



Solomon Islands

COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

2023-2024



UNITED NATIONS
FIJI, SOLOMON ISLANDS,
TONGA, TUVALU AND
VANUATU

Foreword

This Country Implementation Plan for 2023 – 2024 (CIP) builds upon the Pacific United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 (Cooperation Framework) developed by the United Nations (UN) and 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). It has been developed through extensive and inclusive consultations with the Government of Solomon Islands and the UN development system in Solomon Islands, including non-resident entities. The CIP aims to define the UN actions and deliverables in Solomon Islands to help achieve the outcomes of the Cooperation Framework and is firmly anchored to country-level needs and structures. The UN and the Government of Solomon Islands are committed to working together to achieve the national development priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations. The CIP will guide the joint efforts, and the collective results expected will help Solomon Islands to ensure all people are equal and free to exercise their fundamental rights, enjoy gender equality and peace, remain resilient to existential threats, and live in harmony with the Blue Pacific Continent.

In signing hereafter, the partners endorse this CIP and underscore their joint commitment toward the achievement of its results.

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADO	Asian Development Outlook
CATDDO	Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Operation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCCPIR	Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region Programme
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfers
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DBS	Direct Budget Support
DFAT	Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade
DFI	Digital Finance Institution
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FFA	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
FP	Family Planning
FPLAC	Family Protection and Legal Aid Centre
HDI	Human Development Index
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation

Background

Country Context and Development Trends

Solomon Islands is a country in the South Pacific with a population of 721,000 dispersed across 90 inhabited islands. Most of the population lives along the coastal regions; 25% live in urban areas, and of these some two-thirds reside in Honiara, the largest town and chief port. Solomon Islands has a young population, with 53% of the population aged 24 years or younger.¹

Solomon Islands continues to face major challenges with negative growth trends since 2021, driven by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic; civil unrest and riots in Honiara in November 2021; the food and fuel crises driven by the war in Ukraine; and earthquakes in 2022.² It has a Human Development Index value for 2021 of 0.564, which puts it in the medium human development category, and ranks 155 out of 189 countries and territories.³

Solomon Islands had been recommended by the UN's Committee for Development Policy (CDP) to graduate from Least Developed Country (LDC) category status by 2024, based on the country meeting two out of three LDC graduation criteria – Gross National Income (GNI) per Capita and Human Asset Index (HAI). However, in recognition of the multiple challenges facing the country in recent years, which has impacted the Government's ability to prepare a national Smooth Transition Strategy, the UN has agreed to the Government's request for an additional three years to prepare for graduation (until 2027). This is to include implementing appropriate policies to minimise the negative impacts of external shocks and promote productive capacity.

Solomon Islands has promoted economic growth through investments in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism and mining sectors. The country faces significant economic and governance obstacles shaped by its geographical dispersion, distance from international markets, and vulnerability to natural disasters including earthquakes, cyclones, floods and tsunamis which can cause significant economic damage on an almost annual basis. A lack of infrastructure, high unemployment, and a limited private sector pose major development challenges. The country is heavily dependent on development assistance, while governance short-comings limit state effectiveness.

COVID-19 restrictions and a community outbreak impacted the economy in 2020 and 2021, in particular, the agricultural and logging sectors. This was partially offset by a re-opening of borders in July 2022. The direct economic cost of the civil unrest and the riot in November 2021 was estimated at USD 65 million.⁴ A recent World Bank assessment⁵ suggests that the economy is expected to grow by 2.4 percent in 2024, up from negative 4.5 percent in 2022. Investments related to the 2023 Pacific Games, to be held from 19 November – 2 December, and the replacement of lost capital during the civil unrest are expected to drive growth.

Solomon Islands has made important gains in health outcomes over the last two decades. Priorities include detection and treatment of non-communicable diseases; addressing shortages of health workers; and increasing the availability of treatment facilities across all health centres. While there is no discrimination in access to basic health care, disparities remain, largely owing to population spread over a difficult terrain. The COVID-19 pandemic underscores the threat of infectious diseases, given limited containment capacity and adverse impact. Solomon Islanders remain vulnerable to health risks due to natural disasters, as well as malaria, tuberculosis, dengue fever and measles outbreaks.

Ensuring access to basic education and improving the quality of education remain an important priority for the Solomon Islands. The Government has implemented free education, and other targeted policy measures, which have increased primary and secondary school enrolment rates, and improved gender parity with more girls starting, and remaining, in school. Solomon Islands continues to maintain high levels of proficiency in literacy and numeracy, scoring higher than the regional proficiency levels for schooling years four and six. However, disaggregated and provincial level data show significant regional disparities against an overall aggregate picture of positive progress. For example, senior secondary school enrolment at national level in 2019 was estimated at 32% but the regional data—Honiara (103%), Malaita (22%), Choiseul (19.3%); Temotu (19.3%)—show significant disparities.

The Solomon Islands has been defined as a low-mobility country with emigrants accounting for 0.3 per cent of the population.⁶ Internal migration from rural to urban areas, primarily to the capital Honiara, is the largest occurrence of migration in Solomon Islands. This is driven by better access to government services and



employment. There is also increasing participation in seasonal work programmes and other labour mobility schemes which present an opportunity for sustainable development. The Solomon Islands is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and forced labor, with children and migrant fishers being particularly vulnerable.⁷

Solomon Islands face a 'triple-burden' of malnutrition whereby undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight and obesity co-exist simultaneously alongside rapidly increasing rates of diet-related non communicable diseases. Solomon Islands National Statistics Office (SISNO) suggests that almost 23% of the population faces difficulties in meeting basic food and essential non-food needs.⁸

The Government of Solomon Islands views climate change as the single greatest threat to development and security.⁹ The World Risk Index 2020 ranks Solomon Islands as the fifth most 'at risk' country in the world with regards to extreme natural events and climate change and extremes impacts, with minimal coping capacities and a severe lack of adaptive capacities.¹⁰ Over the last 20 years, sea levels in the Solomon Islands have risen more than three times faster than the global average, causing erosion and reduction of landmass, damage to infrastructure and villages, and displacement and relocation of populations, with salt-water intrusion affecting the water supply and agricultural land.¹¹ Policy frameworks such as the National Climate Change Policy, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the National Disaster Management Plan underpin measures currently in place. The effective implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures remains dependent on timely availability of financial and technical resources.

Human rights, gender issues, peace building and security concerns remain policy priorities. Reducing gender-based violence remains a challenge, and mechanisms have been established to help affected women and children. Employment opportunities for women in senior management roles have improved, although more progress is needed. Solomon Islands is the only country in the Pacific to have a National Action Plan for Women Peace and Security.

On good governance and transparency, the Solomon Islands Government has passed a Whistle-blowers Act, Anti-Corruption Act and has established an Independent Anti-Corruption Commission. Ongoing good governance programmes at national, provincial and community levels aim to empower civil society, address corruption and strengthen the judicial system and law enforcement capacity.

Solomon Islands is party to the Refugee Convention and the Refugee Protocol and has adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and is considering ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the Optional Protocol, as well as the three Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Solomon Islands is yet to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers

and Members of their Families; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Solomon Islands continue to face political challenges, presenting an inherent institutional risk of political instability. The country's history of fragility needs continuous work to achieve healing. There is a risk of political unrest, geographic and centre-periphery disputes and ethnic polarisation if underlying tensions remain unaddressed.

A major challenge in achieving the SDGs lies in institutional capacity and effectiveness to manage the rapidly changing development context, including through population growth, socio-cultural and environmental change, and global economic systems. A deeper integration of legislation, policies, plans, budgets and activities for transformative change is necessary, underpinned by financing and genuine partnerships.

As Solomon Islands recovers from COVID-19, recent civil unrest and natural disasters, it can rely on the United Nations system to support sustainable and inclusive development while building resilience against future disasters, to ensure a prosperous, bright and secure future for all Solomon Islanders as envisaged by the National Development Strategy and Pacific UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

Leave No One Behind

Leave no one behind (LNOB) is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It represents the unequivocal commitment of all UN Member States to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine the potential of individuals and of humanity as a whole. LNOB not only entails reaching the poorest of the poor, but requires combating discrimination and rising inequalities within and amongst countries, and their root causes.

Vulnerability in the Solomon Islands is intersectional and compounded by overlapping identity factors such as age, gender, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, geographic location, and socio-economic status. Rural and outer island populations face particularly significant exclusion from essential goods and services.

Women in the Solomon Islands face numerous vulnerabilities, with gender inequality a significant issue. Over two-thirds of women aged 15-49 who have ever been in a relationship have experienced physical and/or sexual violence.¹² Despite the widespread violence against women, services for victims are limited, especially in the provinces. The difficulty of speaking out against violence and the culture of silence have been documented by research.¹³ Girls in Solomon Islands can be subjected to child marriage and bride price under customary laws, and corporal

punishment of children is a continuing practice.¹⁴ Female-headed households are more likely to experience poverty than male-headed households, and women in the informal economy have limited access to formal channels of finance and often work in more precarious conditions. These norms pose significant risks to the inclusion of women in leadership and decision-making roles. As of 2021, only 4 of the 50 MPs in the Solomon Islands (8%) are women.¹⁵ Women are also grossly underrepresented in senior positions in Government, the Foreign Service, and as judges and prosecutors.¹⁶

A higher proportion of women engage in non-monetary activities such as unpaid domestic work, while more men are employed in both the private and public sectors. Women working from home or in the informal economy constitute over half of all unpaid employment, compared to one-third in paid employment. Additionally, women and girls may face sexual exploitation in communities adjacent to extractive industries, with cases documented of adolescent girls being sexually exploited and falling pregnant to men employed by the extractive sector, including migrant laborers.¹⁷

Solomon Islands is a young society with 70% of its population under 29 years of age. However, the “demographic dividend” has not been captured to date, and there has not been sufficient attention to the welfare of children and youth. Children in Solomon Islands experience poverty, violence, exploitation, and sexual abuse, including in schools. Traditional “informal adoption” practices may also increase the risk of abuse.

