



Voluntary National Survey for Monitoring of Progress in Asia and the Pacific towards the Implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Background

This voluntary national survey will provide information on progress regarding the implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development¹ and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Asia and the Pacific.² Results from the survey will be reported and discussed at the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023.

The ICPD Programme of Action provides an invaluable framework to guide Member States in enhancing the quality of life and well-being of every individual and promoting human development by underscoring the interrelationship between development policies and programmes, human rights, and economic and social development. At the 20-year Asia-Pacific regional review of the Programme of Action, in 2013, ESCAP member States adopted the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. This Declaration serves as region-specific guidance on population and development in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

During the 2018 intergovernmental meeting for the Midterm Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration, a monitoring framework was presented to ESCAP members and associated members to monitor progress in implementing the recommendations of both documents in the region. This framework was based on existing SDG indicators and targets to reduce the reporting burden on member States. The ESCAP Committee on Social Development, during its sixth session in 2020, endorsed the monitoring framework, noting that it would serve as an essential tool for voluntary, regular assessment and reporting of progress of implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration.³

At the Committee session, several member States recognized existing data gaps and lack of capacity at the national level in collecting, generating and disseminating reliable sex- and age-disaggregated data. In preparation for the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023, ESCAP, with support from UNFPA, has developed a survey based on the monitoring framework to assist member States in collecting data and monitoring the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration. The survey is highly qualitative in nature, aiming to understand countries' progress and achievements in all priority action areas, along with key challenges and lessons learned. Additionally, ESCAP has compiled quantitative information on the SDG indicators identified in the monitoring framework and is providing this information to member States along with the survey. The data are sourced from the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

¹ <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf>.

² Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ ESCAP/CSD/2020/3.

Suggestions for completing the Asia-Pacific voluntary national survey

The survey should be completed by countries, through their national focal points on population and development. The survey and attached monitoring framework⁴ are structured according to the priority actions identified in the Report of the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference.⁵ As the Programme of Action of ICPD is a multi-dimensional framework, it is recommended that completion of the survey involves a consultative process with ministries and departments responsible for implementing the priority action areas and reporting the associated SDG indicators, and with the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders.

ESCAP is sending the survey to member States as a Word document and as a PDF document. Member States are invited to respond to it directly in the Word document. For the check boxes, please double click on them to insert a check mark.

The survey and associated documents can be downloaded from the ESCAP website at: www.unescap.org/events/2023/seventh-asian-and-pacific-population-conference.

The survey should be completed (and submitted/returned), together with relevant attachments by **31 March 2023**, by email, to: escap-sdd@un.org Please do not hesitate to contact **escap-sdd@un.org** should you have any questions.

I. Contact information

Please identify the office responsible for coordinating the responses to this survey and completing it and include its contact information.

Country SOLOMON ISLANDS	
Ministry/Office/Agency MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION	
Name contact persons (First and Last)	Title/Position
Email	Email
Mailing address Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination P.O.Box G30, Honiara, Solomon Islands	
Please indicate whether the completed survey may be posted on the ESCAP public website of the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference.	
Yes:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
No:	<input type="checkbox"/>

⁴ See ESCAP/CSD/2020/3 (see Annex IV).

⁵ <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf>.

II. National coordination mechanism for implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

1.1	Is there a national coordination mechanism to support implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development? If “yes”, please provide information for the question below. If “no”, please skip section III below.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.2	Name of the coordination mechanism and website link if available: <i>Please elaborate:</i> There is no national population coordination mechanism in place at present, but the Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination (MNPDC) is the point for population development related matters. The Annual National Population Conference is the platform that deals with population issues in Solomon Islands		
1.3	Year of establishment: <i>Please elaborate:</i> 2015		
1.4	What level does the coordination mechanism operate at:	<input type="checkbox"/> Prime minister or highest level of government <input type="checkbox"/> Minister <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Please elaborate:</i>	
1.5	Are civil society organizations included as members of the coordination mechanism?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.6	Does the coordination mechanism have formalized Terms of Agreement or other formal operating agreements? If “yes”, please elaborate on the functions of the coordination mechanism:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.7	How often does the coordination mechanism meet?	<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yearly <input type="checkbox"/> Ad-hoc, as needed <input type="checkbox"/> The committee has not yet met <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): Population Conference	
1.8	Contact information, including mailing address, telephone/fax, email and website link for members of the coordination mechanism: <i>please elaborate:</i>		

III. Challenges and successes in achieving progress concerning priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development

The following sections cover the 11 priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. Please answer the questions in regard to the specific priority area mentioned in the text. This is to help measure which priority areas are characterized by **challenges** and by **progress**, as well as identify any **achievements, good practices** and **lessons learned** that can be shared with other countries regarding specific areas.

A. Poverty eradication and employment

Overall policy environment		
1.A.	<p>Are any priority actions for poverty eradication and employment included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link: National Development Strategy 2016-2-35</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2016-2035</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area 12,13,15-33</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area:</p> <p>NDS Objectives 1 and 2 seeks to address poverty in Solomon Islands by through achievement of the Medium Term Strategies.</p> <p>NDS Objective 1-Sustained and Inclusive Economic Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTS 1: Reinvigorate and increase the rate of inclusive economic growth • MTS 2: Improve the environment for private sector development and increase the investment opportunities for all Solomon Islanders • MTS 3: Expand and Upgrade weather resilient infrastructure and utilities focused on access to productive resources and markets and essential services • Strengthen Land Reforms and other programs to encourage economic development in Urban, Rural and Customary Lands <p>NDS Objective Two: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed to Solomon Islanders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium Term Strategy 6: Increase employment and labour mobility opportunities in rural areas and improve the livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders (Increase labour mobility and employment opportunities outside of the Solomon Islands) <p>(d) its impact: updates will be gathered from the 2023 NDS Review that is currently in progress.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>x</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

2.A.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “poverty eradication and employment” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Governance Policy, • Solomon Islands National Peacebuilding Policy, • National Policy on Reintegration of Those Involved in Past Conflict, • National Policy on Conflict Prevention and Victims Rights, • Solomon Islands Government and Solomon Islands Ecclesiastical Institutions Strategic Partnership Framework 2021 -2025, • National Consciousness Identity and Unity (NCIU) Strategy, and • Truth and Reconciliation Commission Recommendations (TRC). • Agriculture sector policy, • Agriculture Growth & investment plan (ASGIP), • Food Security Policy NFS (Food security policy & Agri Sector Policy still under review) <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame- 2019 -2025, 20 Years</p> <p>(c) its main elements - Peacebuilding, Mindset Training, Rehabilitation, Reintegration, Trauma Counselling, National Healing.</p> <p>(d) its impact - promote Peace and Stability and Healthy Mindset; from MinAg & Livestock.... Sustainable Food Systems</p> <p>The National Population conference is an annual event attended by provincial representatives, Solomon Islands government (SIG) line ministries representing different sectors of the government, Non-government organisations, civil society organisations and faith based organisations. This national conference make important decisions on population development matters in Solomon Islands</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2017-2026</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area 27-31</p> <p>I. (d) main elements of the action area Rapid Employment Project: provide employment to disadvantage supported by donor partners.</p> <p>II. Youth employment national Action plan</p> <p>III. Small and medium enterprise</p> <p>IV. Micro-finance schemes</p> <p>V. Establishment of Economic Growth centres</p> <p>VI. Central government development projects</p> <p>VII. Constituency development funds</p> <p>VIII. Pacific Labour Mobility Scheme</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>x</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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	<p>(d) its impact Provide employment to nationals and in turn help to improve people's livelihood.</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>The Solomon Islands National Population Policy 2017 – 2026 has eight (8) goals addressing 8 priority action areas,</p> <p>Goal 1: Fertility and unintended pregnancy, particularly amongst adolescent girls, significantly reduced.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to Reproductive Health (RH) services including family planning; • Improved access to Reproductive Health services for youth; • Integration of Health and Family life education in the school curriculum; • Community-based education and communication. <p>Goal 2: Infant, child and maternal mortality reduced.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve awareness and education resources on maternal health; • Assess accessibility of health facilities in rural and remote areas, particularly emergency obstetric care; • Address overcrowding in maternal facilities; • Improved data collection on births and deaths and establish a maternal-neonatal mortality audit. <p>Goal 3: Employment opportunities for school and tertiary leavers improved.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and align technical and vocational training to labour market needs; • Employment opportunities for youth improved. <p>Goal 4: The negative impacts of rural to urban migration reduced in both sending and receiving areas.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanisation policy developed; • Urban infrastructure and services improved; • Rural economic development opportunities improved; • Strengthened social services in Provinces. <p>Goal 5: Gender equality promoted and gender-based violence substantially reduced.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender sensitivity training and publicity to change attitudes and norms; • Mainstream gender into all public policies and plans; • Generate new and more accurate information on gender and VAW issues; 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacity to conduct gender analysis and incorporate results into policies and plans; • Expand economic opportunities for women in small business management; • Remove gender bias in existing laws and correct wherever possible; • Rehabilitate and treat perpetrators of violence against women. <p>Goal 6: Environmental impacts and climate change risks considered for all urban and peri-urban development and vulnerable rural communities.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened protection of sensitive environments, particularly coastal zones and river valleys; • Urban and peri-urban communities and settlements have strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity to address environmental and climate change impacts. <p>Goal 7: Improved quality of population statistics</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Statistical Development Plan (SDP) focusing on building capacity in population studies and demography; • Complete analysis of 2014 DHS and disseminate results; • Prepare the 2019 census well in advance and develop methods to minimize coverage and age errors; • Improve vital and civil registration; • Seek technical assistance to review the Health Information System (SPC/WHO Project). <p>Goal 8: Greater integration of population data into national and sector plans.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the use of population data in current development plans and sector plans or strategies with the view to integrating population issues. • Develop capacity across the public sector to integrate population in policy making and sector; • Disseminate National Population Policy and population statistical data to improve awareness of population issues; • Search for short-term training opportunities in population-development planning. <p>(d) its impact Reduction of infant, child and maternal mortality, more couples have access to family planning services, mitigating climate change impacts, increase of employment opportunities (Pacific Labour Mobility Scheme) and CAUSE project in Solomon Islands, This in turn helps to improve people's livelihood</p>	
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		

