Solomon Islands Government

THE SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL STATISTICS DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (NSDS) 2015-16 TO 2035

November 2015

Solomon Islands Government

Solomon Islands National Statistics Office
Ministry of Finance and Treasury
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Australian Aid

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Solomon Islands Government

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2015-16 to 2035

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Minister's Foreword

I am grateful for this opportunity on behalf of the Government of Solomon Islands to present the first ever National Statistics Development Strategy (NSDS) 2015-16 to 2035, a significant milestone for the nation.

In mid-2014, the Solomon Islands Cabinet recognised the need for an integrated and vibrant national statistical system (NSS) when it endorsed the development of the first ever NSDS. The NSDS 2015-16 to 2035 brings together all key stakeholders in the production, dissemination and use of statistics. The ever-increasing demand for comprehensive, accurate, reliable, and timely statistics has made collaboration among data producers and users more critical now than ever before.

The importance of a fully functioning and vibrant national statistical system that is able to provide timely, relevant and vital socio-economic statistics is critical for the effective monitoring and implementation of the government's national development strategy (NDS), the government's fiscal (budgetary) and monetary policy goals, and the medium term development plan (MTDP).

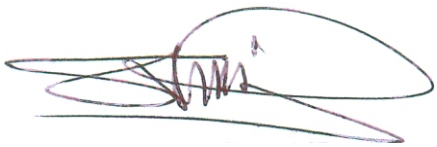
I see from the recently developed Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy and the Partnership Framework for Effective Development Cooperation that the Solomon Islands National Statistics Office (NSO) will be responsible for assessing the impact of development programmes on national socio-economic indicators. The NSDS 2015-16 to 2035 will thus play a significant role in strengthening the collaboration with our development partners on key economic and development issues in ensuring we achieve sustainable economic development for our people.

I am proud that the NSO under my Ministry, with support from key stakeholders and development partners, have worked hard to develop the NSDS 2015-16 to 2035. This master document lays out the path for the development of statistics across the whole system of official statistics in Solomon Islands. This strategy represents the outcome of a large amount of work that will enable all statistical producers to better meet the needs of the users of statistics.

The NSDS 2015-16 to 2035 identifies five strategic objectives that will be focussed on over the 20-year implementation period. They are: (i) improved range and quality of statistics; (ii) improved access to national statistics; (iii) enhanced coordination and leadership of the national statistical system; (iv) effective management of resources and (v) improved statistical capability.

I would also like to acknowledge the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) – Aid Program for their continued interest and support for the NSDS and other statistical activities.

Lastly, I wish to call upon all government ministries, key stakeholders, development partners and the people of Solomon Islands to draw from the NSDS 2015-16 to 2035 and support the government in its efforts to strengthen the national statistical system of our country during this fast pace of regional and global information, and technological change as we progress into the future.



Honourable Snyder Rini, MP
Minister for Finance and Treasury

Acknowledgments

On behalf of the Solomon Islands National Statistics Office (NSO), I want to acknowledge the contributions of many people and organizations towards the successful completion of the National Statistics Development Strategy (NSDS) 2015-16 to 2035.

I want to thank the Solomon Islands Government through Cabinet for endorsing the work towards the first-ever development of the NSDS in mid-2014 and for funding support. I also want to acknowledge the leadership of the former Minister of Finance and Treasury (MOFT), Honourable Rick Houenipwela and the current Minister, Honourable Snyder Rini, for supporting the NSDS process from the political level and in Cabinet.

The leadership of MOFT is acknowledged through the former PS for MOFT, Mr. Shadrach Fanega, the current PS MOFT, Mr. Harry Kuma and US MOFT, Mr. McKini Dentana for their leadership at the ministry level and in the NSDS National Steering Committee (NSC).

I also want to thank our development partners namely Paris21 for advice and the missions undertaken by Dr. Millicent Gay Tejada and Dr. Thomas Africa, and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)'s Mr. Arthur Jorari and Dr. Gerald Haberkorn.

A special appreciation is conveyed to the Government of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) – Aid Program (Education-Statistics) for funding and technical support provided through Dr. Willie Lahari, Statistics Adviser, for supporting the planning and setup of the NSDS Project and Secretariat, advising on the NSDS process and reviewing the NSDS master document; and from Ms. Anne McAllister, NSDS Adviser, for supporting the development and drafting of the NSDS master document. I am also thankful for strategic program support provided though Mr. Moses Tongare, Jane Bastin-Sikimeti and Kirsten Hawke.

I am also grateful to the Sector Consultants, Mr. Cid Mateo and Ms. Joanne Simpson, who supported the review of the economic, social, environmental and capacity building sectors whose findings have contributed to the development of the NSDS 2015-16 to 2035 master document.

I also take this opportunity to thank the staff of the NSDS Secretariat at the NSO, Mr. Steve Maitani, Anastasia Taghanepari, Linda Walesara, Ronald Maepeza and Walter Haga for operational support, management and coordination of project activities.

I am privileged to thank all the members of the NSDS National Steering Committee, the NSDS Technical Committees and Sector Task Forces representing all government ministries, the private sector, civil society and donor community and other key stakeholders, whose participation and cooperation has contributed to the NSDS process and master document.

For further information and enquiries, please contact the NSDS Secretariat at the NSO on phone: (677) 23422/27835 or email: STATS-Management@sig.gov.sb.

Douglas Kimi
Government Statistician
Solomon Islands National Statistics Office

List of acronyms and abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
BOP	Balance of Payments
CBSI	Central Bank Solomon Islands
CCM	Climate change monitoring
CED	Customs and Excise Division – MOFT
CEMA	Customs Export Marketing Authority
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CNR	2009 Population and Housing Census National Report
CPI	Consumers Price Index
CRO	Ministry of Home Affairs Civil Registration Office
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSSI	Correctional Services Solomon Islands
DCC	Democratic Coalition for Change (Government)
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
ERU	Economic Reform Unit – MOFT
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FDES	Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System of the IMF
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
HCC	Honiara City Council
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
ICTSU	Information and Communications Technology Support Unit – MOFT
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRD	Inland Revenue Division – MOFT
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MCA	Ministry of Communication and Aviation
MCIE	Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Employment
MCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDPAC	Ministry of Development, Planning and Aid Coordination
MECDM	Ministry of the Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management
MEHRD	Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development
MFAET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MFR	Ministry of Forestry and Research
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
MID	Ministry of Infrastructure Development
MJLA	Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs
MLHS	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy

