

QUESTIONNAIRE

Implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States survey for the Secretary-General report in 2019.

This report is being prepared in accordance with paras 5 and 6 of A/RES/72/307. The report will (i) serve to support the intergovernmental consultations on the Outcome Document of the Mid Term Review of the SAMOA Pathway and (ii) be considered by the UNGA 74. The report will review progress on SAMOA Pathway implementation for the period January 2015 to present.

The Attached Annex provides examples of the preferred level of detail for responses.

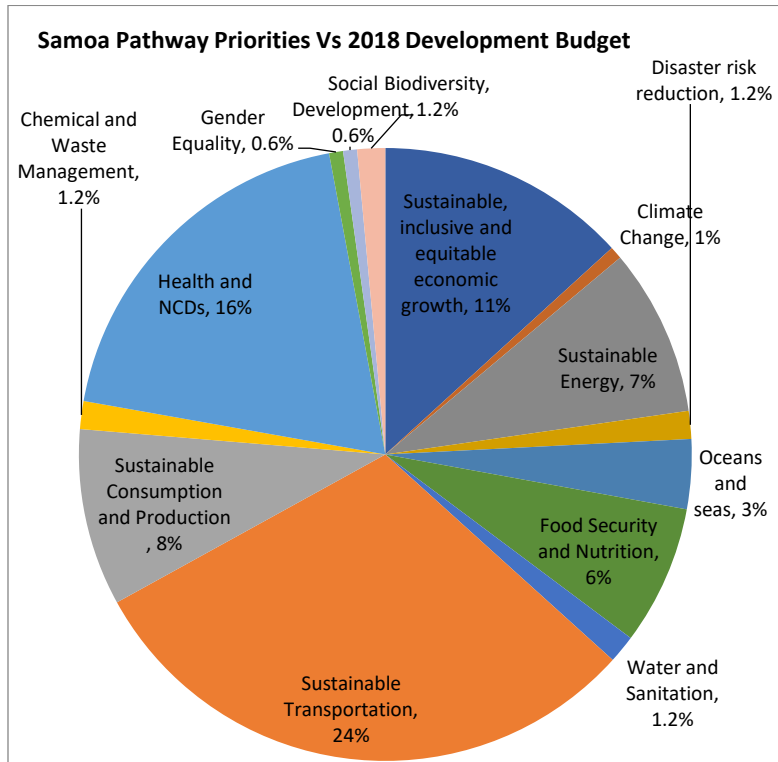
- 1. Financial Support:** Please provide information on annual financial allocation(s)/investment(s) (i) in absolute values and (ii) as a percentage of the total annual budgets for SAMOMA Pathway specific SIDS programme areas, for the period January 2015 to December 2018 or most relevant period. Please provide your responses in the Table in **Annex 1, no1.**

1. Financing

Priorities identified in the Samoa Pathway	Investments (USD)	Budget Allocation	FY/ Cycle/ Period	(Optional) specify SAMOA Pathway Paragraph
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth	US\$94.69m (Economic Sector : 2015 - 2018)	US\$10.13m (2015 – 2018 Programme Related)	US\$0.6m (of 2018 DB implemented)	
Climate Change	US\$9.6m (Environment Sector: 2015 - 2018)	US\$0.55 (2015 - 2018 Programme Related)	US\$0.5m (of 2018 DB implemented)	
Sustainable Energy	US\$94.7m (Economic Sector: 2015 - 2018)	US\$6.7m (2015 - 2018 Programme Related)	US\$0.7m (of 2018 DB implemented)	
Disaster Risk Reduction	US\$3.6m (Environment Sector: 2015 - 2018)	US\$0.87m (2015 - 2018 Programme Related)	US\$0.8m (of 2018 DB implemented)	
Oceans and seas	US\$112.9m (Environment and Infrastructure Sector: 2015 - 2018)	US\$1.5m (2015-2018 Programme Related)	US\$0.2m (of 2018 DB implemented)	
Food Security and Nutrition	US\$94.7m (Economic Sector: 2015 - 2018)	US\$3.7m (2015-2018 Programme Related)	US\$0.5m (of 2018 DB implemented)	
Water and Sanitation	US\$100.2m	US\$1.5m (2015 - 2018)	US\$0.5m	

