated by the Pacific Women's Network on EVAWG with support from FSC and funded by MWYCFA. The program targets men already working in gender or EVAWG. It is important that men are being trained as advocates as CSO's commonly report working with men as gender advocates for instance, to carry out awareness programs, for example during the 16 Days of Activism Campaign to EVAWG.

Grassroots and community level mobilisation

Example 3: World Vision Solomon Islands – Channels of Hope

- 15.6 **World Vision Solomon Islands (WVSI)** responds to VAWG through a faith-based approach called Channels of Hope for Gender (CoHG). In the past 5 years, WVSI has rolled out CoHG in 30 communities across 5 provinces including Honiara. WVSI works closely with church leaders who are the gate keepers and can be the most influential people in their communities. The CoHG looks at messages from the Bible, using a gender lens to explore healthy relationships.
- 15.7 The program asks questions that challenge traditional gender norms that are being practiced in the communities. After the CoHG trainings are conducted in the communities, Community Hopes Action Teams (CHAT) are established. The CHAT's

responsibility is to do awareness on gender-based violence in the communities and also to respond to cases of gender-based violence that arise in the communities. CHATs membership includes church leaders, women's group leaders, and youth representatives.

- 15.8 WVSI CoHG is primarily funded by the Australian Government, through World Vision Australia and Pacific Women. The program is ongoing and is continually evaluated.

16. Violence against women and girls facilitated by technology

- Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions
- Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and young women and men in educational settings

- 16.1 Technology-facilitated abuse and cyber-crime have not been a focus for Solomon Islands until now. Access to the internet has increased significantly throughout the past 5 years, through access to mobile phones and increased coverage. This has led to the emergence of issues such as technology facilitated abuse and now calls for greater attention from all levels of government and the community.

Awareness raising and training

Example 1: RSIPF cyber-crime awareness and training

- 16.2 The **Royal Solomon Islands Police Force** have begun to address the issue of Cyber Crime including online harassment of women and girls. Within RSIPF there is a group that conducts awareness on cybercrime in the community, especially in schools. Another group trains police officers on how to investigate crimes related to technology, including online sexual harassment and non – consensual sharing of intimate images also online. This is an emerging issue and therefore the legal and justice system response will require strengthening in the coming years.

17. Portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media

- Enacted, strengthened and enforced legal reforms to combat discrimination and/or gender bias in the media
- Promoted the participation and leadership of women in the media

Promoted the participation and leadership of women in the media and combating discrimination and gender bias

Example 1: Media Association Solomon Islands (MASI)

- 17.1 The **Media Association Solomon Islands (MASI)** in their Constitution acknowledges that gender equality is a human right. MASI provide leadership to support women in media and in 2017, the MASI Board expanded to include a representative from

Women in Media Solomon Islands. MASI aim to ensure women’s voices are heard on issues relevant to women and the media. In 2017, MASI collaborated with the Solomon Islands Electoral Commission SECSIP 2 Project to provide training for media professionals throughout Solomon Islands on Election coverage, including reporting on candidates. This training was accessed by 42 female media representatives¹⁶.

Example 2: Young Women’s Parliamentary Group Solomon Islands

- 17.2 The **Young Women’s Parliamentary Group (YWPG)** run an annual film festival during the 16 Days of Activism to End Violence Against Women and Girls. ‘Say It Out Loud’ Film festival began in 2016 with the theme “Break the Silence” followed by another in 2017. The purpose of the film festival is to give victims a voice and to encourage messages that promote ending violence against women and girls. It also encourages women’s participation and aims to amplify the voices of women in the media.

18. Actions in the last five years to address violence against women facing multiple forms of discrimination

Example 1: Rural and remote women accessing the FPA 2014

- 18.1 Improving the protection of women and girls in the rural areas who experience violence is a priority of the Solomon Islands. The establishment of **authorized justices at the provincial and rural level** under the Family Protection Act is a critical measure in bridging the critical gap of rural and remote women accessing protection from domestic violence. The *FPA 2014* provides for the issuance of Protection Orders by the magistrates’ court however magistrate’s courts are not easily accessible by most of the rural populace. Under the Act, authorized justices are able to issue Interim Protection Orders in order to provide temporary protection until a survivor is able to access a magistrate’s court.

Example 2: Rural and remote women accessing essential GBV services

- 18.2 Solomon Islands is committed to improving and increasing the access of rural and remote women who experience GBV to essential services including effective referral networks. Most provinces already have informal referral networks to services. However, plans are underway through the national **SAFENET Referral Network rollout** to formalize these networks and to ensure that the services provided meet a minimum quality of standards and ethical practices.
- 18.3 Essential services such as those provided by the Police and the Ministry of Health through Area Health Centres are already established across most provinces – at the provincial and sub-provincial levels, and remote areas. These services will be

¹⁶ SECSIP 2017- 2020 Progress Report

incorporated into provincial SAFENET Referral Networks providing better access for women in remote areas to essential GBV services.

Example 3: Additional protections for women with disabilities under the FPA 2014

- 18.4 At Section 62, the **FPA 2014** includes a provision that any offence committed against a person with a disability be considered an aggravating circumstance. Magistrates can therefore impose harsher sentences against those who commit domestic violence against women with a disability.

Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions

19. Actions in the last five years to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making

- Promote women's participation in politics
- Implemented capacity building, skills development and other measures
- Provided opportunities for mentorship, training in leadership, decision-making, public speaking, self-assertion, political campaigning

Promote women's participation in politics

Example 1: Temporary special measures

- 19.1 The push for **Temporary Special Measures (TSM) at the provincial government level** was initiated by the Western Provincial Government (WPG) Premier and his Executive (now former) following a Western Province dialogue on peace building in May 2017. That same year the former Premier and his executive endorsed the option for 3 elected reserved seats for women in their Provincial Assembly however, it pointed to the need to review the Provincial Government Act 1997 (PGA) which fortunately is currently being reviewed. The PGA informs the formation of the Government system at the Provincial level however does not accommodate for TSM for political representation of women in the provincial assemblies.
- 19.2 Submissions to support the amendment to the PGA to incorporate TSM were requested by the Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS) from provincial governments. In 2018 the Western, Guadalcanal, Malaita and Central Provincial Governments made their individual submissions for the incorporation of TSM to the MPGIS.
- 19.3 There is a TSM legislative working group consisting of government and civil society organisations such as Women's Rights Action Movement (WRAM) and National Council of Women, and development partners such as UN Women. Funding support for the working group comes from the UNDP Peace Building Fund. The aim of the working

group is to see TSM incorporated at national and provincial government levels and to support efforts to increase women's political participation.

Capacity building, skills development and training

Example 2: Public service Gender Equality and Social Inclusion policy

- 19.4 Statistics provided by the MPS as of September 2018 shows that women make up 44% of the public service showing an increase from 30% in 2007. However, women only makeup 25% of the senior levels of government (level 9 to Speaker level). There are currently only 4 female Permanent Secretaries out of 24. Majority of women public officers are still within the junior administrative levels.
- 19.5 To improve the representation and participation of women in senior and decision-making levels in the Public Service, the MPS has drafted a **Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in the Public Service** policy which recognises 'that special measures may need to be adopted for the achievement of gender equality and social inclusion'¹⁷. Two key thematic areas of the draft GESI policy are on Women's Leadership and Staff training/ Learning. Key actions under these thematic areas include:
- Provide enhanced access to training for women and people with disabilities to fast track higher qualification;
 - Create special temporary measures to increase the numbers of women leaders; Institute gender balance in all decision- making panels and boards;
 - Selections for trainings should adopt affirmative action, especially in sectors with wide gender disparities; and
 - MPS to collaborate with IPAM to develop a training plan to accelerate the progression of women, especially those in middle management by filling any gaps in required competencies for leadership positions.

20. Women's participation in decision-making in the media in the past five years

- Taken measures to enhance access, affordability and use of ICTs for women and girls
- Provided support to women's media networks and organizations

- 20.1 The Information and Communication Technology Support Unit (ICTSU) is an agency within the MoFT who have oversight of all of SIG ICT. ICTSU has 3 core functions: the coordination, delivery and support of all IT within the SIG. It aims to reduce the ICT burden of government ministries.

Increased access to ICTs and ICT education for women and girls / women's media networks

¹⁷ GESI Policy

Example 1: Women in IT Solomon Islands (WITSI)

- 20.2 **Women in IT Solomon Islands** is part of IT Society Solomon Islands (ITSSI) and was formed by a group of women IT professionals working in both the public and private sectors, with an aim to implement projects related to gender and IT. WITSI provides a platform for women and girls to access information and share experiences relating to ICTs. Information is provided on scholarship programs, internships, training opportunities, online networks and Girls in ICT Day activities. WITSI also advocate for girls to take up IT career pathways. This is important because IT remains an area with low representation of women. WITSI's social media platform is used by girls and women from all backgrounds to share experiences relating to ICT tools, school work projects or use of ICTs in everyday life. The platform promotes the use of ICTs for connection with family, communities and the global community.
- 20.3 Across 2018-2019, WITSI have been active in
- International Women's Day 2018/2019
 - Girls in ICT day 2018/2019
 - National ICT week
 - Careers Day for Woodford International School, Burns Creek School
 - Careers Day for Solomon Islands Small Business Enterprise Centre (SISBEC), and Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SICCI)
 - Women in Tech Fest Conference and Workshop – Gold Coast Australia (9 reps attended)
 - HMAS Adelaide – Women in Leadership workshop
 - Cyber-security consultations for Pacific Island Countries
 - Pacific Connect International Centre for Democratic Partnerships (ICDP) Launch – 2 reps from WITSI
 - Pacific Connect ICDP workshop – Australia
 - ITU World Telecommunication and Information Society Day 2019
 - Assisted ITSSI and Ministry of Communication
 - Umi-Waka Co-working Space - Youth Entrepreneurship Workshops
 - ICT Outreach and Awareness to King George VI National Secondary School and St John Community High School with Crystal Kewe
 - SISBEC and SICCI Careers Day 2019

21. Gender-Responsive Budgeting

- 21.1 While gender responsive budgeting is yet to be realized in the Solomon Islands there are a few significant initiatives in the country that provide an opportunity for

government ministries to track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. They include:

- The **MPGIS Performance Measure for Provincial Government Ministries** under their Provincial Government Strengthening Program. The Performance Measure is an initiative to inform the allocation and disbursement of the Provincial Community Development Fund (PCDF) to each provincial government. The performance measure includes ‘gender issues’ and ‘gender balance’ as two key indicators under the Key Result Area of Gender Mainstreaming.
- The MWYCFA with the support of UN Women under the **UN Peace Building Fund** has been supporting mainly three provincial governments with the development of their sectoral gender strategies. This initiative has provided the much-needed push at the provincial level to ensure greater attention and incorporation of women’s issues and voices in provincial policies, mandates and programs and importantly budget allocations.
- The Solomon Islands **National Parliament Office (NPO) Public Accounts Committee’s** standard budget submission document developed for government ministries will enable the NPO to scrutinize and approve government budgets. The template will be a useful tool in monitoring budget allocations to gender and women programs across whole of Government.
- The MWYCFA are currently considering measures to monitor the budget allocations and expenditure for the promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment through tracking investments to the implementation of gender-specific policies such as the *GEWD 2016-2020*, *EVAW 2016-2020*, *NSEEWG*, *WPS NAP 2017-2022 2017-2021*.

22. Official Development Assistance (ODA) Gender-responsive budgeting

Not applicable to Solomon Islands

23. National Strategy for Gender Equality

- 23.1 The ***National Gender Equality and Women’s Development Policy 2016 - 2020 (GEWD 2016-2020)*** was endorsed by cabinet and launched on 26 May 2017. The *GEWD 2016-2020* is the updated policy resulting from the review of the first ever overarching policy framework for achieving gender equality and women’s human rights in Solomon Islands, the *National Gender Equality and Women’s Policy (GEWD 2010)*.
- 23.2 The *GEWD 2016-2020* provides the framework for the implementation of the Solomon Islands international and regional commitments to gender equality including the

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the SDGs. The overarching goal of the policy is to advance gender equality and realise the human rights of both women and men across Solomon Islands.

23.3 To achieve the policy goals a 5-year strategic Plan of Action is attached to the *GEWD 2016-2020*. The Plan of Action outlines key strategies and actions including responsible implementing sectors. The priority outcomes of the policy are:

- Gender responsive government programs and services.
- Improved economic status of women.
- Equal participation of women and men at all levels of decision-making, governance and leadership.
- Preventing and responding to violence against women and girls.
- Increased awareness and acknowledgement of the role of women in peace and security.
- Increased access to education and providing a supportive school environment.
- Improved access for women’s right to sexual and reproductive health.

23.4 Funding for the implementation of the *GEWD 2016-2020* is sourced from the SIG Recurrent and Development Budgets and from donor and development partners especially from the Australian Government through DFAT and UN Agencies such as UN Women and UNDP. The Solomon Islands Government budget alone is insufficient to ensure effective implementation.

23.5 The WDD within the MWYCFA is the custodian of the *GEWD 2016-2020* and is responsible for the coordination and reporting of its implementation progress. Therefore, the WDD’s recurrent and development budgets are for the implementation of the *GEWD 2016-2020* and its subset policies.

23.6 The *GEWD 2016-2020* alignment to the SDG 5 is summarised in the table below.

Gender Equality and Women’s Development 2016 - 2020	SDGs
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<p>Gender Responsive Government Programmes and Policies</p>	<p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p> <p>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p> <p>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p> <p>Other targets include 1.3 , 1.b , 16.a</p>
<p>Decision Making</p>	<p>5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>
<p>Economic Empowerment</p>	<p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p> <p>5.4 Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p> <p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p>

Ending Violence Against Women	<p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p> <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>
Education	<p>4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p> <p>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p> <p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university others 4.4,4.6.,4.7m 4.a,4.b</p>
Reproductive Health	<p>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences others 3.1 , 3.2,3.3, 3.7</p>

24. Action plan and timeline for implementation of CEDAW, UPR or UN Human Rights Mechanisms

24.1 While there are no specific action plans and timelines for the implementation of CEDAW, UPR or UN Human Rights Mechanisms, responsible government ministries have adopted and incorporated recommendations that are in line with their mandates into their respective policies and Ministerial Annual Work plans which provide a timeline for implementation.

- 24.2 A concept note on the establishment of a Human Rights National Mechanism (HRNM) has been developed. The concept note explores the possibilities on establishing a HRNM taking into consideration existing national human rights mechanisms such as the National Advisory Committee on Children (NAACC) and the Solomon Islands National Advisory Committee on CEDAW (SINACC) and their functions. This is headed by SIG through the MFAET supported by other relevant government ministries.

25. Is there a national human rights institution in your country?

- 25.1 The establishment of a **Human Rights Commission** is a priority of the Solomon Islands Government.
- 25.2 Clause 49 of the ***Constitution of the Republic of Solomon Islands 2018*** provides for the establishment of a Human Rights Commission which has the functions for promotion of protection and observance of human rights, education about rights and freedoms, monitoring, investigation, making recommendation to government, receiving and investigating complaints, research, and monitoring compliance by government in every sphere.

Peaceful and inclusive societies

26. Actions in the last five years on women, peace and security agenda

- Adopted and/or implemented a National Action Plan on women, peace and security
- Integrated women, peace and security commitments into key national and inter-ministerial policy, planning and monitoring frameworks

Adopted and/or implemented a National Action Plan on women, peace and security

Example 1: Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan 2017-2021

- 26.1 In 2017, the Solomon Islands Government adopted and launched its ***Women Peace and Security National Action Plan 2017 – 2021 (WPS NAP)***. The *WPS NAP 2017-2022* is a first of its kind for Solomon Islands and the region. The *WPS NAP 2017-2022* is a direct response to the Solomon Islands commitment to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women Peace and Security (UNSCR 1325) and Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1889 and 2122. The *WPS NAP 2017-2022* is also firmly grounded in the CEDAW particularly General Recommendation 30.
- 26.2 In line with the UN SCR 1325 four pillars on participation, protection, prevention and recovery and reconciliation of women in conflict, post-conflict and peacebuilding contexts, the *WPS NAP 2017-2022* seeks the following high-level outcomes:
- Women’s participation, representation and decision-making in peace and security are expanded at all levels.

- Women’s human rights are protected, and women are secure from sexual and gender-based violence.
 - Solomon Islands actively prevents conflict and violence against women and girls.
 - Women and girls’ priorities and rights are reflected in development and peace building.
- 26.3 The *WPS NAP 2017-2022* brings a women specific focus to the peace and security sector, complimenting other government policies on peace and security and related policies. Other government policies include the: *Democratic Coalition for Change Government Policy Statement and Translation*; *NDS 2016 – 2035*; *National Peacebuilding Policy*; and the *Royal Solomon Islands Police Crime Prevention Strategy 2016-2018*.
- 26.4 The *WPS NAP 2017-2022* also seeks to help with the advancement of the Truth and Reconciliation report recommendations specific for women and girls¹⁸, including other government services in protection, prevention and rehabilitation such as the Ministry of Police National Security and Correctional Services (MPNSCS).