Around 14% of the population in the Solomon Islands live with a disability, and prevalence rates are slightly higher among women than men.¹⁸ Older age groups and rural areas have a higher disability rate, indicating a need for services outside of urban centers. Limited data exists on the political representation of people with a disability and on widespread beliefs in the community that contribute to stigma and marginalisation.

Rural and outer island populations face exclusion from essential goods and services, many of which are available in urban centres. These include food, electricity and water supplies, sanitation, education, and health services. For example, only 59 per cent of people can access an improved source of water in rural areas compared to 91 per cent in urban areas.

Same sex sexual relations are illegal in the Solomon Islands and there are no laws prohibiting discrimination based on gender identity or sexual orientation.¹⁹ However, in 2020 there were no reports of arrests on the basis of same sex sexual relations, suggesting there is no excessive interest in enforcing such a discriminatory legislation.²⁰ At Solomon Islands’ UPR in 2011, the Government representatives are quoted as stating that there is no intention of decriminalizing same sex sexual activity, given that “the cultural context of society did not condone same-sex relationships.”²¹ While more research is needed on the impact of this exclusion of Solomon Island’s LGBTI population, focus groups held in 2016 indicate high levels of stigma and prejudice against people on the basis of sexual orientation.²²

Progress Towards The 2030 Agenda

The Solomon Islands Government embedded and localised the SDGs in its National Development Strategy 2016 – 2035 in addition to policies and processes as guided by the National Parliament and a review by the Office of the Auditor General. The Solomon Islands Government has also used the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process to capture stakeholder views, facilitated through a dedicated national coordinating committee.

SDG Progress Assessment

Solomon Island's progress towards the 2030 agenda displays heterogeneity across the SDGs as illustrated in the Sustainable Development Report (SDR) Dashboard below.



Despite achievements and efforts to guarantee better living conditions for Solomon Islanders, SINSO 2019 analysis suggests that almost 23% of the population faces difficulties in meeting basic food and essential non-food needs and that there are “many more households and individuals who have expenditure only just above the basic needs poverty line and who are therefore vulnerable to rising prices and/or declining incomes/expenditure.” Over the last ten years, Solomon Islands has significantly reduced the proportion of Solomon Islanders living below the USD 1.90 per day poverty line. In 2010, almost 33% of the population lived with less than USD 1.90 per day. In 2019, that same proportion dropped, reaching 23.5%. The 2020 VNR indicates that until the root causes of fragility in Solomon Islands are addressed, inequalities will remain.

The elimination of violence against women and girls, increasing women’s political participation, women’s economic empowerment, women’s participation in the formal education system and improving women’s access to sexual and reproductive health services remain challenges, and major development objectives, for Solomon Islands.

The proportion of the population with access to basic water services has decreased from 69% in the past 5 years to 67%, with a higher percentage of decrease recorded in rural areas (69% to 53%). There has not been any significant progress in urban areas on the main water indicators for the past 5 years (91% in 2015 and 91% in 2020). The NDS acknowledges the criticality of improved water and sanitation services to improving health and well-being, particularly in rural areas. However, administering water and sanitation services across such a highly dispersed population has proved challenging.

Significant progress has been made in the provision of electricity. In 2017, 62.9% of Solomon Islanders had access to electricity - 70% of citizens living in urban areas and 41.5% of the rural populations. The National Energy Policy 2019-2030 followed an increase of the proportion of the population with access to electricity, from 15.7% in 1999 to 62.9% in 2017. 20%-25% of the Solomon Islands' population is based in urban areas.²⁵ Rapid population growth has led to serious problems with unplanned urban expansion, which harms urban communities through housing pressure, public health risks, community tensions, and costs for urban-based businesses.

A slowdown in the agriculture and forestry sectors has been identified as the source of this economic stagnation, that directly impacted both rural income earnings and Government revenue before the pandemic. Once again, geographic situation, isolation, expansiveness and energy-dependency are detected as impediments to economic development and to resilience to external shocks. A significant proportion of the labour force are engaged in informal work, there are high rates of youth unemployment and a significant lower rate of formal paid employment for women compared to men.

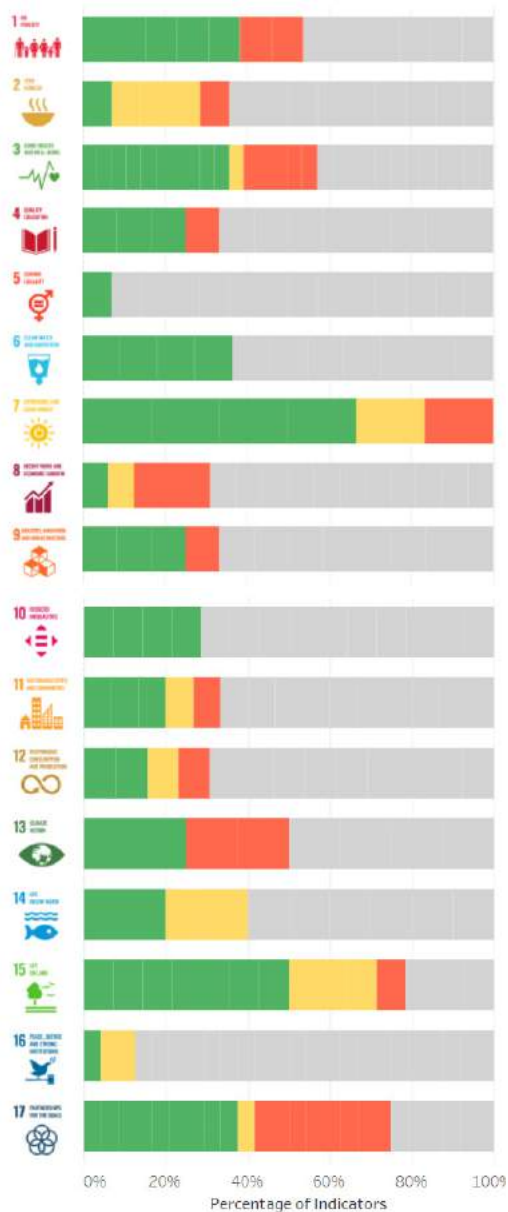


SDG Data Availability

Looking at data availability by SDG, significant data gaps remain in Goal 5 (gender equality), and Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), each with less than 30 per cent sufficient data available. Opportunities for improvement remain visible in areas such as disaggregated data by gender, age groups (children, adolescent/

youth and adult), and island groups. Those details will enable a better understanding of equality issues, geographical challenges, age-appropriate interventions that can push forward development, particularly the SDGs indicators that are lagging behind or need acceleration.

Meeting the need for SDG data collection, analysis and utilisation will take strong coordination between data providers and policymakers, inter-agency cooperation to establish standards, and capacity building to improve data collection and utilisation for decision making at all levels. Existing administrative processes and survey exercises can be leveraged to produce data that bridge the gaps and enable SDG monitoring and evidence-based policymaking. Governments and intergovernmental partners must continue to coordinate closely to build national technical capacity for statistics and ensure SDG data collection and use remain a top priority.



National Priorities and Plans

The National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016 – 2035 is the blueprint for sustainable development in the Solomon Islands. It sets out the vision and priorities for advancing human and economic development, ensuring peace and security and the protection of the natural environment. Relevant elements of the 2030 Development Agenda, the SAMOA Pathway, the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries and other relevant international and regional frameworks have been integrated into the NDS, through the five long-term objectives of: inclusive economic growth; poverty reduction; access to quality health and education; resilient and environmentally sustainable development; and effective governance. The NDS 2016-2035 sets the targets and benchmarks for achieving the SDGs at the national level. The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), last prepared for 2017-2021, further elaborates on the NDS, with 15 medium-term strategies, with actionable programmes and projects. The annual budget process allocates resources for the implementation of the NDS and MTDP priorities.²⁶

Solomon Islands' national vision is synthesised in the title "Improving the Social and Economic Livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders". The NDS sets forth a mission "to create a peaceful, harmonious and progressive Solomon Islands led by ethical, accountable, respected and credible leadership that enhances and protects peoples' culture, social, economic and spiritual well-being." This emphasises a Solomon Islands society that is enriched in its diversity, united, peaceful and stable and led by credible and accountable leadership. The NDS is based on five objectives:

1. sustained and inclusive economic growth;
2. poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed;
3. all Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education;
4. resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery; and
5. unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order.



Alignment of UNSDCF to Solomon Islands' National Development Strategy

The development interventions of the United Nations System are closely aligned to Solomon Islands' National Development Strategy (NDS).

The table below provides a broad overview of how the UN System's interventions through the four pillars of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-27 – Planet, People, Prosperity, Peace - are aligned with the objectives of Solomon Islands' National Development Strategy.

Further information on how specific UN interventions align with Solomon Islands' National Development Strategy and objectives can be found in Section 5 c) of this document or by referring to individual UN agency programs and activity workplans.