	(Health and Economic Sector: 2015-2018)	Programme Related)	(of 2018 DB implemented)	
Sustainable Transportation	US\$109.3m (Infrastructure Sector: 2015 - 2018)	US\$68.4 (2015-2018 Programme Implementation)	US\$0.2m (of 2018 DB implemented)	
Sustainable Consumption and Production	US\$94.7m (Economic Sector: 2015-2018)	US\$3.9m (2015-2018 Programme Related)	US\$0.7m (of 2018 DB implemented)	
Chemical and Waste management	US\$3.6m (Environment Sector: 2015 - 2018)	US\$0.68m (2015 - 2018 Programme Related)	US\$0.9m (of 2018 DB implemented)	
Health and NCDs	US\$5.5m (Health Sector: 2015 - 2018)	US\$4.4m (2015 - 2018 Programme Related)	US\$0.5m (of 2018 DB implemented)	
Gender equality	US\$124m (Rural Development and Other Social Sector: 2015-2018)	US\$0.9m (2015 - 2018 Programme Related)	US\$0.4m (of 2018 DB implemented)	
Social development	US\$124m (Rural Development and Other Social Sector: 2015-2018)	US\$0.9m (2015 - 2018 Programme Related)	US\$0.4m (of 2018 DB implemented)	
Biodiversity	US\$3.6m (Environment Sector: 2015-2018)	US\$0.7m (2015 - 2018 Programme Related)	US\$0.5m (of 2018 DB implemented)	
Means of implementation	1. National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2035 2. Rolling 5 Year Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 3. Annual Development Budget			
Etc.				
Total	US\$969.2m	US\$104.8m	US\$7.4m	

Question.2



- With reference to annex 1, data extraction was sourced from Annual Development Budget (2015-2018), given the time constraint to conduct the survey. Hence, ongoing task would focus more on wider consultations with implementing government agencies including development donor partners and private sector to produce a more accurate output-base result.
- The data captured on budget allocation under certain sectors and programmes contributing towards achieving of National Development Strategy (NDS 2016-2035) as key implementation means at National level, hence relevant to priorities identified in the SAMOA Pathway.
- The overall budget implementation towards the Samoa Pathway priorities was;
 - Total of US\$7.4m of 2018 budget**
 - (9% of 2018 Annual Development Budget)**

2. Measuring the Progress/Implementation Status of SAMOA Pathway thematic areas:

- With reference to the SAMOA Pathway thematic areas listed in Annex 1, No 1 (where relevant or possible), please indicate the percentage achievement at the national level. Regional institutions should report against ongoing or completed programmes. Please support your answers with quantitative evidence (progress indicators, delivery rate of programme/project funds, etc.) as appropriate. Indicators tied to existing National Development/Sustainable Development Plans may also be used where relevant/appropriate.
- Are there any other indicators used by your government to assess progress on implementation of the SAMOA Pathway thematic areas? If the SDG goals and targets are used, please explain how current progress measures against these indicators/targets?

Priorities identified in the Samoa Pathway	National Indicators (NDS M&E Framework)	Explanations
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Capita • Total government revenue as proportion of GDP • Annual visitors arrival 	n/a

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of timber export to log export • Mining sector contributions to export earnings 	
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of communities covered by climate change and disaster awareness programmes 	n/a
Sustainable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption • Annual GHG emission level • Energy efficiency and conservation rate • Proportion of renewable energy supply to non-renewable generator energy supply 	n/a
Disaster Risk Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of population accessing Meteorology, Disaster & Emergency operation services to total population • Number of population covered by early warning systems across Solomon Islands • Average annual deaths related to natural disaster 	n/a
Oceans and seas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of endangered species • Registered marine protected areas 	n/a
Food Security and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (FAO,NSO/HIES) proportion of population with undernourishment • Food production index • Crop yield gap 	n/a
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of population with access to improved water facilities • Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation facilities • Proportion of treated water dilution of sewage 	n/a
Sustainable Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of road network receiving routine maintenance in rural areas with access to essential services as a direct result of rehabilitated roads, bridges, and wharves • Proportion of airfields upgraded, opened and operational • Proportion of IMO and ICAO requirements fulfilled and satisfied 	n/a
Sustainable Consumption and Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population using solid fuel as energy for cooking 	n/a
Chemical and Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of household using grid electricity • Price of energy per KWH 	n/a
Health and NCDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal mortality ratio • Proportion of births attended in hospital, clinics and health facilities 	n/a