3.A.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of poverty eradication and employment in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>Most communities are now trained in mindset transformation;</p> <p>From Min Agric: We have the National Food Security enhancement programme (NFSEP) in place, targeting smallholder and household farming.</p> <p>From Min of Education and Human Resource Development: <i>Since 2018, we have been reviewing our curriculum in ECE, primary and Junior Secondary to include Six Capabilities (Competencies and values) that would prepare students for work, further studies and participation in the communities. We are currently in the Design Phase of an ADB funded project to review our Senior Secondary Curriculum and these are important years to ensure the curriculum is responding to current and future needs of the country, including interventions to eradicate poverty and increase opportunities for employment.</i></p> <p><i>From</i> Ministry of Women Youth Children and Family Affairs: To strengthen the availability of gender statistics and poverty data in Solomon Islands and support action on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), NSO and the MWYCFA supported by IWDA conducted an initial Equality Insights Study (formerly known as the Individual Deprivation Measure Study) in Guadalcanal and Central Islands Province in 2020 and a nation-wide Equality Insights Rapid Study in 2022. The Study provides insights into the multidimensional deprivation and the issues that outline poverty and inequality under the following dimensions: food, water, shelter, health, education, energy, sanitation, relationships, clothing, family planning, environment, voice, time use and work</p>			
4.A.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing poverty eradication and employment programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>The NFS programme targeting women in the rural area and urban/peri-urban</p> <p><i>There are many of the challenges experienced in Solomon Islands to address existing poverty levels and forms and how to increase employment. Education is one of the interventions to change this status and work is in progress with all these commitments.</i></p>			
Challenges				
In implementing priority actions for poverty eradication and employment, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? <i>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</i>				
Challenges	1	2	3	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i>

5.A.	Lack of human resources dedicated to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is usually limited number of people dedicated to poverty eradication and employment
6.A.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is limited financial resources allocated to poverty reduction and employment.
7.A.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	This is an issue which has been going on for sometimes
8.A.	Lack of data on poverty eradication and employment, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Statistic Office provide data on poverty and employment
9.A.	Lack of overall political support related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National leaders do not usually have the political will to seriously deal with poverty and employment issues.
10.A.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ministry of National Planning attempts to do some coordination work but is currently weak
11.A.	Lack of international support related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is international support to address poverty and employment in the country
12.A.	Lack of development partner coordination related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	sometimes development partners concentrate on their own programs to address poverty and employment
13.A.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The majority of the population in Solomon Islands are not made aware of poverty and employment issues
14.A.	A bottom-up approach to poverty eradication and employment not followed (e.g., involvement of persons in the lowest wealth quintiles, the unemployed, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The majority of the population in Solomon Islands are not made aware of poverty and employment issues

15.A.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. Solomon Islands experienced the negative impacts of COVID 19, the 2021 riot in Honiara has an impact on addressing poverty and employment
16.A.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of poverty eradication and employment programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing government priorities may shift away from addressing the real issues that should be addressed• Yes, lack of funding support smallholder, household farmers who mostly engaged in Food security activities and farming.• <i>Lack of policy and plans mapping knowledge and tools/mechanisms in ministries to better coordinate multi-sectoral involvements and links across policy areas for the government and its partners(stakeholders). This is to address working in silos, duplications and knowing what others are doing in terms of programs and activities. This is to also encourage cross-sectoral multi-sectoral networking and multi-sectoral strategic planning in terms of policy/plans implementation, monitoring and evaluations and reporting and continuous learning.</i>• <i>Implementation gaps include lack of analytical skills to choose the right institutions for interventions at policy/plans implementation stage especially at programs and activities level leading very costly programs and activities with little or no impact and wasteful spending. Programs and activities to implement a policy not tailored to address the root causes of the problem</i>				
Lessons learned					

17.A.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of poverty eradication and employment not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>It is important for those who experience poverty and unemployment to identify the underlying issues relating to poverty and unemployment with policy and decision makers so that a realistic solution can be identified to resolve the issue</p> <p>From Ministry of Agric:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have the organic farming system (NFS) where farmers (Surrounding Takwa community) involve in farming of root crops,\vegetables and it really improved their livelihood. • Targeting nearby markets/bride price/big events. <p>From Ministry of Women Youth Children and Family Affairs: Having insights into the multidimensional deprivation and the issues that outline poverty and inequality is critical such as the Equality Insights Study for Solomon Islands highlighted. This study provides the evidence that measuring poverty at the individual level, interviewing all adults in a sampled household, and gathering data across a broad range of economic, social and environmental factors, allows detailed analysis of the risks and vulnerabilities faced by different population groups.</p>
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring	
18.A.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for poverty eradication and employment. Please check as many as apply.</p> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):Strong Engagement with Faith Based Organizations; community engagement; </div> <p>The value and the evidence that the Equality Insights Study brings to understanding poverty as not just monetary and is not experienced by all members of a household equally is very important to inform strategies and actions for addressing poverty. This study needs awareness to all sectors and some capacity building training and resource mobilization for its implementation</p>

19.A.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for poverty eradication and employment. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): Central M&E System for SI
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B. Health

Overall policy environment		
1.B.	<p>Are any priority actions for health included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link: National Development Strategy 2016-2035</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 2016-2035</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: 13, 33-37</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area:</p> <p>NDS Objective3: Ensure all Solomon Islanders have access to quality Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTS 8: Ensure all Solomon Islanders have equitable access to quality Health Care; Combat Communicable and non-communicable diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ -KRA 1-Improve service coverage -improve child survival particularly for the disadvantaged, remote and hard to reach populations -improved maternal health across all provinces especially for high risks mother and those in communities -improve health and wellbeing of youth and adolescents ✓ KRA 2: Strengthen collaboration and partnerships ✓ KRA 3: Improved quality of and support for health services ✓ KRA 4: Foundations for the future -Governance, Planning and Management of Health Services <p>(d) its impact: Access to quality health care</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>x</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2.B.	<p>Are any priority actions for health included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Health Strategic Plan 2022-2031 • National Population Policy 2017-2026 <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area vi</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact Improved equality access to better health services</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>x</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
Achievements and good practices		
3.B.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of health in the country since 2013?</p> <p><i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i> Refer to HIS statistical core indicator Report 2021</p>	

4.B.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing health programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> Yes....our MHMS report is circulated every year.				
Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for health, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.B.	Lack of human resources dedicated to health	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> x	to HR unit
6.B.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planning and Policy
7.B.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planning and Policy
8.B.	Lack of data on health, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Informa HIS unit
9.B.	Lack of overall political support related to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	needs more advocacy
10.B.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	needs to be strengthened
11.B.	Lack of international support related to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> x	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	needs to be strengthened
12.B.	Lack of development partner coordination related to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> x		needs to be strengthened @ PCU level
13.B.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> x		needs to be strengthened
14.B.	A bottom-up approach to health not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to health care, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	needs to be strengthened and captured in AOP from Zonal level up
15.B.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. <i>need to integrate more</i>
16.B.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of health programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> Yes – in terms of accessing funds through SIG system supplier				
Lessons learned					

17.B.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of health not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustained and strengthened system
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring	
18.B.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for health. Please check as many as apply.</p> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): Community and Family Engagement especially awareness </div>
19.B.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for health. Please check as many as apply to your country.</p> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): </div>

C. Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

Overall policy environment		
1.C.	<p>Are any priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link National Development Strategy 2016-2035</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2016-2035</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area p37</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area:</p> <p>NDS Objective Three: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium Term Strategy 8: Ensure all Solomon Islanders have equitable access to quality health care; combat communicable and non-communicable diseases. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KRA1-Improve Service Coverage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -improve child survival particularly for remote and hard to reach populations -improved maternal health in the rural areas -Improved health and wellbeing of youth and adolescents • KRA 2: Strengthen Collaboration and partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -include Family Planning as part of the Healthy Islands Framework with other including RWASH, NCD and MCH <p>(d) its impact:</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