Integrated women, peace and security commitments into national and inter-ministerial policy, planning and monitoring frameworks

Example 2: Provincial government policies

- 26.5 Key development to mainstream women in peace and security at the provincial level includes the **formulation of three gender and women’s policies** by four provincial governments: namely, Malaita, Guadalcanal, Western Province and Honiara City Council. All three policies have women in peace and security as priority outcome areas.
- 26.6 The provincial women’s policies are blueprints for advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment at the provincial level. They contain clear mandates for provincial women officers, areas for collaboration and partnerships with national government ministries, CSOs and donors and development partners.
- 26.7 The Guadalcanal Provincial Government launched its first ever women’s policy, the *Gender Equality and Equal Participation in Development (GEEPD) 2016-2019* in 2016, endorsed in 2017.
- 26.8 In March 2018, Malaita Province launched their Women’s Empowerment and Development Policy (WEDP) 2018 - 2022. The Western Provincial Government’s Women’s Empowerment and Transformation Policy for Development (WETPD) 2018 –

¹⁸ A women’s submission titled ‘Herem Kam: Stori Blong Mifala Olketa Mere, Women’s Submission to the Solomon Islands Truth and Reconciliation Commission’ informed the TRC report recommendations specific to women and girls particularly on women’s participation in brokering peace during the tension, and required steps to bring about justice, healing and closure for women and girls. The submission was informed by 60 women’s stories from the Provinces and Honiara.

2022 was launched in July 2018. The Honiara City Council Gender Equity and Women Empowerment Policy (GEWE) was launched on 8th March 2019.

Example 3: Inter-ministerial partnership and Gender Working Sessions

- 26.9 Aligning and strengthening the coordination and partnerships particularly between the Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA – previously the Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace) Peace Building activities and the MWYCFA’s *WPS NAP 2017-2022* programs has begun through a **Gender Working Session Series** in May 2018 for members of the National Peacebuilding Advisory Committee (NPAC)¹⁹ and the *WPS NAP 2017-2022* National Taskforce (NTF)²⁰. The two national bodies are responsible for oversight of the implementation of the peacebuilding and the women, peace & security policies and programs in Solomon Islands. A TOR for the Gender Working Sessions has been developed.
- 26.10 The Gender Working Sessions have three envisaged outcomes:
- All NPAC and WPS NAP NTF members are well-informed and promote key WPS priorities when advising and monitoring peacebuilding policy and programs;
 - Core commitments made at the Provincial and National Dialogues are gender mainstreamed, in line with the *WPS NAP 2017-2022* priorities, and their programmatic implications are understood and confirmed;
 - Better coordination and collaboration between key peace and security entities will increase the participation of women in political decision-making processes and contribute to more sustainable peace and development in Solomon Islands.

27. Actions to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response

- Promoted equal participation of women in humanitarian and crisis response activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level
- Integrated a gender perspective in humanitarian action and crisis response

Integrated a gender perspective in humanitarian action and crisis response

Example 1: National Disaster Management Plan

- 27.1 The ***National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2017*** brings a strong focus on gender, protection and inclusiveness into disaster management operations. The NDMP explicitly points to “the needs of marginalised groups, those in remote locations, those with disabilities and the elderly”, and “recognises community and individual rights and

¹⁹ Under MTGPEA

²⁰ Under MWYCFA

is based on a concern for equity and fairness and for gender and minority group issues". The NDMP highlights the critical role of women at all levels of decision making and organization.

- 27.2 The NDMP has a mandatory requirement that there are at least two women in each committee, working group or team addressing relief distribution and shelter.
- 27.3 To fulfil these commitments the NDMP established a **National Protection Committee (NPC)** in 2016 with the core mandate of ensuring that central to humanitarian action, disaster preparedness, response and recovery is the protection of human rights and promoting gender equality. In line with the Regional Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific, the NPC's priority actions include: "the use of sex and age disaggregated data and data for vulnerable groups, inclusive and gender-responsive decision-making systems, human rights-based approaches, ensuring messaging on humanitarian services reaches vulnerable people, protection of individuals and communities, gender-sensitive disaster preparedness and response arrangements, addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups, a culturally inclusive approach, and supporting the protection of individuals and communities most vulnerable to post-disaster displacement and migration"²¹

Example 2: Protection and Gender in Emergency Response Project

- 27.4 In April 2018, the NPC and the MWYCFA was a successful recipient of the Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund of USD 293, 900 for a 24-month project called '**Protection and Gender in Emergency Response**'. The project seeks to support the implementation of the NPC 2018 work plan and specific priority actions highlighted above. Key objectives of the project are:
- Advocate for and establish Provincial Protection Committee (in Makira and Isabel province) through relevant government ministries and their Provincial Disaster Offices to ensure that protection of women and girls is mainstreamed at the provincial level and that the link to the rural levels is strengthened.
 - Develop relevant data collection and management tools, including assessment tools, and systems that will ensure specific and targeted responses/services and monitoring for vulnerable persons/groups with a particular focus on victims of sexual abuse.
 - Build capacity of both national and provincial Emergency Response Teams (NERT & PERT) to incorporate protection mechanisms into their responses and that their responses to victims of GBV during emergency situations uphold principles of human rights and gender equality with special attention to women and girls with disabilities and their needs.

²¹ National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2017

- 27.5 Key progress reported in the period between January to April 2019 are:
- The project has implemented a National Baseline Survey; provincial consultation in Isabel province; Annual Work Plan development in Makira Ulawa and Isabel Provinces; and development of a TOR and SOP for Makira Ulawa Provincial Protection Committee.
 - Since the beginning of the project, 52 women and 63 men have directly benefited.
 - It is estimated that 67,422 have been indirect beneficiaries of the project: 16,821 women; 13,910 girls; 1,142 elderly women; 18,627 men; 14,942 boy; and 1,970 elderly men.
 - A key learning from the project so far is the need for equal participation and representation of both women and men in provincial protection committees
 - Another key learning is the need for communication with provincial protection committees to be strengthened to ensure better coordination with project stakeholders. This is particularly important in situations where the office does not have internet and phone access.

Promoted equal participation of women in humanitarian and crisis response activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level

Example 3: Oxfam Womanitarian Project

- 27.6 The **Oxfam Womanitarian Project** was implemented during 2017-2018 focused on gender and women's participation in disaster management decision making. The project was intended to build capacity of PCW's in Guadalcanal and Temotu to respond to humanitarian crises and to increase the number and influence of women in decision making structures relating to disaster management at the provincial level. The project successfully met many of its targets, with 280 women trained in Guadalcanal and Temotu provinces. About 60 women trained by the project assisted with the response during a significant flash flooding event in Guadalcanal in early 2018. Through the response, the women utilized the skills they had gained in assessment and gender sensitive data analysis.
- 27.7 Both the **Guadalcanal and Temotu Provincial Disaster Operation Committees (PDOC)** agreed to have at least 30% of committees chaired by women in the different sectors.

28. Judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls

- Implemented legal and policy reform to redress and prevent violations of the rights of women and girls

- Strengthened institutional capacities, including of the justice system and transitional justice mechanisms as applicable, during conflict and crisis response
- Strengthened capacity of security sector institutions on human rights and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse
- Taken measures to combat trafficking in women and children

Implemented legal and policy reform to redress and prevent violations of the rights of women and girls

Example 1: Activities on Reparations for Women

- 28.1 Following the social unrests in the Solomon Islands between 1998-2003, the Townsville Peace Agreement was signed obligating government to offer adequate reparations to victims of the social unrest. Only 9% of the claimants who received payments were women²² and only two of the documented claims were for sexual harassment. Compensations for violations of women’s rights are still outstanding. Solomon Islands is committed to addressing the issue of reparations of violations of rights including those of women and girls.
- 28.2 The **Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)**²³ report recommended reparations for victims of the social unrest through the development and passage of a Reparation Bill into an Act of Parliament. It is also recommended that the Act establish a Reparation Commission. The need for reparation is further emphasized in the National Peacebuilding Policy and Framework.
- 28.3 The **WPS NAP 2017-2022**, provides for a stronger attention and commitment by Solomon Islands for recovery, rehabilitation and reconciliation efforts that respond to the needs and capacity of women and girls.
- 28.4 A **Prime Minister’s Reparations Steering Committee** was established to enable discussion on government’s reparation priorities. One of their key duties was to ensure the development of a National Reparation Framework (NRF) outlining activities towards the nations’ healing through proper closures and providing economic skills training opportunities for all community’s wellbeing. The Steering Committee recommends that the principles of non-discrimination, restorative justice, empathy, equity, fairness, efficiency, and confidentiality are central to the operating principles of the NRF.
- 28.5 The MTGPEA has begun the process of the development of a **Reparation Framework**.

²² Solomon Islands Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report, Volume 1, pp 281-284

²³ The TRC was commissioned by a TRC Act in 2008. Its main purpose was to examine human rights violations and abuses during the tension; promote reconciliation through hearings from both victims and perpetrators with special attention to sexual abuses and experiences of children; and help restore dignity of victims and make recommendations for reforms and other measures.

- 28.6 To ensure women’s concerns and views are reflected in the Reparation Framework, MTGPEA with the support of the WDD is working closely with rural women to build capacities and knowledge to contribute meaningfully to the consultations. Consultations on the Framework have been conducted in Honiara, Guadalcanal, Choiseul/Shortlands and Malaita Province where women made specific interventions.

Strengthened capacity of security sector institutions

Example 2: Royal Solomon Islands Police Force

- 28.7 Measures taken to ensure police respond to and investigate complaints regarding violence against women include an assessment carried out by **UNDP Access to Justice Program** together with the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs (MJLA) in 2017 on the Police and Justice Sector. Following the assessment, a mapping of police and justice services in Solomon Islands has been conducted which will inform an initiation plan to be developed in 2018/2019 with the overall aim of improving access to justice of victims of domestic violence.
- 28.8 The revised **Standing Operation Procedures (SOP)** of the **Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF)** is aligned to the *FPA 2014* and provides the guide for polices’ response to and the investigation of complaints regarding violence against women. The RSIPF SOP is incorporated into the SAFENET’s Orientation - Handbook for Practitioners.
- 28.9 To ensure that police’s duties under the *FPA 2014* are implemented, the **RSIPF National Community Policing and Family Violence Unit** has trained 650 officers (157 females, and 493 males) through forty two trainings in Honiara and the Provinces between April 2016 to April 2017. Police trainings are guided by a training manual developed by the Learning Development and National Community Policing and Family Violence Unit.
- 28.10 Two sources of data on domestic violence cases reported to the Police and PSNs’ issued are data manually collected from Police Stations around the country and the **Justice Information Management System (JIMS)**.

29. Actions to eliminate discrimination and violations of the rights of the girl child

- Taken measures to combat negative social norms and practices and increased awareness of the needs and potential of girl children
- Strengthened girls’ access to quality education, skills development and training
- Implemented policies and programs to reduce and eradicate child, early and forced marriage
- Implemented policies and programmes to eliminate violence against girls

- 29.1 Girls in Solomon Islands are more likely to drop out of the education system and to be involved in child labour²⁴. They are also vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse. The *Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study 2009 (SIFHSS)* found that 37% of women aged 15-49 had experienced sexual abuse as a child – the highest rate in all of the Pacific Island Countries. Girls in Solomon Islands are also vulnerable to forced labour and sexual exploitation in logging and mining camps (UNICEF, 2017).

Policies and Programs to Eliminate Violence

Example 1: Child and Family Welfare Act 2017

- 29.2 A significant measure by the SIG to eliminate discrimination and violations of the rights of the child is through the passage of the ***Child and Family Welfare Act 2017 (CFWA)***. The *CFWA 2017* points to the need for collaborative approach between Government agencies, NGOs, FBOs, community elders and families in addressing the welfare and protection issues of a child.
- 29.3 The *CFWA 2017* outlines important responsibilities for the Social Welfare Division (SWD) within the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) and a key duty is the development of a Child Protection Referral Pathway. The referral pathway maps out inter-agency procedures for reporting, assessment and response to reported cases of children under the age of 18 in need of care and protection. The aim of the referral is to ‘ensure a timely, effective and coordinated response to holistically address the needs of the child and his/her family’.
- 29.4 The CFWA defines children in need of protection as those who:
- have been orphaned, abandoned or are without parental care (including, for example, abandoned children and children without a home);
 - live in an unsafe environment which may harm their physical wellbeing and development;
 - have been, or are at risk of, physical abuse, emotional abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or hazardous or exploitive labour;
 - have been displaced, traumatized or separated from their family as a result of an emergency, natural disaster or conflict.
- 29.5 While the SAFENET Referral Pathway applies to children who accompany their mothers who are victims of GBV, the **Child Protection Referral Pathway** applies to children who are direct victims of violence.

Example 2: National Children’s Policy

- 29.6 The **Solomon Islands National Children’s Policy 2010-2015** contains several key objectives that address the rights of the girl child. The policy states that “Achieving

²⁴ *Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2015*

gender equality in education and health services is the responsibility of parents, extended families, communities, and all service providers (government and private)". The policy contains objectives to ensure equality in education, and to ensure the protection of girls through raising the marriage age to 18.

- 29.7 At the time of writing, the MJLA through the Law Reform Commission is working on an amendment to the **Islander Marriage Act** to deliver the objective of raising the legal age of marriage without parental consent to 18.
- 29.8 Furthermore, through the **Education Strategic Framework 2016-2030**, and successive National Education Action Plans, the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (MEHRD) aims to achieve universal completion of quality junior secondary education by 2030 (MEHRD NEAP 2016-2030). This aim is aligned to SDG 4.1. The MEHRD continues to focus on ensuring access to primary and secondary education and particularly widespread access to fee-free education.

Example 3: Child Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation

- 29.9 Greater attention has also been drawn to the issue of child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation through the implementation of the **Anti-Human Trafficking Advisory Committee**²⁵ 2018 Work Plan established under the Ministry of Commerce, Industries, Labour and Immigration (MCILI). Support has largely been through the IOM under the ACP-EU Migration Development Programs in Solomon Islands. IOM supported and funded projects and programs in the Solomon Islands were:
- In 2018, a 9-months project for **Save the Children** to do community awareness programs on child trafficking including child marriage and exploitation in 8 logging community sites in the Western Province. Evaluation of the project has been conducted and a report developed.
 - **Child Protection Committees** established by Save the Children in collaboration with the Community Policing Framework in Western Province.
 - **Family Support Centre Project** to conduct commercial sexual exploitation awareness programs for 11 communities in the following Provinces; Isabel, Makira Ulawa, Guadalcanal, Temotu and Rennell and Bellona Provinces.
 - A **Scoping Study on Trafficking in Persons** was conducted in May 2015
 - A Research Report on **Community Health and Mobility** in the Pacific was launched in May 2019.
- 29.10 Other significant efforts by Government assisted by IOM are: the enactment of a provision in the **Immigration Act 2012** relating to trafficking in persons; passage and enactment of the **Solomon Islands Penal Code (Amendment) Sexual Offences Act 2016**; initiated public awareness on child trafficking and commercial sexual

²⁵ An inter-agency network to report trafficking in person and gender-based violence cases

exploitation; review of the Immigration Act 2012; and review of Trafficking in Persons National Action Plan, 2015 – 2020.

Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

30. Actions in the last five years to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies

- Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance
- Enhanced women's access to sustainable time- and labour-saving infrastructure (e.g. access to clean water and energy)
- Monitored and evaluated the impact of environmental policies and sustainable infrastructure projects on women and girls

Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance

Example 1: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology

- 30.1 The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) is the focal government ministry that focuses on the sustainable use of natural resources, meteorological services, climate change and disaster preparedness.
- 30.2 The **MECDM Corporate Plan 2015 – 2017** recognises the principle of gender equality particularly in the implementation of Meteorology services. It states that the principle of gender equality should be applied in the process of identifying suitable qualified personnel and that dialogues on weather services should include women, children, and vulnerable communities.

Example 2: The National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan 2011 - 2020

- 30.3 The **National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) 2011-2020** and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets includes a focus on gender in its targets on Protected Area Systems and Inland Water Biodiversity.
- 30.4 The **NBSAP 2011-2020** recognises that protected area interventions will always require adopting an inclusive strategic approach to include women at all levels of project cycles. An example of this application is a project in Roviana, Western Province where it led to improved shellfish biomass, enhanced local environmental awareness, and the reinvigoration of cultural management practices.
- 30.5 The **NBSAP 2011-2020** priority and target (14) on Inland Water Biodiversity states that 'By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, particularly services related to water, its contribution to human health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and

safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, land owners, local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.’