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 	
Gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender equality rating • Rate of women experiencing child sexual abuse at age of 15 • Women in formal employment 	n/a
Social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of budget allocations towards protecting the vulnerable group of society • Number of obligations met under the CEDAW ratio of male to female workers in paid job • Women’s labour force participation rate • Fertility rate to population growth rate 	n/a
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of protected land areas • Number of hectares of land reforested 	n/a

Explanations:

Solomon Island Government used its National Development Strategy (NDS) Monitoring & Evaluation Performance Framework “National Indicators” to measure progress in the implementation of NDS 2016-2035 as aligned to SDGs as well as the SAMOA Pathway.

c. If no specific indicators/targets are used, please indicate how your country measures progress in lieu of targets and indicators?

❖ **Solomon Islands used the National Development Strategy-NDS 2016-2035 indicators and targets to measure progress, as alignment of the SDGs to the NDS had been done and more recently the Samoa Pathway. The NDS drives the implementation of the SDGs as well as the Samoa Pathway, since this is the national document that guides the development of the country for the next twenty years. The NDS is the basis and the benchmark/yardstick for implementing regional and international obligations at country level as well as reporting on the progress of achievements.**

3. Successful Examples – This section examines best practices and successful interventions that have made significant impact on the ground. (Word Limit for responses: 2500).

a. From among the programmes/projects that have been implemented by your country over the reporting period, please elaborate on a few of the most successful. Please refer to **Annex 1, No. 3 in responding**

Successful programmes/projects identified:

- a. **National Transport Fund**
- b. **Food Security**

- c. SI Water Sector Development Program
- d. SIMS Early Warning Systems

- ❖ Note that these programmes/projects are implemented through the Rolling 5 year Medium Term Development Plans to achieve the objectives of the National Development Strategy 2016-2035. These programmes which are on-going, have achieved some successful results that can be used for the purpose of this reporting.

National Transport Fund - Upgrade of Kukum Highway Road Project

Under the Ministry of Infrastructures and Development (MID), Solomon Islands Government obligation to donor funded transport projects programmes which are aligned to the National Development Strategy include 1: *sustained and inclusive economic growth* and Mid Term Strategy 3: *Develop physical infrastructure and utilities to ensure all Solomon Islands have access to essential services and markets*. It also meets one of the priority area of the SAMOA pathway of sustainable transportation.

Upgrade of Kukum Highway road project is one of the successful project which was implemented in 2017 and officially opened in December 2018. It is one of the top priority on the government's list of infrastructure projects due to heavy traffic congestions attributed by increased population and urban growth and vehicle importation. The project is considered successful as it was completed on time/ schedule despite numerous delays from the government and arrangement of utilities from state own enterprises (SOE) in supplying and connectivity to water, electricity and telecommunication. Project includes improvement of the City Council roundabout, widening of New Mataniko Bridge, paving existing road and reconstruction of two new Mataniko bridge (Nakamura, 2014).

The project address the traffic congestion length (Queue) from the City Council roundabout toward to the east at 9am from 670m in base year (2013) to 300m by 2021. It also improves the average travel speed from Vura Junction to Kukum Hot Bread roundabout at 9am from 20km/hr in base year (2013) to 30km/hr in evaluation year (2021). These are quantitative results while the qualitative results are that it makes driving comfortable and increase safety due to improved road and drainage conditions. Moreover, it provides security and safety for the pedestrian due to improved development of road safety facilities around the Central Market and reduces government's road maintenance costs. Furthermore socioeconomic activities are efficient due to mitigation of traffic congestion (Nakamura, 2014). Factors that contributed to successful implementation of the project include good relations between the donor partner and Solomon Islands government (SIG), through implementing ministries. Key lessons learned are that waste management, which is key to road maintenance, if not managed properly can clog the drainage system of road and could lead to shorten life of road.