2.C.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link:</p> <p>SINDP 2016-2035 SI MHMS NHSP 2021-2031 10 year link to RCHD Corporate Plan 2016-2021</p> <p>From the National Population Policy: The Solomon Islands National Population (NPP) was due for review in 2021</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame The review is yet to be conducted</p> <p>(c) its main elements Consultation with government sector line ministries and agencies, NGOs, CSOs and FBOs and other important stakeholders</p> <p>(d) its impact improved implementation of the policy</p> <p>Goal 1: Fertility and unintended pregnancy, particularly amongst adolescent girls, significantly reduced. The fertility transition in Solomon Islands has been slow and by one measure, the estimated Total Fertility Rate of 4.7 in 2009 is approximately the same as it was in 1999, suggesting that fertility decline may have stalled. Even if the lower TFR estimate of 4.1 is correct, this is high enough to guarantee a doubling of the population over the next generation in the absence of a further reduction. Associated with this high level of fertility is a relatively high adolescent fertility rate, with some provinces having particularly high rates by Pacific and international standards. The Population Policy 2017-26 does not aim to control the fertility rate directly but rather seeks to develop conditions conducive to lower fertility. Of particular importance is the reduction of the “unmet need for family planning”, as this is a reflection of women’s own fertility goals. The elimination of unwanted fertility is an important outcome of reduced unmet need.</p> <p>Objectives: • Improve access to Reproductive Health (RH) services including family planning; • Improved access to Reproductive Health services for youth; • Integration of Health and Family life education in the school curriculum; • Community-based education and communication.</p> <p>Goal 2: Infant, child and maternal mortality reduced. The reduction of infant and child mortality is a precondition for further reductions in fertility as well as an important goal in its own right. While Solomon Islands has made progress in reducing infant and child mortality, there is considerable scope for further reductions. Similarly,</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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	<p>the Maternal Mortality Ratio had declined by almost 60 percent since 1990, but it is still well above the ICPD target of 75 per 100,000 births by 2015 or the SDG target of 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve awareness and education resources on maternal health; • Assess accessibility of health facilities in rural and remote areas, particularly emergency obstetric care; • Address overcrowding in maternal facilities; • Improved data collection on births and deaths and establish a maternal-neonatal mortality audit. <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame (c) its main elements (d) its impact:</p> <p>The general population of Solomon Islands is becoming more aware of sexual and reproductive health services and begin to realise the importance of family planning as a means of improving peoples livelihood</p>	
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		
3.C.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>MNPDC conducted Population Data dissemination and Utilization workshops in which Sexual and reproductive health is part of the Agenda during the presentations.</p> <p><u>Improved access for women's right to sexual and reproductive health.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) National Healthy Settings Policy was launched on 27th May 2021, a key product from the Health Promoting Village Project implemented in 15 communities since 2016. Six (6) in Guadalcanal and 9 in Makira Ulawa Provinces since 2016. The Health Promoting Village Project was implemented to develop a sustainable and scalable model for healthy village, which addresses multiple preventable health issues mainly Malaria, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) which has incorporated strong gender perspectives. 	

4.C.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> Yes – improved Family Planning coverage; now in review; SI Statistical Health Core Indicators Report 2021 Radio Health awareness on sexual and reproductive health and rights
Challenges	
In implementing priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]	
Challenges	1 2 3 If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.C.	Lack of human resources dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inadequate staffing in the sexual and reproductive health division
6.C.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> x Government procurement system is sometimes slow
7.C.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is need for specialized sexual and reproductive health workers
8.C.	Lack of data on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, particularly disaggregated data <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health data is steadily improving
9.C.	Lack of overall political support related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to SE level
10.C.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at the FH Committee level
11.C.	Lack of international support related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12.C.	Lack of development partner coordination related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes there is lack of coordination between development partners
13.C.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> x There is need for more awareness programmes on sexual and reproductive health and rights

14.C.	A bottom-up approach to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	This will take sometimes to be fully realised
15.C.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. Earthquakes. Tropical cyclones are prevent in the Solomon Islands, Riot in Honiara towards the end of 2021
16.C.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solomon Islands has a highly dispersed population scattered over the country How to access funds in SIG system to implement in a timely manner and link activities with NGO/CSOs How to share and link well with our higher level activities in information sharing Lack of policy and plans mapping knowledge and tools/mechanisms in ministries to better coordinate multi-sectoral involvements and links across policy areas for the government and its partners(stakeholders). This is to address working in silos, duplications and knowing what others are doing in terms of programs and activities. This is to also encourage cross-sectoral multi-sectoral networking and multi-sectoral strategic planning in terms of policy/plans implementation, monitoring and evaluations and reporting and continuous learning. Implementation gaps include lack of analytical skills to choose the right institutions for interventions at policy/plans implementation stage especially at programs and activities level leading very costly programs and activities with little or no impact and wasteful spending. Programs and activities to implement a policy not tailored to address the root causes of the problem 				
Lessons learned					
17.C.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good partnerships with NGO/CSOs 				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					

18.C.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): Community and Family Engagement
19.C.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

D. Education

Overall policy environment

1.D.	<p>Are any priority actions for education included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link National Development Strategy</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2016-2035</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area 13, 38-42</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area:</p> <p>NDS Objective 3: Ensure all Solomon Islanders have access to quality Health and Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTS 9: Ensure all Soomon Islanders can access quality education and the nations manpower needs are sustainably met <p>Long term goals for the Solomon Islands education system Over the ministry planning period 2016-2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to all girls and boys to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education by 2030 and to achieve full enrolment of all 5 year olds by 2020 • Achieve full completion to quality and relevant basic education (primary and junior secondary) for all children in the Solomon Islands. • Ensure that secondary education delivers 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. • Consolidate the establishment of a comprehensive, integrated system of Tertiary and TVET Education which provides quality education and relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. • Strengthen multi stakeholder approaches to extend adult literacy and gradually introduce lifelong learning approaches to education and training. • Manage education resources in an efficient, effective and transparent manner <p>Education Strategic Framework 2016-2030’s Key strategies to achieve its objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Focus on Quality, Relevance and Learning. •Strengthening Policies, Plans, Management and Systems. •Emphasizing Equity, Inclusion and Gender Equality. •Introducing Lifelong Learning <p>Medium Term Objectives and targets for the period 2016-2020</p> <p>1.Early Childhood and Care Education (ECCE): Goal - by the end of 2020 more girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality early childhood education and care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 to 4-year-old children will be supported to expand access to early childhood education in ECCE centres. • 5-year-old children have equal access to pre-primary schooling and have access to schooling taught in the vernacular. • 3 to 4-year-old children will receive improved quality early childhood education through community ECCE centres. 	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-year-old children will receive quality pre-primary educations. <p>2.Basic Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Year1-9 students have equitable access to fee-free schooling and complete basic education • More girls and boys receive quality basic education with relevant and effective learning outcomes (literacy and numeracy) key competences. <p>3.Senior Secondary Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2020 more girls and boys receive quality senior secondary education with relevant and effective learning outcomes. • Key content reforms are developed and partially introduced to the curricula of Senior Secondary Education. <p>4.VET and Tertiary Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable access provided to quality assured skills development for women and young people and people with a disability. • A new system for managing national and international scholarships that provides equitable access, coherence with national education and labour market priorities and substantially increases the effectiveness of the results obtained is developed and implemented. • A new institutional and governance system is operative and capable of delivering quality and relevant technical and university education and developing solid • partnerships with the private sector and the labour market. <p>(d) its impact To be provided by implementing ministry (Ministry of Education)</p>	
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2.D.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “education” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link Solomon Islands National Population Policy</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2017-2026</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area vi</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>Goal 3: Employment opportunities for school and tertiary leavers improved. Although data on unemployment and underemployment are limited, there is little doubt that there is significant surplus labour in Solomon Islands that could be utilized to the benefit of the country as well as individual youth and their families.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and align technical and vocational training to labour market needs; • Employment opportunities for youth improved. <p>(d) its impact Improvement of people’s livelihood</p> <p>National Education Action Plan, National Education Action Plan 2022-2026, National Education Framework, 2016-2031</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame 2022-2026, 2016-2031</p> <p>(c) its main elements Goals: Policy Statement and Guidelines for National Curriculum (2009), Policy statement and Guidelines for the development and implementation of the National Curriculum in Solomon Islands (2011), Solomon Islands Capabilities (2018), PPY Curriculum Framework and syllabus (2018) and teacher Guides and Resource Guides (2018), SI Senior Secondary Curriculum Framework (2018), Primary, Junior and Senior Secondary subject syllabuses and Guides, National Education Action Plans (NEAP) 2022-2026, WASH and school Infrastructure Plans (2023 AWP), Basic Education Policy (2009), School Grant Policy (2012) Website: www.mehrd.gov.sb and www.iresource.gov.sb</p> <p>(d) its impact Improved equality access to quality education services</p> <p>a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link. Education bill</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame. Await the passage of the bill by Parliament</p> <p>(c) its main elements. Administration Instructions for Schools, ECE Centres, Teachers & Leaders, School Boards, Community, Education Providers, Provincial Education Board</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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	(d) its impact. <i>Implementation will depend very much on the passage of the bill by parliament</i>	
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		
3.D.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of education in the country since 2013?</p> <p><i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i> A total of 216,270 students were enrolled in schools and centres at ECCE, Primary, Secondary and TVET levels in 2018. 185,930 of these students were part of the official school system with 30,340 enrolled in the community owned and managed ECCE centres. The overall total does not include the 760 Year 13 student enrolments, as this year is a post-secondary year of education. There were increases in student enrolment in two sectors with a 3% (793 students) increase in ECCE and a 2% (346 students) increase in Senior Secondary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Enabled more children than ever to access early childhood education via a combination of Early Childhood Education Centres and Primary Preparation Year, ECCE GER increased from 47.7% in 2010 to 61% in 2017. The number of children enrolled at the right age (3 and 4 years old)</i> • <i>Net Enrolment Ratios for Primary Preparation Year have improved (21.7% in 2016 to 32.2% in 2019). In the PPY there has been an increase nationally in right age enrolments</i> • <i>Gross Enrolment Ratios for primary and junior secondary remained fairly stable and in line with population growth.</i> • <i>Phasing out of year 6 external examination in 2019. This allowed all students to advance to Year 7 (JS) and increased of enrolment in year 7.</i> • <i>Gender parity in junior secondary</i> • <i>Over the period 2016 – 2020 infrastructure completion; classroom building 250, Science classrooms 52, Home economics classrooms 7, Dormitories 12.</i> • <i>Child protection policy has been developed and approved</i> <p><i>PILNA Literacy and Numeracy results 2015–2018 shows improved literacy and numeracy in years 4 and 6 (14% above regional average for numeracy), and at or above expected standard (2017 results).</i></p>	