The Government is currently undertaking a mid-term review of the National Development Strategy. The outcomes of this review will be reflected in the mid-term review of the CIP, in addition to the 2025-2026 CIP.

UNSDCF (2023-27) Pillars	Solomon Islands' National Development Strategy
Planet Pillar	Objective Four: Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response, and recovery
People Pillar	Objective Two: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed. Objective Three: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education
Prosperity Pillar	Objective One: Sustained and inclusive economic growth
Peace Pillar	Objective Five: Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order

Solomon Islands Implementation Plan

Cooperation Framework

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) is the instrument agreed by United Nations (UN) member states and the UN system for the planning and implementation of the UN development interventions. In the Pacific, the UN, together with the 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), resolved to develop an overarching UNSDCF 2023-2027 in line with the regional strategies, 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent; the SPC Strategic Plan 2022-2031 and the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific 2017-2030. The UN system aspires to a Pacific region where ***"All people, leaving no place behind, are equal and free to exercise their fundamental rights, enjoying gender equality and peace, resilient to the existential threats and living in harmony with the blue continent."***

The Pacific UNSDCF is based on 4 priorities areas: i) prosperity; ii) people; iii) planet; and iv) peace; which directly link to the seven thematic areas identified by the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent²⁷ and the other key regional strategies. The key areas and outcomes identified in the Pacific UNSDCF are common to all 14 PICTs. The figure below summarises the relationship of the Cooperation Framework to regional and national priorities.



the Pacific 2017-2030. The UN system aspires to a Pacific region where “All people, leaving no place behind, are equal and free to exercise their fundamental rights, enjoying gender equality and peace, resilient to the existential threats and living in harmony with the blue continent.”

The UNSDCF for the Pacific is based on four priority areas: i) Prosperity; ii) People; iii) Planet; and iv) Peace; which are captured in four outcomes statements and contribute to the seven thematic priorities of the 2050 Strategy. The areas and outcomes identified in the UNSDCF are common to all 14 PICTs but the selection of outputs and sub-outputs reflect the specific interventions that respond directly to national priorities.

In-country Consultations

To ensure the CIP is firmly anchored in country-level needs and structures and that the role of the UN is responsive and aligned with that of other partners, the UN held comprehensive consultations across National Government and with civil society organisations (CSOs) and development partners in the Solomon Islands in February 2023. The UN team presented an overview of the Pacific UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and the purpose and approach of the CIP and heard from stakeholders on priorities, opportunities and proposed engagement mechanisms to focus and strengthen the impact of the UN. This CIP is also informed by UN agency discussions with Government Ministries, provincial governments and other stakeholders on the development of implementing partnership agreements, programmes and projects.

The participating CSOs highlighted the challenges facing Solomon Islands including lack of essential services such as healthcare, education and banking, and the impacts of pollution and environmental degradation, particularly in the outer islands. There is a need to ensure UN engagement and interventions reach the most vulnerable across the Solomon Islands, recognising local leadership mechanisms and collaborating with civil society. CSOs highlighted the issue of gender-based violence and the need for greater inclusion of women and young people in education and learning, noting high unemployment levels. Development partners participating in the consultation emphasised the importance of climate and disaster risk informed development in the Solomon Islands. There is an opportunity for greater development partner collaboration on supporting the Solomon Islands’ blue economy.

The UN team also engaged with the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) to ensure alignment in the implementation of the UNSDCF and the CIP with the implementation plan for the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, as well as to support greater joint planning and programming at the country level. This work is supported through the establishment of a CROP—UN Pacific Islands Taskforce to strengthen CROP—UN collaboration to maximise impact for Member states.

The United Nations' interventions in Solomon Islands fall into two broad categories: interventions by operational agencies working closely with national counterparts; and interventions that seek to include Solomon Islands within both regional and international processes and bodies as part of an on-going commitment to South-South and Triangular Cooperation. This ability to merge national knowledge and operational experience with the technical expertise and access to international best practices represents one of the critical comparative advantages of the UN in the Pacific.

In the consultations with the Solomon Islands' Government, Government officials mapped out priority areas for action by the UN and these have been reflected under each pillar. The UN interventions discussed below and captured in the accompanying results framework represent both general and specific responses to these requests from Government. It is understood that the particular complexities of the Solomon Islands and the Pacific pose its own unique set of challenges for the UN system relating to financial and human resource constraints. This requires the UN and partners to make difficult choices and to acknowledge that there are areas where the UN does not possess a comparative advantage to act.



PILLAR 1: PLANET

Outcome 1: By 2027, people, communities, and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and disasters, especially related to climate change, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed, and restored.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES

- Sustainable forest management and logging industry
- Support restoration of traditional knowledge and systems that promote sustainability
 - Support adaption in vulnerable communities
 - Support for climate resilience
 - Support climate mobility and climate migration with dignity
- Peace and conflict impact assessment on extractive industries
 - Protection on World Heritage Sites due to climate change
 - Waste management and recycling incentives
 - Strengthening and introducing climate change legislation
 - Under water surveys on quality of sea waters
- Support to enhance policy and capacity for disaster risk management
 - Assist in implementation of Montreal Protocol Treaty program
- Enforcement, compliance legislation and policing including company compliance with environmental law
 - Youth awareness on biodiversity and environmental knowledge
 - Women and leadership support

The following areas were also identified during consultations and require further inter-agency discussions including with partners to identify potential interventions to address them: training prosecutors on environmental issues; climate peacebuilding dialogue; plantation establishment and reforestation; funding scheme to support green entrepreneurship; and installation of sea wall at Suva Economic Growth Centre.

Agencies	Partners	Indicative Resources 2023-2024 (USD)		
		Required	Available	To mobilize
ESCAP, FAO, IFAD, IAEA, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, UNEP, UNDRR, IOM, UN-Habitat, WMO, and WHO	Ministries of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management; Agriculture & Livestock; Fisheries & Marine Resources; Mines, Energy & Rural Electrification; National Planning & Development Coordination. NDMO, national youth councils, Pacific Disability Forum, Pacific Islands Farmers Organisation Network, faith-based organisations, insurance companies, USP, SPC, SPREP, PIFS, FFA	14,098,204	10,218,412	3,879,792

With resilience and environmentally sustainable development a key objective of the Government's National Development Strategy (NDS), interventions under the Planet Pillar have a strong focus on enhanced climate change adaptation and resilience and effective disaster management, covering four sub-outcome areas and 51 outputs.

Ecosystem and Biodiversity Management

To contribute to the NDS Strategy 10 to manage the environment in a sustainable way, the UN— UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, ESCAP and WHO—will work with Government to strengthen community and ecosystem-based natural resource management including reducing and controlling marine pollution; mainstreaming biodiversity and sound chemical management in agriculture; and strengthening the prevention, early warning and management of pests and diseases, including invasive alien species.

UNEP will support efforts to ban and phase out the use of plastic bags and polystyrene products, noting the significant threat of marine litter to the Pacific Ocean. ESCAP will provide capacity development in the protection of the oceans and sustainable fisheries management. UNESCO will provide capacity development and technical advice on management, protection and use of natural resources and climate change adaptation through enhanced scientific cooperation. UNDP will support Government to halt land degradation and restore degraded areas and to control unsustainable resource use and climate-induced risks through a holistic and integrated landscape-seascape management approach.

In line with the Government priority to protect World Heritage Sites due to climate change, UNESCO will support preservation of natural and cultural heritage by implementing priority actions identified in the Regional Action Plan for World Heritage for the Pacific 2021-2025. This will include the development of a regional world heritage collaboration mechanism for the implementation of the Convention and effective coordination with other relevant organisations. Capacity development support will be provided to national efforts to review and update the Tentative List of potential World Heritage and support links of heritage preservation to sustainable tourism and land management.

Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation and Resilience

In line with the NDS Strategy 10 to improve disaster and climate risk management, UN agencies—UN-Habitat, FAO, IAEA, IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF IFAD, WFP and WHO—will focus on increasing the resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate change impacts. UN Habitat will help to enhance climate resilient policies and infrastructure for human settlements. Solomon Islands will also be supported to undertake urban and local action including SDG localisation and updating of the New Urban Agenda in the Pacific ahead of the Sixth Pacific Urban Forum. IOM will support the Government in developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to ensure effective operationalisation of the Planned Relocation Guidelines which were endorsed by Cabinet in 2022. To be developed through extensive consultation, these SOPs will enable communities to undertake rights-based relocation processes as a climate change adaptation measure of last resort.

FAO, IFAD and UNICEF will support fishing communities' efforts to adapt to climate change threats while enhancing water-food security and climate resilience. Behaviour change and communication techniques will be used to strengthen capacities for nutrition-sensitive agriculture extension. IFAD will work to ensure that farmers organisations are included in the shaping of a supportive business environment and enhancing smallholder competitiveness in the agriculture sector.

UNDP will support enhanced gender-responsive actions on climate change adaptation, mitigation, and climate security across sectors. Support will be provided to ensure that governance systems are risk-informed to manage and finance disasters and shocks and that institutions and communities have improved capacities to protect and manage ocean and land ecosystems. WHO will work to mainstream climate-related risk and resilience aspects into health policy frameworks. Further support will be provided to strengthen capacities of health system institutions and personnel in managing health information and weather/climate early warning; to improve coverage and quality of health services addressing climate-related diseases; and reduce climate-induced disruptions in the function of health care facilities.