Monitored and evaluated the impact of environmental policies and sustainable infrastructure projects on women and girls

Example 3: Community Based Natural Resource Management

- 30.6 Solomon Islands over the past years have invested in key research programs and initiatives to bring a stronger gender perspective into its environmental policies particularly in the area of **natural resource management**. Most of the research in this area is undertaken by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Research Program led by World Fish and supported by relevant government agencies and NGOs.
- 30.7 The CGIAR Research Program on Aquatic Agricultural Systems (AAS) aims to deliver increased food security and income for the millions of people living in and depending on aquatic agricultural systems and takes a gender-transformative approach to integrating gender into research in development. With respect to community-based resource management, this approach aims to foster change in the social environment to maximize the ability of women and men to participate in and benefit from natural resource management. The AAS program approach is participatory and provides opportunities for stakeholders to regularly reflect on social and environmental change, to share lessons, and to plan together. Examples of these initiatives include:
- The World Fish and The Nature Conservancy study, ***Engaging women and men in community-based resource management processes in Solomon Islands***;
 - The development of a facilitators guide on ***Community-based marine resource management in Solomon Islands***; and
 - The development of a guide book, ***Considering Gender: Practical Guidance for Rural Development Initiatives in Solomon Islands***. This guide drew on the knowledge of over 60 Solomon Islands development practitioners who shared their years of experience during two workshops held between 2015 and 2016 with representatives from national and provincial governments, and NGOs. The guide outlines how development initiatives can identify and understand gender considerations for Solomon Islands contexts. It addresses the ways in which gender roles contribute to gender inequality within development activities in rural communities, and strategies to bring about change.

31. Actions in the last five years to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation

- Supported women’s participation and leadership in disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation policies, programmes and projects

- Introduced or strengthened and implemented gender-responsive laws and policies related to disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation

Introduced or strengthened and implemented gender-responsive laws and policies related to disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation

Example 1 – Gender and Social Inclusion in CCDRM

- 31.1 There have been key efforts by Solomon Islands to ensure the integration of gender perspectives into its climate change and disaster risk management (CCDRM) efforts.
- 31.2 A report in September 2017, ***Solomon Islands Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment Final Report***, provided recommendations on CCDRM for the SIG and its partners.
- 31.3 Significantly the report sought to provide an indication of Solomon Islands commitment to **Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) in CCDRM** by reviewing national and sectoral policies; analysing programs by looking at the degree to which GSI dimensions are recognised and included in program design; the degree to which women, youth and others are engaged throughout program cycle; level of GSI technical expertise and human resource; and the degree to which GSI outcomes are measured. The report also outlines recommendations for CCDRM including accountability and opportunities for integration of GSI. The report findings include:
- There are general intent and policy principles both in the climate change and social sectors that provide for GSI integration. Examples include the ***National Climate Change Policy 2015-2017***, the ***National Disaster Management Plan 2018***, MWYCFA’s ***GEWD 2016-2020*** and the ***National Youth Policy 2017-2030***.
 - The draft National Disability Policy (2013- 2018) and the enactment of the Disability Bill needs to ensure that CCDRM responses including relocation and evacuation account for people with disabilities.
 - Community-managed marine protected areas are recognised as effective means of integrating gender into village conservation plans however, there is a need to ensure equal inclusion of all community members.
 - The need for high-level commitment and/or a whole-of-government approach to address cross-sectoral issues such as climate change, disaster risk reduction and gender, youth and disability.

Women’s participation and leadership in disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation policies, programmes and projects

Example 2 – CRISP Participatory Planning Approach

- 31.4 The **Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands Project (CRISP)** aims to help communities manage disaster and climate risk. The CRISP is

managed by the MECDM. The Project is working to scale up resilience through three key components:

- Support policy development, capacity building and institutional strengthening to foster the integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in government policies and operations, both at the national and provincial level.
- Strengthen climate and disaster risk information and early warning systems, including the establishment of an early warning network for volcanic and seismic hazards and preparatory work for a national risk information platform.
- Support disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation investments at the community and provincial level, including community shelters, improved water supply and storage systems, earthquake retrofit strengthening or cyclone strengthening of buildings, foundation raising for flood alleviation, and shoreline protection systems.

- 31.5 A key lesson learnt by the CRISP is the importance of using a **participatory planning approach** that ensures the involvement of women at preparatory and implementation phase of community-level activities and therefore their involvement in community decision-making.
- 31.6 The CRISP participatory approach involves extensive dialogue and consultations that enable women to participate directly in decision-making, planning and implementation of community resilience projects. In 2018, over 48 community resilience projects were rolled out across the provinces of Guadalcanal, Temotu, Malaita and Central. In total, 53,400 people have benefitted.
- 31.7 An example of the participation of women and persons with disabilities was their contribution to the development of community-based **Climate Vulnerability and Risk Management Plans** in 59 communities.
- 31.8 A similar participatory planning approach is also applied by the **Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)** in communities across several provinces. The project is guided by **Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) Community Engagement Guidelines**. The project is implemented by UNDP under the supervision of Ministry of Mines Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE).
- 31.9 There is ongoing progress on integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into sectoral planning for three ministries: the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC). The MHMS has developed an annual work plan and budget which integrates climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

SECTION 3: National Institutions and Processes

32. National Machinery for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

- 32.1 The National machinery for gender equality and empowerment of women in the Solomon Islands is the **Women’s Development Division (WDD) within the Ministry of Women Youth Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA)**. The MWYCFA is one of twenty-four Solomon Islands Government Ministries. The MWYCFA is clustered under the Social Sector of government. The WDD is one of three core divisions within the MWYCFA. The other two core divisions are the Children’s Development Division (CDD) and the Youth Development Division (YDD).
- 32.2 The WDD draws its mandate from the following policies, action plan and law: *DCCG policy (2014-2018)*, *GEWD 2016-2020* and *EVAWG 2016 - 2020* policies, the *NSEEWG*, *WPS NAP 2017-2022* and the *FPA 2014*. All these are grounded on principles and standards of gender equality and women’s empowerment. The *FPA 2014* provides specific mandate for the MWYCFA (WDD) through the Minister responsible for women. This includes awareness raising on the *FPA 2014*, establishment of the Family Protection Advisory Council (FPAC) and the development of a Domestic Violence Counselling Framework.
- 32.3 The WDD’s key roles are:
- In collaboration with stakeholders, implement, review/formulate and coordinate national policies for women and gender, especially CEDAW.
 - Coordinate national level planning and collaborate in program implementation on gender and women’s development and support similar work in provinces.
 - Collaborate with stakeholders, civil society and development partners on research, reviews, evaluation and data collection on women issues, and disseminate information widely.
 - Facilitate skills training at national, provincial and community levels, including financial and technical assistance to women and women’s groups as and when needed.
 - Provide support to special initiatives for women where existing institutions and agencies are unable to meet.
 - Work closely with the National Council of Women in promoting issues of concern to women and encourage its roles as voice and a forum for women and by women.
- 32.4 The WDD’s strategic objectives are as follows:
- Support gender mainstreaming across Solomon Islands Government for inclusive delivery of programs and services in all sectors and to people in different strata of local, provincial and national government.

- Employ a whole of government approach to facilitate the advancement of women in enterprise, economic empowerment and income security for fulfilment of family wellbeing and poverty reduction.
- Promote equal participation of women and men at all levels of decision-making, governance and leadership including in security and peacebuilding.
- Leadership to end all forms of violence against women and support advocacy in this regard at the local, provincial national, regional and international levels, by all sectors and all political and community leaders, as well as the media and civil society.

33. Head of the national machinery and institutional process for SDG implementation

- 33.1 A **Monitoring and Evaluation Unit** has been established within the MDPAC to monitor and evaluate the implementation progress of the *NDS 2016 – 2035* which in turn is the mechanism used to monitor the SDGs. The head of the national machinery of women is not part of the monitoring process for the *NDS 2016 - 2035*.

34. Mechanisms for stakeholders' participation in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and SDGs

- 34.1 Stakeholders that directly and/or indirectly contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the SDGs are:
- Civil society organizations
 - Women's rights organizations
 - Academia and think tanks
 - Faith-based organizations
 - Parliaments/parliamentary committees
 - Private sector
 - United Nations system
 - Other actors are community leaders and individuals who have a strong interest in the implementation of SDGs
- 34.2 The *NDS 2016-2035* and its **Performance Monitoring Framework** outlines sectors responsible and reporting agencies, however it is limited in that it focuses primarily on government ministries and agencies. Most of the stakeholders above would have indirect contribution unless they have specific policies that are aligned to the Beijing Declaration and the SDGs. On the other hand, most listed government ministries and agencies in the *NDS 2016-2035* would have either or both formal and informal

networks or mechanisms for stakeholder participation including CSOs, FBOs, women's rights organisations, private sector and donors and development partners.

- 34.3 Achievement of the *NDS 2016-2035* objectives and strategies will take time and will require strategic partnerships between Government Ministries (National), Provincial Governments, development partners, the private sector, NGOs, and other stakeholders. The ***Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy*** and the ***Partnership Framework for Effective Development Cooperation*** provide guidance on how development partnerships can be more effective. The ***Solomon Islands Integrated Financial Framework (SIFF)*** provides a framework to link *NDS 2016-2035* with public and private financing sources.
- 34.4 The national and provincial gender and women's empowerment policies are strongly aligned to commitments under the Beijing Declaration and SDG. Most of these policies have established monitoring, coordination and implementation mechanisms that place responsibility on government ministries, CSOs, development partners and the private sector to implement and monitor the policies.
- 34.5 For example, the *GEWD 2016-2020* outlines clear objectives and strategic actions for the implementation of its priority outcome areas including responsible sectors. The *GEWD 2016-2020* also provides for the overall institutional arrangement for the monitoring, coordination and implementation of the *EVAWG 2016-2020*, *NSEEWG* and the *WPS NAP*. The *GEWD 2016-2020* specifies 2 levels of monitoring, coordination and reporting, the Advisory Reporting and Coordination Committee (ARCC) and the National Stakeholders Taskforce (NST).
- 34.6 The ARCC comprises representative from the SIG Gender Focal Points, the Solomon Islands National Advisory Committee on CEDAW, Women's NGO Coalition, UN Women who represent development partners, and 3 CSO representatives. The Permanent Secretaries of MWYCFA and MDPAC are Chair and Co-Chair respectively.
- 34.7 The GEWD NST is the coordination mechanism that brings together all other subset implementation and coordination mechanisms such as the National Taskforces (NTF) established under each of the thematic areas of the *GEWD 2016-2020* policies. Each NTF has TORs which provide clear strategies for coordination and soliciting views and input from rural women, for instance through the NCW which has reach down to the rural areas. The SIG Gender Focal Points and the Women's Coalitions are also members of the NST.

Mechanisms for participation by marginalised groups

National Council of Women and rural and remote women

- 34.8 The **Solomon Islands National Council of Women (NCW)** is an example of an establishment that seeks to ensure the implementation of National and provincial

gender and women policies particularly right down to the rural and remote areas and ensuring the participation of marginalized groups.

- 34.9 The NCW is the NGO arm of the MWYCFA which has its reaches down to the provincial level through their Provincial Councils of Women (PCW) established in each of the 9 provinces. The PCWs have further established Ward Councils of women at the ward and community levels. The NCW works closely with the MWYCFA in ensuring implementation of its policies at the National level. Similarly, the Women's Desk Officers in the provinces are expected to work closely with the Provincial Council of Women in their respective provinces.
- 34.10 There is a total of 114 Ward Councils of Women established across the 9 Provinces.

Stakeholders contribution to this report

- 34.11 A workshop was held from 6th to 10th May 2019 under the auspices of the **Gender Equality and Women's Development National Stakeholders Taskforce (NST)** Meeting purposely to inform the Solomon Islands National Beijing review and report.
- 34.12 Stakeholders who attended the workshop were both from Honiara (capital of Solomon Islands) and the nine Provinces of the Solomon Islands. A total of approximately 130 participants attended the one-week long workshop. Participants were from both national and provincial government ministries including provincial women desk officers, SIG Gender Focal Points, civil society organisations including faith based organisations, INGOs, donors and development partners and the private sector.
- 34.13 The workshop design was participatory allowing in-depth discussions and feedbacks based on the 'Guidance Note for the Comprehensive National – level Review'.
- 34.14 The report was also informed by literature review and on-going standard reporting on gender and women policies. One-on-one meetings were held with stakeholders in Honiara, and emails were also sent out to stakeholders requesting submissions to the report.

35. Gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in national plan/strategy for SDG implementation

- 34.15 The **NDS 2016 – 2035** is the overarching national strategy for the implementation of the SDG.
- 34.16 The *NDS 2016-2035* has five strategic objectives with corresponding Medium Term Strategies (MTS). There is a total of 17 Medium Term Strategies. The MTS 7 under Strategic Objective Two of the *NDS 2016-2035* seeks to alleviate poverty by addressing basic needs, food security and equitably distribution of development benefits with a focus on improving gender equality and the support to the disadvantaged and vulnerable.

- 34.17 Priority focus areas under MTS 7 include the following;
- Community participation in supporting disadvantaged and vulnerable groups
 - Government participation in supporting disadvantaged and vulnerable groups
 - Address gender-based violence; and
 - Inclusive participation of women, people with special needs and other vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in decision making.
- 34.18 The MTS 14 targets are to ‘Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere’ and ‘By 2020, Solomon Islands is independently reported to be meeting its obligations under the Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)’²⁶.

²⁶ National Development Strategy 2016-2035 Medium Term Strategies

SECTION 4: Data and Statistics

36. Gender Statistics at the national level - Top three areas of most progress over the past five years

- Re-processed existing data to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics
- Conducted new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics
- Engaged in capacity building to strengthen the use of gender statistics

Re-processed existing data

Example 1: Solomon Islands Gender Assessment Reports and Statistics

- 36.1 The development of the ***Gender Equality: Where do we stand? Solomon Islands*** report in 2016 was a significant progression for Solomon Islands in its effort to provide gender statistics at the national level. The report was launched in 2017.
- 36.2 The report provided a statistical analysis of the implementation progress of the *National Policy on Gender Equality and Women’s Development 2010* which aimed to end inequalities between men and women in five key priority areas: health and education, economic status, decision-making and leadership, violence against women, and gender mainstreaming. The report drew on statistics provided by national surveys particularly the *2009 Population Census* and the *Demographic Health Survey 2007*.
- 36.3 The report provided the invaluable information that guided the development of the *GEWD 2016-2020*.
- 36.4 The report was produced by the Government through the MWYCFA and the National Statistical Office (NSO), with the assistance of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) under the *Progressing Gender Equality in Pacific Island Countries (PGEP)* initiative. PGEP is funded by the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) as part of the program *Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development*.
- 36.5 In 2015, a ***Country Gender Assessment (CGA)*** Report was endorsed by cabinet. The CGA presents evidence-based information drawing from national surveys, gender-related research and data to analyse Solomon Islands progress towards ‘achieving gender equality across different social, economic, and political spheres.’ The aim of the CGA was to:
- report on current disparities between women and men, girls and boys;
 - identify gender-related barriers in achieving national development goals in each sector;
 - reinforce ongoing efforts toward gender equality; and
 - recommend specific strategies to support the government’s implementation and monitoring of its gender equality commitments.

- 36.6 Gender statistics is an area that has been identified as high in demand by the NSO including statistics on economic activity and the labour force, and migration and urbanization.
- 36.7 To meet this demand, in 2014, the NSO developed a **Gender Monograph** intended to be one in a series of special census monographs. The *Gender Monograph* provides in-depth analysis of the 2009 Population and Housing Census by examining the differences and similarities between females and males particularly their education, health and wellbeing, work and employment, migration and living conditions.

Conducted new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics

Example 2: Demographic Health Survey 2015

- 36.8 Solomon Islands have made key progress in providing new and updated information and analysis on the changing demographic and health related development challenges in the Solomon Islands through the completion of the **DHS Final Report in 2015**. The report is a statistical milestone for Solomon Islands considering it is the only second conducted in Solomon Islands. The first was conducted in 2006/2007.
- 36.9 The *DHS 2015* is a nationwide survey of men and women with the key purpose of providing policy-makers and planners with detailed and up-to-date data on fertility and child mortality, family planning, maternal health, breastfeeding practices, nutrition, anemia and the presence of iodine in cooking salt, knowledge and attitudes of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, disability, ownership of assets, gender-based violence and other community-level data such as accessibility and availability of health, and family planning services. Another key purpose of the *DHS 2015* is to monitor the health and population situation of Solomon Islands.
- 36.10 The completion of the Solomon Islands *DHS 2015* is Solomon Islands commitment to progressing the implementation of the *NSDS 2015-2035* that recognises the importance of consistently conducting of the *DHS 2015* within a 5 to 10-year interval.
- 36.11 The implementation of the Solomon Islands *DHS 2015* was a collaborative effort by the Solomon Islands NSO with the MHMS. The technical assistance for the project was by SPC, DFAT and UNICEF.