Food Security - National Honey Development Programme (Honey in Rural Households)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock project- the National Honey Development Programme is aligned to the *National Development Strategy 2, Midterm Strategy 5 & 6: Alleviate Poverty and Improve the lives of Solomon Islanders in a peaceful and stable society and midterm strategy 7: improve gender equality and support the disadvantaged and the vulnerable*. This project addresses the priority area of Food Security and Nutrition of the SAMOA Pathway.

The country has a small rural economy that relies on rich natural resources. Yet these resources have failed to enable the majority of the rural population to generate income. The rural-urban income gap is significant. Hence, the National Honey Development Programme is implemented at rural level, assisting smallholders to generate income. A majority of those involved in the programme are women in the rural communities and with a complementary Rural Development Project, hive boxes, wax tools, suits and training on beekeeping and financial management are provided. The project supports rural women and families to meet their basic household needs, meet children's school fees and provide income for their families. Overall, the project contributes towards encouraging and sustaining economic growth, increasing agricultural production, reduce poverty and improve livelihoods.

Factors that contribute to the success of the intervention is that the project adjusts national and sub-national policies related to governing agriculture to take adaptation into consideration and to foster the generation and diffusion of knowledge on adapting to climate change in a systematic manner at the community level. Real challenges when implementing projects such as this, included limited logistical support, inadequate project management capacity, and limited technical expertise, low literacy rate of rural farmers and poor communication and transport network to link rural communities and the islands.

SI Water Sector Development Program

The Solomon Islands Water Sector Program is implemented by the Water Resources Division of the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification. It captures two components namely: Urban Water Supply Development and Increased Resilience of Water Supplies. This program is considered a success as it contributes to achieve objective 1 and Medium Term Strategy 3 and objective 2 and medium term strategy 5 of the National Development Strategy 2016-2035.

Under the Urban Water Supply Development, results include strengthening the Solomon Islands Water Authority systems and capacity and also improving the Solomon Islands Urban Water Supply and Sewage as well as increasing resilience of water supplies to provide resilient community water supply services.

SIMS Early Warning Systems

Given the location of Solomon Islands within the Pacific Ring of Fire and Pacific Warm Pool, establishment of Early Warning Systems in the Solomon Islands is vital. Under the SIMS Early Warning Systems program, the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology through the Solomon Islands Meteorological Services is mandated to establish the EWS cross the country. This program is on-going. However, it is considered a success because the positive outcome of the system benefited not only the relevant authorities but also the most vulnerable populace in the rural communities. This program also contributes to the achievement of the objective 4 of the National Development Strategy 2016-2035 and also economic sector areas such as agriculture, health, tourism, and fisheries.

Key results include installations of Early Warning Systems, Automatic Weather Stations and Automatic Rain Gauges in selected locations to improve and enhance weather data collection. Staff capacity enhancement is also part of the programme.

Critical factors that contributed to this program's success has been the partnership and support provided to the Ministry from development partners to support some of the upgrade and strengthening of the system. Solomon Islands has faced a number of natural hazards in the past years and also experienced loss of lives and the destruction of important sectors and economic infrastructure that contribute to economic growth, hence consider this as a priority.

One key lesson learned is that the system complements the work of manned weather stations by providing consistent weather data to responsible authorities. It has reduced labour cost and become affordable for the government.

Other key results would include timely dissemination of weather information, update on cyclone and tsunami warning through media, radio and SMS to the rural people of Solomon Islands.