UNDP will support Government to reduce annual growth rate of GHG emissions in the energy and energy end use sector as part of the Solomon Island's goal of increased access to electricity in rural communities in the country. UNDP' support will be focused on the enhanced application of low carbon technologies, techniques, and practices to support Solomon Islands' rural electrification program, particularly in achieving the set target of 35% electricity access in rural areas. UNEP will support the phasing out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) through policy and legislation; and ensure climate change policies and initiatives are gender responsive and inclusive. FAO will work to strengthen mechanisms to track mitigation and adaptation co-benefits.

Effective Disaster Management

Supporting the Solomon Islands to better manage the impacts of natural disasters brings together the largest number of agencies—ESCAP, FAO, IOM, UNESCO, UNDRR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO and the WMO.

WHO will support the Solomon Islands to participate in regional mechanisms and platforms such as forums for monitoring, detecting, preparing and disseminating early prediction and warning information and services on hydro-meteorological hazards and risks. WMO will support Solomon Islands National Meteorological Service (NMS) and National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) technical and institutional capacity to provide hydro-meteorological services related to opportunities, hazards and risks for development and safety, and to engage and participate in regional and global mechanisms.

UNDP, WFP and UNDRR will work to support and strengthen the capacities of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) for enhancing resilience based on the National Disaster Management Plan 2018. This will include strengthening logistics

and emergency tele-communications preparedness to enhance national resilience and empower institutions with capacities to respond to disasters more effectively. UNDP will address the weak connections between disaster management, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and environmental risks management by strengthening information and knowledge management systems and processes within MECDM to support the development planning processes. UNDP will also support increasing coverage of systematic surface weather observation, climate data management system, and early warning dissemination capacities.

IOM will support NDMO with capacity building in Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), as well as with displacement tracking and conducting rapid needs assessments, and with pre-positioning at the sub-national level. IOM will also work to strengthen community resilience through supporting upgrades to evacuation sites, holding community evacuation simulation exercises, and disseminating preparedness information. IOM will support MECDM in conducting Integrated Vulnerability Assessments across at-risk communities to strengthen data-driven climate change adaptation and risk reduction measures.

UNESCO will partner with the National Tsunami Warning Centre (NSWC) and NDMO to work with 100% tsunami at-risk communities to be officially recognised as Tsunami Ready by 2030. In addition, UNESCO will support the integration of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) safeguarding into disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies, helping communities prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies through capacity building approaches. FAO will help to ensure that anticipatory action systems and financing are established and tested. UNDRR will provide support to Government agencies to strengthen multi-hazard early warning systems and actions including disaster risk data governance and usage, and development comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessments and frameworks.

WFP will help strengthen national capacities to prepare and respond to climate change and other shocks that affect food security and nutrition through enhanced coordination and better data collection and analysis to conduct vulnerability and post disaster assessments, including using GIS mapping. WFP will also support coordination and information management in logistics and emergency telecommunications during Government-led response; and when needed, provide operational capacities for common services to Government and humanitarian partners.

UNICEF and WHO will continue to strengthen WASH systems in emergency and humanitarian emergencies in the Solomon Islands. WHO will support the assessment of capacities for improving the WASH situation in healthcare facilities. Support will also include strengthening communication and information sharing channels with Government and partners to provide expertise and authoritative advice related to WASH and climate resilience in health care facilities and WASH in emergencies.

UNFPA will help to strengthen prepositioning and supply chain management and

strengthen the capacities of the health workforce for meeting sexual reproductive health (SRH) and reproductive rights (RR) needs and protection needs. UNFPA will also conduct policy advocacy to ensure national and sub-national preparedness and response, disaster risk reduction and climate change strategies integrate language and key frameworks on SRH/RR, gender-based violence (GBV) and disability inclusion and are sufficiently budgeted. WHO will support supply chain procurement and assessments to support improvement of supply chain management of pharmaceutical and medical products from point of entry to end user. WHO will also continue to support the Ministry of Health in line with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) proposal and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) report indicators.

The UN, through the IAEA and IFAD, will support national and subregional capabilities of the Solomon Islands for the systematic assessment and resolution of water resource and coastal zone management issues in a manner that ensures access to clean water and management of these resources in a sustainable fashion.



PILLAR 2: PEOPLE

Outcome 2: By 2027, more people, particularly those at risk of being left behind, benefit from more equitable access to resilient, and gender-responsive, quality basic services, food security/nutrition, and social protection systems

NATIONAL PRIORITIES

- Policy direction and cross-sectoral coordination for the implementation of One Health
 - Health and nutrition policy, legislation and information systems
 - Support for COVID-19 response and recovery
 - Financial support and strengthening health human services
 - Logistical support to facilitate health services in remote communities
- Support for addressing gender-based violence, including implementing Family Protection Act and safe haven for domestic violence victims
 - Financial and technical support to SafeNet
 - Disability inclusive infrastructure
- Support to women's economic empowerment, targeting both rural and urban women
- Young people's economic empowerment, including through the Youth at Work scheme
- Policy finalisation on inclusive education and improved curriculum, assessment and professional development
 - Support to the Water Governance Framework
- Child protection system and strengthening, in education and behaviour change and communication

The following area was also identified during consultations and requires further inter-agency discussions including with partners to identify potential interventions: upgrade Solomon Islands National Public Health Laboratory; and support implementation of policies on equitable access to housing.

Agencies	Partners	Indicative Resources 2023-2024 (USD)		
		Required	Available	To mobilize
FAO, IAEA, IFAD, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCAP, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UN Women, WFP and WHO	Ministries of Education and Human Resources Development; Health & Medical Services; Finance & Treasury; Justice & Legal Affairs; National Planning & Development Coordination; Women, Youth, Children & Family Affairs. Pacific Council of Churches, PIFS, SPC, USP, national youth councils, women and youth focused NGOs, persons with disabilities organisations, media	15,115,107	6,350,256	8,764,851

Given the UN's commitment to Leaving No One Behind, interventions under the People Pillar cover seven sub-outcome areas and 45 outputs as an area of UN focus and comparative advantage in the Pacific. UN agencies have committed themselves to strengthen social protection mechanisms and in particular, the ability to identify and target the most vulnerable including women and children. This pillar relates to objective two (poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed, food security improved and benefits of development more equitably distributed) and three (all Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education) of Solomon Islands' National Sustainable Development Strategy.

Child and Social Protection

UN agencies have committed themselves to strengthening social protection mechanisms and, in particular, the ability to identify and target the most vulnerable including women and children. This includes the work of UN Women, UNICEF, ILO, IOM and WFP. WFP will support the capacity of national authorities to assess Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) and Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) systems for Cash and Voucher (CVA) mechanisms including climate risk insurance. UNICEF will support the Government to ensure child protection systems and structures have strengthened evidence, legal and policy frameworks to plan, coordinate, monitor and adequately resource the delivery and expansion of quality and resilient child protection services. Government and humanitarian actors will be supported to mobilise and expand social protection tools and schemes in response to shocks and disasters, with a key focus on inclusivity and gender. People at risk of being left behind will benefit from an increased access to social protection systems.

IOM will support expanded access to social protection systems for victims of trafficking through strengthened referral practices and procedures, and will strengthen the capacity of frontline officers to identify and refer victims of trafficking, as well as the capacity of service providers and caseworkers to provide social protection and case management services to victims of trafficking. IOM will also support coordination efforts of the Anti-Human Trafficking Advisory Committee (AHTAC), as well as the development and endorsement of the National Communication Strategy to Prevent Trafficking in Persons. In addition, IOM will support research and primary data collection on trafficking in persons and GBV, to support Government stakeholders with data-driven and evidenced-based policymaking and budgeting. IOM will also improve the capacity of CSOs and women's groups to provide first responder services to victims of trafficking and survivors of GBV, and to strengthen prevention through a rights-based approach to community awareness.

UN Women will support women and girls to have voice and agency to withstand multiple hazards, recover from disasters and increase their resilience to climate change and future crises. The Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs, CSOs and service providers will have increased capacities to lead and contribute to humanitarian preparedness and response. Dedicated support will be provided to service providers for GBV in emergencies.

Public Health System

In line with NDS Strategy 8 to ensure all Solomon Islanders have access to quality health care and the National Health Strategic Plan 2022 - 2031, UN agencies, in particular WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA, will come together to help strengthen public health systems in the Solomon Islands. The Ministry of Health and Medical Services and partners will be supported to further develop capacities to ensure improved, affordable, and equitable primary health care and nutrition services and practices, including in emergencies. UNFPA will work to strengthen the pre- and in-service capacity of the midwifery and sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn and

adolescent health workforce. Emphasis will be given to quality SRH services including emergency obstetric and newborn care, management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and cervical cancer screening.

UNICEF and UNFPA will support strengthened Government capacities for climate and risk informed and evidence-based primary health care and nutrition policy, planning and financing. Support will be given to accelerate policy engagement and advocacy by coordinating with Government, implementing partners, UN agencies, regional entities and international financial institutions to strengthen policy formulation and implementation on sexual and reproductive health, adolescent SRH, GBV and women's and youth empowerment. Attention will be given to strengthening partnerships with, and capacities of, regional, national and local feminist and women's rights-based organisations and of the health workforce for meeting SRH/RR and protection needs.

UNAIDS will support the establishment of differentiated HIV testing, technology, approaches and differentiated service delivery models which include community led and community-based services with equitable access to HIV medication, viral load testing and monitoring.