Engaged in capacity building to strengthen the use of gender statistics

Example 3: Secretariat of the Pacific Community

- 36.12 A key effort to build capacities to strengthen the use of gender statistics was conducted by SPC through a **Regional Gender and Human Rights Statistics Reporting Workshop** in Fiji in 2014. Participants from Solomon Islands were gender focal points from the following government ministries: Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination, Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Commerce Industries

Labour and Immigration and the Ministry of Women Youth Children and Family Affairs including a representative from the NSO.

- 36.13 An additional workshop was held in 2015 by SPC for all **SIG Gender Focal Points**. This workshop also aimed to build capacity in the use and dissemination of gender statistics and through this workshop the ***Gender Equality: Where do we stand? Solomon Islands*** report was validated and finalized.

37. Top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics over the next five years

- Establishment of an inter-agency coordination mechanism on gender statistics (e.g., technical working group, inter-agency committee).
- Re-processing of existing data (e.g., censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics
- Greater utilization and/or improvement of administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps

- 37.1 The ***National Statistics Development Strategy (NSDS) 2015-2035*** recognises the need for statistical data concerning the situation of women and people with disability in line with national policies and international agreements such as the SDGs, Human Rights Conventions including CEDAW. *NSDS 2015-2035* progress and priorities will be reviewed regularly to ensure it takes into account new policy developments and reforms including international commitments by government.

- 37.2 The development of the *NSDS 2015-2035* has strengthened the capacity of the NSO to carry out its mandate of national statistics collection, analysis and dissemination in collaboration with other government agencies.

- 37.3 The *NSDS 2015-2035* identifies the following as priority areas for future statistical work:

- Expanding coverage and prioritizing the most important statistics
- Improving quality through better data collection, processing and analysis supported by a Solomon Islands data quality assessment framework
- Improving comparability through implementing international frameworks, standards, and classifications

38. Indicators for Monitoring Progress on the SDGs

- 38.1 A ***Performance Monitoring Framework*** established under the *NDS 2016 – 2035* provides for the monitoring of not only the *NDS 2016-2035* performance indicators and targets but also corresponding SDG targets.

- 38.2 The Framework includes 109 SDG indicators however only 34 indicators are gender specific. Please refer to Annex 1 for the Performance Monitoring Framework.

38.3 Major national surveys in the Solomon Islands such as the *DHS 2015* and *Population Census* have also included SDG indicators.

39. Data collection and Compilation on SDG 5 indicators

39.1 In September 2017, the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC) together with government ministries and development partners produced the first report on Solomon Islands performance against the target indicators under the objectives of the *NDS 2016-2035*, the *Performance Report on the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2035*. The progress in achieving the *NDS 2016-2035* targets and indicators (aligned to global targets under the SDG) is captured in a **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework** included in the report. The report also highlights challenges to the implementation of the *NDS 2016-2035* and proposes recommendations in each sector.

39.2 Performance of each *NDS 2016-2035* and MTS is rated using a colour based rating formula or known as **traffic light rating system**.

- Green - On-track and is progressing well
- Yellow - Progressing with minor issues
- Orange - Not progressing well –Significant Issues require management attention
- Red - Off-track- Needs Management attention
- Purple - Unable to verify

Please refer to Annex 1 for the performance monitoring and evaluation framework.

39.3 The following **SDG 5 indicators** are captured in major national surveys carried out by the NSO:

- Proportion of ever- partnered women and girls aged 15 and older subjected to violence by current or former intimate partner
- Proportion of ever- partnered women and girls aged 15 and older subjected to violence by persons other than an intimate partner
- Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married
- Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex
- Proportion of women in managerial positions
- Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relationship.
- Proportion of total agricultural land, by sex
- Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land by type of tenure
- Proportion of individuals who a mobile phone by sex.

39.4 The SDGs that are specifically linked to the performance of the *NDS 2016-2035* programs and projects are the ones that are prioritised for monitoring.

- 39.5 The Performance report highlighted some of the **key challenges** for collecting and compiling data for the *NDS 2016-2035*. They include:
- The need to improve SIG and Donor cooperation to ensure that all donor funded programs are linked to MDPAC standards and are able to be tracked and monitored
 - The need to improve project designs to include log frames and clear indicators for monitoring
 - The need to improve human resources and capacities of workers to effectively implement programs and projects
 - The need to improve inter-ministry cooperation, communication and coordination
 - Slow budget processes and the need to align budget timelines to project and program timelines
 - The lack of transparency in reporting on the Constituency and grant related programs/projects i.e. the Constituency Development Fund

40. Disaggregation in Major Surveys

- 40.1 Specific questionnaires on **geographic location, sex, age, education, marital status, race/ethnicity and disability** are always part of demography sections in major Solomon Islands National Surveys.
- 40.2 Different national surveys provide information on differing categories of income depending on the target of that survey. Income and Expenditure Surveys are carried out every 10 years. An example is the ***Household Income and Expenditure Survey***.
- 40.3 The **National Population Census** is the only national survey that provides information on migratory status. Data collection on migratory status is often challenging due to the difficulty in measuring the movement of people of Solomon Islands. For internal movement the NSO analyses data collected on 'place of birth', 'place of enumeration', and 'place of residence 5 years before census'. **Visitor's Statistics** are used to collect data on international migration using administration data.

* * *

ANNEX 1:

NDS 2016-2035 Performance					
NDS Objectives & Medium-Term Strategies (MTS)	Sector Policies, Strategies and Programme Interventions	NDS Target & Performance Indicator	Alignment with SDG	Performance Comment	Rating
NDS Objective 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth					
MTS 1. Reinvigorate and increase the rate of economic growth.	Improvements and reforms are required in economic and financial management, together with a more vigorous private sector. The productive and resource sectors need reinvigorating to increase value added and export earnings and to achieve sustained growth. Rural and customary land need to be made available for commercial and agricultural development.	Annual real GDP growth to grow at average of 3.5% to 2020 then improve further to 5% by 2025, progressing to a sustainable 7% by 2030 and beyond.	SDG 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. SDG 8.1: GDP growth per capita at least 7%	GDP growth was 2.5% in 2015 and 3% in 2016, with 3% projected for 2017.	Yellow
	Higher levels of economic productivity will be targeted through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation.	GDP per capita (2005 PPP\$) to increase from \$2,547 in 2009 by an average exceeding 3.5% per year.	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation.	HDI 2016 report \$2,058, representing a fall.	Orange
	Employment Inclusiveness requires focusing on all segments of society. Given that over 80% of the population live in rural areas, a heightened focus on rural development is needed.	Manufacturing value added (MVA) as percent of GDP to grow by 3% a year.	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	Manufacturing contribution to GDP is 3.8% in 2016	Orange
		Increase labor force participation rate in paid work by 3% annually towards 2020, with increase ratio of paid women in total employment.		Unemployment (% of total labor force) in 2016 31%; labor force participation rate 63%; paid worker to population rate only 24% of which 16% are men and 8% are women.	Orange
1. Improved financial and economic management	Need to create a vibrant and robust economic environment to stimulate growth and investment. Fiscal and monetary policies will be reviewed and economic and financial management improved. Private sector led development and access to financial services will be key (MTS 2 below).	New fiscal and monetary policies.		PFM Act and Road Map Implementation. Planning Bill being drafted.	Yellow
Fiscal and Monetary Policies	Revenue and expenditure forecasts need improving through a medium-term budget framework. Revenue collection needs to improve.	Improvements in budget process: BSC, BCC, Government revenue and expenditure forecasts and outturns. Is expected to grow at 3% in medium term period.	SDG 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization. Improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Revenue 2017 projection \$3,555 million Estimated domestic revenue for 2017 is 3024.3m and actual for 2016 is 3107.8m.	Orange
Government Budget and Processes					
SOE Recapitalizations	SIG funded Programmes: 3 supporting MoFT/NSO/and e-Govt (73-1, 73-2, 73-3); SOE recapitalization (73-4);			Progress towards decided outcome indicators is slowly progressing forward. Some improvement is needed at management and coordination level.	Yellow
	Non-appropriated: 11 donor funded programmes support public sector governance, inland revenue, statistics, financial reforms, customs reforms and varied institutional strengthening (73D 1, 73-D2, 73-D3, 73-D4, 73-D5, 73-D6, 86-D2, 73-D7, 73-D8, 86-D1, O-D6).				Purple

2. Productive Sectors: Agriculture and livestock	<p>Sustainable growth will come from the non-extractive sectors.</p> <p>Agriculture is main economic sector and key export earner and source of rural employment and livelihoods. Twin-track Agriculture strategy: (i) enhanced production of staple foods - essential for food security and the wellbeing of the rural population (NDS 2), (ii) development of commercial agriculture and exports is key to growth</p>	<p>Increase in Agriculture contribution to GDP from 33.4% in 2012 to 40% by 2020.</p> <p>Palm Oil contribution to the GDP to increase to 55,092 tonnes by 2020</p> <p>Copra and coconut oil export volume to reach 21,800 tons by 2020</p> <p>Copra and coconut oil export volume to reach 4,937 tons by 2020.</p> <p>Food production index (2004-6=100) increased from average 117 for 2008-10 to an average of 130 by 2015 and over 150 by 2020</p>	<p>SDG 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers</p>	<p>Ag sector contribution to GDP is SBD 740 Million. 2015.</p> <p>Palm Oil export volume is 45,545 tonnes.</p> <p>Copra and coconut oil export volume 17,407.531 tonnes</p> <p>Cocoa exports 4521.419 tons</p>		
	<p>SIG funded Programmes: 14 programmes covering food security, livelihoods, cocoa, coconut, oil palm, cattle, small livestock, honey, biosecurity and varied extension and research (70-1 to 70-14);</p>				<p>Several programmes under this sector is implemented very slowly and is dragging for so long. The value of input and the length of time appearing on the SIG budget shows that progress towards result is far from the target.</p>	Orange
	<p>Non-appropriated: 2 supporting biotechnology and rural development (70-D1-D2)</p>					Purple
Fisheries	<p>Offshore and coastal fisheries are both important. Offshore fisheries provide an important source of foreign exchange earnings, and possibilities for expanded on-shore processing and canning of tuna. Coastal and on-shore fisheries, including aquaculture, are important for alleviating poverty, improving food security and providing greater benefits and opportunities to improve the lives of Solomon Islanders (NDS 2. Sustainability of the resource is essential. Over-fishing and illegal and unregulated fishing are threatening the resource. Marine protected areas (MPA) are being established.</p>	<p>Fish total contribution to exports increase by 5 % to around \$262.5 Million in 2020</p> <p>Fisheries contribution to GDP to increase by 1%-2% every year.</p> <p>Increase onshore processing from 30% in 2016 to 40 % of total fish catch in 2020.</p> <p>Increase employment on onshore processing facilities to 20 percent by 2020</p> <p>2-5% increase in the income earned by coastal fishers by 2020.</p>	<p>SDG 14.7 - increase the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</p>	<p>2015 fish is 10% of total domestic exports - \$250 million</p> <p>Total domestic catch is 120,000 metric tonnes p.a. 30% only processed on shore at Noro Cannery.</p> <p>2016 employment in on-shore tuna processing facilities is 2000</p>		
	<p>SIG funded Programmes: 3 covering 90-1 Community Fisheries Livelihood; 90-2 Infrastructure Supporting Livelihoods; 90-3 Tuna Onshore Development</p>				<p>SIG funded programmes under the fisheries sector has been implemented well over the years, though has been politicize at some staged. However, progressed towards programme objectives at the outcome level is still not close, though the current establishments continued to bring in revenue and increase level of employment.</p>	Yellow
	<p>Non-appropriated: 3 supporting broader fisheries development and capacity building (90-D1, 90-D2, 90-D3)</p>				<p>No available data on this stage</p>	Purple
Tourism	<p>The tourism sector is currently small and has underperformed in terms of growth but could play an increasingly important role in the economy, increasing foreign exchange earnings and providing direct income and employment. There is a need for increased and improved airline and hotelier services</p>	<p>Visitor arrivals to increase to 32,500 by 2020 equating to a 9.2% growth per annum</p> <p>Increase the number of Cruise Ship to 28 (equating to a 20%) increase p/a</p>	<p>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p>	<p>Visitor arrivals 24,400 in 2016</p> <p>2016 14 Ships visited, 2017 19 Cruise Ship visits</p> <p>2015 contribution to GDP growth 4 %</p> <p>Direct and indirect employee</p>		

		Increase culture and tourism contribution to national revenue in 2020 by 700 million(MCT) representing 7% of the total GDP Increase the total number of employees working directly in the tourism sector from 3.4% to 5% and indirectly from 9.4% to 11%		were 3.4% and 9.4% - 2015 The performance of the tourism sector in terms of SIG development programmes for the past three years is still slow progressed towards their outcome level targets was somehow slow, though there was a slight increase in the level of tourism arrivals.	Yellow
Resource Sector: Forestry	The forestry sector currently provides more than half of GDP and a significant proportion of export earnings. However, the resource is not sustainable at current extraction rates and value added is minimal. More emphasis is needed on reforestation and plantation development and on downstream processing and value adding. Regulations need to be enforced.	Log export reduced by 10 % by 2020. By 2020, increase the volume of sawn timber export to 20,000m ³ , with improved Market access and quality and international standards control By 2020, achieve a 6 percent Increase in small reforestations establishment with the annually target of 205 hectares.	8.2 Achieve higher levels of productivity and value added 15.2 Promote sustainable management of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation	Forestry contributes \$ 468.7 million to the economy in 2015; Annual export of sawn timber 12,377.624m3 in 2016 Tropical rainforest constituting to about two million hectares of which only 30% is commercial forests. Around 15,000 hectares forest has been logged and requires rehabilitation 2016 standing area of small holder reforestation 15,804 hectares	
	SIG funded Programmes : 7 SIG funded support varied forest research and resource development projects, including downstream processing, the botanical garden and herbarium, and a forest inventory and review of the Forest Act (80 1-7).			At the output and activity level, some of the programmes under the forestry sector is progressing well. However, there are others that are also politicize and it is hard to capture their progress towards their key performance indicator targets.	Orange
	Non-appropriated: supports an action plan for forest resource management (80-D1).				
Mining	The mining sector faces similar regulatory problems including lack of compliance and respect for regulations and ownership. The sector has significant economic potential. However, there is a need to develop and enforce mining regulations and ensure proper financial, contracting, renting, licensing and resource allocation for landowners. Extraction needs to take account of environmental and social concerns, with development benefiting the local community.	By 2025: Increase export earnings through mining sector by 5%; Consider mineral royalty or equivalent charge on the gross value of minerals set at common rates rather than negotiated case-by-case Review Mining Act – including regulations to enforce implementation and protect the environment.	SDG 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances.	Minerals export is less than 1 % contribution to total domestic export, accounting for \$14 million in 2016. In 2015, 33 Prospecting Licenses had been issued by the Ministry mines and energy	
	SIG funded Programmes : mineral sector institutional strengthening, GIS Data Centre Upgrade, and Gold Ridge Tailings Dam (95-9, 95-12 and 95-5)			Progressed towards decided targets in the SIG development budget is slowly progressing. This, will take some time to reached the MTS targets even towards NDS objectives.	Orange
	Non-appropriated: World Bank catalytic support to the sector (95-D7)				Purple
Petroleum (see MTS 3 – Energy)	Rising fuel costs have increased the cost of electricity and for other uses such as vehicles and cooking gas.	Proportion of population for whom solid fuel is the primary energy for cooking reduced overall from 92% in 2009 to 75% by 2020, in urban areas from 57% to 35% and in rural areas from 96.8% to 80%	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption: remove market distortions; restructure taxation; phase out harmful subsidies to reflect environmental impacts.	The forecast for 2020 predicts a continuing trend for oil (up to 56.3%) and biomass (down to 39.5%)	
	SIG funded Programmes : energy demand management focused on energy efficiency, development and implementation of new regulatory rules, legal framework and standards, strengthening of the GEO-Lab and Petroleum Information centre, and relocation of the Honiara fuel storage (95-6, 95-7, 95-3, 95-8).			Several programmes implemented under the Mines and Energy Sector continues to progress slow as not expected. This programmes needs to be reprioritised to ensure that they are progress as aligned to the target indicators at the MTS level.	Orange
MTS 2. The institutional and enabling environment needs	The Private Sector is to be the driving force for growth. The institutional and enabling environment needs improving including	GDP contribution from private sector increased	SDG 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job	SDG 17.8 percent of labour force are in paid employment in non-agriculture industries	Orange