MOFT	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
MPGIS	Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening
MPNS	Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services
MPS	Ministry of Public Service
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MUNRP	Ministry National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace
MWYCA	Ministry of Women, Youth and Children's Affairs
NDMO	National Disaster Management office – MEDCM
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-government organisation
NJ	National Judiciary
NMDI	SPC National Minimum Development Indicators
NPF	Solomon Islands National Provident Fund
NREM	NSDS Sustainable Natural Resources and Environmental Management Taskforce
NSDS	National Statistics Development Strategy
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSS	National statistical system
PAF	Performance Assessment Framework
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PFTAC	Pacific Financial Technical Assistance and Cooperation
PWDSI	People With Disabilities Solomon Islands
RGO	Registrar General's Office
RSIPF	Royal Solomon Islands Police Force
SDG	Sustainable development goals
SEEA	System for Environmental and Economic Accounting
SIEA	Solomon Islands Electricity Authority
SIEC	Solomon Islands Electoral Commission
SIEMIS	Solomon Islands Education Management Information System
SI	Solomon Islands
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SIMSA	Solomon Islands Marine and Safety Authority
SIMSAD	Solomon Island Maritime Safety Administration Division – MID
SINCW	Solomon Islands National Council of Women
SIPA	Solomon Islands Ports Authority
SIRC	Solomon Islands Red Cross
SIVB	Solomon Islands Visitor Bureau
SIWA	Solomon Islands Water Authority
SIWSAP	SI Water Sector Adaptation Project
SNA08	United Nations System of National Accounts 2008
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
TCSI	Telecommunications Commission of Solomon Islands
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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Executive Summary

In mid-2014 the Solomon Islands Cabinet endorsed the development of the first ever national statistics development strategy to revitalise and reform the country's national statistical system.

With the ever increasing demand for statistics, the National Statistics Development Strategy (NSDS) 2015-16 to 2035 is timely in its efforts to embark on a sector-wide structural reform process to revitalise and strengthen the official statistical system and its linkages with economic and social development policies and plans. The NSDS will ensure that needed statistics and related information are provided on a regular basis to shape evidenced-based decision making, policy development and planning in Solomon Islands.

The Strategy aims to lay out the path for development of statistics across the national statistical system to improve the relevance, quality, timeliness and credibility of statistics and make them easily available to users. It lays out a 20-year vision for statistics in Solomon Islands, and in more detail, the goals and actions for the next five years that will set the path to achieving the NSS vision that by 2035 there will be *a robust, sustainable, and well-coordinated statistical system providing credible official statistical information for the benefit of Solomon Islands.*

Four sector reviews provided information about the current state of the national statistical system (NSS) and made recommendations on how to improve statistical activities, build capacity, and strengthen the institutional arrangements under which the NSS operates. Consultants met with more than 200 people from around 60 agencies to gather information about existing statistics and gaps in provision of statistics, and gather support from senior officials in the sector agencies.

NSDS review	When conducted	Number of agencies consulted	Number of people who attended meetings
Sustainable economic development sector	May 2014	12	45
Sustainable social and human development sector	March 2015	20	60
Sustainable natural resources and environmental management and development sector	April 2015	34	57
Institutional development and capacity building sector	April 2015	17	44

The NSDS 2015-16 to 2035 has five strategic objectives and four sector plans to guide the NSDS implementation.

NSDS strategic objectives	NSDS sector plans
1. Improved range and quality of statistics	1. Sustainable Social and Human Development Sector 2. Sustainable Economic Development Sector 3. Sustainable Natural Resources and Environmental Management and Development
2. Improved access to national statistics	
3. Enhanced coordination and leadership	4. Institutional Development and Capacity Building
5. Effective management of resources	
6. Improved statistical capability	

The overall funding required by the NSO over the 2017–19 NSDS implementation period is approximately SBD $160 million. Almost 70 percent of this amount is for the household survey programme, which includes preparation and conducting the 2019 Census (30 percent of the total). The budget also includes funding for up to 6 technical advisers from 2017–19, reducing to 2.5 advisers from 2020 until such time that the NSO has the institutional capacity to compile and publish statistics confidently and independently. From 2020 onwards, around $50 million will be required annually in non-census years, increasing to $55 million in census years (2029, 2039 and so on).

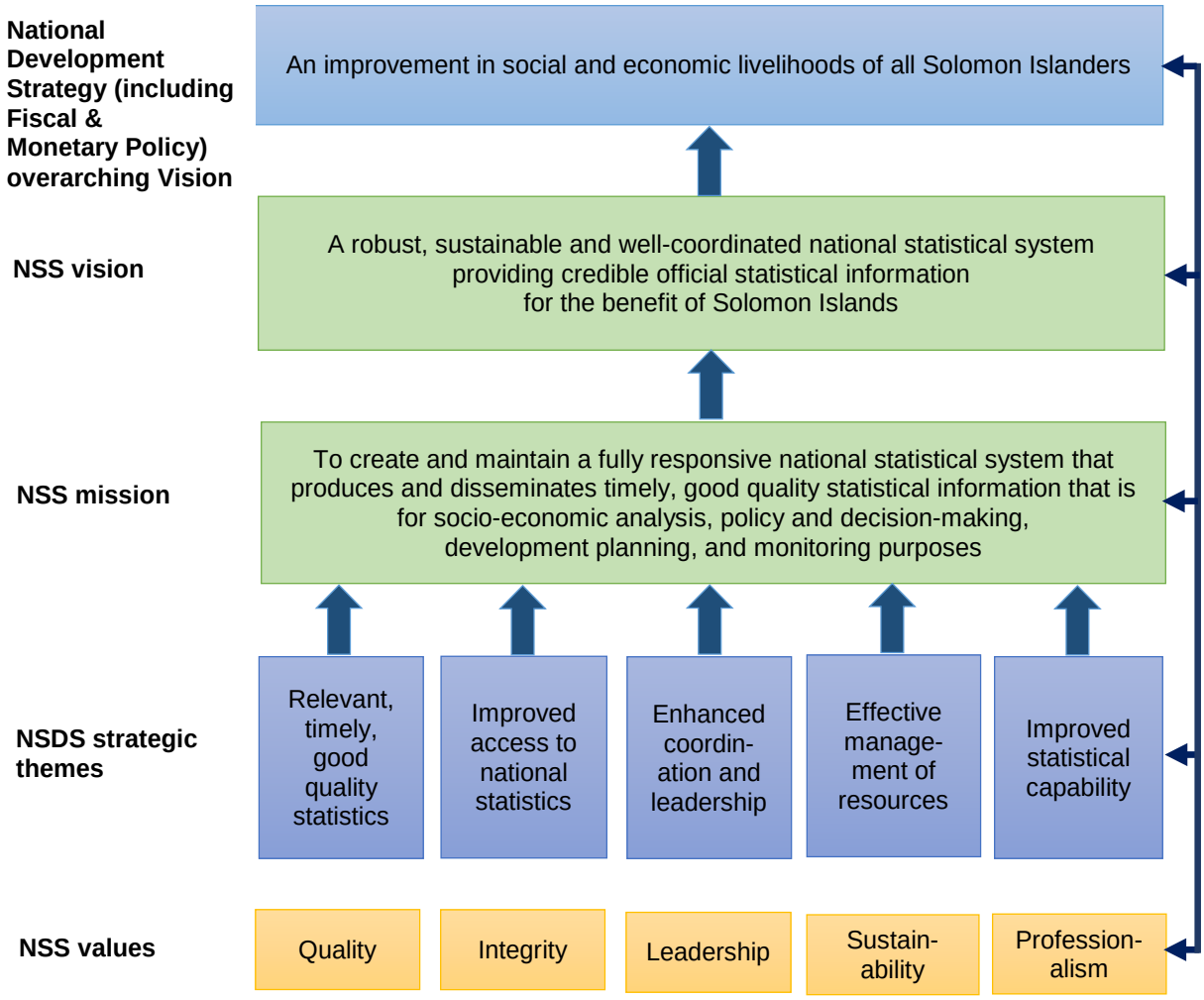
NSO funding required to implement the NSDS, by strategic objective, 2017-2020				
Strategic objective	**SBD $**			
	2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2020 and future years**
1a. Household survey programme	58,575,000	27,200,000	50,700,000	37,450,000
- of which Labour Force Survey	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	*10,000,000*
- Village survey, household listing for Census 2019	15,000,000	10,000,000	-	-
- Agriculture census	32,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	-
- Census 2019	-	1,000,000	34,500,000	*2,500,000*
- National CPI Project	2,000,000	1,000,000		-
- HIES/Living Standards Survey2020	-	-	-	*23,000,000*
- Demographic Health Survey (2021)	-	-	-	*($24 million)*
1b. Social statistics	2,445,000	2,220,000	2,220,000	1,680,000
1c. Economic Statistics	4,980,000	4,770,000	4,930,000	4,165,000
1d. Environmental statistics	255,000	230,000	230,000	440,000
2. Improved access to statistics	1,125,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	400,000
3. Coordination and leadership[1]	7,860,000	6,035,000	6,010,000	1,380,000
4. Effective management of resources	1,320,000	1,567,500	1,578,750	686,250
5. Improved capacity	2,502,000	1,738,000	1,762,000	1,132,000
Proposed NSO budget[2]	**79,062,000**	**44,760,500**	**68,430,750**	**47,333,250**
Accommodation options				
NSO HQ/Prov. Office: Refurbish existing building	15,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Lease another building/prov or	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
New Statistics Haus		35,000,000		
Staff housing: House and land for 30 houses		6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000