Nutrition, Food Systems & Security

In line with NDS Strategy 5 to alleviate poverty and increase food security, UNICEF will support Government to strengthen capacities to undertake multi-sectoral actions to reduce the triple burden of malnutrition, including in emergencies. WFP will work with Government and academic partners to develop the evidence-base for national policies and guidelines on a resilient food system and the promotion of healthy diets, and will enhance the enabling environment and coherence of food security interventions. FAO will provide support to strengthen food safety advocacy and risk management practices.

WHO will support the Ministry of Health to address health and nutrition risks posed by the intersection of natural hazards with climate change, including poverty, inequality and poorly planned development. This is to address increases in the number of people at risk of heat-related medical conditions, particularly the elderly, children, those who are chronically ill, and at-risk occupational groups and increased risks to food security through land degradation associated with salination of the soil in coastal areas.

ESCAP will help build capacities to integrate environmental risks into food system risk assessments. IAEA will focus on supporting COVID-19 food systems and economic recovery to improve local food production and food preservation. Efforts will be made to shift personal and societal preferences towards healthy food options leading to an increase in consumption of affordable, appropriate, and nutritious foods.

Education and WASH

UN agencies - UNICEF, UNESCO, ESCAP, and UNFPA – will work with Government across all stages of learning in support of NDS Strategy 9 and in alignment with the National Education Strategy 2016 – 2030 and the National Education Action Plan 2022 – 2026. In this regard, the six goals of the National Education Strategy include providing equitable education access to all girls and boys; full completion to quality and relevant basic education for all children; extending equitable access and ensuring quality secondary education; consolidating the establishment of a comprehensive, integrated system of tertiary education; strengthening multi-stakeholder approaches to extend adult literacy; and managing education resources in an efficient, effective and transparent manner.

UNICEF will continue to emphasise early childhood education and inclusive learning and skills, to develop resilient and engaged young learners, including in humanitarian situations. Support will be given to improving evidence-based and risk-informed education plans, policies and coordination mechanisms. UNESCO will support increased national capacities to provide quality higher education and will promote knowledge sharing, South-South collaboration, and capacity support through the Pacific Heads of Education Systems (PHES).

UNFPA will work to strengthen skills and opportunities for adolescents and youth in the Pacific, to make informed choices about their SRH/RR and to harness the “demographic dividend.” UNESCO will work to ensure regionally identified and agreed definitions and concepts of 21st century skills are mainstreamed across curricula, teacher education and student assessments and will support transformative education through the Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship Education initiatives.

UNICEF and WHO (in collaboration with GEF) will continue to be the prime actor in the WASH sector in the Solomon Islands. Attention will be given to enhancing capacity among service providers to deliver safe, sustainable and climate-resilient WASH services in schools and healthcare facilities. This will be complemented by increased support to strengthen institutional capacities, mechanisms and policies on water, sanitation, and hygiene and to increase access to safe, affordable and equitable WASH services, including in educational settings. IOM will also support select communities, in partnership with the Ministry of Health’s Rural Water Sanitation and Hygiene (RWASH) program, with increased access to WASH services.

Gender-Based Violence

In line with NDS Strategy 7 to improve gender equality and support the disadvantaged and vulnerable, the UN—UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and IOM —will prioritise work to combat gender-based violence including advocacy with and capacity development of religious, cultural institutions and opinion leaders.

The capacities of human rights mechanisms will be strengthened and efforts to further support the integration of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and gender-based violence prevention into programmes and initiatives will be promoted. Support will be provided for strengthening partnerships with, and capacities of, regional, national and local feminist and women's rights-based organisations.

The UN will provide advocacy and support for implementation of human rights commitments related to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) alongside strategic and behavioural change communications and public campaigns targetting men and boys with messages on positive masculinities. Caregivers, communities, youth, adolescents and children will be supported to generate transformative and protection-focused social norms, as well as to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and harmful practices. Technical support will be provided to review and strengthen policies aligning the Youth Strategy 2030 and other human rights international conventions. Ministries will be supported to provide capacity building for youths in communities to strengthen their ability to collaboratively lead peace efforts and tackle other challenges that affect them.



PILLAR 3: PROSPERITY

Outcome Statement: *by 2027, more people, especially those at risk of being left behind, contribute to and benefit from sustainable, resilient, diversified, inclusive, and human-centered socio-economic systems with decent work and equal livelihoods opportunities, reducing inequalities and ensuring shared prosperity*

NATIONAL PRIORITIES

- Open source internet connectivity
- Supporting national employment policy
- Implementing labour market survey
- Engaging young people in farming
- Strengthening consumer affairs and price control
- Debt management and sustainable debt
- Safeguarding communities from extortion of their resources
- Implementation of renewable energy program
- National industrial policy to support development of small and medium manufacturing industries
- Access to credit for women and youth
- Encouraging traditional production methods of cultural artefacts

The following areas were also identified during consultations and require further inter-agency discussions including with partners to identify potential interventions to address them: strengthening tourism sector's capacity and accessibility of tourism sites; Markets for Change – connecting traditional markets with the digital world; and establishing a cocoa factory for agriculture downstream processing in Makira Province.

Agencies	Partners	Indicative Resources 2023-2024 (USD)		
		Required	Available	To mobilize
ESCAP, FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNCDF, ITU, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO and UN Women	Ministries of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration; Finance & Treasury; Fisheries & Marine Resources; Forestry & Research; Agriculture & Livestock; Infrastructure Development; Communications and Aviation; Mines, Energy & Rural Electrification; Rural Development; National Planning & Development Coordination, Reserve Bank, SPC, PIFS, Oceania Customs Organisation, industry associations, insurance providers, IT companies, national youth councils, MSMEs, municipal councils, market administrators	7,642,017	6,619,780	1,022,237

UN interventions under the Prosperity Pillar focus on supporting macro-economic management in support of sustainable economic development and prosperity, with a focus on equal opportunities for jobs and livelihoods, bridging the digital divide, expansion of the blue economy and low carbon development solutions and transformation of agri-food systems. This includes six sub-outcomes and 50 outputs.

Moving to a Low-Carbon and Blue Economy

In support of NDS Strategy 2 to improve the environment for private sector development and increase investment opportunities for all Solomon Islanders, the Solomon Islands will benefit from a UN Joint Programme that aims to simultaneously advance the development of foundations for digital economy, support economic diversification and build greater community resilience across the three dimensions of sustainable development (social, environmental, and economic).

The ITU will support the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration to enhance capacity on ICT and climate change and E-WASTE management. UNIDO will promote the regional sustainable energy centre to provide quality services and facilitate South-South and Triangular Cooperation. This includes the second operational phase of the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE) under the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres (GN-SEC). It will also include implementation of the Global Ocean Energy Alliance (GOEA) and of the STAR Initiative.

UNESCO will build a regional pool of experts for intangible cultural heritage (ICH) through tailored workshops and policy advice, to provide a better understanding of the 2005 Convention and the 1980 Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist in terms of their benefits and implications for Vanuatu.

UNESCO will also support Solomon Islands' music industries and assessment of internet accessibility through the ROAM X Indicators. This programme will also include a focus on building policy frameworks and financing available to leverage the potential of the blue and green economy.

ESCAP will support building the evidence-based capacity of trade policymakers for sustainable development through international trade in the digital economy. Capacity building activities to support the Regional Cooperation Mechanism on Low Carbon Transport will also be promoted.

Transformation of Agri-food Systems

FAO and IFAD will work to improve the capacity of farmers' organisations and farmer-led enterprises to deliver economic services. This will include strengthening the enabling environment to enhance sustainable and gender-sensitive agri-food systems, including nutrition and organic food production. Focus will be given to strengthened sustainable, climate-smart and gender and youth-sensitive agri-food production systems and to developing value chains for the economic empowerment of rural communities and benefit of individual producers.

IFAD will support women and youth participating in income generation, decision-making and agribusiness activities. Support will be provided for the involvement of Government and communities to address the impacts of climate change. IFAD

will also provide working capital for land preparation, access to improved planting materials, trainings in improved farming practices, and provision of labour-saving tools in order to improve food and nutrition security.

Decent Work

In line with NDS Strategy 6 to increase employment and labour mobility opportunities in rural areas and improve the livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders, the Decent Work agenda under the leadership of the ILO and with significant interventions supported by IOM, UNODC, UNIDO, UN Women, UNFPA, ESCAP UNCTAD and UNESCO has an extensive programme of action in the Solomon Islands. The ILO will support labour market enhancement through the design, adoption and implementation of a national employment policy based on consultations with Government and stakeholders. The institutional capacities of employers' organisations will be strengthened through the provision of support and capacity building. UNIDO will support the improvement of the investment-related business environment climate through a quality systems and conformity assessment. Regional quality and regulatory infrastructure (Q&RI) governance will be enhanced, and the availability of value chain quality infrastructure services will be strengthened.

UNDP in partnership with the ILO will work closely with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration (MCILI) to support informal enterprises transition towards sustainable growth and formalisation in the Solomon Islands. Support will be provided to financial service providers and fintech firms to refine existing financial services and products (FSPs), as well as develop new digital innovative FSPs for MSMEs, targeting women and youth. UNDP will also support the establishment of a sectoral ecosystem action platform in the cocoa sub-sector. This platform will serve as a consultative mechanism for policy, incentives, financial products and capacity building programs determination and will also tackle systemic gaps hindering the development of informal firms in the sector.