improving including institutional infrastructure, policies and other legislation.	institutional infrastructure, policies and other legislation.	Number of business incorporated and operational. Proportion of paid employment in non-agriculture industries By 2020 Increase paid employment from 26.5 in 2009 to 35 percent	creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.	of which 12.7 percent are males and 5 percent females	
Enabling Environment and legislation	The institutional and enabling environment needs improving including institutional infrastructure, investment policies and other legislation. The transparency of the legislative and policy environment needs to be enhanced. Simplify taxes on business including customs, corporate taxes, elimination of exemptions, create a level playing field.	World Bank "Ease of Doing Business" ranking to improve from 105 in 2016 to less than 100 by 2020, and less than 90 by 2025 Revisions to tax legislation - elimination of exemptions Foreign Business continue to grow at 9 % annually towards 2025		2017 ranking 104, compared to 105 in 2016. The average growth rate of foreign business registration is 9 percent in 2016. Total foreign business registration: 2013 – 173; 2014 – 190; 2015 – 216; 2016 – 225	
Access to Finance	Access to financial services needs to be improved with a broader range of financial services being made available.	By 2020, users of formal and semi-formal financial accounts 300,000 of which 150,000 must be women By 2025, increase number of ATMs and EFTOS by 30%; increase the number of digital banking users through mobile phone and internet by 50%; increase number of banks to four, credit institutions to two, insurance companies to 4 and brokers to 6 Customers with deposit accounts increase by 9 % p.a.	SDG 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.	Total number of commercial banks Deposit Accounts amounted to 236,904 (2016) (CBSI) No. of electronic delivery channels at end of 2016: 42 ATMs; 319 EFTPOS; 60,703 mobile and internet banking users; 7 banking agencies; 178,090 depositors	
	SIG funded Programmes : SI Development Bank reactivated – part of SOE recapitalization programme (73-4)				Purple
	Non-appropriated and others: Financial Inclusion Program (CBSI)				
Public Private Partnerships (PPP)	Improving environment for private sector development through greater engagement with SICCI Members on policy dialogue	Formalize the PP partnership with SIG through an MOU A PPP venture started.			
SOEs	Improve performance, governance, oversight and accountability. Introduce PPP management models to improve financial sustainability	Improved performance of selected SOEs			Purple
	SIG funded Programmes : SOE recapitalization programme (73-4)				
Economic Growth Centres	Develop economic growth centres including industrial parks and rural growth centres, including through PPS SIG funded Programmes : 88-3 targets Economic Growth Centres while 88-1 targets industrial and commercial estates	Bina Harbour and Suava Bay Growth Centres established and operational. Noro Industrial Estate established with all necessary infrastructure. Land secured and utilities provided for provincial estates	SDG8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and encourage the formalization and growth of micro- & SMEs	Economic Growth Centre concept has been on the SIG development budget for several years. Land acquisition process and other major community level engagement prolongs the process and reduces community confidence and participation. However, progress forward is slowly progressing.	Orange
SMEs and Indigenous entrepreneurs	Introduce policies and incentive packages in targeted growth sectors; provide incentives to finance institutions to provide loans to SMEs and rural communities; foster an enabling environment for indigenous entrepreneurs SIG funded Programmes : 88-2 targets improving the institutional environment, promoting access to opportunities and markets and technologies.	Loans and advances provided to private Business through financial institutions continue to grow at 10 percent annually to 2021 By 2022, 5% percentage of household who engage in subsistence-based marketing can engage in Micro and Small commercial activities.	SDG 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.	Loan and advances to Non-Financial Corporations (Private sector) domestic is \$1,392.2 million in 2016. In 2013, 75.6% of households generated income mainly from their involvement in subsistence-based market oriented activities for cash. In 2016, 10 Small Businesses established	Orange
Trade	Foreign investment and trade policy needs to be clear, with care taken over any investment protection policies and treaties. Pursue trade agreements including PACER Plus, PACP-EU, PICTA, MSGTA. Increase coordination with SI Diplomatic Missions on trade issues.	National Trade Policy implemented. Strengthened National Trade Development (NTDC). Increase gross foreign exchange reserves stock and improve current account balance	SDG 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including elimination of agricultural export subsidies and export measures with equivalent effect.	NTDC in place 2017 gross foreign reserves SBD \$4,463m, equivalent to 10.8 months imports Merchandise exports increased by 9.3%, imports by 0.3% (\$3470 million and \$3611 mn. respectively). Trade deficit \$141 million (2016).	Yellow
MTS 3: Build and upgrade physical infrastructure and utilities with an emphasis on access to productive resources and markets, and to	Infrastructure investments need to be sustainable and be resilient to natural disasters. Design must consider the potential impacts of climate change. Maintenance of infrastructure is essential.	The NDS targets that by 2035, at least 40% of Solomon Islanders in rural areas should have access to essential services as a direct result of rehabilitation, and building of new roads, bridges and wharves.	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all		Yellow

ensure all Solomon Islanders have access to essential services			11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons		
Road Network, wharves and road transportation services	SIG National Transport Plan (2011-2020): The Government's vision for the transport sector is: 'to provide an effective transport infrastructure and transparent services to sustained growth and social development in Solomon Islands.	By 2020, At least 30% of Solomon Islanders in rural areas have access to essential services as a direct result of rehabilitated roads, bridges and wharves. By 2020, the proportion of the road network receiving routine maintenance is increased to 90%. EIRR of NTP: 12% 2015; 15% 2030		1,463 km sealed and unsealed roads; 114km sealed and 250 km unsealed roads effectively maintained. There are 91 wharves including 2 international Ports recorded in SITAMS in 2016	
	SIG funded Programmes : include the National Transport Fund (NTF), Rural Transport infrastructure and SIG contribution to Donor funded projects which include support to the NTF. 77-1, 77-5, 77-6, 7			This level of intervention by various development programmes under transport sector is progressing and some significant progress has been achieved by some programmes under this sector.	Yellow
	Non-appropriated: NTF supported by 77-D6; a significant current donor funded programme is the upgrade of the Kukum Highway (77-D8).				
Maritime transportation services and Ports	Shipping is the major domestic transport mode and strategies and programmes are needed to strengthen services. Infrastructure is needed to support market access and development. Passenger well-being and safety at sea is a major problem; enforcement of marine regulations is weak. There is a need for rigorous enforcement of regulations in the sector	Island provinces will have access to reliable shipping services not less than once per month, compared to present (2008) as few as once during the six months. By 2030 (100%) fulfillment of the IMO requirements Reduce rate of maritime accidents annually	SDG 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	SI has approx. 1.6 m sq. km. of ocean; 7th largest maritime EEZ in the Pacific. Registered fleet has grown from 196 to 253 ships in 2016 (22.5%) and from 55,173 GT to 84,786 GT (34.9 %). Fatalities resulting from sea accidents continue to increase at about 160 % annually. The inter-island shipping scheme is an initiative funded to service uneconomical routes but is unsustainable in the future	
	SIG funded Programmes : Inter-island shipping scheme (77-8); capacity support			progress towards outcome level indicators in this sector is very slow to achieve. Political will to	

	(77-3); navigational aids (77-7). Plan to develop an international port in Bina Harbour.			implement the programmes is very high, however capacity to implement the programmes is very poor.	Orange
	Non-appropriated: Capacity support (77-D3); Honiara Port is being redeveloped (77-D7) while a programme of new wharf construction is ongoing under Domestic Maritime Support Project (77-D4).				Purple
International airports and airstrips	The Civil Aviation Act 2008 opened the industry and improved the reliability and frequency of service, but institutional issues hinder. Provincial airports cannot handle larger and more economical aircraft or operate in all weather. Customary ownership of some strategic airstrips constrains upgrades and maintenance. Adherence to international standards must be improved including in navigational aids to meet those standards.	By 2022 Improve fulfillment of ICAO requirements to at least 35 % By 2022, increase number of flights and the total Passengers movement through Honiara Airport. Passenger increase 6% p.a. By 2020, Upgrade 6 provincial fields with 3 additional airfields sealed and Navigational equipment	SDG 9.1	25% of ICAO requirements fulfilled (2010) Total Passenger Movements through Henderson Airport continue to grow at 6 %, reaching 252,644 in 2016 Only half domestic airports currently operational. 18 require upgrade to CAASI standards	
Provincial airports rehabilitation and upgrade.	SIG funded Programmes : upgrading and maintenance of navigational and other equipment; Munda airport international standards (89-1). Upgrading programme for provincial airstrips is on hold.			No report from the implementing ministry on the progress of delivering outputs/activities on the ground. However, progress in some of the projects continues to bring significant contributions to air transport services.	Purple
	Non-appropriated: Munda and navigational aids (89-D1, 89-D2)				Purple
Other Infrastructure (offices, housing)	Government Building and office Infrastructure - office spaces for public offices and housing accommodation for officers Sports stadium SIG funded Programmes : office and housing (77-4; 77-9), disaster housing (77-2)	Reduce office and housing rentals by at least 30% by 2025. By 2022, Build Sports stadium and other facilities according to international standards		Government spending on rentals office space and housing stands at about SBD150 million annually	Orange

	Non-appropriated: Ministry capacity building (77-D5)				Purple
Urban Water	Urban Water Services - water supply, waste water, sewerage (see also RWASH under NDS 2)	70% coverage of properties within serviced areas for water, 20% coverage of properties in Honiara for sewerage and 100% non-residential properties for both water and wastewater. 100% treated water. Screening and effective dilution of 100% of sewerage discharged.	SDG 6.3 - by 2030 improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.	Access to water supply 55% and wastewater 9% in Honiara and 0% in Provinces. No treatment of sewerage. Four out of 11 township in the country are connected to Solomon Water of which only 2 township access to Chlorinated water	
Energy (Rural Energy see NDS 2, MTS 6).	Reliable and low-cost power generation is a major challenge given the heavy reliance on diesel plants for power generation; rising fuel prices have increased the cost of electricity. Solomon Islands Electricity Authority (SIEA), an SOE is focusing on reducing costs and increasing revenue. Building renewable energy sources is a major task and requires high up-front capital costs. Most rural communities have limited access to or cannot afford, basic energy services such as electricity and lighting. Many low-income earners pay a large proportion of their income for the energy supplies they can access. Use of traditional fuels such as wood and crop residue biomass, is commonly used, although there is a growing trend towards using solar power and kerosene.	Increase access to utility-grid electricity in urban areas to 100% and in rural areas to 70% by 2030. Increase share of the population with access to reliable electricity by urban/rural. The proportion of homes with no electricity supply is targeted to be reduced from 50% in 2010 to less than 20% by 2035. The proportion of homes using solar power energy is targeted to increase from 15%-50% by 2035. Improve affordability of electricity to customers (electricity tariff). Reduce tariff from \$5.74 per kWh to \$3.50 per kWh by 2030. Increase in electricity supplied from renewable energy sources. Proportion of homes using renewable energy increase from 60% in 2015 and 80% by 2020. Improve energy efficiency and conservation in all sectors by 10.7% by 2019	SDG 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services SDG 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix SDG 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries acting in accordance with their respective capabilities	Nationally only 9% of H/H have access to utility-grid electricity; 45% H/H in urban areas have access to utility-grid electricity; 3% H/H in rural areas have access to utility-grid electricity. 44% of rural H/Hs have access to lighting (solar PV) as of 2012-2013 \$5.74 per unit (0-50kWh range) as of January 2017-adjusted to SP tariff. SIEA Tariff - Solomon Power currently provides power supply from generators	
	SIG funded Programmes : constituency renewable electrification (95-1); 95-2 and			The level of progress under this sector is progressing slowly.	Orange
	95-10 focus on renewable energy and micro hydro; 95-6 focuses on energy demand management.			Progress towards target indicators is still far to reach.	
	Non-appropriated: The Fiu river (99-D1) and Tina river (95-D4, 95-D5) are developing hydro power. 95-D6 solar energy development; 95-D-2 energy access expansion.			No data available	Purple
Petroleum	Petroleum Storage & Handling Act 1978 lacks proper control of the industry	Updated Act to (i) include regulation of LPG, biodiesel, biofuel; (ii) data and information sharing; (iii) licensing of petroleum companies, including offshore bunkering and logging companies; and (iv) stricter penalties for breaches of act.	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	The level of progress under this sector is progressing slowly. Progress towards target indicators is still far to reach, but government interventions towards is progressing.	Orange
Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	ICT is under-prioritized and Solomon Islands coverage and use is amongst the poorest in the region. The Telecommunications Act 2009 seeks to increase competition by having extra mobile services but more competition is needed. Internet services are growing but more than 50 percent of the population still lack services or find it very expensive to utilise. The sector needs further liberalisation - more efficient and cost-effective services with a wider coverage. Legislation and regulations need review to promote competition.	Increase Telecommunication value \$363.5 to \$650m in 2020. Submarine cable operational by 2019 Increase number of customer accessing internet from 77,100 in 2016 to 150,000 in 2020. By 2020, 3G and 4G Network coverage; increase internet speed to 10-20Mbps. Reduce Internet Cost by 30% - Mobile Data - \$0.30c/MB; ADSL Plan- \$550 at minimum plan Implement the National ICT Policy and Broadcasting Policy	SDG 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, information and communications technology	77,100 Customers accessing Internet in 2016 Cost of Internet: Mobile Data - \$0.99c/MB ADSL Plan- \$1,800 - \$2,200 at minimum plan (additional charge \$0.38c/MB over limit	
	SIG funded Programmes : undersea cable connection - (part of the SOE Recapitalisation Programme (73-4)			The level of progress under this sector is progressing slowly. Progress towards target indicators is still far to reach, but government interventions towards is progressing and is heading towards reaching the decided targets.	Yellow
MTS 4. Strengthen land reform and other	The land tenure system is a major impediment to development. 87 % of land is		SDG 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, the poor and		

programs to encourage economic development in urban, rural and customary lands	customarily owned, 9% is owned by government, 2 % by Solomon Islanders and 2 % is leased to foreigners. There is significant unproductive and unused land in urban and rural areas. Policy changes and land reform efforts need to be enhanced to help remove land as an obstacle to development and allow land owners to share in the benefits of development.		the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services		
Land Reform	Need to review the several land Acts constraining development including Land Reform Act, Land Lease Act, Land Alienation Act. MTS include: (i) encourage land owners to participate in economic development and become partners in development; (ii) re-establish Customary Lands recording and registration process and ensure that the roles of chiefs and land ownership are recognized, respected, strengthen and supported; (iii) encourage investment on customary land by facilitating proper identification and valuation by land type use.	World Bank's "Ease of Doing Business Rankings", registering property Solomon Islands is ranked 162nd and amongst the most difficult 10% of countries in the world. Improve ranking. Customary Land Reform: Increase access to customary land for sustainable development Customary Land Recording Act Review done by 2019 to allow for customary land registration. By 2020, 4 provinces are declared under the CLR Act for recording to be carried out and recording successfully completed by 2015 Percentage of women and men with secure rights to land, measured by (i) percentage with documented rights to land, and (ii) percentage who do not fear arbitrary dispossession of land.	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries		
Land Development - including urban land and urbanisation	MTS: develop a national urbanisation policy that supports urban and rural dwellers, informal settlements and return of unutilized alienated lands.	Land development area increased from 20 % to 30% by 2025 Urban land area increased by 20% by 2020. Solomon Islands will be 40 percent urbanized Urban population increased from 19.7% in 2009 to 25% of national population by 2020. Temporary Occupation License(TOL)conversion to Fixed Term Estate (FTE) increase by 50% 2025 By 2050 there will be no informal settlements (SUMP objective). National Urban Policy and Housing Policy by 2018.	SDG 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	Of the land of 28,000 sq. km, 20% of land area is developed and 80 % undeveloped(customary) Urban population 19.7% 2015. Honiara population is 87,000 in 2015 of which 28,000(35%) of Honiara Population live in informal settlements. 23 sq. km of land Currently 35% urban population settled in informal settlements	
	SIG funded Programmes : 85-1 SUMP), 85-2 LDPCP (and 85-D2) address urban and semi-urban land management, governance, planning and development.			Implementing agents under this sector needs to be strengthened to reached the decide targets as per NDS objectives.	Orange
	Non-appropriated: 85-D2 managing urbanisation				Purple
Land Management and Environment	Need holistic approach to land management and planning to ensure a better balance in environmental concerns and land usage.				
	SIG funded Programmes : 85-3 (with 85-D1) is helping the Ministry of lands develop legislation and land use programmes, and better serve stakeholders in service delivery.			Government implementation towards the outcome target indicators in the sector is slowly progressing forwards, though faces several issues with the communities.	Orange
	Non-appropriated: 85-D1 capacity support to Ministry of Lands				Purple
NDS Objective 2: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed.					
MTS 5. Alleviate poverty, improve provision of basic needs	Poverty in Solomon Islands is overwhelmingly a rural phenomenon. Alleviation of poverty remains a top priority. Inclusive growth implies focusing on all	HDI score increased from Low Human Development (0.507) in 2010) to Medium Human Development (0.625 to 0.675) by 2020	SDG 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as	Solomon Islands' HDI value for 2015 is 0.515—the low human development category—rank 156 out of 188 countries, but a	