(1) Includes management of NSDS implementation
(2) Includes existing NSO recurrent budget

NSDS progress and priorities will be reviewed regularly, especially after changes to national policies and international agreements. Monitoring and evaluation will be an integral part of the NSDS implementation. Progress in implementing the NSDS actions will be reported to the proposed National Statistics Council each quarter, and annually to the Minister responsible for Statistics and participating development partners.

The NSDS has been developed with technical and financial assistance from the Australian DFAT-Aid Program.

Solomon Islands national statistical system results framework



The benefits for the NSDS and its subsequent implementation is a more efficient and effective official NSS that is able to provide credible official statistical information for the benefit of the Solomon Islands. This includes an improved evidence-based policy and planning process across all sectors through the provision of relevant and up-to-date socio-economic, environmental and other statistics, which will lead to improved service delivery and livelihood of the people. The NSDS and the revitalisation of the NSS will support the country's National Development Strategy (NDS) and the objectives of the government's fiscal (budgetary) and monetary policies towards an overarching NDS vision for an improvement in social and economic livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders. The NSDS framework will also support collaboration in the implementation, evaluation and monitoring of country strategies of international agencies and development partners, such as Australia's Aid Investment Plan 2015-16 to 2018-19 for Solomon Islands.

The country and the people own the NSDS and the NSS as a whole. A revitalised NSS will result in an emerging market for the on-going demand and supply of statistical public goods and services of benefit to the Solomon Islands. A vibrant NSS will safeguard the country against being left behind in this fast pace of regional and global economic, and technological change that demands better statistics, data and information as the country progresses into the future.

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 The purpose of the National Statistics Development Strategy 2015-16 to 2035

All governments need good statistics, but in developing countries the need is even more important. Good statistics are a core component of good governance. They also provide a sound basis for the design, management, monitoring, and evaluation of national policy frameworks such as poverty reduction strategies and for monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Citizens also need statistics to hold their governments to account.

Solomon Islands has experienced many changes in the social and economic structure in recent years, particularly after the ethnic tensions that led to the deployment of the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) in 2003. Since then, the country has relied heavily on financial support from development partners to lay the foundations for long-term stability, security and prosperity through support for improved law, justice and security; more effective, accountable, and democratic government; stronger, broad-based economic growth; and enhanced service delivery, particularly in education and health.

Statistics then are needed to measure the success, or otherwise, of the Government and development partners' efforts to improve the lives of Solomon Islanders. Unfortunately, the statistics are not readily available and users have difficulty accessing the statistics they need. This is primarily due to the fragmented nature of statistics operations, insufficient resources and low capacity within ministries to produce and disseminate statistics. There is a need to improve the provision and accessibility of statistics to manage and monitor the delivery of policies and services more effectively.

The NSDS is a framework aimed at rebuilding statistical capacity and strengthening coordination across the agencies responsible for producing statistics. It specifically seeks to strengthen the capacity of the National Statistics Office to carry out its mandated function as the leader of the national statistical system to collect, compile, analyse and disseminate statistical information in collaboration with other government agencies.

This strategy lays out a 20 year vision for statistics in Solomon Islands and, in more detail, the goals and actions for the next five years that will set the path to achieving that vision.

1.2 The importance of statistics

Official statistics are the cornerstones of good government, and support public confidence in good government. They are important indicators for the Government, business community and individuals. They support rational and evidence-based decision making in economic activities, investment and in involvement with society. Good statistics are essential to manage the delivery of basic services. Statistics also play a vital role in poverty reduction and world development. They measure inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impact, providing reliable assessments of key economic, social and environmental indicators, covering all aspects of development from measures of well-being of individuals, to economic output, and to the sustainable development of the nation.