OHCHR will bring together representatives from Government agencies and the extractive industries (mining, oil and gas) to map existing structures, mechanisms, and pathways and assess alignment to the UNHR Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The aim will be to identify opportunities for strengthening existing safeguards and mechanisms for embedding UNHR principles in extractive contexts. ESCAP will support the development of methodologies on the valuation of ecosystem goods and services in partnership with the PIF Secretariat.

UN Women will support the improved socio-economic security of women, including those from identified LNOB groups. This will include socio-economic and leadership capacity building for women market vendors. Members of inclusive, effective, and representative smallholder groups will be empowered to contribute to gender, social and economic advancement. Small associations will be given capacity building support on good governance and accountability. Government including local government, and civil society and private sector organisations will have increased capacity to implement gender-responsive policies, strategies, and programmes to advance women's empowerment.

IOM, in partnership with ILO, UNODC and the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) will support strengthened institutional capacities and mechanisms to address and prevent decent work deficits in the fishing industry. IOM will also support primary data collection on the labour migration experiences of Solomon Islanders, to support data-driven policymaking.

UNFPA will provide capacity building support to local government and market administrators on the implementation of gender-responsive policies and strategies. Physical infrastructure and operating systems for women's economic empowerment will be improved to be more gender-responsive, safer, accessible and resilient to disaster risks and climate change. Mechanisms and capacities of actors, institutions, and communities to address discriminatory gender and social norms and women and young people's enhanced decision making will be strengthened.

UNFPA will promote national data systems and use of evidence on population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and gender-based violence for policies and programmes will be promoted. UNFPA will also build strategic partnerships to improve understanding and influence evidence-based decisions on population structures including strengthening policy, financing and planning processes to harness the demographic dividend.

Macroeconomic Stability, Sound Fiscal Management and Trade Facilitation

UNICEF will continue to advocate for the use of child sensitive data, planning, budgeting and reporting and inclusive social policies and programmes that reduce child poverty. ESCAP will support the Solomon Islands to strengthen integrated planning and financing systems and to promote policy coherence ahead of LDC graduation. Regional capacity building on strengthening public investment and project planning and programming systems will be provided. The Government will also be supported to build an integrated approach to financing national development plans.

To improve trade facilitation and border/customs procedures, UNCTAD will support a multi-pronged strategy that will include a gap analysis on Customs-related WTO Trade Facilitation Agreements (TFA). Comprehensive legal revisions to ensure alignment with WTO Trade Facilitation Priority Measures will also be supported. In the area of compliance, the TFA Framework and the publication and availability of information through Trade Portals will be promoted.

ESCAP will support the Solomon Islands to strengthen regional cooperation by sharing of knowledge, lessons learned and good practices to advance the 2030 Agenda, SAMOA Pathway and 2050 Strategy.

Bridging the Digital Divide

The UN and in particular UNCDF, will work to bridge the digital divide through enhancing the policy environment for entrepreneurship and business development, including for youth and women. Focus will be given to strengthening institutional policies and capacities on digital infrastructure and connectivity, including ICT-related services and financial inclusion strategies for SMEs. It will also include defining the requirements and guidelines for a “National Single Window system” for Solomon Islands.

The ITU will support the development of a digital transformation strategy for the Solomon Islands. The Smart Islands pilot will be implemented in one project area, supporting digital transformation at the community level. As follow-up to the Digital Readiness Assessment for the Solomon Islands, UNDP will support the Government to develop its eGovernment strategy to enhance internal effectiveness and efficiency, and provide citizen-focused services, as well as realizing the larger objectives of good governance through citizen participation in governance processes. Consistent with global trends, UNDP will follow a whole-of-government approach that best fits the context and constraints of the Solomon Islands. FAO will support the development and implementation of an e-agriculture strategy and gender and youth- sensitive digital products and services, to support agri-food systems.

OHCHR will provide technical support to Government ministries on human rights informed economic transformation, access to information, digitalisation and digital services, with a particular focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities. This will be complemented by increased engagement with communities for improved rights-based access to information, digitalisation and digital services. OHCHR will also address challenges to access to information and freedom of expression through engagement with digitalisation. UNESCO will support the development of a Pacific Small Island States Indicator Landscape to improve national SDG monitoring and reporting. This will include developing regional guidelines and providing technical support to relevant Government ministries.

PILLAR 4: PEACE

Outcome 4: By 2027, people enjoy and contribute to more accountable, inclusive, resilient and responsive governance systems that promote gender equality, climate security, justice, and peace, ensure participation, and protect their human rights

NATIONAL PRIORITIES

- Support peace and national unity agenda through reviewing efforts to date and promotion of the Solomon Islands- led local and national dialogue
 - Support National Security Policy Implementation Plan
 - Implementation of Crime Prevention Strategy
 - Access to justice, incorporating support to paralegals
 - Support for elections, in particular the Election Authority
- Support governance structures to increase the inclusion of young people in decision-making, both through the National Youth and Provincial Council
- Strengthen capacities for community policing agenda and increase participation in peace-keeping activities
 - Build the capacity of provincial and local government for decentralised governance
 - Strengthen birth and civic registration
 - Follow up on the UPR process and strengthen human rights mechanisms
- Support Government's capacity to lead and engage with recommendations from the TRC and the Townsville Agreement
- Support for inclusive dialogue between policymakers and citizens, including women and young people as well as adolescent and youth participation in the national process
- Support to women's peace and security building capacity for women to become local peacemakers
 - Review traditional governance systems
 - Women and youth empowerment policies
- Well managed migration policies and capacity development of immigration officers

The following area was also identified during consultations and requires further inter-agency discussions including with partners to identify potential interventions to address them: mapping the gap in youth work and support; and review traditional governance systems.

Agencies	Partners	Indicative Resources 2023-2024 (USD)		
		Required	Available	To be mobilised
IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCAP, UNODC, UNFPA, IFAD, UN Women and WHO	Ministries of Justice & Legal Affairs; Police, National Security and Correctional Services; Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs; Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs; Public Services; National Planning and Development Coordination, Parliament, Pacific Council of Churches, PIANGO, PIFS, SPC, USP, electoral monitoring bodies	3,587,304	2,213,236	1,374,038

UN interventions under the Peace Pillar focus on strengthening multi-level governance and institutions; improving access to justice, rule of law and human rights; supporting inclusive political structures and processes for human security and social cohesion; and expanding women and youth's role in leadership and decision making. This includes 5 sub-outcomes and 33 outputs.

Access to Justice and Human Rights

UNICEF, WHO, OHCHR, IOM and UNHCR spear head the UN's work in the area of access to justice and human rights. OHCHR will support capacity building and human rights training to relevant Government officials including the police force and national security and correctional services on prevention of human rights violations and promoting international human rights standards.

OHCHR will provide technical support and policy guidance to the Government and Parliament to review discriminatory laws and policies to address, prevent and reduce human rights violations especially on freedom of expression, information, speech, assembly and media. Government ministries will be supported to engage with international human rights mechanisms, including Special Procedures, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and Treaty Bodies by providing capacity building support for ratification, implementation and reporting. OHCHR will also provide support to the Pacific Human Rights Defenders Network, human rights defenders, CSOs and the media including human rights courses, workshops and capacity building.

UNHCR will undertake capacity building activities with Government officials to increase access to territory in the region. Information sharing mechanisms for refugees and asylum seekers will be enhanced. UNCHR will also strengthen engagement with authorities to promote improvement in the protection outcomes for refugees and asylum seekers. This will include advocating for and providing technical support towards improvements to the legislative framework governing asylum seekers and refugees in the Solomon Islands. UNHCR will also strengthen engagement with Government authorities to establish the capacity to issue Convention Travel Documents to strengthen protection and solutions for persons served.

IOM will continue to support Solomon Islands with accession to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and with implementation of the National Action Plan Against Human Trafficking and People Smuggling (2020 – 2025).

WHO will work to increase immunisation coverage to reach under and un-immunized children and for populations with COVID-19 risk factors. In addition, advocacy will take place to ensure high level political commitment for implementation of the National Health Strategic Plan 2022-2041 as well as non communicable diseases (NCDs) and nutrition policies to improve nutrition of children under the age of five.

Inclusive Political Structures and Processes

In support of NDS Strategy 14 to improve national unity and peace, UNDP will support institutions and systems to accelerate inclusive development through responsive, participatory, and transparent governance processes. OHCHR and regional partners will collaborate around the 75th anniversary on the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) to raise awareness about universality and

indivisibility and its complementarity with national and regional values; and bring together civil society, development partners and governments to commit to pledges for human rights reforms and identify future human rights challenges and opportunities.

UNDP will support the Election Commission, the Political Party Commission, and other relevant state institutions in their efforts to conduct credible provincial and national elections and will also work with media and civil society organisations to help foster a transparent and trusted electoral environment. Further, UNDP will continue to work with the National Parliament to strengthen its engagement with the public through various open parliament initiatives. This will include building institutional capacities in law-making, representation and oversight, as well as supporting efforts to modernise the work of the parliament including supporting efforts to promote and safeguard its independence.

The UN system will also support feasibility assessments, strategy development and cost analysis for decentralised governance arrangements including cost analysis for the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission reports and Townsville Peace Agreements.

UNODC will support the Government to monitor threats from transnational organised crime and build capacity of law enforcement and border agencies to detect, investigate and prosecute crimes including human trafficking, environment crime, maritime crime, money laundering and drug trafficking.