and increase food security.	<p>segments of society. Given that over 80% of population live in rural areas, inclusiveness requires heightened focus on rural development.</p> <p>Priority medium term activities include the need to increase efforts directed at poverty alleviation, meeting basic needs of people in the rural areas such as provision of essential infrastructure and services, social and community development, improved food security, increased diversification, food safety and nutrition.</p>	<p>Reduce proportion of population below Poverty Line [\$1.25 (PPP) per day] from 22.7% in 2006 to less than 20% by 2020 and 5% by 2030.</p> <p>Proportion of population living below national poverty line, by urban/rural</p>	<p>people living on less than \$1.25 a day.</p> <p>SDG 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services including microfinance.</p>	<p>16.5% increase since 2000.</p> <p>HDI Components: GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$) \$1561; Life expectancy at birth 68.1; Expected years of schooling 9.6</p> <p>National Gini coefficient 53.9 in 2012</p> <p>14% of total population aged 10 years and over involved in paid employment in 2012/13 – represents almost 20% of males and 8% of females</p>	
Poverty Alleviation and Food Security.	<p>More than 80% of Solomon Islanders live in rural communities and are dependent on agriculture production. Need to directly support rural producers - rural livelihood government grants, loans and equity for small business start-ups and micro projects. These should be based on natural resources, improve market access, vibrant small holder sector in rural and remote areas.</p> <p>Strengthen agricultural extension and research with a farming systems approach. Introduce new crops. Encourage local crop production through developing local markets.</p>	<p>Increased proportion of own food production in food consumption by households from 49% in 2006 to 52% by 2020</p> <p>Improve crop yield gap</p> <p>Food production index (2004-6=100) increased from average 117 for 2008-10 to an average of 130 by 2015 and over 150 by 2020</p> <p>Increase number of agricultural extension workers per 1000 farmers [or share of farmers covered by agricultural extension programs and services]</p> <p>Under CEMA improve access to drying, storage and processing facilities - there are around 50 storage facilities across Solomon Islands</p> <p>Expand land area under commercial agriculture by 40,000ha by 2020.</p>	<p>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>SDG 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production and that help maintain ecosystems.</p> <p>SDG 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>Food production index (2004-6=100) with of average 117 for 2008-10</p> <p>2016 Around 30 agriculture extension officers in provincial extension stations with ratio of 1 extension officer per 3000 farmers</p>	

	SIG funded Programmes : several agriculture sector programmes directly support rural producers, including support for the coconut industry (70-6), honey development (70-7), and small livestock (70-12); National Food Security Enhancement Programme (70-2)				Purple
Provision of Basic Services Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, rural electricity	<p>Address and meet basic needs of people in the rural areas, including provision of essential rural infrastructure and services (water, sanitation, roads) and social and community development; and improve social wellbeing of all.</p> <p>RWASH program addresses rural areas. SIWA is improving urban water supplies and sewage disposal systems and its capacity to deliver efficient services</p> <p>Improve health through reduction in water borne diseases</p> <p>Basic needs of housing and settlement (see NDS 1, MTS 4)</p>	<p>By 2019, communities with improve drinking water suppliers increases from 46% (2015) to 52% and by 2024 increases by 97%.</p> <p>By 2022; 70% coverage of properties within serviced areas for water. 20% coverage of properties in Honiara for sewerage and 100% treated water. Screening and effective dilution of 100% of sewerage discharged</p> <p>Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation facilities - by 2019 87% communities open defecation free; 2024 (97%).</p> <p>Reduction in water borne diseases including incidences of diarrhea among children aged less than five years old, from 9.4% to less than 4% by 2035.</p> <p>Proportion of homes with no electricity supply is reduced from 40%-50% in 2009 and 2010 to less than 20% before 2020.</p> <p>Proportion of population for whom solid fuel is the primary energy for cooking reduced overall from 93% in 2009 to 75% by 2020, in urban areas from 57% to 35% and in rural areas from 96.8% to 80%</p>	SDG 6. Clean Water and Sanitation	<p>Percentage of household with access to basic drinking water sources is 82.5 % in 2015 (WASH) -urban 94.6%, rural 80.1%.</p> <p>Honiara, and Noro water is chlorinated, Auki and Tulagi not chlorinated</p> <p>16 percent of household have appropriate washing facilities for Hygiene (with water and soap) 2015</p> <p>13 percent of households have improved sanitation in 2015 - facility not shared with other households</p> <p>Main source of energy for cooking was wood/coconut shells which were used by 93% of all households in the Solomon Islands. 9% of households use modern cooking solutions</p>	
	SIG funded Programmes : primary health care (76-1), disaster housing (77-2);			The Health sector continues to face implementation issues in	Red

	Water Sector development (95-4); and Constituency Renewable Rural Electrification (95-1).			terms of its development budget under SIG, however there are significant contributions made by other donors within that also needs to be verified.	Red
	Non-appropriated: RWASH (76-D1)				Purple
MTS 6: Increase employment opportunities and improve the livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders.	Increasing employment opportunities and improving livelihoods is important to help a more equitable distribution of benefits. This is an increasing challenge experienced in rural areas especially amongst young people.				
Increase employment in rural areas <small>(see also MTS 7 below – youth employment programs)</small>	Encourage private sector growth in rural areas to increase employment opportunities, including fisheries and tourism and SNIIP, NTF and other investments that will involve private sector participation, leading to increased employment. Support farmers and rural communities through farmer-to-farmer networks; assistance in financial resources; and access to inputs and markets. Increase skills for formal sector, and enterprise and business management skills, to create self-employment opportunities in the informal sector	Employment to population ratios for 15-year-old+ to be increase significantly from stagnant 2010 to 2020 levels by 65% in total, 77% for males and 51% for females. Employment to population ratio (EPR) by gender and age group (15-65)	SDG 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities and equal pay for work of equal value		
	SIG funded Programmes : primary health care (76-1), disaster housing (77-2); Water Sector development (95-4); and Constituency Renewable Rural Electrification (95-1).			Progressed towards the outcome indicators in this sector needs further data to justify their level of implementation under these programmes.	Orange
	Non-appropriated: Rapid Employment (77-D9), Youth@Work (97-D1).				Purple
Create enabling business	Review varied land Acts (Land Reform Act, Land Lease Act, Customary land, Alien	By 2020, 300,000 adults will be active users of formal or semi-formal financial accounts (including	SDG 8.10		
environment in rural areas, including access to finance	land) and other constraints to development of land. Improve and strengthen Rural Training Centres (RTCs) so that people acquire both life skills and livelihood skills to become self-reliant. Improve financial literacy so that people learn to save money with the financial institutions including women's saving clubs and credit schemes and other financial services.	accounts at MFIs and savings clubs) 90% of the population will have a financial service access point one hour of ordinary travel from their home Fifty (50) savings clubs operational by 2015 with another 50 by 2016. SIWIBA credit and savings scheme operational and functioning to benefit at least 500 women			
	SIG funded Programmes: Constituency development fund (98-1), Rural growth centres (98-3), and reestablishment of the development bank of Solomon Islands (part of SOE Recapitalisation Programme 73-4)			Some progress has been made so far, however these programmes needs more coordination and management at the ministry level. Data on the progressed so far needs to be verified and justify.	Yellow
Increase labour mobility and employment opportunities outside Solomon Islands	Strengthen the Labour Mobility Unit to facilitate increased mobility under the Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) Scheme. Review and expand seasonal worker programs. Review legislation and design a broader framework for labour mobility. Review work permit processes	Number of Solomon Islanders seasonal workers increased by 50%.		Around 300-400 workers are recruited under seasonal work annually	
MTS 7: Support the disadvantaged and the vulnerable; improve gender equality (includes youth programs).	Ensure development benefits all, including the disadvantaged, disabled and other vulnerable groups. Promote gender equality and empowering women. The drift of the population from rural to urban areas and the increasing number of unemployed youths is creating tensions that could undermine the improvements in social cohesion and security. Community engagement programmes are needed that address the needs of women, youth and children and which encourage social and communal stability. A national youth policy linked to development of	Special measures to increase development opportunities for women, youth, children and their families are in place by 2020 through Increased compliance with human rights obligations under CEDAW and CRC and demonstrated evidence revealing fulfilment of national policy objectives for women, youth, children and family development. Average rating for Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity increased from	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.	The CEDAW awareness raising is ongoing, including reporting to UN Committee on the progress of implementing the recommendation from the Concluding Observations. Discriminatory laws and policies will be reviewed, especially on sexual harassment in the workplace	

	national and provincial sports activities is under development.	3.0 in 2015 to at least 3.3 before 2020. Rating for Social Protection and Labour increased from 2.5 in 2011 to at least 3.0 before 2020.			
National Population Policy	Goal is to improve harmonisation between population and development and an improved quality of life through more effective planning of development efforts.	(i) mainstream national population dynamics into the government development planning process; (ii) implement the national population policy, identifying population patterns and trends and their implications for development			
Gender equality	<p>The role and place of women in society is an essential element of any country and promoting gender equality and empowering women was a critical MDG and remains so as an SDG. Strategies include strengthening existing women's local institutions, raising awareness, encouraging involvement of women in development decision making and implementation.</p> <p>National Strategy on the Economic Empowerment for Women and Girls.</p> <p>Women Development Centers</p>	<p>Rating for Gender Equity increased from 3.0 in 2011 to at least 3.5 before 2020.</p> <p>Increase 25% increase in senior public service position to be held by women</p> <p>Increase women's labour force participation rate from less than half that of men in 2009 (48.4%) to at least 70% by 2020. By 2030, a 20% increase in women in paid work as compared to men, and a 30% increase in women engaged paid work in the rural areas</p> <p>By 2020, SI is independently reported to be meeting its obligations under the Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). CEDAW Concluding Observation 2014 - Affirmative Action Strategy- by 2030. Establish target for percentage of elected women leaders in MPs, Ministries, SOEs and in local government.</p>	<p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.</p> <p>SDG 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p> <p>SDG 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.</p>	<p>Rating for Gender Equity was 3.0 in 2015</p> <p>While women make up 40% of public servants, women fill mostly junior or mid-level positions. Only 5% of senior public servant positions are occupied by women. In 2014, there was only one female member of Parliament and there were three women in provincial legislatures.</p> <p>There is no system to track government allocations and expenditures and analyze those patterns for improved gender-responsive planning. (GCA, 2015)</p> <p>Of those employed, women were only half as likely as men to be in paid work (26% of women and 51% of men). Even in urban areas where paid work is much more common, women were significantly less likely than men to be in paid work (62% of women and</p>	

	Family planning and Health educational awareness programmes	increase use of family planning methods and control the high population growth rate - fertility rate, population growth rate.		88% of men). In rural areas, only 19% of women and 42% of men were engaged in paid work. The fertility rate for Solomon Islands women aged 15-49 is 4.4 births per woman; Solomon Islands annual population growth rate is 2.3% About 94 % of women and 98 of men aged between 15-49 have overall knowledge on family planning	
	SIG funded Programme: 97-1, Investing and empowering women, youth and children;			Some progress has been made so far, however these programmes needs more improvement in the management and coordination at the sector level.	Orange
	Non-appropriated support for SWIBA NGOs (O-D5)				Purple
Violence against Women	Violence against women is a problem in much of Melanesia, including Solomon Islands and needs to be addressed. The Family Protection Act needs to be implemented in coordination with RSIP, family support/service providers, NGOs, survivors and development partners.	<p>By 2020, SI is independently reported to be meeting its obligations under the Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</p> <p>Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children that are investigated and sentenced. Reduce rate of physical and sexual violence amongst women including teenagers and those with disabilities</p> <p>Percentage of women experienced child sexual abuse as at the age of 15 reduced to 20%</p> <p>Wider awareness and joint implementation of the Family Protection Act and Child and Family Welfare Act</p>	SDG 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	37% of women experienced child sexual abuse before age of 15 (Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study, 2009) 64% of women aged between 15 to 49 years of age who had ever been in an inmate relationship reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an inmate partner. (Family Health and Safety Study) (MWYCFA) 49% of women with disabilities (Interviewed in a 2013 study) experienced sexual violence, and 19% experienced physical violence from family members	
	SIG funded Programme: recurrent only: Gender Equality and Women's				Purple

	Development Policy 2016 – 2020; Eliminating Violence against Women and Girls policy 2016 – 2020; Family Protection Act 2014				Purple
	Non-appropriated 2 donor financed programmes: Improving services for victims of gender based violence (97-D5); and Ending Violence against women - an NGO targeted program (O-D5).				Purple
Youth development and national youth policy	A national youth policy is under preparation. The sports development programme is providing greater opportunities for youths to gainfully use their time, and improve their health and welfare. Programmes under the education sector target youths, including the TVET programme.	Employment to population ratios for 15-24-year-old people to be increased significantly from stagnant 2000 to 2010 levels of 45% in total, 52% for males and 38% for females. Reduce Youth unemployment rate to 40 % by 2020 Youth employment rate, by formal and informal Sector increased.	SDG 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities and equal pay for work of equal value. SDG 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Employment to population ratios for 15-year old+ is 15.8% for women and 31.4% for men in 2009 2005, the unemployment rate amongst 15 to 19-year-old youth was 75%	Orange
	SIG funded Programmes: Provincial Sports Development Programme (93-1); Investing and empowering women, youth and children (97-1).			Some progress has been made so far, however these programmes needs more coordination and management at the ministry level.	Orange
	Non-appropriated: Rapid Employment (77-D9), Youth@Work (97-D1).				Purple
Support to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups	Strategies include (i) develop a policy and programmes for the establishment of support centres for vulnerable, disadvantaged including disabled, women and children and elderly people in rural areas; (ii) strengthen support to responsible bodies such as the disabled society to support both disadvantage and advantage groups; and (iii) ensure existing and new water and sanitation programmes are implemented based on accessibility by gender and vulnerable groups. Social Inclusion strategies	By 2030, SI is independently reported to meeting its obligations under core human obligations under core human right treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CEDAW), committee on the Rights of the Child, and Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (Amnesty International Periodic Country Reports) Average rating for Policies for	SDG 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance		Purple
		Social Inclusion and Equity increased from 3.0 in 2015 to at least 3.3 before 2020.		Average rating for Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity is 3.0 in 2015(ADB)	
	SIG funded Programme: Investing and empowering women, youth and children (97-1).				Orange
NDS Objective 3: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality social services including education and health					
Improved Service Coverage	MTS: 8 Ensure all Solomon Islanders have access to quality health care; combat communicable and non-communicable diseases	Goal to achieve universal health coverage. The aim for the next 5 years is to see a broader approach to addressing health issues at the community level with the clear goal of achieving better health outcomes. A new sector strategy has been developed with 4 Key Results Areas (KRA) set out below. Ongoing SIG funded programs cut across these new KRAs. Donor funded programmes are more significant-identified under each KRA	Healthy life expectancy at birth	SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Orange
	Universal Health Care SIG funded Programme: Primary Health Care (76-4)	Expansion of health care in rural areas – improvements to health clinics		No reports and progress of implementation was done as of 2016.	Purple
	SIG funded Programme: Secondary Health Care (76-1)	Rebuilding hospitals in Kiluufi, Kira Kira and Tulagi as part of NRH relocation strategy		No reports and progress of implementation was done as of 2016.	Purple
	Child Survival and Health Care – reduce mortality rates and improve children’s nutritional and general health status through health facilities, schools, communities and regulatory bodies.	Reduce infant mortality rates By 2020 reduce under five aged children mortality to 15 per 1000 live births. Percent of children receiving full immunization as recommended by WHO	SDG 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-born and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortalities to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	Infant mortality rate in 2015 19.5 Under-five mortality rate 24.3 73 % of children aged 18-29 months were reported to be fully vaccinated at any time. Measles immunization coverage. 84% (2014-2016).	
	Non-appropriated funded programme: Strengthening Maternal and Child Health System (76-D2)				Purple