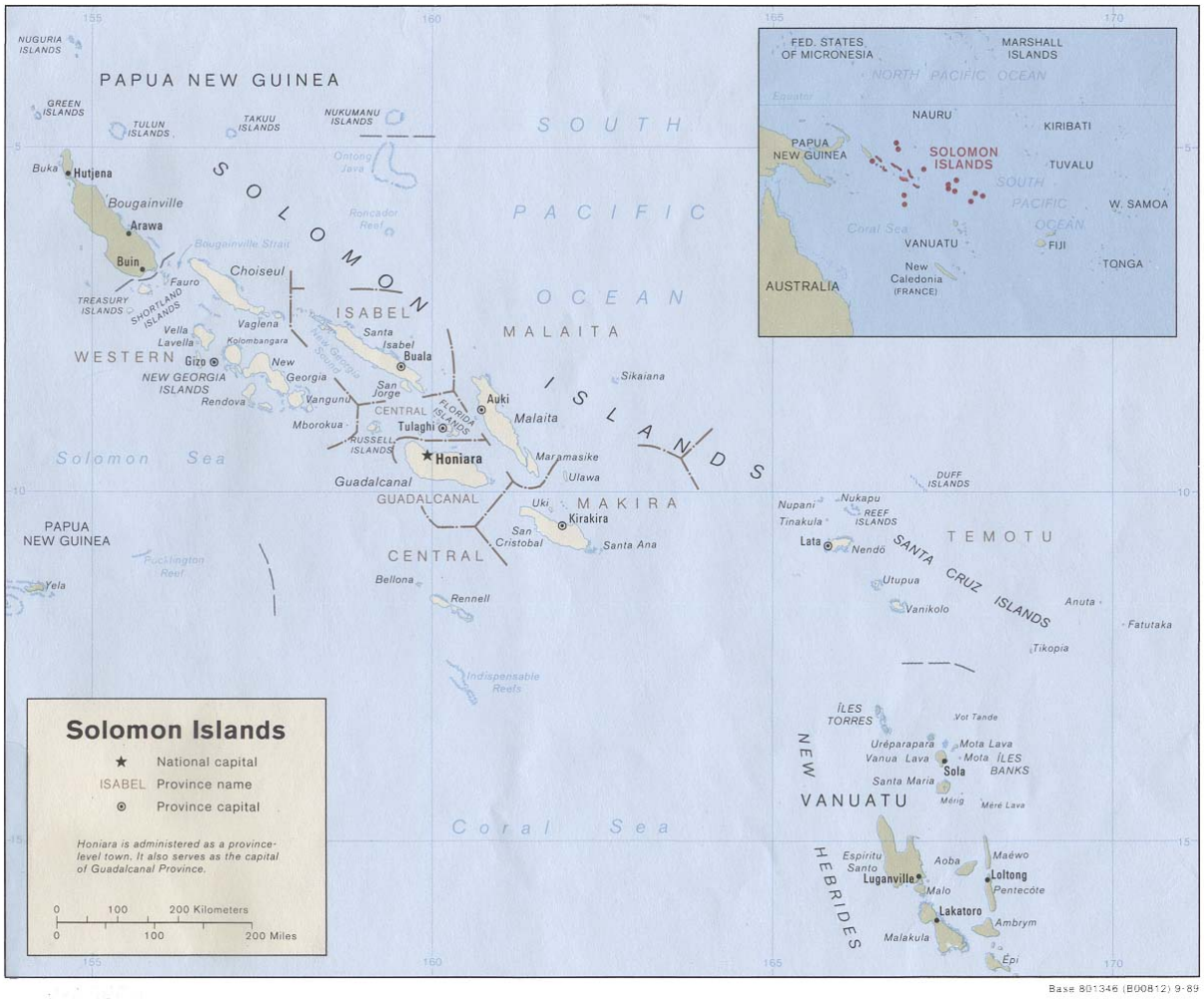
Official statistics need to be fit-for-purpose and come from a well-organised national official statistical system. It is a government responsibility to provide national statistics and to maintain their long-term sustainability.

> The quest for understanding and making sense of the real world—by recording tasks and counting objects—has anchored economic development and social behavior over the past several millennia. Data has gained prominence as a vital building block for making sound policy. Without reliable and timely economic data, we would be wandering in the dark, making decisions on the basis of anecdotes, gut feelings, or worse.
>
> Christine Lagarde, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund
> Opening remarks at the Second IMF Statistical Forum—Statistics for Policymaking
> 18 November 2014

First meeting of the Sustainable Human and Social Development Taskforce, 31 March 2015

Solomon Islands in brief[1]

- 997 islands covering a total land area of 30,407 km^2
- Gained independence on 7 July 1978, now a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy system of government
- 9 provinces administered by elected provincial assemblies, and the 10th is the town of Honiara
- Estimated 2015 population: 656,000
- Median age of the population (2009 Census): 19.8 years
- Gross domestic project 2013: $SBD 7,328 million, $US 1,004 million
- Main economic activities are agriculture, forestry and fishing (28% of GDP)
- Aid receipts were 29 percent of GDP in 2013[2]
- In 2014 merchandise trade exports were valued at $3,378 million FOB; imports were valued at $6,684 million CIF
- Annual inflation rate 2014: 5.6%
- Air visitor arrivals 2014: 20,070, down from 24,431 in 2013



[1] Source: Solomon Islands National Statistics Office
[2] Source: World Bank and SI NSO estimates

1.3 Background to Solomon Islands statistical system

Having gained Independence from Britain on the 7th July 1978, with the adoption of a Westminster style parliamentary democratic political system, the country experienced an ethnic conflict that broke out in the period of the "Ethnic Tension" in 1999-2003, and subsequently in the riots in the capital Honiara in April 2006. In July 2003, an Australian led regional intervention force, the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) was deployed at the invitation of Solomon Islands Government under the Facilitation of International Assistance Act (2003).

The RAMSI is a partnership between the people and the Government of Solomon Islands (SIG) and 15 contributing countries of the Pacific region. RAMSI has helped Solomon Islands to lay the foundations for long-term stability, security, and prosperity through support for improved law, justice, and security; more effective, accountable, and democratic government; (stronger, broad-based economic growth; and enhanced service delivery.

Through RAMSI, a programme of technical support for statistics was embarked on in late 2010 through the Economic Governance Program (EGP). This programme provided development assistance to the Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MOFT) where the NSO is a Division. In mid-2013, RAMSI transitioned into the Solomon Islands Partnership for Development Programme between the SIG and Australia, New Zealand, and other country and development partners. This meant that all former activities were scaled down and the existing support was integrated into the bilateral assistance arrangements. Since the RAMSI transition, donor support for MOFT has been provided in the Solomon Islands Economic and Public Sector Governance Programme (SIGOV) under the bilateral arrangements of the Solomon Islands-Australia Partnership for Development Programme. This partnership will be further progressed through the introduction of Australia's Investment Plan 2015-16 to 2018-19 for Solomon Islands.

Solomon Islands has a decentralised national statistical system. The major statistics producer, the NSO, is a stand-alone division within MOFT. It is governed by the Statistics Act 1970 (and 2007 amendments) and the Census Act 1959. Its mandate is to "collect, process, analyse and disseminate core official statistics for the purposes of policy and planning, decision making and public debate". Other major national statistics producers include: the Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI), Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS), Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development (MEHRD), Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services (MPNS), and the natural resources ministries.