4.D.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing education programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> There is a new programme called Early Childhood Development which is currently on-going in Solomon Islands. This programme focuses on holistically developing the child.</p> <p><i>There are great projects initiated and funded by donors to address these important concerns and through agendas such as gender and inclusion. Most of these interventions are coordinated and supported by Donors in consultations with Government Ministries such as Ministry of Labour, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Engagement and consultation with Provincial government, Education Authorities, Schools and communities in the development of National Education Action Plan 2022 – 2026. Socialization of National Education Action Plan 2022 – 2026 to Provincial government, Education Authorities, Schools and communities to take ownership and understating of the responsibilities that they will undertake and contribute towards the implementation of the plan and the education system.</i></p> <p><u>Increased access to education and providing a supportive school environment.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education Human Resources Development has a draft Gender Equity in Education policy developed. It is also proposed that the new Education Bill will provide for the implementation of a ‘Learning Pathway’ for girls who are pregnant and wishes to return to school. While this has not been legislated, providing ‘second-chances’ for young mothers to re-enter into school is already being practised in schools and particularly by the Solomon Islands National University. Development of the new Education Bill is in progress. 				
Challenges					
<p>In implementing priority actions for education, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>					
<i>Challenges</i>		1	2	3	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i>
5.D.	Lack of human resources dedicated to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>In education, the number of teachers for instance is adequate for current needs. However, number of qualified teachers and how well they are teaching in the classroom is the current challenge and concern.</i>

6.D.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Financial is always a limited resource for everyone. However, there is still a need for an effective strategy to finance early learning and TVET.</i>
7.D.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>There is need to build capacity at all levels in the education system, from school and community level, provincial and education authority level and at the national/system- level to ensure that we all understand what is our role and how we can best situate our role in the system to contribute to overall improvement and progress.</i>
8.D.	Lack of data on education, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>There is opportunity to improve this area across the government because the structure is already in place such as ICTSU. Ministries just need to make use of this opportunity with guidance/leadership from MNPSC.</i></p> <p><i>Transition from SIEMIS to OpenEMIS has created a backlog of data entry which affected the reporting. Therefore, there is an initiation of a project called OpenEMIS Accelerations to improve timely data collection and reporting.</i></p>
9.D.	Lack of overall political support related to education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>The Political support is there for Education with receiving the second highest budget allocation each year. What is required is the political will to ensure that incremental progress is made in the areas that will make the greatest impact is what is missing.</i>
10.D.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Collaborations with line ministries in related activities.</i>

11.D.	Lack of international support related to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>This really depends on what areas SI will need this support from development partners. We have current education priorities and we are satisfied with the level of DP support. The only challenge is the internal procurement and financial system to effectively support us needs major improvement if they are to be of any help in the future.</i>
12.D.	Lack of development partner coordination related to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>There is limitation in this area but with current and strong relationships with DPs, there is strive to improve the coordination role of DPs through establishment of Coordination Groups such as EDPCGs.</i></p> <p><i>Establishment of International Education Coordinator position within Strategic Support Division (MEHRD)</i></p>
13.D.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Socialization of the education plans to partners and stakeholders</i>
14.D.	A bottom-up approach to education not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to education, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Totally agree!</i>
15.D.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.</p> <p><i>Civil unrest. Natural disaster such as cyclone, flooding, earthquake.</i></p> <p><i>There has been a freeze of recruitment imposed by Government due to COVID19. The recruitment for vacant positions ongoing.</i></p>

16.D.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of education programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geographical scatteredness of the islands and its population proves costly for quality education services to reach the very remote populations of the country <p><i>Some of the major challenges that affects the implementation of education programs are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Budget and financial constraint. Examples:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>limited funds allocation from SIG to get these activities going in the planned time-frame</i> ○ <i>delay of payments at the MoFT which really affects the implementation of the programmes</i> ○ <i>late approval of budget from Parliament.</i> • <i>Lack of policy and plans mapping knowledge and tools/mechanisms in ministries to better coordinate multi-sectoral involvements and links across policy areas for the government and its partners(stakeholders). This is to address working in silos, duplications and knowing what others are doing in terms of programs and activities. This is to also encourage cross-sectoral multi-sectoral networking and multi-sectoral strategic planning in terms of policy/plans implementation, monitoring and evaluations and reporting and continuous learning.</i> • <i>Implementation gaps include lack of analytical skills to choose the right institutions for interventions at policy/plans implementation stage especially at programs and activities level leading very costly programs and activities with little or no impact and wasteful spending. Programs and activities to implement a policy not tailored to address the root causes of the problem</i>
Lessons learned	

17.D.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of education not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> Access to quality education in Solomon Islands is sometimes challenged by geographical remoteness of the population.</p> <p><i>Linking and alignment of different strategic plans. Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Strategic Development Goals</i> • <i>Pacific Regional Framework</i> • <i>National Development Strategy</i> • <i>Education Sector Framework</i> • <i>National Education Action Plan</i> • <i>Annual Work plan</i> • <i>Provincial Education Action Plan</i> • <i>School Development and Improvement Plan</i> <p><i>There should be an understanding and Integration of International Conference on Population and Development (ICDP) Program of Action and Monitoring framework with MEHRD National Education Action Plan and Monitoring Results Framework.</i></p>																		
<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>																			
18.D.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for education. Please check as many as apply.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Capacity-building</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Advocacy and awareness raising</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Resource mobilization</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Engagement with high-level politicians</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>South-South cooperation</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Public-private partnerships</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Data for monitoring and planning</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):</td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Capacity-building	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy and awareness raising	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resource mobilization	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with high-level politicians	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	South-South cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public-private partnerships	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data for monitoring and planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Capacity-building																		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy and awareness raising																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resource mobilization																		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Engagement with high-level politicians																		
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<input type="checkbox"/>	South-South cooperation																		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public-private partnerships																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data for monitoring and planning																		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):																		

19.D.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for education. Please check as many as apply to your country.</p>	<div data-bbox="922 134 1481 616"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): </div> <div data-bbox="922 649 1481 1574"> <p><i>From Ministry of Women Youth Children and Family Affairs:</i> The need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of gender-responsive access considerations into all education initiatives, including out-of-school and second chance programmes. • Gender-responsive messages in curricula at all levels. • Creation of gender-inclusive school management systems and community education committees. • Development of safe school environments designed to keep girls in school. • Gender equality training for teachers and education students. • Increased inclusion of girls and women in education streams and careers that have previously been male-dominated, for example science, technology, engineering and math as well as vocational training for trades </div>
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E. Gender equality and women's empowerment

ALSO REFER TO ATTACHMENT FROM THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN YOUTH CHILDREN AND FAMILY AFFAIRS (ATTACHED AFTER LAST PAGE OF THIS SURVEY FORM)