	Improved Maternal Health	Maternal mortality ratio reduced from 93 per 100,000 live births in 2010 to less than 80 by 2015 and less than 70 by 2020. By 2020, 100% health facility based deliveries attended by skilled health workers. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (35% of married women have an unmet need for family planning).	SDG 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. SDG 3.7 By 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.	Absolute number of maternal deaths in 2015 - 24. (130 per 100,000 live births). Percent of births attended by skilled health worker - 85% Contraceptive use. 344 contraceptive contacts (all forms) seen at health facilities in 2016.	
	Non-appropriated funded programme: Family Planning (76-D4), Strengthening Maternal and Child Health System (76-D2)				Purple
	Health of youth and adolescents - Non-appropriated funded programme: Adolescent Health and Development (76-D6)				Purple
	Reduction in non-communicable diseases	Deaths due to non-communicable diseases reduce from xxx per 100,000 in 2010 to 10 per 1000 before 2020. Improve percentage of population who eat healthy diet, consume more-than-five daily serving of fruit and vegetables Reduce prevalence of NCD risk factors: (i) Tobacco smoking, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, alcohol and substance abuse by 5%; (ii) Reduce prevalence of diabetes and hypertension by 5%; (iii) Reduce cancer mortality by 10%. Review Legislations, developed regulations for tobacco, alcohol, betel-nut, mental health and high calories food and beverages.	SDG 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.	60 % of total deaths 2014 due to NCDs STEP Survey 2015 Smoking prevalence: 56% of men, 21% of women are daily smokers. Alcohol drinks - 32% of males consumed in the last 30 days. Percent of people presenting to health facilities with diabetes 19% (2016). Percent of people presenting to health facilities with hypertension (confirmed or suspected) - 35% (2016).	
	Non-appropriated funded programme: Non-communicable diseases (76-D10)				Purple
	Promoting health through Life Course (76-D11)				
	Reduce burden of communicable diseases - including TB, HIV and water-borne and mosquito borne diseases: malaria, dengue	Reduce incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with malaria and dengue Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with TB HIV incidence, treatment, and mortality rates	SDG 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.	Malaria Mortality Rate is 3 per 100,000 2016 Tuberculosis case notification rate is 64.8 for period 2013-2015 Percentage of positive human immunodeficiency tests (HIV) is 0.03%	
	Non-appropriated funded programme: Communicable diseases (76-D9)				Purple
	Safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices - improve hygiene awareness - Non-appropriated funded programme: Rural RWASH (76-D1) - see MTS 5		SDG 6. Clean Water and Sanitation		Purple
	Strengthened Collaboration and Partnerships	Current programmes and actors such as health promotion, RWASH, family planning, NCDs, MCH, and local NAPs all tend to work in isolation to each other. All should work together under the Healthy Islands framework. Strengthen collaboration with partners. Strengthen Healthy Families and Villages initiative			
	Non-appropriated funded programme: Healthy Village Promotion (76-D3)				Purple
	Improved Quality of and support for health services	Funds allocated need to be effectively spent. The biggest part of expenditure is on staff costs and the decisions taken regarding staff costs have the biggest impact on the health budget. Total public and private health expenditure as a % of GDP increases from 8.6% in 2010 to over 13% by 2020	SDG 3c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.	Nurse to population ratio (number of registered nurses in a year per 1000 population), 1.4 (2016) Rural health clinics without a registered nurse. (Absolute number). 25 (2016). Medical doctor to population ratio (per 1000 population).	

				0.2 doctors per 1000 population (2016).	
	Non-appropriated funded programme: Public financial management to MHMS (76-D7); Health Sector Support (76-D8), Health System (76-D12)				Purple
Foundations for the future	Health Care infrastructure SIG funded Programme: Tertiary Health Care (76-2); relocation of the NRH-			Very slow progressed has been made, under SIG development allocation. Needs to be strengthened the management and coordination in implementation of the programmes on the output and activity level.	Red
	Health systems governance SIG funded Programme: Medical Supplies (76-3)	Percentage of population without effective financial protection for health care	SDG 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	Availability of critical and essential medicines 98% 2016	Red
MTS 9: Ensure all Solomon Islanders can access quality education and the nation's manpower needs are sustainably met	The overarching strategic goal of the new strategy is to provide universal access to quality secondary education for all children by 2030 and improve access to technical and vocational education and training and higher education. Government will place priority on refocusing education sector expenditure on providing services at primary and junior secondary schools to achieve the target of achieving universal completion of quality junior secondary by 2030. National Education Action Plan (NEAP) 2016-2020 has 6 key medium term strategies, as set out below.	Universal access to quality secondary education for all children by 2030. Universal completion of quality junior secondary by 2030 Equitable access	SDG 4.1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.		
	Donor supported programmes are more substantial than SIG funded programmes providing substantial direct budget support – 72-D1, 72-D2, 72-D3.				Rating Based on sector data, not programme performance on which no information available
Early Child Hood and Care Education (ECE)	The NEAP includes (i) development of a new policy to expand early childhood access for 3-4-year-old in ECCE centres; (ii) plan to provide full access for 5-year-old by restructuring current Preparatory (Prep) into to pre-primary that mainstreams the use of vernacular language teaching; (iii) improving the quality of teaching and learning in ECCE; and (iv) promoting multi-stakeholder approaches to increase participation and additional resources in organized learning in ECCE centres.	Net enrolment rate for 3-4 yrs. is greater than 47% by 2020 Pre-primary year gross enrolment rate increased from 69.1% to 71% by 2020. 95% of primary school offer the new pre-primary year for 5-year-old using existing classrooms by 2020.	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.	Gross pre-primary year enrolment is 69.1% (boys 67.8% and girls 70.4%) (SIEMIS 2016). 88% of primary School have Prep classes	
Basic Education	NEAP: (i) design and implement affordable and effective policies to allow equitable access and to improve completion for priority target groups; (ii) Work in partnership with communities to improve access and completion in basic education; (iii) fully develop the capacity to diagnose the size and leading causes of exclusion for all priority target groups by 2020; (iv) determine affordable solutions to introduce the use of vernacular languages in primary education by 2018; (v) improve internal efficiency of the education system; (vi) support pilot interventions for second chance education, in partnership with other DPs and regional initiatives; and (vii) continue improving the quality and relevance of primary and junior secondary education.	Net enrolment rate for 5-year-old increases from 43.8% to 46% by 2020 Increase net enrolment rate from 87% to 95% in primary level by 2020 Primary school gross enrolment maintained above 100% throughout the NDS period. 95% of primary school offer the new pre-primary year for 5-year-old using existing classrooms Increase net enrolment rate from 40% to 42% in Junior Secondary by 2020 Junior Secondary gross enrolment increases from 75% to 77% by 2020. By 2020 increase by 15% the number of students by the end of year 9 achieving the minimum proficiency of literacy and numeracy and work-related skills as defined the curricula and in an equitable way.	SDG 4.1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	Net enrolment rate for 5-year-old is 43.8% (Boys 43.1%; Girls 44.7%) Gross primary education is 117% (Boys 118.6%; Girls 116.6%) Net enrolment rate for Junior Secondary is 40% in 2016 (Boys 38.6%; Girls 42.1%) Junior Secondary gross enrolment is 75% (Boys 74.4% and girls 75.5%)	
Senior Secondary Education	NEAP: (i) determine affordable solutions for expanding access for Senior Secondary; (ii) improve the quality of Senior Secondary	Substantially increase transition from Junior secondary to Senior secondary from 80 % to over 95% by 2026	SDG 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical,	Senior Secondary school net enrolment is 28.6% in 2016 (Boys 27.7%; Girls 29.6%)	

	teaching; (iii) design new curriculum to ensure that senior secondary education will deliver appropriate knowledge and both work-related skills and transferable skills, including entrepreneurial and ICT skills to increase the number of youth who have relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.	Increase Net senior secondary school enrolment from 29% to 32% by 2020. Secondary school gross enrolment increases from 33% in 2015 and to 38% 2020 with male and female enrolment rates varying less than 5% from the total rate. A quality national curriculum for SSE is redesigned and reviewed to ensure the introduction of life-long learning key competencies by 2018	vocational and tertiary education, including university	Senior Secondary school gross enrolment is 36% (Boys 37%; Girls 35%)	
TVET and Tertiary Education	NEAP: (i) determine an affordable model for expanding quality of and access to TVET; (ii) determine a new institutional and governance system that is capable of delivering quality and relevant technical and university education and developing solid partnerships with the private sector and the labour market; (iii) match the provision of TVET/HE and scholarships with market demands and reduce over-expenditure of scholarships; (iv) develop appropriate information systems of monitoring, evaluation and prediction of trends in the labour market in collaboration with the private sector; and (v) develop effective partnerships between private and public sector employers and SITEC to build a more demand-driven skills and scholarships development system.	By 2020, An integrated system of TVET which provides quality education and relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship and contributes to the country's shared economic growth is established. The enrolment of 3,407 students increase by 5% at the end of 2020. Proportion of population aged 12 and older who have had tertiary education increased from 4.4% in 2009 to 10% by 2020. Employment to population ratios for 15-24-year-old people to be increased significantly from stagnant 2000 to 2010 levels of 45% in total, 52% for males and 38% for females. New courses in SINU diversify supply with a gender approach and provide relevant skills	SDG 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university SDG 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship SDG 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	3,407 TVET students enrolled in 2016. Employment to population ratios for 15-24-year-old people to be increased significantly from stagnant 2000 to 2010 levels of 45% in total, 52% for males and 38% for females. Proportion of population aged 12 and older who have had tertiary education is 4.4% in 2009	
	SIG funded Programmes: SICHE transition to University (72-1); Education Infrastructure (72-2)			Development work is progressing as significant amounts of budget has been allocated for this sector currently.	Yellow
Literacy and Language Development		SISTA numeracy results for year 4 increases from 76.3% to 80% by 2020 SISTA numeracy result for year 6 increase from 90.5% to 94% by 2020. SISTA Literacy result for year 4 increase from 75.6% to 80% by 2020. SISTA Literacy result for year 6 increase from 61.5% to 64% by 2020.	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	In 2015, 76.3% of pupils are achieving at and above expected curriculum standards in numeracy at year 4; 90.5% of pupils were performing at and above expected curriculum standards in numeracy at year 6; 75.6% of pupils in year 4 were performing at and above expected curriculum level in literacy; 61.5% of pupils in year 6 were performing at and above the expected curriculum level in literacy	
Improving Education Quality	The NEAP includes cross-cutting core education functions and practices to strengthen and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of education: (i) substantially improve the management of the curriculum cycle to accelerate the introduction of education quality improvement reforms; (ii) capacity and roles of the inspectorate are redefined and strengthened to allow their efficient participation in key parts of the quality assurance process regarding curriculum implementation and monitoring; (iii) improve the quality and efficiency of the in-service training and professional development system; (iv) design a National Teacher Qualifications Framework (NTQF) to provide coherence and a reference to validate competences and qualifications provided by In-Service and Pre-Service training; and (v) develop an efficient and harmonised system of	At least 50 % of community ECCE centers are licensed and apply national standards in their programmes by 2020 By 2020, 100% of primary teachers are trained in early and middle year literacy and numeracy can teach children to read and write proficiently in English and vernacular language and do basic mathematics. Increase certified teachers in primary from 65.5% to 68% by 2020. 50 % of teachers are trained to teach junior secondary literacy and mathematics to ensure basic concepts are learnt Increase certified teachers in Secondary from 81.9% to 85% by 2020.	SDG 4c by 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	Teachers in-service training	

	education resource procurement, warehouse management and distribution of education resources to schools.	At least 15% of all teachers received curricular-related ICT based IS training by 2020 The NQF is used to define multiple pathways, offering opportunities for students to acquire skills and qualifications at training colleges, universities by 2020 Increased certified teachers in TVET from 77.1% to 80% by 2020 At least 15% of all teachers received curricular-related ICT based IS training by 2020			
Reforming Education Management	NEAP: (i) determine a harmonised system to expand the quality of School and EA management to ensure the educational reforms achieve a real impact in the lives of the final beneficiaries; and (ii) make a more efficient and effective usage of the resources allocated to education - standards specifically address the general management of resources (financial, human and material) that are needed to develop a more efficient and effective system.	New scholarship policy and procedures endorsed and implemented according to the plan. MEHRD has a system in place to analyze the quality of delivery of external pre-service and in-service training providers Achievement of the NEAP educational outcomes is of at least 60% and 80% of management outcomes	SDG 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes	Current scholarship over-expenditures are three-fold of MEHRD stated objectives A national qualification framework system not currently in place	

NDS Objective 4: Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management

MTS 10: Improve disaster risk management, mitigation and preparedness	Solomon Islands needs to effectively manage the environment and the risks of natural disasters and respond effectively to climate change and the increasing frequency of storm surges and floods. Greater emphasis is needed on disaster preparedness and mitigation to reduce the scale of necessary response to a disaster. The response mechanism needs improvement. There is a need to strengthen Provincial Disaster Risk Management arrangements.	Improve capacity in the Solomon Islands to effectively respond to and manage disaster risks and coordinate disaster emergency responses and rehabilitation. Disaster management arrangements in the Solomon Islands are governed by the National Disaster Council Act (1989) supported by the National Disaster Risk Management Plan (2010). The Act establishes the National Disaster Council (NDC)	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (MTS 11 below) 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	An average of 29 cyclones occurred in Solomon Islands per decade Solomon Islands Disaster Risk Management Model & Institutional framework for Disaster Risk Management Disaster Recovery Coordination Committee(RCC) establish in 2015	
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		with the National Disaster Management Office as its secretariat.			
Disaster Risk Management, Awareness and Preparedness					
Increase risk awareness and knowledge at all levels	Strategies cover: (i) increase awareness of disaster and climate risks at the community level; (ii) promote risk identification and assessment including assessments of vulnerability and hazards as part of the community development planning process; (iii) strengthen management, communication and use of risk information including widespread use of GIS and community "risk maps" to identify high risk areas and support risk informed development planning; (iv) improve capacity; (v) establish multi-hazard Early Warning Systems	By 2025, improve public access to and knowledge of MECDM services. Number of education and awareness governance and risk information knowledge products produced Average annual deaths per million people reduced from 4 in 2001-10 to less than 3 in 2011-2020. Average annual number of people per million affected by natural disasters reduced from 4,672 in 2001-10 to less than 4,000 in 2011-2020	SDG 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. SDG 13b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.	Average annual number of people per million affected by natural disasters is 4,672 in 2001-10	
	SIG funded Programmes: National Climate Change and Disaster Resilience - SICAP (99-3).			Little progress has been made so far, but is slowly on track.	Orange
	Non-appropriated: 99-D9, Disaster Risk Management; 99-D1 SPC-GIZ Partnership				Purple
Support routine integration of risk management into public sector development planning and budgeting. Promote risk integration into private sector development.	Build capacity of development planners to routinely integrate risk management (e.g. disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation) into development plans and policies, and the project cycle including project site selection, design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and budget allocations.	Increase of number of sub-national risk governance policies, plans or programmes introduced or developed that are reflected in national frameworks. Number of development projects with full integration of climate change and Disaster risk planning guidelines	SDG 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.	National Development Strategy prioritised Environment and Climate change and Disaster Management as focus area for development for next 20 years. An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management - 2017	Purple
	Non-appropriated Programme: 99-D8 Risk Management and mitigation Tailings Dam				Purple

Support community disaster and climate preparedness, protection and adaptation	(i) support the development of community risk management plans in all high-risk communities and build safe community evacuation centres where needed; (ii) train and organise leaders and key community members including representatives of vulnerable groups on community response and preparedness, including regular drills		SDG 13.2 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.		
	Non-appropriated Programme:: 99-D10 Strongim Waka lo community for Kaikai				Purple
Disaster Response and Recovery					
Strengthen preparedness for disaster response	Strategies include: (i) strengthen and support the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) to coordinate response including donor assistance; (ii) review, update and improve the National Disaster Risk Management Plan and its implementation (e.g. capacity, resource allocation, prepositioning of equipment).	National Emergency Operation Centre upgraded. Emergency Operation Centres established in all provinces by 2018.	SDG 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	9 manned Met stations with early warning system 9 Met stations in Solomon Islands most with limited resources and services Education in emergency Policy	
	SIG funded Programmes: MECDCM office (99-4), NDMO infrastructure (99-5); MECDCM capacity development			Very little progress has been made so far, but is slowly on tracked.	Yellow
	Non-appropriated Programme: (99-D7); 99-D11 Support to NDMO				Purple
Strengthen recovery and reconstruction preparedness and coordination	Strategies: (i) strengthen and support the Recovery Coordination Committee (RCC) led by MDPAC; and (ii) support the development of a RCC Policy to promote resilient and sustainable recovery				
	SIG funded Programme: Disaster Housing (77-2)			Mainstreaming mandates within MDPAC and the development of the RCC policy is progressing.	Orange
MTS 11: Manage the environment in a sustainable resilient way and effectively respond to climate change					