The Statistics Act 1970 gives a mandate to the Government Statistician to coordinate the NSS through "organising a co-ordinated scheme of social and economic statistics relating to Solomon Islands". In this regard, the NSO has led the development of the NSDS 2015-16 to 2035 on behalf of the Government and NSS partners.

1.4 Developing the Strategy[3]

The formulation of the NSDS was officially endorsed by the MOFT Permanent Secretary and the Government Statistician in late-2011. A Roadmap was prepared and presented to Cabinet on 15 May 2014. Cabinet noted the fragmented state of the national statistical system of the Solomon Islands and the need to revitalize the system and endorsed the development of the NSDS 2014–2034[4]. With funding support from Solomon Islands Government and the Government of Australia's DFAT-Aid Program, the NSDS Project and Secretariat was established in November 2014. A number of committees were set up in early-2015 to oversee the NSDS formulation process, provide input and advise on the various NSDS documents. These committees include the NSDS Steering Committee, National Committee and four sector task forces.

The first phase involved a review of the current statistical activities, capacity and institutional arrangements of the NSS. The review produced four assessment documents that were circulated to contributors for comment:

- Sustainable economic development sector assessment (conducted in 2014 with the support of Paris21 and SPC)
- Social and human development sector assessment
- Sustainable natural resources and environmental management and development sector assessment
- Institutional development and capacity building sector assessment

Participants at the NSDS Visioning Workshop held on 20 May 2015

[3] The NSO acknowledges the initial support from Paris21 and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) in the formulation of the NSDS draft roadmap and funding for the 2014 Review of the Sustainable Economic Development Sector. The Paris21 NSDS framework and tools have been adopted and tailored within country context to develop this strategy.

[4] Due to the delay in commencing the formulation stage it was renamed NSDS 2015 to 2035, and subsequently NSDS 2015-16 to 2035.

The NSDS formulation stage was officially launched at a Visioning Workshop on 20 May 2015 where stakeholders discussed their vision for a revitalised national statistical system. Around 60 participants discussed what they desired for the future NSS, the values that should drive the NSS, and drafted a vision statement. These discussions formed the basis of the NSDS vision, mission, values and strategic objectives presented in chapter 5.

Sector plans for the economic and social sectors were developed to provide a framework for the production of statistics needed for their respective sectors. Priorities for future statistics were agreed by the sector task forces.

The NSDS formulation was based on these principles:

- The NSDS must cover the whole of the Solomon Islands national statistical system
- The NSDS formulation process must be participative and interactive
- The NSDS must reflect statistical demands identified in the dialogue with users and meet the information needs of Solomon Islands' various development programmes and sector policies
- The NSDS must take into account international statistical standards and frameworks

All of the above activities provided the background and actions for this strategy document. Thanks are due to all of the people who participated in its development: stakeholders, committee members, and NSO management and staff.

NSDS Steering Committee

Clockwise from left rear - Willie Lahari (Statistics Adviser), Linda Walesara (NSDS Administrative Assistant), Anastasia Taghanepari (NSDS Secretary), Anne McAllister (NSDS Adviser), Ronald Maepeza (NSDS Accountant), Moses Tongare (Australia-DFAT representative), Douglas Kimi (Government Statistician), Steve Maitani (NSDS Project Manager)

Chapter 2. Policy rationale for the NSDS

Official statistics are an indispensable part of government strategic plans, and regional and international cooperation. Reliable and timely statistics are needed to inform the Government's and development partners' policies and strategies and monitor progress towards achieving their desired policy goals. Statistics have to be made public, because they serve as important elements for the Government's accountability.

> "To ensure the CBSI achieves its price stability objective, the Central Bank engaged more closely with international and local stakeholders in its endeavour to understand price developments in the country. These agencies include the IMF, Solomon Islands National Statistics Office (SINSO), Price Control Unit, wholesalers and retailers. The cordial working relationship between CBSI and SINSO led to the publication of core inflation measures and timely provision of inflation numbers to CBSI by SINSO. The CBSI and SINSO have initiated discussions on the possible compilation of a national retail price index that measures inflation rates across the country. The agencies are hoping to see this initiative come to fruition in late 2014 at the earliest."
>
> Central Bank of the Solomon Islands Annual Report 2013

NSS partners are also obliged to provide internationally comparable national statistics to a range of international organisations.

2.1 Solomon Islands Government policy documents

Although Governments change over time, they tend to share similar visions for the future well-being of Solomon Islands people. Two overarching strategic policy documents currently steer Solomon Islands Government's policies. They are the Democratic Coalition for Change (DCC) Government's 2015 Policy Statement and the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035[5]. Additionally, the national fiscal (budgetary) and monetary policy documents set priorities for the Solomon Islands economy while the recently developed Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy will guide coordination and management of aid-flows with our development partners. The Government's policy objectives are shown in table 1.

[5] The National Development Strategy 2011-2020 has been being updated and replaced by the National Development Strategy 2016-2035. The initial draft document was approved by Cabinet and was circulated for consultation in October 2015.

Table 1. Solomon Islands Government policy objectives

DCC Government policy objectives
• Pursue meaningful reconciliation between our people at all levels of our society based on our traditional norms of peaceful coexistence that would lead to national reconciliation and foster natural healing process. • Sustain peace process and law and order to ensure that the nation attains sustainable peace and harmonious co-existence. • Foster a greater sense of national unity whilst maintaining our varying cultural identity. • Promote national consciousness and ownership of the country by all Solomon Islanders. • Enhance social reform and economic advancement in the country. • Rehabilitate damaged social and economic infrastructure and building of new ones to create a vibrant and robust economic environment to stimulate growth. • Provide an enabling environment to stimulate economic growth, especially in the rural areas. • Pursue Public Sector Reforms and commit resources to enable private sector-led growth in the country. • Address and meet the basic needs of peoples in rural areas. • Identify and resolve the problem of informal settlements in urban and semi-urban areas. • Work towards food security and poverty alleviation for the nation and ensure a healthy, literate and a contented population. • Achieve political stability and encourage decentralization of decision-making in the country. • Ensure that the roles of chiefs and land ownership are recognized, respected, strengthened and supported. • Establish effective measures to protect the traditional rights of indigenous resource owners so that they are awarded maximum benefit and gain ownership from the development and utilization of their resources. • Generate jobs and increased employment opportunities for the growing population and achieve high economic growth, wealth and social wellbeing for all Solomon Islanders. • Ensure the sustainable utilization and conservation of natural resources, protection of the environment and successfully combating the adverse effects of climate change.
National Development Strategy 2016-2035 long term objectives
• Sustained and inclusive economic growth. • Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed. • All Solomon Islanders have access to quality social services, including education and health. • Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management. • Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order.
Economic objectives of the Medium-Term Fiscal Strategy 2013–18
• Structural reform to make Solomon Islands attractive, easy and reliable place to do business and invest and for the economy to grow. • An affordable and sustainable Government budget which limits debt to a manageable level, improves Government decision-making processes, and focuses on achieving the development goals of the Solomon Islands.
Central Bank Monetary Policy
Monetary policies are defined by the Central Bank Act 2012 in the following priorities: • To achieve and maintain domestic price stability. • To foster and maintain a stable financial system. • To support the general economic policies of the Government.
Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy
• Seeks an assurance from all development partners of SIG's priorities and planning processes. • Recognises the lead role of MDPAC in coordination and management. • Streamlines institutional arrangements to ensure broad and regular consultations. • Underlines the principles of good governance, accountability and zero tolerance to corruption • Recognizes inclusive sustainable development. • Ensures that coordination and delivery mechanisms are inclusive. • Ensures that the aid information management system (AIMS) is fully operationalized.