Means of Implementation

- ❖ Solomon Islands National Development Strategy 2016-2035 and Rolling 5 Year Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) and Annual Development Budgets.**
 - Develop and map out a strategic direction for the development of Solomon Islands.**
 - Provide a framework for development policies, priorities and programmes, providing a single reference point and common direction over the next twenty years.**

- **Adopt 5 broad objectives implemented through the Rolling 5 Year Medium Term Development Plans and Annual Budgets comprising development projects and programs.**
- ❖ **Development Finance Assessment and Solomon Islands Integrated Financial Framework**
 - **With the support from UNDP, Solomon Islands through the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination successfully prepared and launched the Development Finance Assessment Report and the Solomon Islands Integrated Financial Framework (SIFF). The DFA Report provides recommendations on how resources can be mobilised and utilised to implement these recommendations in order to achieve the objectives of the NDS.**
 - ❖ **Solomon Islands Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy and the Partnership Framework for Effective Development Cooperation**
 - **Similarly, the Aid Management Policy was developed to bring tangible improvement in the use of external and domestic resources and to ensure alignment with the NDS priorities and objectives. The partnership framework is developed to implement the policy. It establishes how government and development partners will work together to address the challenges on more effective use of domestic and external resources to achieve more effective aid and development cooperation in Solomon Islands. It supports the implementation of the NDS.**
- i. Why are these considered a success?
 - **Government and Development Partners have made efforts and been able to align programmes and projects according to the 5 broad objectives of the NDS**
 - **Mapping of SDGs to the National Development Strategy**
 - **Through the Aid Management Policy and Partnership Framework, coordination have been strengthened between Solomon Islands Government and Development Partners.**
 - **DFA and SIFF provides a platform or avenue for both Government, Development Partners, Private Sector and other stakeholders to mobilise existing resources to implement activities that would achieve the NDS.**
 - **Series of recommendations that can be taken to strengthen the financing of the NDS have been developed.**
 - ii. What were the results? Please support with qualitative/quantitative evidence if possible/relevant
 - **Most Development Partners and Government line ministries**

- **have aligned their programmes to the NDS.**
- **DFA Report identified 3 financing areas to be used under SIFF namely, government revenue, spending and private investment.**
- **Guidelines and annexes developed in the Partnership Framework to strengthen development cooperation to support NDS developed.**
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- iii. Please elaborate on the critical factors that contributed to the intervention's success and any key lessons learned?
 - **Strong Government Leadership and Ownership of the development process**
 - **Greater cooperation and collaboration between the Solomon Islands Government and Development Partners and other stakeholders at the country level**
 - **Good law and order situation at the country level**
 - **Effective Government policies at the country level**

Lessons learned

- **Strong alignment from all Development Stakeholders to the NDS and other key Government Policies**
- **All regional and international frameworks including the SAMOA Pathway are integrated and aligned well to the NDS 2016-2035.**
- **Effective implementation of National Priorities stipulated in the NDS contributes to effective implementation of regional and international frameworks such as the SAMOA Pathway.**
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- b. Were there any other key results/outputs achieved and describe its impacts, if any.
 - **Stability of the economy, although many challenges lie ahead to the country's population**
 - **Implementation of the NDS through the rolling 5 year Medium Term Development Plans where key programmes/projects are implemented in different sectors/line ministries and they are progressing well and more effective integration and alignment of regional and international frameworks to it. Significant challenges, however, remain ahead at the country level.**
 - **Springboard to the development of other new effective development policy documents such the Solomon Islands Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy and Partnership Framework for effective Development Cooperation, the recently launched Development Finance Assessment (DFA) Report and the Solomon Islands Integrated Financial Framework (SIFF) to support the implementation of the NDS, SDGs, IPoA and SAMOA Pathway at the country level.**

4. Addressing Gaps and Challenges:

a. From among the programmes/projects that have been implemented by your government over the reporting period, please elaborate on any implementation challenges that have been encountered (**Word Limit for responses: 2500**).

❖ **Some of the challenges identified and highlighted in 2015 to 2018 development budget implementation report which are critical to address relate to the effectiveness and efficiency of Development programs and Projects implementation. Some of the issues are beyond the direct authority of Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC) that require collaboration partnership between line ministries, as well as support from regional and international partnerships to better improve the level of Project implementation. Challenges faced are:-**