<i>Overall policy environment</i>
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1.E.	<p>Are any priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>National development strategy</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2016-2035</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area 13, 32-34</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area:</p> <p>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 to Solomon Islanders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTS 7: Improve gender equality and support the disadvantaged and the vulnerable. <p>(d) its impact:</p> <p>Provided by implementing ministry (Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs)</p> <p>(a) National gender Equality and women Development policy 2016 - 2020 (note this has been revised and the revised policy is now pending cabinet endorsement, its implementation timeframe is 2021-2027)</p> <p>http://www.mwycfa.gov.sb/resources-2/strategic-plans-policies/gender-equality-women-s-development/11-national-gender-equality-and-women-s-development-policy-2016-2020/file.html</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 2016 – 2020</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: pg 4-10</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender responsive government programmes and services. 2. Improved economic status of women. 3. Equal participation of women and men at all levels of decision-making, governance and leadership. 4. Preventing and responding to violence against women and girls. 5. Increased awareness and acknowledgement of the role of women in peace and security. 6. Increased access to education and providing a supportive school environment. 7. Improved access for women's right to sexual and reproductive health. <p>(d) its impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there are other policies and strategies that were developed to achieve the above priority outcome of the policy (see below) <p>there are key findings from the review of the implementation of the National gender Equality and women Development policy 2016 - 2020</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>x</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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2.E.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Gender equality and women’s empowerment” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>ASGIP</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 2021 - 2030</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: asgip pg16</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area : Women development</p> <p>(d) its impact: Enhance women in agriculture work in the provinces, rural farmers & women in all provinces are empowered to improve in their livelihoods</p> <p>National Population Policy</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2017-2026</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area Goal 5: Gender equality promoted and gender-based violence substantially reduced</p> <p>Gender equality and equity are important goals in their own right but are particularly important for the achievement of desirable population outcomes, such as enhanced choice over family size.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender sensitivity training and publicity to change attitudes and norms; • Mainstream gender into all public policies and plans; • Generate new and more accurate information on gender and VAW issues; • Strengthen capacity to conduct gender analysis and incorporate results into policies and plans; • Expand economic opportunities for women in small business management; • Remove gender bias in existing laws and correct wherever possible; • Rehabilitate and treat perpetrators of violence against women. <p>(d) its impact The Solomon Islands negative attitudes towards gender issues is changed</p> <p>Solomon Islands National Gender Equality and Women policy</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame 2016-2020</p> <p>(c) its main elements The Policy contains seven priority outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender responsive government programmes and services. 2. Improved economic status of women. 3. Equal participation of women and men at all levels of decision-making, governance and leadership. 4. Preventing and responding to violence against women and girls. 5. Increased awareness and acknowledgement of the role of women in peace and security. 	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>x</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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6. Increased access to education and providing a supportive school environment.
7. Improved access for women's right to sexual and reproductive health

The Gender Equality and Women's Development National Stakeholders Taskforce is established under the National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development (GEWD) Policy both in the 2016-2020 Policy and now the revised policy which is still pending cabinet approval.

(this is the overarching gender equality policy for the Solomon Islands Government)

The GEWD NST is convened once a year, there is no fixed membership, stakeholders attend different agendas they choose to attend or agenda that is aligned to their mandate.

Includes NGO/CSOs.

The GEWD NST contact list can be obtained from the Women's Division within the MWYCFA

The mandate of the National Stakeholder Taskforce (NST) is to collect data and information on gender equality initiatives, track progress against key results areas of the GEWD Policy, assess emerging lessons and identify areas for adaptation or change.

-The Family protection Act 2014 (has been reviewed, and cabinet endorsed the review report including recommendations in September 2022)

<https://solomons.gov.sb/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Family-Protection-Act-2014.pdf>

-National Policy to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls 2016 – 2020 (this has also been revised and is pending cabinet approval, timeframe is between 2021-2027)

<http://www.mwycfa.gov.sb/resources-2/strategic-plans-policies/gender-equality-women-s-development/12-national-policy-to-eliminate-violence-against-women-and-girls-2016-2020/file.html>

-National Strategy on Economic Empowerment of Women and Girls 2020 – 2023 (to be reviewed in 2024)

< <http://www.mwycfa.gov.sb/resources-2/strategic-plans-policies/gender-equality-women-s-development/57-nseewg-2020-2023/file.html> >

-Women, Peace and Security Action Plan 2017 – 2020 (its review is underway now (2023)) <http://www.mwycfa.gov.sb/resources-2/strategic-plans-policies/gender-equality-women-s-development/13-women-peace-and-security-national-action-plan-2017-2020/file.html>

	<p>-Affirmative Action Strategy - Accelerating Women's Prospects and Pathway to Leadership, Decision Making and Governance 2022 – 2027 (this is pending cabinet endorsement)</p>	
Achievements and good practices		
3.E.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>Measures have been adopted by the Solomon Islands government to effectively mainstream gender across government programmes and delivery of gender responsive public programmes and services</p> <p>from Min Agric:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have increase in the number of women extension officers • Capacity building for extension officers as well as rural women farmers • Food & Nutrition programs targeting women, youth and vulnerable ones in the community • Collaborating between relevant sector/ministries such as MWYCFA especially stakeholders have avenue to report on each stakeholders update with regards to gender development. <p>ALSO REFER TO ATTACHMENT FROM THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN YOUTH CHILDREN AND FAMILY AFFAIRS (ATTACHED)</p>	
4.E.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing gender equality and women's empowerment programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>from Min Agric:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender mainstreaming awareness and training at the Public sector National/Provincial) and started to go down to the community level. • -Programme addressing women in agriculture extension services <p>From Ministry of Women Youth Children and Family Affairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incorporating gender mainstreaming into contracts or gender mainstreaming becoming a key performance indicator • the SAFENET model 	

Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.E.	Lack of human resources dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6.E.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
7.E.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
8.E.	Lack of data on gender equality and women's empowerment, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
9.E.	Lack of overall political support related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
10.E.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
11.E.	Lack of international support related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
12.E.	Lack of development partner coordination related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
13.E.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
14.E.	A bottom-up approach to gender equality and women's empowerment not followed (e.g., involvement of women, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
15.E.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. November riot 2021; Tropical cyclones, earthquakes and tsunamis

16.E.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Geographical remoteness of the country</p> <p>Lack of support; Financial or resources. Awareness needs to reach society – on better knowledge of the roles and responsibility male and female play in the community</p> <p>From the Ministry of Women Youth Children and Family Affairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women in leadership and decision making at all levels including in politics continue to be the least progressed developmental area for Solomon Islands reaching rural and remote areas gender policy commitments being translated to budget commitments, MWYCFA receiving one of the smallest budgets of government but is the ministry for ensuring the human perspectives of developmental programs the need for targeted actions for different categories of vulnerable persons such as the widow, the elderly etc. the lack of essential services for gender based violence survivors across the country i.e. the lack of safe shelters in almost all the provinces
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Lessons learned		
17.E.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>	engaging more women officers in the community
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring		
18.E.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.E.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

F. Adolescents and young people

Overall policy environment		
1.F.	<p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link: National Development Strategy 2016-2035/ https://solomonislands-data.sprep.org/dataset/national-development-strategy-2016-2035</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 2016-2035</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: Pg. 37, 38 & 66</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area:</p> <p>NDS Objective Three: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and Education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium Term Strategy 8: Ensure all Solomon Islanders have equitable access to quality health care; combat communicable and non-communicable diseases. Medium Term Strategy 9: Ensure all Solomon Islanders can access quality education and the nation’s manpower needs are sustainably met. <p>(d) its impact: Updates will gathered from the 2023 NDS Review (Currently progressing)</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2.F.	<p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link:</p> <p>The Solomon Islands National youth Policy 2017-2030 http://www.mwycfa.gov.sb/resources-2/strategic-plans-policies/youth-development-empowerment/6-solomon-islands-national-youth-policy-2017-2030/file.html</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 2017-2030</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: Point 144-146, Pge 38, Point 147-pge 37 & point 148-pge 40 of National youth policy.</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area: Develop and implement a Youth-to-Youth Strategy for Health & Wellbeing that will help youth address mental and psycho-social health issues including drug abuse. Address Sexual and reproductive health including teenage pregnancy, Develop and implement a National Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Strategy (NYEES), Establish a youth employment, empowerment and young entrepreneurs programme - that will focus on assisting young people to obtain employment; provide support to young entrepreneurs in business registration, business training and mentoring, access to start-up financing or financing to expand small businesses; support youth workers association; and support development of a business incubators programme.</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Achievements and good practices

3.F.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of adolescents and young people in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>review of National youth policy in 2016 that accommodate sexual and reproductive health.</i> • <i>Development of national Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Strategy (draft yet to be endorsed)</i> <p>National Population Policy 2017-2026 (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2017-2026 (c) page number that references this action area: Pg. 13-16 & 27-31 (d) main elements of the action area: Goal 1. Fertility and unintended pregnancy, particularly among adolescent girls significantly reduced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators: TFR, Adolescent fertility rate; unmet need for family planning (15-49 and 15-19); CPR. • Targets: TFR declines to 3.5 and Adolescent Fertility Rate declines to 50 per 1000 by 2019. <p>Goal 3. Employment and other opportunities for rural and urban youths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators: Unemployment rate of 15-19 and 20-24 age groups; Enrolment in TVET. • Targets: Unemployment and under employment of youth reduced by 50% by 2026; Reduce secondary school dropout rate. <p>(d) its impact: <i>Improve access to Reproductive Health Services, including family planning; Reproductive Health services; and Integration of health and family life education in the school curriculum</i></p>				
4.F.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing adolescent and young people programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p>				
Challenges					
<p>In implementing priority actions for adolescents and young people, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>					
Challenges		1	2	3	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i>
5.F.	Lack of human resources dedicated to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	to HR Unit MHMS
6.F.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	to policy and planning
7.F.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	to UNFPA/SIG

8.F.	Lack of data on adolescents and young people, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SIG MHMS
9.F.	Lack of overall political support related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>		SIG MHMS
10.F.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	but need more collective collaboration
11.F.	Lack of international support related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	needs to be strengthened
12.F.	Lack of development partner coordination related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	needs strengthening with multi-sectoral approach
13.F.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	activities at the Provincial and Zonal levels - need to be supported
14.F.	A bottom-up approach to adolescents and young people not followed (e.g., involvement of adolescents and young people, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	needs to be strengthened and supported
15.F.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. 2022 Riot in Honiara, Capital.
16.F.	<div>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of adolescent and young people programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">How to implement activities when funding support goes through SIG system. Money is hard to access in a timely manner<i>Political will-government of the day commitment to implement youth programs is a challenge, at times government already have priorities set to work towards.</i></div>				
Lessons learned					