2.2 Development partners' policy priorities

The Solomon Islands Government currently relies on assistance from its development partners to finance its current account deficit and development needs. Following the RAMSI intervention in 2003, the country has received substantial external assistance for reconstruction and development. Aid receipts are about 25 percent of GDP, making Solomon Islands the most aid-dependent of the larger Pacific Island countries[6]. The Australian Government remains the largest provider of development assistance in Solomon Islands, and has been a strong supporter of statistical activities. It is the major contributor to the NSO household surveys, the 2009 Census and the NSDS formulation, and also provides funding and technical assistance to build and maintain IT systems in other ministries.

The Solomon Islands Government and their development partners are signatories to the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005)

"We reaffirm the commitments made at Rome to harmonise and align aid delivery. We are encouraged that many donors and partner countries are making aid effectiveness a high priority, and we reaffirm our commitment to accelerate progress in implementation, especially in the following areas:

i. Strengthening partner countries' national development strategies and associated operational frameworks (e.g., planning, budget, and performance assessment frameworks).
ii. Increasing alignment of aid with partner countries' priorities, systems and procedures and helping to strengthen their capacities.
iii. Enhancing donors' and partner countries' respective accountability to their citizens and parliaments for their development policies, strategies and performance.
iv. Eliminating duplication of efforts and rationalising donor activities to make them as cost-effective as possible.
v. Reforming and simplifying donor policies and procedures to encourage collaborative behaviour and progressive alignment with partner countries' priorities, systems and procedures.
vi. Defining measures and standards of performance and accountability of partner country systems in public financial management, procurement, fiduciary safeguards and environmental assessments, in line with broadly accepted good practices and their quick and widespread application."

Endorsed by developed and developing countries' Ministers
at the High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, Paris, 2 March 2005

Most of the bilateral agreements with development partners include performance targets and assessment frameworks that need statistics to monitor progress towards achieving the targets.

[6] 2011 IMF Article IV report. In 2013 aid receipts were 29 percent of GDP (estimated from World Bank ODA data and SI NSO GDP publication)

Table 2. Development partners' commitments to the Solomon Islands Government, 2015

Development partner	Focus	Budget support 2015[1] SBD $
Australia's Aid Investment Plan 2015-16 to 2018-19 for Solomon Islands.	• Supporting stability, • Enabling economic growth, • Enhancing human development	
Australia – Solomon Islands Partnership agreement	• Improved service delivery – health and education • Improved economic livelihoods • Improved economic infrastructure • Economic and fiscal challenges	$261.2 m
Republic of China	• Tertiary education • Infrastructure, constituency funds	$70 m
New Zealand's Joint Commitment for Development with the Solomon Islands	• Improving critical transport infrastructure • Fisheries development • Improving the enabling environment for business, education, policing, law and justice	$49.1 m
Asian Development Bank budget support and loans programme	• Creating a more diversified and productive economy • Providing assistance in three sectors: transport, energy and public sector engagement.	$38.3 m $0.7m loan $224.0 m debt servicing
World Bank	• Budget support • Loans for major infrastructure projects (electrification) and rural development	$36.3 m $111.0 loan
European Union	• Sustainable rural development and human resource development • Supports the RWASH programme	$21 m
World Health Organization (WHO)	• Funding and support for the STEPS survey that collects information about chronic diseases and health	$0.1 m
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	• Provides knowledge, scientific and technical cooperation to support members to achieve three key development goals: o The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth o Pacific communities are empowered and resilient o Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives • It specifically provides technical assistance to SI national statistics through its Statistics for Development Programme.	
IMF- Pacific Islands Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC)	• Provides technical assistance in the areas of national accounts and government finance statistics	
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)	• Provides technical assistance in the areas of consumer prices and statistical leadership initiatives	

1. Solomon Islands Budget 2015 Budget Strategy and Outlook Budget Paper: Volume 1

"We are about to embark upon a huge opportunity with the birth of the ICT revolution to improve IT and information management systems in the Solomon Islands. With the new technology, improved legislation, and improved collaboration between national statistics partners we'll all be in a much better place in 20 years time".

Kirsten Hawke, Australia DFAT Counsellor, speaking at the NSDS launch 20 May 2015

"We will adopt a more systematic approach to the gathering and use of evidence to inform programming decisions. This will include disaggregation of data by gender and disability wherever possible. We will also support Solomon Islands National Statistics Office to address gaps in national and regional data, establish credible baselines and undertake poverty mapping"

Australia Aid Investment Plan for Solomon Islands 2015-16 to 2018-19 (pg. 12)

2.3 International statistical obligations

2.3.1 United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

The Solomon Islands Government is a signatory to the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics that were adopted by the Statistical Commission in 1994 and reaffirmed in 2013. The preamble notes the "critical role of high-quality official statistical information in analysis and informed policy decision-making in support of sustainable development, peace and security, as well as for mutual knowledge and trade among the States and peoples of an increasingly connected world, demanding openness and transparency". The 10 principles are listed in Appendix 1.

2.3.2 The Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals that were established after the United Nations (UN) Millennium Summit in 2000, following the adoption of the UN Millennium Declaration. All 189 United Nations member states at the time (there are 192 currently), including Solomon Islands and at least 23 international organisations, committed to help achieve the MDGs by 2015. Progress towards the goals has been uneven. Some countries have achieved many goals, while others have not realised any.

"As the world embarks on an ambitious project to meet new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), there is an urgent need to mobilise the data revolution for all people and the whole planet in order to monitor progress, hold governments accountable and foster sustainable development. More diverse, integrated, timely and trustworthy information can lead to better decision-making and real-time citizen feedback. This in turn enables individuals, public and private institutions, and companies to make choices that are good for them and for the world they live in."