- **Projects/Programmes design and management**

- **Many programmes/projects have not been effectively designed with inadequate attention to implementation according to 2016 Development Budget Implementation Report. Around 40 to 50% of projects have poor designs that are incomplete as well politically driven. There is no detailed planning, thus resulting in many programmes have been ongoing for several years without any indication of achieving outcomes, which means those programmes continue to drink huge proportion of the development budget with no outcomes through their expenditure. Highlighted in 2016 Development budget Implementation report, the report found that almost 80 percent of the ministries have not been implementing their programmes satisfactory in line with their logical frameworks. A number of programmes/projects have been implemented quite differently than what they set out in the logical framework, thus makes it hard to measure and track performance. The 2017 Development Budget Implementation Report revealed that the current design process and lack of data continues to give long-term negative challenges to ministries, issues such as land issues, following proper Solomon Islands Government procurement process and political interference are taking more years for ministries to deal with than originally projects planned. For instance, ongoing land disputes and litigation are delaying the Bina Harbour and Suava Bay economic growth centres. As a result, a large number of planned activities are not implemented and this continues to be repeated annually since 2015-2018.**

- **Government Ministry capacity, training and Coordination, Ministry stakeholder Management and Inter-Ministry Communication**

- **One of the ongoing challenges is the Ministry stakeholder Management and Inter-Ministry Communication. Cooperation through project/programmes and information sharing between the line ministries continues to be an ongoing challenge. Ministries tend to implement projects/programmes by themselves, unless a technical need arises before consulting with other ministries. In the 2016 Development Budget Implementation Report, one of the reasons cited as to why some ministries do not implement their programmes was because they depended**

on other ministries to provide technical support to them before moving their project forward. In 2016, most infrastructure programmes mentioned MID capacity as a key for the delays in the implementation of their programmes. The level of partnership established with the other stakeholders was not clearly explained by ministries. Programmes have very little communication with their partners, and though they are working in the same sector, they communicated little with each other. As highlighted in 2016 and 2017 Reports, the level of communication from the ministry to the provincial government and other stakeholders was at times unclear, as evident during the past M&E consultations in the provinces. Provincial Secretaries and other provincial leaders raised views that a number of national programmes implemented by the line ministries have not been done through appropriate provincial procedures. They noted that they were even not involved in the initial planning process of some programmes implemented in their provinces. Currently the planning departments within the provincial government are mandated to work as the main programme coordinators. However, they also encountered capacity issues at times that need to be supported by MDPAC in collaboration with the Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening. Implementing ministries are often left alone with the task of implementing the projects themselves. To be able to achieve a sustainable impact, however, it is vital that other line ministries, stakeholders and NGOs get involved to assist in issues involving environment, social, economic, politic, transport and infrastructure. Unfortunately, there are several obstacles that are hindering this, including lack of funding and capacity in other ministries to contribute to other ministries' initiatives, the inadequate inter-ministerial coordination and collaboration structures and a political will to support other ministries' projects.

- **SIG Budget process/structure and SIG procurement process-Central Tender Board ongoing delays and Reporting and compliance with the Public Financial Management (PFM Act).**
 - **Solomon Islands Government budget process itself and the procurement process is also one of the challenges faced by ministries when implementing their projects/programmes as highlighted in 2015-2018 Development Budget Implementation Reports. Ministries commented that the budgeting process and timeline for implementation is too short given the number of outputs in their projects/programmes to implement. They raised sentiments that the programme based approach is challenging when aligning the outputs and activities to the SIG annual budgeting process. They noted that the annual budgeting process has shortened the output and activity timeline, reducing flexibility, quality and efficiency of the implementation and reducing the likelihood of outcome achievement of the projects/programmes. Ministries also commented that the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC) and Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT) process of cutting individual project budgets to fit the budget ceiling has a major impact on smaller programmes. They**

noted that smaller programmes that may perhaps have been completed in less than a year have taken 3-5 years to complete. The budget cuts have prolonged the intervention timeline and contributed to wastage of resources. They suggested that the budgeting process and the MTDP should be aligned to ensure there is flexibility, ownership of activities and quality results. The Central Tender Board (CTB) process itself delays project implementation. As highlighted in 2017 Development Budget Implementation Report, almost 60% of the programmes that are infrastructure related continue to face challenges in regards to the SIG procurement processes. A number of bids have been left with the CTB for more than six months or more. This continues to delay the overall programme implementation time line which reflects badly on the performance of implementing projects/programmes and results in a high level of unspent budget. Also, in few cases, not correctly fulfilling CTB requirements by ministries may be part of the cause of the underlying issues that delay CTB decisions. Thus, it has been recommended that the Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT) and Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC) dialogue with line ministries to explore possible way to address this issue because it has been ongoing for many years.