Strengthened Multi-Level Governance, Institutions and Processes

In support of NDS Strategy 7 to improve gender equality, UN Women will provide support to gender equality advocates to attend and participate in global and regional intergovernmental fora, including but not limited to CSW67/68, the Pacific Women Leaders' Summit, the Triennial Conference for Pacific Women, the Beijing Platform for Action +30 review, and the Pacific Feminist Forum. This will take place alongside ongoing support to Governments and stakeholders on the implementation, monitoring and reporting of CEDAW.

UNFPA will support evidence generation, analysis and measurement of social and gender norms, changes and increased availability and analysis of high quality and disaggregated data on population dynamics, sexual reproductive health and rights, and gender-based violence. UNICEF will work with child protection service providers and stakeholders to ensure that effective birth registration systems are in place.

UNDP and UNICEF will support the strengthening of provincial governments, the provincial divisions of education and health to implement coordinated, more efficient and better targeted services to populations across the country. The focus of the support is to lay the foundations for provincial governments and provincial health

and education divisions to operate as unified provincial service delivery units, in line with planned Provincial Government Act 1997 reforms. UNDP will also provide sector grants to provincial governments through PCDF mechanism for service delivery investments in health, education and/or water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for the nine provinces.

Effective Public Resources Management

In support of NDS Strategy 12 for an efficient and effective public service, UNDP will support the mainstreaming of risk-informed development and climate planning into budgeting (climate tagging) as well as budget consultations. The Public Accounts Committee of the National Parliament and the Office of the Auditor General, media and civil society organizations will be supported on oversight on public finances including publication of a citizen budget and audit reports, budget review, citizen audits and CSO budget and debt monitoring. UNDP will also support the review and update of the Constituency Development Funds Act.

To support a people-centered management of their natural resources, UNDP through the peacebuilding funds, will work with various stakeholders from Government at national and sub-national levels, communities and its leaders, private sectors and CSOs representatives to pilot initiatives to build dialogue capacities to resolve conflict early and constructively, including the development and piloting of multi-tiered early warning systems for the extractive sector will also be explored. Developing community development agreement (CDA) regulations as a potential mechanism for voluntary corporate social responsibility initiatives, will also be piloted in selected communities and provinces.

In support of NDS Strategy 13 to reduce corruption and improve governance at national, provincial and community levels, UNODC and UNDP will work to ensure relevant institutions have the adequate power, mandate and capacity, and share the responsibility to prevent, raise awareness of, detect, investigate and prosecute corruption. UNDP will support the updating and revision of anti-corruption legislative frameworks. UNODC will support the strengthening of institutional capacities for increasing access to justice, the rule of law and human rights especially those at risk of being left behind, in compliance with international human rights standards.

WHO will support the “reduce malaria program” and prevent the recurrence of Vivax through G6PD testing guiding dosing of primaquine. Support will be provided to re-establish and improve quality and reach of maternal child health services. WHO will provide technical assistance to apply the WHO WPRO primary health care quality improvement (PHCQI) modules in Solomon Islands provinces.

Women and Youth Empowerment and Leadership

UNDP will continue to work with the Youth Ministry and the National Youth Council in the revitalization of provincial youth structures across nine provinces. UNDP will also work with relevant stakeholders from across government, CSOs, communities and their leaders for the inclusion of young people and women in recording of customary lands, formation of land holding groups and in the development of by-law for the governance of customary land holding groups and development of regulations for voluntary corporate social responsibility initiatives for stakeholders engaged in the extractive industries.

UNDP will also work with relevant stakeholders from Electoral Commission, Political Parties Commissions, registered political parties and its executives, civil society and national youth and women's machinery to increase the inclusion of women, youth, persons of disabilities and other potentially marginalised communities in democratic processes and structures.

In support of NDS Strategy 7 to improve gender equality, UNDP and IFAD will work to ensure gender-sensitive mechanisms are in place to accelerate achievement of the SDGs and increase rural women's voices and agency for full and equal participation and leadership in their households, communities, organisations and governance systems. This will include strengthened organisational capacities and social capital to form, participate in and sustain producer organisations, cooperatives and unions, savings groups and self-help groups.



Implementation

UN Collaboration

The Solomon Islands is served by the UN Multi-Country Office (MCO) for Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu based out of Fiji and under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator. Together with the UN MCO, the UN Country Team (UNCT) provides leadership in meeting national development priorities and achieving the SDGs for the five target countries including Solomon Islands.

There are currently eight resident UN agencies and 200 UN staff based in Solomon Islands to support the UN's work. This includes: UNCDF, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UN Women, UNFPA, IOM, and FAO. In total, there are 23 UN agencies working in the Solomon Islands including non-resident agencies. The UNRC Country Coordination Officer provides in-country coordination for delivery on the UNSDCF and the CIP.

The Solomon Islands remains a partner country under several UN joint programmes/initiatives. Joint initiatives of the UN system bring together two or more UN agencies, under a single programmatic framework, with a shared results framework and mutual responsibility for the achievement of planned results. This approach enhances national access to the multidimensional expertise of the UN system to tackle complex development challenges and allows more coherent policy advice and support tailored to the national context. It is anticipated that in the long term, this approach enhances value for money, reduces transaction costs (efficiency) and improves development effectiveness at the country level.

UN PROGRAMMING IN SOLOMON ISLANDS																												
	FAO	IAEA	IFAD	ILO	IOM	ITU	OHCHR	UNAIDS	UNCDF	UNCTAD	UNDP	UNDRR	UNEP	UNESCAP	UNESCO	UNFPA	UNHABITAT	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNODC	UNOPS	UNV	UNWOMEN	WFP	WHO	WMO	
Resident Agencies	X				X						X					X	X		X					X		X		
Interventions per outcome																												
Planet	X		X		X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X						X	X	X	X
People	X		X	X	X		X	X			X			X	X	X			X						X	X	X	
Prosperity	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X					X			
Peace			X		X		X				X			X		X			X		X				X		X	
*UN MCO Fiji is supported by the Resident Coordinator Office in enabling UN coordination and has physical presence in Solomon Islands																												

Governance

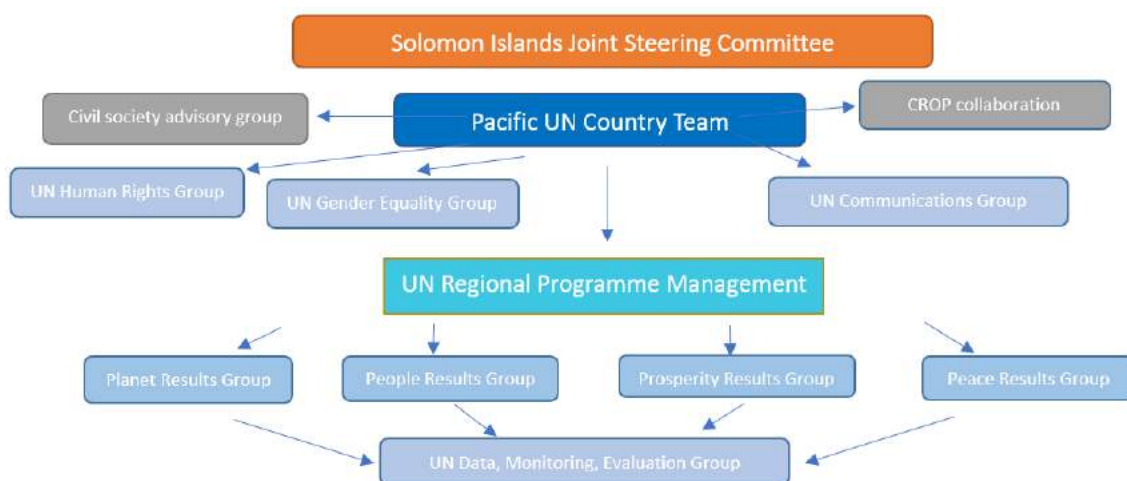
The Solomon Islands CIP will be governed and implemented under the principle of national ownership through the Joint Steering Committee (JSC). The JSC will be co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of National Planning & Development Coordination and the UN Resident Coordinator. In addition to the co-chairs, the membership of the JSC will include representatives of the key Government ministries; UN heads of agencies; and, representatives of other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector to ensure multi-stakeholder coordination on implementation.

UN agencies implementing in the Solomon Islands form part of the UN Country Team (UNCT), with technical and operational guidance from the Regional Programme Management Team (PMT), under which four Results Groups (one per pillar) have been established. The PMT (through its Results Groups) is responsible for the overall coordinated delivery of UN contributions under each outcome and for guaranteeing the application of key programmatic principles in their respective domains. In addition, thematic groups on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment; Human Rights and Youth will provide advice and support regarding normative standards and frameworks. The UN Communication Group (UNCG) will support communications and the Data, Monitoring and Evaluation Group (DMEG) on monitoring progress towards CIP outputs and the Cooperation Framework outcomes.

The Solomon Islands CIP programme management cycle underpins critical processes that both the UN and the Government of Solomon Islands will jointly undertake to effectively deliver on country-level results and comprises the following phases 1) planning, 2) Implementation and 3) results reporting. Each phase of the cycle is guided by its own set of tasks and relevant roles and responsibilities for the UN agencies and in-country stakeholders, and seeks to align to national planning processes.