17.F.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of adolescents and young people not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Solomon Is needs a AHD policy in place</i> ➤ <i>The plans of actions or commitments that were made by the government states during these regional, international ICPD conferences has not translated very well into the ministerial workplans. Reason is often delegation elites whom attended rarely report back to subordinates for awareness and designing of programs. Thus implementation part of it has been taken lightly coupled with lack of clear communication on who is responsible to lead, implement and report to.</i>
<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>	
18.F.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for adolescents and young people. Please check as many as apply.</p> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): </div>
19.F.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for adolescents and young people. Please check as many as apply to your country.</p> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): </div>

G. Ageing

Overall policy environment		
1.G.	<p>Are any priority actions for ageing included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link National Development Strategy 2016-2035/https://solomonislands-data.sprep.org/dataset/national-development-strategy-2016-2035/</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2016-2035</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area Pg.32-33,</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area:</p> <p>NDS Objective Two: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed to Solomon Islanders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium Term Strategy 7: Improve gender equality and support the disadvantaged and the vulnerable (<i>Develop programmes and specific policies that will improve attendance of children in schools in rural areas, and improve the provision of social services to the aged and disabled persons in rural areas</i>). <p>(d) its impact: Updates will gathered from the 2023 NDS Review (Currently progressing)</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

2.G.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Ageing” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link: <i>NDS 2016-2035 Review (2023)</i></p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame: <i>2023-2035</i></p> <p>(c) its main elements <i>Assess the extent to which the NDS has met its objectives, understand the gaps, challenges and lessons learnt during implementation, and provide practical recommendations for improved implementation of the NDS in the future (Updated Review Document).</i></p> <p>(d) its impact: <i>Depends on the NDS 2016-2035 Review (2023)</i></p> <p>National Population Policy 2017-2026</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: <i>2017-2026</i></p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: <i>Pg. 31</i></p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area:</p> <p>Ageing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Life expectance</i> <p>(d) its impact: <i>Life expectancy improved (Male:65.7 & Female:72.5 & Overall: 69)</i></p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Achievements and good practices				
3.G.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of ageing in the country since 2013?</p> <p><i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact: Cultural strength of Solomon Islanders is that as a society we still look after our old people at home</i></p>			
4.G.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing programmes on ageing that other countries may find useful?</p> <p><i>please elaborate and provide specific examples: not yet</i></p>			
Challenges				
<p>In implementing priority actions for ageing, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?</p> <p>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>				
Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.G.	Lack of human resources dedicated to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
6.G.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x

7.G.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>		X <input type="checkbox"/>	
8.G.	Lack of data on ageing, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>		X <input type="checkbox"/>	
9.G.	Lack of overall political support related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>		X <input type="checkbox"/>	
10.G.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>		X <input type="checkbox"/>	
11.G.	Lack of international support related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>		X <input type="checkbox"/>	
12.G.	Lack of development partner coordination related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>		X <input type="checkbox"/>	
13.G.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>		X <input type="checkbox"/>	
14.G.	A bottom-up approach to ageing not followed (e.g., involvement of older persons, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>		X <input type="checkbox"/>	
15.G.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>		X <input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.G.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of programmes on ageing? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> No <i>funding support for ageing</i>				
Lessons learned					
17.G.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of ageing not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> <i>we need more old people’s homes/hospital services; we need to make age-friendly spaces for older people and those with disabilities to access support</i>				

<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>		
18.G.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for ageing. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.G.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for ageing. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

H. International migration

Overall policy environment

1.H.	Are any priority actions for international migration included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>Please elaborate</i>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	If “yes”, please provide: (a) the strategy name/link: Solomon Islands Labour Mobility Strategy (b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 2019-2023 (c) page number that references this action area: 19 (d) main elements of the action area: Institutional capacity building, recruitment process, workers mobilization, pre-departure programme, workers protection, etc. (e) its impact: The Strategy target of sending 5,550 workers to Australia and New Zealand have been reached and surpassed to date. In 2021, SBD\$215 million remittance inflow in to the country was recorded from 2000+ workers overseas at that time.	
2.H.	Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “International Migration” since 2013? <i>Please elaborate</i>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> X No <input type="checkbox"/>
	If “yes”, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link: NDS 2016-2035 Review (2023) (b) date of implementation and time frame 2023-2035 (c) its main elements Assess the extent to which the NDS has met its objectives, understand the gaps, challenges and lessons learnt during implementation, and provide practical recommendations for improved implementation of the NDS in the future (Updated Review Document) (d) its impact: Depends on the NDS 2016-2035 Review (2023)	
	(d) its impact	
Achievements and lessons learned		
3.H.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of international migration in the country since 2013? <i>Please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i> Improved visa access for Solomon Islands workers to Australia and New Zealand; unskilled and semi-skilled workers were able to secure temporary seasonal jobs and earn income in host countries; worker’s standard of living and their family improve; gain new skills.	
4.H.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing international migration programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>Please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> establishing In-Country Database helps streamline recruitment processes; improve data collection and reporting	

Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for international migration, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:	
5.H.	Lack of human resources dedicated to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.H.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.H.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.H.	Lack of data on international migration, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.H.	Lack of overall political support related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.H.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.H.	Lack of international support related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.H.	Lack of development partner coordination related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.H.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.H.	A bottom-up approach to international migration not followed (e.g., involvement of international migrants, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15.H.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.H.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of international migration programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> cultural issues; workers protection and welfare; access to health services; communication challenges;				
17.H.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of international migration not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					

18.H.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for international migration. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.H.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for international migration. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

I. Urbanization and internal migration

Overall policy environment		
1.I.	<p>Are any priority actions for urbanization and internal migration included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link: National Development Strategy 2016-2035 & National Population policy 2017-2026</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2016-2035 & 2017-2026</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area 17-19</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area:</p> <p>NDS Objective 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTS 4: Strengthen land reform and other programs to encourage economic development in urban, rural and customary lands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries (Urban Land and Urbanization) <p>Goal 4: The negative impacts of rural to urban migration reduced in both sending and receiving areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal migration and urbanization <p>(d) its impact: updates will be gathered from the 2023 NDS Review that is currently in progress.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>x</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

2.I.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Urbanization and internal migration” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link NDS 2016-2035 Review (2023)</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame 2023-2035</p> <p>(c) its main elements Assess the extent to which the NDS has met its objectives, understand the gaps, challenges and lessons learnt during implementation, and provide practical recommendations for improved implementation of the NDS in the future (Updated Review Document)</p> <p>(d) its impact Depends on the NDS 2016-2035 Review (2023)</p> <p>Solomon Islands National Population Policy(SINPP)</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan: 2017-2026</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area: pages vii,5</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area :</p> <p>Policy Goal 4: The negative impacts of rural to urban migration reduced in both sending and receiving areas</p> <p>Rural-urban migration is an inevitable outcome of socio-economic development, but it needs to be managed so that both places of origin and places of destination (towns and cities) benefit equally. Efforts to stem the flow of migrants by not planning for them are generally misplaced and ultimately ineffective. Better planning and administration of urban growth is essential to minimize the negative aspects of population movement. At the same time, the option of remaining in one’s village or province while improving one’s level of living should always remain viable.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Urbanisation policy developed;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Urban infrastructure and services improved;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rural economic development opportunities improved;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthened social services in Provinces.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		

3.I.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of urbanization and internal migration in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralization essential services to the rural areas (e.g. Improved health facilities in rural areas) • Social Services in rural areas improved (e.g. transportation infrastructures such as roads and bridges) • Urban infrastructure and services improved & Rural economic development opportunities improved • Urban Land Management and Governance in Urban centres in Solomon Islands improved. • Land development increased, Real Estate Economy increased for urban <p>Implementing ministry will provide more achievements (Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration, Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey)</p>																									
4.I.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing urbanization and internal migration programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Governance and Institutional link, address urban housing and informal settlement, strengthening urban security and environmental safety, address local economy and employment, improve urban land and planning, improve infrastructure and development. <p>Implementing ministries to provide the good practices (Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration, Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey)</p>																									
Challenges																										
<p>In implementing priority actions for urbanization and internal migration, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? <i>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</i></p>																										
<i>Challenges</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th><i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5.I. Lack of human resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.I. Lack of financial resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.I. Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.I. Lack of data on urbanization and internal migration, particularly disaggregated data</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1	2	3	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i>	5.I. Lack of human resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		6.I. Lack of financial resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		7.I. Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		8.I. Lack of data on urbanization and internal migration, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	1	2	3	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i>																						
5.I. Lack of human resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																							
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8.I. Lack of data on urbanization and internal migration, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																							

9.I.	Lack of overall political support related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.I.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.I.	Lack of international support related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.I.	Lack of development partner coordination related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.I.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
14.I.	A bottom-up approach to urbanization and internal migration not followed (e.g., involvement of urban migrants, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
15.I.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.I.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of urbanization and internal migration programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Lessons learned					
17.I.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of urbanization and internal migration not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					
18.I.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for urbanization and internal migration. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):			