- **Compliance in programmes/projects reports and compliance to Public Financial Management Act continues to be a challenge for implementing ministries as according to 2016 & 2017 Development Budget Implementation Reports. In some cases, ministries have not produced progress reports but have expended their budgets for that particular financial year according to their yearly work plans. The poor output reporting makes it difficult for MoFT and MDPAC to justify the expenditure and report on progress of programmes and projects. Projects/programmes implementing ministries stated that delay in implementing their programmes/projects is due to the MoFT payment process, which is very slow and frustrating. However, according to MoFT, they observed that the main delay in the payment process is usually with the “compliance” and condition of providing necessary required documents before processing of payments, as required by the Financial Instructions. Ministries who experience delay in payments are those who fail to provide required documents thus resulting in slow payments as they need to provide those required documents before MoFT can process their payments. According to 2016 Development Budget Implementation Report, a recent training needs analysis on procurement revealed that this area is very weak across the public sector and a lack of understanding of the processes and systems is likely responsible for payment and procurement delays expressed by some implementing ministries.**

- b. What have been the lessons learned and how will these be taken into account for the remaining implementation period of the SAMOA Pathway (2019-2024)?

- ❖ A number of issues and lessons learned as highlighted in the 2017 NDS Performance Report include programme design and management, ministry capacity, training and coordination with regards to human resources to deliver, stakeholder management issues that hinders progress due to ineffective-communication among project stakeholders, budget process and structures that normally results in delay in accessing funds to implement projects on time and insufficient fund availability due to the annual budget cycle, reporting compliance which results in delay and lack of reliable data. However, a major challenge was the collection of reliable data from all agencies implementing the programmes and projects in the Medium Term Development Plan, and also refining of the NDS targets and indicators. Additionally, tracking of donor intervention through the activities still remains a challenge. SIG and donor reporting on the implementation of their programmes remains a challenge though efforts are made by the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. Taking into consideration the lessons learned, further work and improvements can be made on the mapping, refining and alignment of the NDS targets and indicators; and strengthening the reporting of programmes/projects implementation by government agencies and development partners. Furthermore, ongoing institutional capacity development across the public sector in areas of project and programme management and design, procurement, monitoring and evaluation are a continuing priority and efforts to embed these skills in the workforce. Develop a wider SIG web based database to record programme and project data and to provide a “home” for incoming reports and other M&E data, which will allow the line ministries as well as development partners to track progress of the development budget online. Though a data system had been in place to capture donor data, capacity training is needed as well as compliance to reporting timelines with provision of reliable data to ensure a holistic analysis is made on the overall progress of the NDS, which then leads to reporting on the progress of the Samoa Pathway in future.

5. Outreach/Publications

- Please include a link to the annual progress reports prepared on development/sustainable development. If present, please identify the sections relevant to SIDS/SAMOA Pathway implementation. Please also add any other relevant publication issued by your government that covers SIDS issues.

Financial Support towards SAMOA Pathway: 2015 - 2018 - DB Programmes				
Priorities Areas as per SAMOA Pathway - Questionnaire	Fund Type	SECTOR	Investment - Projects/Programme	Outreach/Publications
	SIG	Economic	Tourism	1.Development Budget

			Development (MCT)	Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth	SIG	Economic	Tuna Onshore Development (MFMR)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
	SIG	Economic	Industrial & Commercial estate Development (MCILI)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
	SIG	Economic	National Cocoa Industry (MAL)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
	SIG	Economic	SI Coconut Industry (MAL)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth	SIG	Economic	SI Coconut Industry (MAL)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
Climate Change	SIG	Environment Sector	SICAP (MECCDM)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final