Monitoring of the CIP will involve an ongoing action-learning cycle that takes place throughout the implementation. Since the CIP operationalises the Pacific’s UNSDCF, it is fully aligned in terms of outcomes, indicators, baselines, and targets, at the country level. The JSC will be responsible for monitoring the interventions and their contribution to the CIP, supported by the DMEG. UNINFO - the UNDS planning, monitoring, and reporting system will be fully operational to support joint monitoring of the Solomon Islands CIP. It will be utilised by UN agencies, the Government, and other local stakeholders.

An annual performance review will take place during the implementation of the CIP to take stock of achievements and challenges with the participation of Government stakeholders, UN agencies and partners. This will enable partners to make necessary adjustments in UN programming to ensure continued relevance in line with the expectations of the UN reform. Once the full cycle is completed, key lessons learnt, and other evaluative findings will inform the transition and changes to the subsequent cycle.



Partnerships

Partnership is a foundational pillar of the UNSDCF, underpinning the four pillars of People, Planet, Peace, and Prosperity, and will be crucial to the success of the Solomon Islands CIP. With the introduction of the CIP, and the rollout of UNINFO, the UN's development assistance activities are more accessible and transparent to the Government of Solomon Islands and partners. This is demonstration of the UN's commitment to working meaningfully with implementing and funding partners to ensure assistance to Solomon Islands is sustainable, efficient, and minimises the administrative burden for Government.

The UN will work with a variety of implementing partners, including Government ministries; provincial and local governments; CROP agencies including PIFS, SPC, SPREP and FFA; academia; civil society including Pacific Council of Churches and international NGOs such as World Vision; and the private sector, including mobile data collection companies, insurance companies and technology companies. Other implementing partners include Pacific Islands Farmers' Organisation Network (PIFON), International Maritime Organisation, Global Fund and the Oceania Customs Organisation.

Contributing partners include several UN agencies and funds, such as FAO, IFAD, IMO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, UN Women, and WFP. The Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Initiative is another contributing partner, as is the Joint SDG Fund. In 2022, contributors to the Joint SDG Fund included Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. The Global Partnership for Education and the Global Environment Facility will contribute, as will the Adaptation Fund and World Vision New Zealand.

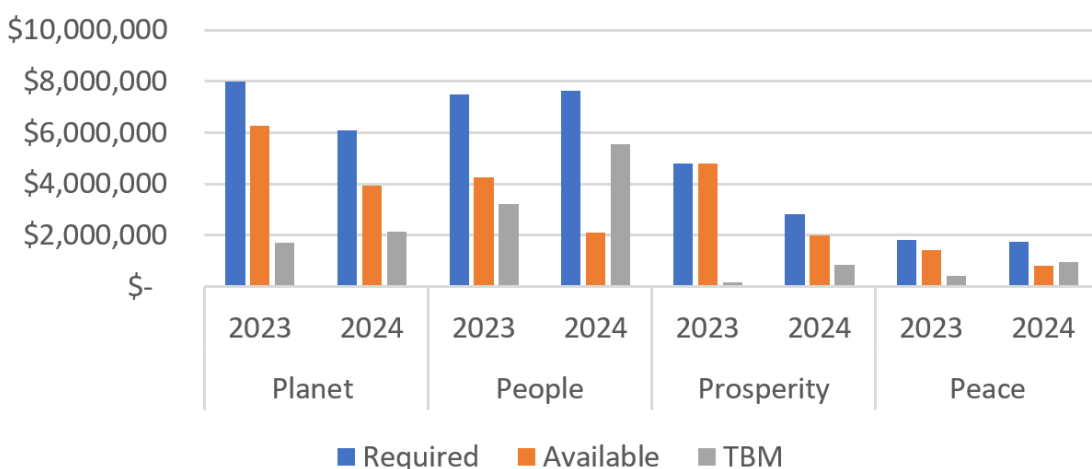
Bilateral contributions from Australia, Canada, the European Union, Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and the United States are important contributions. The UN will be actively looking to bring in additional partners to support Solomon Islands during the CIP's implementation period.



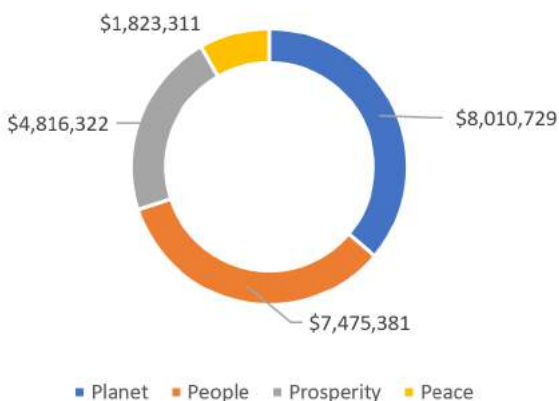
Financing

The Solomon Islands CIP budget against the four pillars and against sub-outcomes is set out in Annex 1 and 2 respectively and summarised in the graphs below for the year 2023 and project budget for the year 2024. It should be noted that the CIP budget is more accurate for 2023 than 2024, due to annual budget cycles of some UN agencies. In addition, Solomon Islands will benefit from UN regional programming from agencies including FAO, ESCAP, IOM, UNFPA, UNEP and WMO for which budget figures are not included in the CIP.

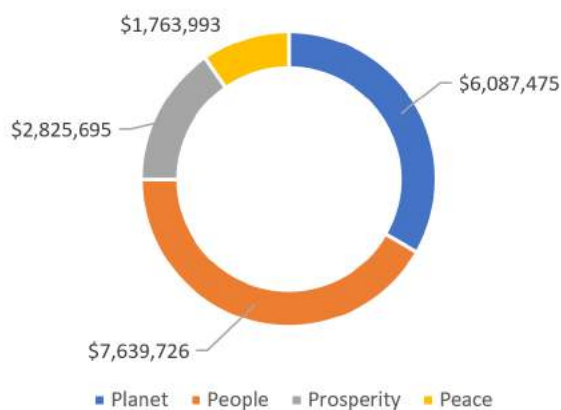
Solomon Islands Financing 2023-2024



Solomon Islands required finance 2023



Solomon Islands required finance 2024



Annexes

Solomon Islands CIP Budget by Pillar (USD)

	2023				2024			
	Required	Available	TBM	%	Required	Available	TBM	%
				Funded				Funded
Planet	\$8,010,729	\$6,286,234	\$1,724,495	78%	\$6,087,475	\$3,932,178	\$2,155,297	65%
People	\$7,475,381	\$4,261,699	\$3,213,682	57%	\$7,639,726	\$2,088,557	\$5,551,169	27%
Prosperity	\$4,816,322	\$4,634,074	\$182,248	96%	\$2,825,695	\$1,985,706	\$839,989	70%
Peace	\$1,823,311	\$1,417,236	\$406,075	78%	\$1,763,993	\$796,000	\$967,993	45%
Total	\$22,125,743	\$16,599,243	\$5,526,500	75%	\$18,316,890	\$8,802,441	\$9,514,448	48%

Solomon Islands CIP Budget by Sub-Outcome (USD)

		2023			2024		
		Required	Available	TBM	Required	Available	TBM
Planet	1.1	\$1,499,100	\$1,299,100	\$200,000	\$782,270	\$582,270	\$200,000
	1.2	\$2,522,045	\$2,204,902	\$317,143	\$2,570,317	\$2,103,174	\$467,143
	1.3	\$2,852,369	\$1,645,017	\$1,207,352	\$2,734,888	\$1,246,734	\$1,488,154
	1.4	\$1,137,215	\$1,137,215	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
			\$8,010,729	\$6,286,234	\$1,724,495	\$6,087,475	\$3,932,178
People	2.1	\$714,525	\$687,525	\$27,000	\$583,908	\$386,408	\$197,500
	2.2	\$2,299,341	\$416,875	\$1,882,466	\$2,118,320	\$366,875	\$1,751,445
	2.3	\$1,225,059	\$899,635	\$325,424	\$880,799	\$796,465	\$84,334
	2.4	\$1,065,361	\$557,823	\$507,538	\$1,011,875	\$341,875	\$670,000
	2.5	\$640,290	\$541,000	\$99,290	\$1,899,640	\$179,000	\$1,720,640
	2.7	\$1,530,806	\$1,158,841	\$371,965	\$1,145,184	\$17,934	\$1,127,250
			\$7,475,381	\$4,261,699	\$3,213,682	\$7,639,726	\$2,088,557
Prosperity	3.1	\$115,000	\$45,000	\$70,000	\$215,000	\$45,000	\$170,000
	3.2	\$389,117	\$389,117	\$0	\$149,117	\$149,117	\$0
	3.3	\$631,000	\$631,000	\$0	\$231,000	\$231,000	\$0
	3.4	\$1,360,477	\$1,263,229	\$97,248	\$1,260,638	\$1,040,589	\$220,049
	3.5	\$465,000	\$450,000	\$15,000	\$849,940	\$400,000	\$449,940
	3.6	\$1,855,728	\$1,855,728	\$0	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$0
		\$4,816,322	\$4,634,074	\$182,248	\$2,825,695	\$1,985,706	\$839,989
Peace	4.1	\$913,777	\$741,456	\$172,321	\$1,025,766	\$286,000	\$739,766
	4.2	\$130,000	\$120,000	\$10,000	\$160,000	\$50,000	\$110,000
	4.3	\$329,534	\$105,780	\$223,754	\$128,227	\$10,000	\$118,227
	4.4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	4.5	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$0	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$0
	4.6	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$1,823,311	\$1,417,236	\$406,075	\$1,763,993	\$796,000	\$967,993

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