19.I.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for urbanization and internal migration. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
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J. Population and sustainable development

Overall policy environment		
1.J.	<p>Are any priority actions for population and sustainable development included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link National Development Strategy 2016-2035</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2016-235</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area 10-84</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area:</p> <p>NDS Objective 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>NDS Objective 3: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality social services including education and health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTS 9: Ensure all Solomon Islanders can access quality education and the nation’s manpower needs are sustainably met (Improve the quality of education to promote sustainable development, etc.) <p>NDS Objective 4: Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTS 10: Improve disaster and climate risk management, including prevention, risk reduction, prepare preparedness, response and recovery as well as adaptation as part of resilient development • NDS MTS 11: Manage the environment in a sustainable resilient way and contribute to climate change mitigation <p>NDS Objective 5: Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDS MTS 14: Improve national unity, peace and stability at all levels • NDS MTS 15: Improve national security, law and order and foreign relations <p>(d) its impact updates will be gathered from the 2023 NDS Review that is currently in progress.</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

2.J.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Population and sustainable development” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link National Development Strategy 2016-2035 Review (2023)</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame 2023-2035</p> <p>(c) its main elements Assess the extent to which the NDS has met its objectives, understand the gaps, challenges and lessons learnt during implementation, and provide practical recommendations for improved implementation of the NDS in the future (Updated Review Document)</p> <p>(d) its impact Depends on the NDS 2016-2035 Review (2023)</p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
Achievements and good practices					
3.J.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of population and sustainable development in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p>				
4.J.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing population and sustainable development programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p>				
Challenges					
<p>In implementing priority actions for population and sustainable development, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>					
Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:	
5.J.	Lack of human resources dedicated to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6.J.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
7.J.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
8.J.	Lack of data on population and sustainable development, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.J.	Lack of overall political support related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.J.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

11.J.	Lack of international support related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.J.	Lack of development partner coordination related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.J.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.J.	A bottom-up approach to population and sustainable development not followed (e.g., involvement of those most affected, or most marginalized populations, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
15.J.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.J.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of population and sustainable development programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples: :</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development programs in the implementing ministries are not sustainable in the sense that despite ongoing implementation of an intervention program is being implemented there is no evident of results on the ground for example is the Ministry of Health Public Awareness interventions do not reduce the rate of NCDs in Solomon Islands nor prevent high morbidity rate. This may be due to the institutions chosen for interventions. Development Programs Designing is still a big challenge as there is no value for money analysis done for instance Sexual Reproductive Health Programs in the context of Solomon are tailored mainly towards meeting unmet needs while the real issue is not unmet needs but accepting the use of contraceptives (behaviour). Contraceptives may be available, but people don't choose to use them. 				
Lessons learned					
17.J.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of population and sustainable development not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					

18.J.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for population and sustainable development. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.J.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for population and sustainable development. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

K. Data and statistics

Overall policy environment		
1.K.	<p>Are any priority actions for data and statistics included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link National Development Strategy (NDS) Data is essential to track progress in all the sectors in all of the objectives and Medium term strategies of the NDS</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2016-2035</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area, Although not directly stated pp54-71 (NDS performance framework) data is essential to track progress, identify gaps, lessons learned.</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area: NDS Performance Framework</p> <p>(d) its impact : As have been alluded to above data is essential to track progress, identify gaps, challenges faced and lessons learned while implementing intervention strategies</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>x</p>

2.K.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Data and statistics” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link National Population Policy</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame 2017-2026</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>Goal 7: Improved quality of population statistics</p> <p>Addressing population issues depends crucially on the availability of population statistics. “Availability” implies not only accessible to all those who need population data but also timeliness and accuracy. Although the supply of population statistics has improved in recent years, particularly through the analysis of 2009 census data, several gaps remain. The DHS of 2006-07 did not produce the full array of statistics normally provided by a DHS. There are also a number of uncertainties arising from the 2009 population census.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Statistical Development Plan (SDP) focusing on building capacity in population studies and demography; • Complete analysis of 2014 DHS and disseminate results; • Prepare the 2019 census well in advance and develop methods to minimize coverage and age errors; • Improve vital and civil registration; • Seek technical assistance to review the Health Information System (SPC/WHO Project). <p>Goal 8: Greater integration of population data into national and sector plans</p> <p>For population data to be of use in planning efforts they need to be incorporated into both national and sectoral plans and strategies. For this to occur, planners need to be aware of the key indicators of population-development linkages and of the methods for incorporating data in the planning process. In particular, the use of population estimates and projections to anticipate future demand for infrastructure is of crucial importance.</p> <p>Objectives: • Review of the use of population data in current development plans and sector plans or strategies with the view to integrating population issues. • Develop capacity across the public sector to integrate population in policy making and sector; ix • Disseminate National Population Policy and population statistical data to improve awareness of population issues; • Search for short-term training opportunities in population-development planning.</p> <p>(d) its impact Improved quality of data and integration of data into national sectoral plans</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
Achievements and good practices		

3.K.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of data and statistics in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i> MNPDC-Data Dissemination and Utilization Program to National and Provincial Leaders</p> <p>Data Dissemination and Utilization Awareness and Advocacies to National Planners and Provincial Planners including Members of the Provincial Assembly have started since 2018 and ongoing with great interest shown by leaders in data analysis and implications on policy ad and planning with a recommendation for continues and more dissemination especially the dissemination of 2019 Census Official Results to leaders at all levels including Community and Faith Based Leaders.</p>
4.K.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing data and statistics programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> Provide quality and timely data to assist planning and decision making</p>

Challenges

In implementing priority actions for data and statistics, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?

[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]

Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.K.	Lack of human resources dedicated to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.K.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.K.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
8.K.	Lack of information for tracking of progress on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.K.	Lack of overall political support related to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.K.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
11.K.	Lack of international support related to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12.K.	Lack of development partner coordination related to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13.K.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of data and statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14.K.	A bottom-up approach to data and statistics not followed (e.g., involvement of those collecting, disseminating and analysing data and statistics.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

15.K.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency etc.
16.K.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of data and statistics programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Lessons learned					
17.K.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of data and statistics not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> none				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					
18.K.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for data and statistics. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):Community Engagements-Data Dissemination and Use Planning			
19.K.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for data and statistics. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):A central Data Mechanism/System/Data Hub			

IV. Summary questions

Extraneous influences			
<i>Has the COVID-19 pandemic, or other national emergencies, disasters, or crises, resulted in:</i>			
2.1	Building in more resilience when developing population programmes?	<input type="checkbox"/> x Yes Somewhat <input type="checkbox"/> No	<i>If “yes” or “somewhat”, please elaborate:</i> no coordination mechanism in place
2.2	Increased prioritization (or mainstreaming) of population issues in policymaking?	<input type="checkbox"/> x Yes Somewhat <input type="checkbox"/> No	<i>If “yes” or “somewhat”, please elaborate:</i> no coordination mechanisms in place
2.3	Diversion of funds or resources from population programmes to support other programmes?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input type="checkbox"/> No	<i>If “yes” or “somewhat”, please elaborate:</i> During the Covid all Development Programs/projects under the development budget were diverted to Covid Response Program. Audit report shows miss use of funds
Priority areas for further action			
2.4	Please rank the priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development from highest to lowest priority in the country at the current point in time. Please use ‘1’ as the highest priority and ‘11’ the lowest priority.	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty eradication and employment 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Health 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Education 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Gender equality and women’s empowerment 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescents and young people 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Ageing 9 <input type="checkbox"/> International migration 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Urbanization and internal migration 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Population and sustainable development 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Data and statistics	
Additional comments			
2.5	Are there any topics that are not covered in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development that have become critically significant in the country since 2013? For example: food security, climate change or digital transformation? <i>please elaborate:</i> -Population and Food Security -Population and Environment and Climate Change -Population and National Consciousness, Unity and Peace		

2.6	<p>Are there any other lessons learned, achievements, challenges or needs that can be shared in regard to priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asia and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development that have not already been addressed in this survey? <i>please elaborate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solomon has come a long way in its effort to eradicate Poverty in the nation. Forty plus years development efforts since gaining its independence has only resulted in the creation of a one and only jam-packed city Honiara with poor public services like transport, housing, water and sanitation and health. Solomon Islands has also come a long since the first ICDP and the 2013 Ministerial Declarations with slow and stagnant progresses results in its various population and development interventions. • With this scenario in mind one concludes that something is wrong somewhere and profound analysis must be done by some one who wants to make a good investment to achieve value for money. • Statistics has it that 80% of the population are rural based and interventions must identify the rural institutions to deliver and destining of the right programs. • 30-40 years of development is a unfortunate length of time to come to a realization of the need for a change and should not be repeated. <p>We must be prepared to support our people in terms of Natural Disasters, build evacuation centres.</p> <p>We have our policies and strategies therefore we need to strengthen the implementation of all our activities. We also need practical will and support from our high level officers.</p>
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V. Overall achievements/challenges in population and development

The Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference will be held from 16 to 18 November 2023. The intergovernmental meeting will coincide with the 60-year commemoration of the first Asian Population Conference, which was held from 10 to 20 December 1963 in New Delhi, India, the 30-year regional review of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Asia and the Pacific, and the 10-year anniversary of the adoption of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. It will also mark the half-way point in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

<i>With the above in mind, please share the country's biggest achievement and challenge in the area of population and development:</i>	
3.1	<p>Over the last 60 years (since the first Population Conference)</p> <p>a. Achievement <i>please elaborate</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The greatest achievement would on the overall policy environment there are good pieces of legislations and policies/plans developed are now in place in the different sectors with some had gone through reviews <p>b. Challenge <i>please elaborate</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The biggest challenge in terms of population and development in the Solomon Islands for the past 60 years is that implementation progress and results remain stagnant with slow progress
3.2	<p>Over the last 30 years (since the adoption of the ICPD Programme of Action)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement <i>please elaborate</i>: Two major achievements at the National Policy Level is the development of first National Development Strategy in 2011 (NDS 2011-2020) and the development of the first National Population Policy in 2016 (SI NPP 2017-2026). <p>Challenge <i>please elaborate</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no National Strategy in place until 2011 when the first national strategy was developed. Before that there was only a Medium-Term Policy There has not been any population policy since the first ICPD until 2016 due to lack political will and support. Lack of political will to push for the National Planning Bill was still at White Paper Stage Lack of political champions for the Population Policy
3.3	<p>Over the last 7 years since adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p> <p>a. Achievement <i>please elaborate</i>: Having a population policy in place for the first time</p> <p>b. Challenge <i>please elaborate</i>: -Alignment of Sector Policies to the National Development Strategy is still a challenge</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Implementation of the National Population Policy is not well coordinated due to lack of resources and capacity-There is no Performance Report since creation of the policy with no mid-term review-No M&E to track the progress of the policy
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THANK YOU!

APPC SURVEY – SOLOMON ISLANDS

GENDER AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT SECTION ATTACHMENT

FROM THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN YOUTH CHILDREN AND FAMILY AFFAIRS

1. Gender responsive government programmes and services

- There has been increased policy and legislative reforms across whole of government and within different sectors to mainstream gender. Examples include key efforts by the Ministry of Public Service; Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development; Ministry of Health and Medical Services; Ministry of Culture and Tourism; Ministry of Forestry; Ministry of Traditional Governance Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs; Ministry of Provincial Government Institutional Strengthening; Ministry of Rural Development; and Ministry of Mines
- There have also been significant efforts by the Private Sector led by the Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industries
- The Ministry of Public Service (MPS) Solomon Islands Public Service Transformation Strategy (PSTS) 2017-2021 Thrust 6 points to the need to incorporate gender in governance. This resulted in the MPS GESI Policy which is in the progress of being re-submitted to Cabinet for approval.
- 24 gender focal points appointed across the 24 government ministries
- Gender mainstreaming is now a key result area under the permanent secretaries contractual performance assessment
- Gender Training Manual developed and institutionalised within the training arm of the Solomon Islands Government (SIG), IPAM, under the MPS
- The Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS) Performance Assessment initiative 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).

2. Improved economic status of women

Key progresses in improving women's economic status and therefore women's economic empowerment includes:

- Through the guidance of the revised NSEEWG 2020-2023, a Women's Economic Empowerment National Taskforce has been established in 2021 to strengthen the coordination, monitoring and reporting of the NSEEWG. A Women's Economic Empowerment Technical Assistant has been recruited to advance the implementation of the NSEEWG.
- The MWYCFA in its effort to strengthen its Savings clubs is now in the process of developing a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Tool for the Savings Clubs
- Ministry of Infrastructure and Development has in place a Gender Action Plan within its Transportation Sector. Trainings for their contractors includes sessions on gender mainstreaming facilitated by MWYCFA.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock conducted a Gender Mainstreaming training for their officers on 27 to 29 July 2021 facilitated by SPC supported by IPAM and MWYCFA.

- Two projects for the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Ministry of Forestry under the Millennium Change Corporation has incorporated gender perspectives including social safeguards.
- Tax reform efforts is also proposing stronger gender perspectives.
- There have also been significant efforts by the Private Sector led by the Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industries. These includes 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.

3. Equal participation of women and men at all levels of decision-making, governance and leadership

- The MWYCFA has developed an Affirmative Action Strategy in its efforts to provide clear strategies and actions for the promotion of the participation and representation of women in decision making across different sectors – is now pending cabinet endorsement
- The MWYCFA has been supporting Provincial Governments in their desire to incorporate Temporary Special Measures provisions in the currently reviewed Provincial Government Act 1997 to ensure increased participation and representation of women in Provincial Assemblies.
- The MWYCFA continues to provide an annual grant to National Council of Women to support their advocacy for women in leadership and decision making.

4. Preventing and responding to violence against women and girls.

- The review of the EVAWG 2016-2020 Policy has been completed, pending cabinet endorsement. This ensures that strategies to address gender based violence remains relevant.
- The MWYCFA has established a EVAWG Prevention Committee on April 2021 in its efforts to strengthen the prevention aspect of EVAWG in SI.
- The establishment of a National and provincial SAFENET response and referral network – the largest service delivery system for victims/survivors of gender based violence in Solomon Islands. SAFENET is being established in 9 out of the 10 provinces including HCC. This is a key achievement in ensuring that victims/survivors of gender based violence in rural areas access essential services including access to justice. The roll out of SAFENET to the remaining 5 Provinces will take place from October to December 2021.
- The review Report including recommendations of the FPA 2014 has been endorsed by cabinet. The review report recommendations also include a costing of the recommendations for budgetary purposes.
- The Family Protection Advisory Council established under the FPA 2014 has been functional and has had frequent meetings since its establishment (approximately 12 meetings)
- Under its FPA 2014 statutory obligation, the MWYCFA has developed a Domestic Violence Counselling Guideline (DVCG) launched in February 2020 to inform the procedures and processes for the registration of domestic violence counsellors across whole of SI. The certification of 8 domestic violence counsellors took place

on 23rd May 2023, having met all the requirements, becoming the first counsellors in SI to be registered as domestic violence counsellors.

- Implementation of the FPA 2014 also includes the establishment and trainings of Authorised Justices including Prescribed Persons and Community Facilitators in Guadalcanal and Malaita Province. Authorised Justices are empowered under the FPA 2014 to issue Protection Orders bridging the lack of access to courts and therefore Protection Orders by victims/survivors in the rural and remote areas. The establishment of Authorised Justices in the remaining Provinces will begin in 2023. This work is led by the MWYCFA and MJLA. The development of a regulation for authorised justices is in progress.
- Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Strategy was launched on March 2021 to ensure gender considerations in addressing barriers to accessing justice.

5. Increased awareness and acknowledgement of the role of women in peace and security

- Review of the WPS NAP 2017-2020 is in progress
 - Significant financial and technical support to the implementation of the WPS NAP has been by the UN Peace Building Fund under its Women's Component.
- Significant work includes:
- ✓ The recruitment of a Women Peace and Security National Consultant to support the MWYCFA Women's Division in its implementation of the WPS NAP.
 - ✓ The partnership between UN Women, MWYCFA and the MTGPEA to ensure women's voices and perspectives is incorporated into the Traditional Governance and Customs Facilitation (TGCF) Bill 2018 through preparatory sessions and specific consultations for women on the Bill. Women consulted were from all 9 Provinces of SI including Honiara. A formal submission of the women's recommendations to the Bill by the Minister responsible for Women to the Minister MTGPEA took place on 25th Oct 2021.
 - ✓ On-going support to the Provincial Women's Caucuses including Provincial Councils of Women to raise awareness and advocate for the TGCF Bill 2018 Women's recommendations at the Provincial level. A similar advocacy workshop is also planned at the National level for November 2021.
 - ✓ Supporting the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey through its relevant Customary Land Reform Division (Tribal Land Recording Unit) to ensure customary land for future developments are inclusive of gender and women's perspectives.
 - ✓ 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, Temotu, Choisuel, Central Provinces and the Honiara City Council.
 - ✓ Conducting an awareness on EVAWG policies and laws across 7 communities in 4 provinces namely, Malaita, Western, Rennell and Bellona and Guadalcanal. The key purpose of the awareness program was to raise awareness on the existing laws and policies for the protection of communities

particularly women and girls from different forms of violence related to extractive industries.

6. Increased access to education and providing a supportive school environment.

- Ministry of Education Human Resources Development has a draft Gender Equity in Education policy developed. It is also proposed that the new Education Bill will provide for the implementation of a ‘Learning Pathway’ for girls who are pregnant and wishes to return to school. While this has not been legislated, providing ‘second-chances’ for young mothers to re-enter into school is already being practised in schools and particularly by the Solomon Islands National University. Development of the new Education Bill is in progress.

7. Improved access for women’s right to sexual and reproductive health.

- Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) National Healthy Settings Policy was launched on 27th May 2021, a key product from the Health Promoting Village Project implemented in 15 communities since 2016. Six (6) in Guadalcanal and 9 in Makira Ulawa Provinces since 2016. The Health Promoting Village Project was implemented to develop a sustainable and scalable model for healthy village, which addresses multiple preventable health issues mainly Malaria, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) which has incorporated strong gender perspectives.