				3. Annual program reports
Sustainable Energy	SIG	Economic	Renewable Energy Development Program (MMERE)	1. Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2. Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports
	SIG	Economic	Renewable Rural Electrification Program (MMERE)	1. Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2. Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports
Disaster risk reduction	SIG	Environment Sector	SICAP (MECCDM)	1. Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2. Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports
	SIG		SIMS Early Warning System (MECCDM)	1. Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2. Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports
	SIG	Economic & Infrastructure	Environment Conservation Programme (MECCDM)	1. Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2. Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports
	SIG	Economic & Infrastructure	SIMSA Aton Programme (MID)	1. Development Budget Implementation Report

Oceans and seas				2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
Food Security and Nutrition	SIG	Economic Sector	National Food Security Program (MAL)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
Food Security and Nutrition	SIG	Economic Sector	Field Experimental & Biotechnology Program (MAL)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
	SIG	Economic Sector	Agriculture Livelihood Program (MAL)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
	SIG	Economic Sector	Honey in Rural Household Program (MAL)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
Water and Sanitation	SIG	Health & Mines sector	SI Water Sector Development Programme (MMERE)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program

				reports
Water and Sanitation	Donor	Health & Mines sector	Rural Water & Sanitation (RWASH)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
	SIG	Infrastructure Sector	Rural Transport Infrastructure (MID)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
	SIG	Infrastructure Sector	National Transport Fund (MID)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
	SIG	Infrastructure Sector	SIG Obligation to Transport Donor Funded Projects (MID)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 3.Annual program reports
Sustainable Consumption and Production	SIG	Economic Sector	Renewable Energy Development Programme (MMERE)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3.Annual program reports
Sustainable Consumption and Production	SIG	Economic Sector	Communication Program (MCA)	1.Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2.Development Budget

				Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports
Health and NCDs	SIG	Health sector	Primary Health Care (MHMS)	1. Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2. Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports
	SIG	Health sector	Secondary Health care (MHMS)	1. Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2. Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports
	SIG	Health sector	Tertiary Health Care (MHMS)	1. Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2. Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports
Gender Equality	SIG	Rural Development & Social Services	Investing, empowering and enhancing women, youth, children and family affairs development (MWYCFA)	1. Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2. Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports
Social Development	SIG	Rural Development & Social Services	Investing, empowering and enhancing women, youth, children and family affairs development (MWYCFA)	1. Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2. Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports

Biodiversity	SIG	Environment Sector	Environmental Conservation Programme (MECCDM)	1. Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2. Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports
Means of implementation	SIG	Public Service Including Provincial Government	Annual Development Budget	1. Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2. Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports
Means of implementation	SIG	Public Service Including Provincial Government	National Development Strategy (NDS 2016-2035)	1. Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2. Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports
	SIG	Public Service Including Provincial Government	Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP)	1. Development Budget Implementation Report 2016 Final 2. Development Budget Implementation Report 2017 Final 3. Annual program reports

6. Preparations for the Mid-Term Review – A High-Level review of the Samoa Pathway will take place on 27th of Sept. 2019 in UNHQ, as mandated by [A/RES/72/307](#).

- a. Is your government conducting or planning to conduct any internal review of SIDS programmes in preparation for the Mid-term review of the Samoa Pathway? If so, please elaborate.

❖ **The Solomon Islands Government (SIG) through the relevant Ministries such as Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade, Ministry of Development Planning & Aid Coordination, Office of the Prime Minister and Ministry of Finance and Treasury will deliberate together on the way forward towards this.**

- ❖ **(SIG) through the Ministry of Development Planning & Aid Coordination is coordinating/monitoring the NDS implementation at the country level with all the implementing stakeholders. The NDS is the entry point for the SAMOA Pathway integration and alignment for implementation at the national level.**

b. Please elaborate on any other activities being undertaken in preparation for the High-Level Review in 2019 if any.

- ❖ **SIG through the Ministry of Development Planning & Aid Coordination is the key Government Agency preparing Reports of the NDS Implementation across all Implementing Stakeholders and in a better position to prepare towards the High-Level Review in 2019 in consultations with the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade, Ministry of Finance & Treasury and other key stakeholders at the country level.**

7. **Other Matters** – Please include any other information as relevant.