Improved programs to effectively develop and manage the environment sustainably	Strategies: (i) promote a holistic, sustainable approach to natural resources management addressing forestry, marine resources and waste management; (ii) sensitize the population on dangers of environmental degradation through awareness campaigns; (iii) promote environmentally sound and sustainable subsistence based farming systems (organic farming, indigenous crops) through integrated agriculture and land management strategies and the conservation and rehabilitation of agro-ecosystems. Undertake nation-wide vulnerability and adaptation assessments. Protect marine resources, review and draft relevant laws and regulations. Regulate commercial fishing in the Inner Slot of Solomon Islands. Review and enforce regulations for mining and mineral resources to avoid environmental degradation.	Increase protected land area from 2.21 % in 2017 to 5 percent by 2030 Area of forest under sustainable forest management as a percentage of forest area. Percentage of all species which are endangered reduced from 15% in 2012 to less than 13% by 2020. By 2020, effective fishery and marine policy and initiatives are in place to protect and sustain fishery and marine resources. Fishing vessels including long liners are installed with VMS equipment Declaration of No-take zones on 6 registered Marine Protected Areas by 2020{ Review Mining Act – including regulations to enforce implementation and protect the environment. Environmental Performance Index increased from 51.1 in 2010 to over 60 by 2020	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and act for their restoration to achieve healthy and productive oceans. SDG 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. SDG 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	645 km2 equivalent to 2.21% of the total land is protected The national natural forests cover approximately 2.2 million hectares, or 80% of the nation's land base. Of this just under 40% has been identified as commercially viable. 21.800 sq. km2 of Forest land 1900 Km ² equivalent to 0.12 percent of the Marine area is protected Percentage of all species which are endangered is 15% by 2012 Environmental Performance Index 51.1 in 2010	
	SIG funded Programmes: 70-14: Agricultural land use and risk resilience programme; 99-2 Environment Conservation.			Progress to date has been slow so far, and will take some time to reached it decided target indicators	Orange
	Non-appropriated Programmes: 99- D2 Community Resilience to Climate Change and disasters; 99-D3 Increasing resilience to climate change and hazards; 99-D4 UNDP Pacific Risk Resilience Programme ; 99-D5 Integrating Global Environment				Purple

	Commitment in investment and development.				
Increase Support for Climate Change Mitigation	Strategies: (i) raise awareness and understanding of climate change and its causes and consequences; (ii) establish a framework for integrating climate change considerations into development planning; (iii) identify measures to mitigate/adapt to the impacts of climate change on food production; and (iv) conduct readiness activities for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and related conservation and sustainability measures (REDD+). storage: diesel hybrid systems.	Carbon Emissions: phase out of ozone-depleting-substances and greenhouse gases from refrigeration & air-conditioning industry. The HCFC phase-out requires further 35 per cent by 2020, a 67.5 per cent reduction by 2025, and a 100 per cent phase-out by 2030. SIG's INDC is to reduce GHG by 18,800 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e) per year by 2025 and by 31,125 tCO ₂ e per year by 2030. Energy Efficiency: by 2030, reduce Energy Intensity (MJ/USD) in Solomon Islands to 6.0. Improve energy efficiency and conservation in all sectors by 10.7% by 2019. Renewable Energy: see NDS 1, MTS 3	SDG 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries acting in accordance with their respective capabilities 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency SDG 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy	Energy Intensity (MJ/USD) in Solomon Islands is 8.1 in 2009	
	SIG funded Programmes: Programme: Low carbon emission programme (99-1)			Little progress has been made so far, but is slowly on track though was prioritised by the government.	Orange
	SIG funded and non-appropriated Renewable Energy Programmes - see NDS 1, MTS 3: Tina and Fiu rivers hydro power; Provincial power development - solar battery storage; diesel hybrid systems.				Purple
NDS Objective 5: Unified Nation with stable and effective governance and public order					
MTS 12 Efficient and effective public	The objective of this strategy is to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the public service founded on principles of transparency, accountability,	Good governance at national, provincial and community levels essential for achieving a better future and achieving the full potential of the country.			
service with a sound corporate culture	trustworthy and honesty, and to instill a sound corporate culture.	Rating for Quality of Public			
Good governance values and practices, accountability and transparency.	Strengthening government accountability, efficiency and effectiveness key to achieving stability and good governance levels. Public service Performance Management Policy Improve public access to information.	Rating for Quality of Public Administration increased from 2.5 in 2011 to at least 3.5 before 2020. Survey respondent satisfaction with performance of the Government in providing basic services increased to 60% by 2020.	SDG 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	Composite Country Performance Rating (ADB CCPR) increased from 10.5 in 2011 to 13.0 in 2015. 38.4 percent of the respondents believe that national governments performance in providing basic services and improving the economy is not good. (People's Survey 2013)	
	SIG funded Programmes: SIG Information system (73-3); MFAET Dev Programme (74-1); Govt House Improvement (75-1); MID Office and Green Terrace redevelopment (77-4); Public Service infrastructure (91-1);			Some progress has been made so far, however these programmes needs more coordination and management at the ministry level.	Yellow
	Non-appropriated Programme UNOPS support to MFAET (74-D1).				Purple
Restructure and reorganize the Public Service. Strengthen the Public Service Commission, Office of the Ombudsman and the Leadership Commission	A fundamental reform programme is needed to ensure the roles of public institutions at all levels are harmonized and enforced to support the quality of public service delivery. Leadership Bill, Anti-corruption Bill; Whistle Blowers Bill; Review of OOSI Legislation and Enactment of Ombudsman 2016 bill.	Rating for Quality of Public Administration increased from 2.5 in 2011 to at least 3.5 before 2020 (ADB's Country Performance Assessment).	SDG 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.		
Improve planning and budget operations. Integration of recurrent and development budgets	Implement the PFM Road Map. Improve budget estimation. Improve alignment and effective implementation mechanisms of ODA to the National Priorities of NDS. Improve Reporting on ODA implementation against the NDS Objectives and Midterm Priorities.	Rating for Efficiency of Revenue Mobilisation increased to at least 3.5 before 2020. Increase national revenue through domestic taxes by 10 percent annually up to 2020. Provinces to raise share of own revenue to total revenue to 70% by 2020.	SDG 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability.	Rating for Efficiency of Revenue Mobilisation 3.0 in 2011 2016. Domestic Revenue \$2,978,000 - 66 % of GDP. 67.9 percent of Budget expenditure funded through domestic taxes. 2014 Own source revenue by all provinces: 58%	

	Debt management strategy Implementation of the Aid Management Policy and Development Partners Framework	Increase contribution to priority budget expenditure of NDS Debt remains at prudent levels- annual borrowing limit of S\$300 million (3 percent of GDP).	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Government external borrowing remained below limit; external debt about 10 percent of GDP 2015, 2016 Debt financing 2.2 % of export value; Grants and Budget Support 16.8% SI second highest ODA (USD300million in 2012) in region accounting for 11% of the regional ODA	
	SIG funded Programmes: MDPAC Institutional Dev (86-1); MoFT Development Programme (73-1); Provincial Governance Strengthening (84-3).			Progress has been made so far, but needs further improvement to researched the decide outcome target.	Yellow
Decentralization of decision making -	There is a strong need to further strengthen the sub-national governments for effective decentralised service delivery.	Rating for Quality of Public Administration increased from 2.5 in 2011 to at least 3.5 before 2020. 2020 Improve satisfaction rate for provincial government performances from 34 % to 40	SDG 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Perception on provincial governments performance in providing basic services and improving the economy was 34 % satisfied. (People's Survey 2013)	
	SIG funded Programmes: Provincial Institutional Infrastructure (84-2); Provincial Governance Strengthening (84-3).			Progress has been made and is slowly improving government infrastructure in the provinces.	Yellow
MTS 13 Reduce corruption and improve governance at national, provincial and community levels	The objective of this strategy is to reduce corruption within government institutions and to instill a sound corporate culture within and outside the public service to reduce and eventually eradicate corruption, which is holding back development.	Improve Ranking in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index from a rank of 72 in 2016. Rating on Transparency Accountability and corruption in public sector (ADE) improve from 3.0 in 2016 to 3.5 by 2020	SDG 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	SI ranked 72 in the International corruption perception index 2016 Transparency Accountability and corruption in public sector rating was 3.0 in 2016	
Prevention of corruption and malpractice.	Review and strengthen anti-corruption legislation and related subsidiary legislations based on national consensus regarding the laws and mechanisms that must be established and implemented at national and provincial levels to combat	By 2020, the Anti-corruption Bill & Whistle Blowers Bill, Leadership and Ombudsman bill are in place and enforce.	SDG 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels		
Anti-corruption legislation	corruptions including the Establishment of the Solomon Islands Independent Commission against corruption (SIICAC) in compliance with international anti-corruption conventions and initiatives				
	SIG funded Programmes Reform Programme (81-1); OPMC Infrastructure (81-2); Support to OPMC for National Anti-Corruption Strategy (81-D1)			Little progress has been made so far, this sector needs more coordination and management of their development intervention programmes.	Red
Support and Empower watch dog institutions	Solomon Islands Independent Commission against corruption (SIICAC)	A National Independent Commission against corruption (SIICAC) is established and fully operational by 2020			
MTS 14 Improve national unity, peace and stability at all levels	The objective of this strategy is to achieve a united and stable society based on mutual respect of SI diverse cultural heritage. There is a need to continue to address the conflict and post conflict issues. Fundamental for achieving these objective is the traditional mandates of the government through police, law and justice (MTS 15 Below), village chiefs and the church. This suggests need to empower traditional institutions in their roles in maintaining peace, law and order	Churches and religious organisations are recognised as playing an important role in the spiritual development of the country and in shaping and guiding the moral behaviour of the people. Community leaders play a key role.			
Improve national unity and consciousness- National Peacebuilding Policy (NPP)	Focus on improving national unity, harmony and consciousness and pursue meaningful reconciliation as promoted in the National Peace Building Policy (NPP).				
	SIG funded programmes: National Peace and State Building Institutional Development (94-1); Building Capacities for Peace and Development (94-D1).			Little progress has been made so far, however these programmes needs more coordination and management at the ministry level to reached the decide target performance indicators.	Orange
Strengthen the three arms of governance:	The Legislature arm of the Government need to be strengthened and with greater autonomy.	Effective performance of the Legislature and Judiciary arm of Government and Parliamentary	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international		

Legislature (National Parliament); Judiciary; Executive Strengthen Provincial Governance. Improve Political stability	Review of "political party integrity Act", "Electoral (Provision) Act", Constitutional reform programs. Political Institutions representative of all, including women and minorities.	Committees in reducing corruption and improving governance Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population.	cooperation for building capacity at all levels, in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.		
	SIG funded programmes: National Parliament Development (79-1); Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme (84-3); Solomon Islands Electoral Commission (93-2); Improvement of Civil Registration and Statistics ((93-3). Provincial Township Development (84-1); Provincial Institutional Infrastructure (84-2)			Progressed has been made so far, but still far from the reaching the targeted outcome indicators. Needs also improvement in the level of coordination and management.	Yellow
	Non-appropriated Programmes: Solomon Islands Community Governance (84-D1); Support for the Electoral Process (93-D1); Democratic Governance (93-D2).				Purple
Religion and Community	Active partnership with local institutions and rural communities, such as civic groups, church and chiefs in implementing government policies. Church, chiefs and community leaders to be supported and empowered.	The RAMSI People's survey 2007, found that 93% of people preferred to resolve disputes within their own community rather than through police and legal systems			
Cultural diversity and sports development.	Preservation of cultural diversity and sports development are key components of nation building and development				
	SIG funded programmes: Provincial Sports Development (93-1); Pacific Games Preparation (93-4); National Museum and Archives (87-2).			Progressed is slowly moving forward. However, agency responsible needs to justify their current staged in the implementation of the programmes under SIG.	Yellow
MTS 15: Improve national security, law and order and foreign relations	Maintaining security, law and order, peace and harmony remains a priority for Solomon Islands for achieving sustainable peace and harmony and effective partnership, necessary for achieving the NDS objectives.	The decline in surveyed perception of living in safe and peaceful communities is reversed so that it does not fall below 25% and is raised to 50% by 2020			
		Percentage of women and men who report feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (People's Survey)			
Strengthening Justice and legal systems Access to Justice	An effective judicial and legal system is essential. Improving access and quality of justice services to all Solomon Islanders, ensuring satisfactory access to courts and legal representation. Improve efficiency of administration of justice. Develop and implement a Law and Justice-wide HRD Plan to address the capacity needs of all legal staff Ensure the Courts and Judiciary has the necessary infrastructure to deliver core services. Introduce sentencing options which support alternatives to imprisonments such as parole, probation and community service.	Improved efficiency in the administration of justice resulting in a reduction in pre-trial detainee's / remand prisoners to less than 30%. Indicators: Case finalisation or clearance rate; percentage of appeals and Overturn rate on appeal; average number of cases per judicial officer and member of court staff; Rate of pre-trial detainee's / remand prisoners; case finalisation or clearance rate; average duration of a case from filing to finalisation; Percentage of available trial days in the CMC and the High Court allocated to trials; Increase conviction rate of criminal and Statutory cases.	SDG 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.	In 2011 pre-trial detainee's / remand prisoners rate was 41% Total number in pre-trial/remand imprisonment 106 in 2014 In 2013 peoples survey, 62 % of respondents were most likely to favour strengthening traditional justice and improving local justice (i.e. making it fairer)	
	SIG funded programmes: 92-1 MJLA infrastructure programme; 96-1 National Judiciary Institutional Infrastructure Programme;			Some progress has been made so far, and hoping to reach the decide targets once improved in the level of management and coordination.	Yellow
	Non-appropriated Programmes: 92-D1 SI Justice Programme; 92-D2 Justice for the Poor - Community Governance and Grievance Mechanism				Purple
Strengthen National Laws	(i) strengthen national laws and regulations with strict enforcement at all levels; (ii) strengthen and support the work of the Law Reform Commission and government fundamental reform programmes; (iii) strengthen the leadership, management and administrative capacity of the Justice Sector to deliver results; (iv) establish the National Judiciary as an independent self-administering entity.	Increase conviction rate of criminal and Statutory cases (RSIPP Annual Report)	SDG 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all		

Quality policing, correctional and fire services	Provide quality policing, correctional and fire services in close collaboration with traditional leaders for community policing. Greater focus on crime prevention and the role of informal justice systems in the Solomon Islands.	Perception of people living in safe and peaceful communities improve from 25% and to 50% by 2020 Proportion of surveyed respondents indicating satisfactory treatment by the police. Reduce incidents of family violence by 10% in 2020 Improve detection and prosecution of traffic related offences and cases Reduce number of deaths and injuries related to traffic accidents.	SDG 16b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development SDG 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.	2013 Survey 53% were dissatisfied because the police didn't help and 47% because the police were too slow There were 896 incidents of family violence reported in 2014. A total of 175 traffic accidents were reported in 2014 A total of 166 traffic charges were reported in 2014	
	SIG funded programmes: 83-1 Police and Correctional Services Infrastructure programme (83-1);			Very slow progress has been made under this sector, needs more improvement in coordination at the output and activity level.	Yellow
	Non-appropriated Programmes: RAMIS Policing (83-D1); Post RAMSI Policing Assistance (83-D2); RAMSI Assistance (83-D3).				Purple
Community policing	Development of a community policing and crime prevention model in collaboration with traditional leaders is helping to reduce crime and family violence.	Proportion of surveyed respondents indicating satisfactory on the role of their traditional leaders.			
Role of traditional leaders					
Foreign and Diplomatic relations and Aid Management	Strengthen foreign and diplomatic relations that promote national sovereignty, political, economic, trade, social and cultural relations between Solomon Islands and the rest of the world. Engage diplomatic missions more in trade development	Improve Solomon Islands Foreign Relations at international level.	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.	Foreign Relations Policy Framework drafted and submitted to cabinet for approval	
	Aid Management Policy and Development Partners Framework	Improvements in the utilization of external and domestic resources; ensure alignment with the Solomon Islands national development priorities and objectives Use country-owned results frameworks	SDG 17.2 Developed countries to implement their ODA commitments, including the commitment by many to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to		
		and planning tools	establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development		