A World That Counts
UN expert advisory group,
Mobilizing the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development

In 2012, the UN Secretary-General established the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda to focus and work on sustainable development and a new set of goals and indicators to replace the MDGs when they expire at the end of 2015. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets contained in the new framework *Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development were formally adopted by the 192 UN member states at a three-day summit held from 25-27 September 2015.*

Table 3. Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals

Millennium Development Goals	Sustainable Development Goals
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
	2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
4. Reduce child mortality 5. Improve maternal health 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
2. Achieve universal primary education	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
	6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
	7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
	8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
	9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
	10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
	11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
	12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
	14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
	15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
	16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
8. To develop a global partnership for development	17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network has proposed an indicator framework for monitoring the goals and targets, which currently consists of 109 indicators.

These are still being further refined so that by 2016, "the world is well prepared to implement the SDGs from their first day"[7]. The list of the proposed SDG indicators is shown in Appendix 2.

2.3.3 Generalised Data Dissemination System

The Generalised Data Dissemination System (GDDS) is a framework developed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to assist national statistical systems in producing economic and socio-demographic data. It was developed to give countries a management approach that fosters sound statistical methodology, professional data compilation, and data dissemination practices, and serve as a vehicle for countries to gradually progress and graduate to the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS).

2.3.4 SPC and Solomon Islands National Minimum Development Indicators (NMDIs)

The NMDI Database was developed by the SPC in consultation with member countries and technical and financial partners. It is maintained by SPC's Statistics for Development Programme. The database covers 204 indicators across 10 thematic areas, including health, population and development, agriculture and forestry, gender, cultural practice, fisheries and aquaculture, ICT, youth, energy and transport. See www.spc.int/nmdi/reports_en for NMDIs for Solomon Islands.

2.3.5 Other international reporting requirements

International agencies such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO), World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNESCO maintain databases of human and social development indicators. Economic statistics producers are required to provide economic and financial data to the IMF, ADB, FAO, the United Nations Statistical Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNESCAP) and the World Bank. Additionally, the Solomon Islands Government is required to report periodically to the agencies responsible for the various multilateral environment treaties and agreements.

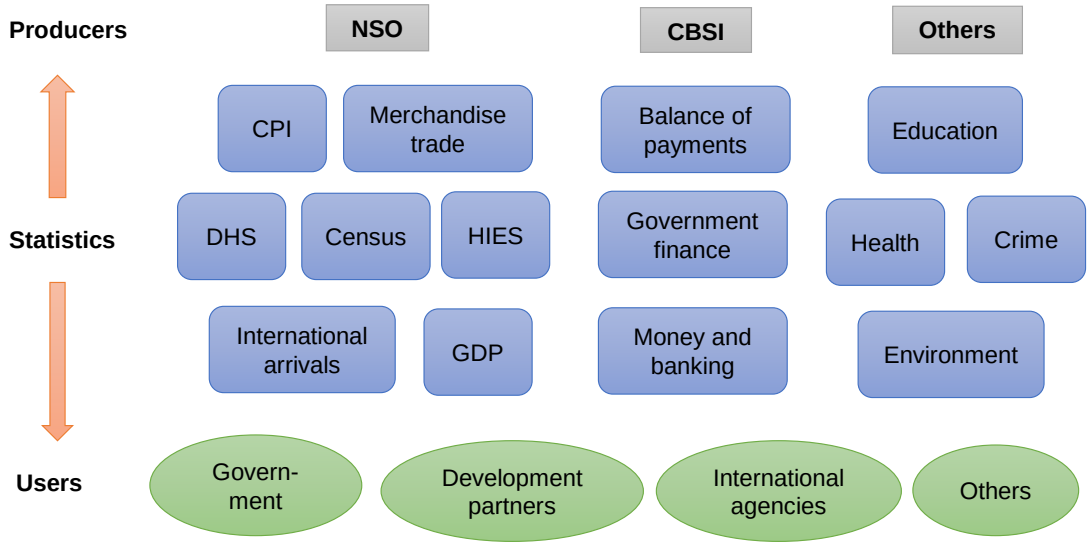
[7] Indicators and a monitoring framework for Sustainable Development Goals Launching a data revolution for the SDGs http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/140724-Indicator-working-draft1.pdf

Chapter 3. The current state of the Solomon Islands statistical system

3.1 Introduction

Official statistics in Solomon Islands have been developed under a decentralised statistical system. The legal environment is framed at an agency level by legislation, policy mandates and international convention. While the Solomon Islands Statistics Act 1970 (updated 2007) and Census Act 1959 provide the mandate for the Government Statistician to collect data from individuals, households and government departments' administrative data, the production or provision of data is not reflected in other agencies' legislation.

Figure 1. Solomon Islands national statistics producers and users



While a decentralised system ensures that respective agencies needs for statistics are largely met within their agency, many more advantages can be gained through coordination and sharing of knowledge and resources.

The 2014 and 2015 NSDS sector assessments[8] however, found few examples of cooperation and sharing of information. The reviewer discovered through discussions with NSS agencies that statistical activities are fragmented and characterised by intra-agency rather than sector-wide consultation or collaboration. The review documents noted that few agencies publish statistical information, there are no calendars to inform stakeholders of data releases, and websites are rarely used to disseminate information. Data quality and reliability is generally weak, consistent practices and international standards are not evident, and data validation and revision is patchy. The Institutional Development and Capacity Development Review found that technical capacity, leadership and management qualities are inconsistent; and that very few agencies have sufficient competency in their key statistical activities and have significant gaps in qualified staff.

[8] Available from the NSDS Secretariat, NSO.

The following sections outline the strengths, weaknesses opportunities and threats that need to be addressed in the NSDS 2015–2036. These issues were raised and expressed in the NSDS sector reviews.

3.2 Strengths

There is strong support from government, development partners and staff for the development of the Solomon Islands national statistical system. The Australian DFAT-Aid Program's funded Economic Governance, Health and Education-Statistics Programs have invested heavily in NSO surveys and other ministries' information systems.

There is strong awareness of the need for official statistics. Sustainable economic, social and environmental development policies are articulated in national strategies, and their monitoring and evaluation frameworks require statistics to inform progress in implementing policies. Development partners acknowledge that statistics is a priority for Solomon Islands development. Agencies themselves recognise the need for statistics but are frustrated by the lack of access to the information they need to carry out their work.

There are many examples of good working relationships between data providers and users, sometimes formalised by data sharing arrangements. One such example is the Memorandum of Understanding between the NSO, MCIE and National Provident Fund for sharing of information about registered businesses. ICTSU is developing and using bi-lateral informal information sharing protocols to support data sharing in the new SIG-Connect environment. A data sharing agreement between RSIPF, the National Judiciary and CSSI supports the development and maintenance of the new justice sector database.

There are pockets of strength in several agencies, such as the NSO, CBSI and MEHRD, where staff perform their duties competently and have significant institutional knowledge. Development partners and agencies such as PFTAC and SPC have provided significant technical assistance and training across the NSS, although at times it has been intermittent. An example is the Japanese-funded three year IMF Government Finance Statistics capacity development project providing support to the NSO and CBSI.

Use of information technology is widespread and many agencies have purpose-built information management systems that are supported by SIG and development partners. Staff understand that technology is important in data management and are not intimidated by technology developments. The new ICT framework provides incentives for agencies to work with ICTSU to develop and maintain their information systems and the centralised data centre managed by ICTSU already holds two-thirds of public sector databases.

There are pockets of innovative use of technology. The Hapi Fis project uses smart phones to collect fish market data that is downloaded into a central database for further processing. Several ministries are using geo-positioning, mapping and information systems. SolGeo[9] is the SIG spatial data infrastructure platform implemented on top of an enterprise-level geospatial data services platform.

[9] SolGeo website http://solgeo.mof.gov.sb/

3.3 Weaknesses

While the Statistics Act and Census Act provide a mandate for the NSO's statistical activities, the production or provision of data is not generally reflected in other agencies' legislation. Legislation generally relates to ministries' administrative and service functions only and does not support survey collection or statistical production functions.

A small number of agencies including the Office of the Auditor General, the Solomon Islands Electoral Commission, and Ministry of Home Affairs have specific legislation or legislative provisions for collecting information for policy, monitoring or reporting purposes. However in some cases these provisions need to be strengthened to support their respective activities. As an example, the Births and Deaths Registration Act invokes a fine of $100 for non-compliance of registration of a birth or death that is seldom enforced. The Act needs to be updated to enforce penalties for non-compliance, and to define roles and responsibilities to clarify processes in the registration process and the civil registrations and statistics system (CRVS).

The lack of comprehensive legislation to support the NSS has resulted in a system that is fragmented and characterised by intra-agency rather than sector-wide consultation or collaboration. Data is predominantly shared because of relationships with individuals rather than solid systems to support data access and dissemination.

> "The second major weakness originates from the availability and reliability of data. Currently the National Statistics Office (NSO), a government department, is the cluster for official statistical system of the country and most official statistical operations fall within the mandate of this office. Over the past few years the NSO has built up a considerable good capacity to gather data, however Millennium Development Goals data gathering formats have not yet been developed – leading to considerable difficulties in the identification of set indicators for determining progress over the specific indicators for each of the Millennium Development Goals. There have been organisational changes and transformations to the NSO due to continuing statistical developments, increasing demands in statistical information for evidence based decision making, policy formulations and monitoring and evaluation of polices. However discrepancies of data still exist."
>
> Millennium Development Goals Progress Report
> For Solomon Islands 2010

The NSO is not well enough resourced to play the coordination role that is mandated in the Statistics Act and sought by other statistics' users and producers. Statistical needs are not systematically coordinated and articulated due to a lack of an overall plan to improve statistics production and use. Limited consultation with individual stakeholders and agencies occurs prior to major statistical undertakings such as the census and Demographic Health Survey (DHS) rather than through a sector-wide, methodical user-needs analysis.

There are identified needs and gaps in statistics currently available. The sector reviews and subsequent analysis of Government development partners' policies, bilateral agreements and international reporting requirements, identified a long list of needs for new and better quality data that can be readily accessed in a variety of formats.

Data quality, reliability and timeliness of existing statistics are generally weak. Data validation techniques are poor and revisions policies and practices are virtually non-existent. Descriptive or explanatory documentation to assist users, such as metadata, is generally not prepared, updated or published. There are instances of poorly designed forms collecting inadequate information. Consistent practices and use of international standards is patchy across the system. Although international standards and classifications are used in the economic sector, many outputs need updating to the latest version. This includes the national accounts, which require re-basing, and updating to SNA 2008 and ISIC Revision 4. In MHMS, patient diagnosis data is not coded using the International Classification of Diseases.

> "The NSO suffers from a set of weaknesses that are common to most of the NSOs in the Pacific such as staff constraints, weak dissemination policy, under-exploitation of statistical production, limited use of data for decision-making, and the lack of coordination of the statistical system. The existing Statistics Act, the lack of coordinating tools of the overall statistical system and the overall lack of visibility of statistical activities in the country are probably factors hampering the overall process of delivery of consistent, timely statistics."
>
> PFTAC GDDS mission report February 2014

Available data is not widely disseminated. Agencies collect data from and provide data to their clients and stakeholders for specific functions with few mechanisms to disseminate data to the broader community or policy environment. This makes it difficult to find and access data and generate statistics. Few agencies publish information, and only the NSO and CBSI publish statistics in a regular and timely way.

There are no calendars to inform stakeholders of data releases, and websites are rarely used to disseminate information. The NSO prism website hosted by SPC has not been updated for some time and work on this is progressing while dissemination of releases is currently via an email list that does not reach all users.

In most agencies, statistics are a low priority compared to management of on-going programmes and other functions. Staff in most agencies are carrying out their administrative functions, but staffing resources dedicated solely to statistical activities tend to be very low and inadequate to meet the demand for statistics or the volume of data collected. Many agencies, including the NSO, identified additional staffing needs for statistical activities.

Additionally, capacity for statistical activities amongst existing staff, especially for data analysis and dissemination is very low. Data processing capacity within the NSO for large nation-wide surveys is also low and the agency relies on external technical support to set up processing systems, and cleanse and prepare data for analysis.

Almost all agencies wish to improve their capacity, including their ability to analyse, interpret and disseminate information. With the exception of the NSO, job descriptions for statistical officers in other ministries lack articulation of roles and responsibilities related to statistics production and most staff reported that while they collect data, analysis is usually carried out by technical advisers and consultants.

Although there are some good examples of capacity building supported by international technical assistance or led by development partners, success in sustaining capability is mixed. The short-term nature of technical assistance contracts does not provide sufficient time to pass on knowledge or involve local staff in the statistical production process.

Training for statistical activities is inadequate, mostly provided on the job. Many analysts and managers consider staff training insufficient for their statistical activities and emerging demands for data and information. Professional development is needed in a range of areas from basic statistics, analysis, and IT skills, through to management and strategic planning.

Staff do not have training and development plans to guide their professional development. Training activities are not logged/recorded and as a result it is not known whether training has been of use and subsequently applied in the individual's work.

While most staff are comfortable in utilising basic IT, technology to support efficient and effective collection, storage and analysis of data is limited. Data storage is a chronic problem in some ministries. There is no archiving policy for paper or electronic files. Data collection is usually paper-based and transferred into often inadequate IT systems. Some IT systems are obsolete or dysfunctional or no longer being used to their potential. An example is the electronic system supported by AusAID from 2001-07 under the Solomon Islands Institutional Strengthening Land Administration Project (SIISLAP) which is no longer used. RGO and MLHS have reverted to a paper-based system.

IT data handling, storage and security practices are also poor. Within the NSO, data collection, storage and analysis is usually carried out on the analyst's hard drive of their PC or laptop and rarely backed up on the SIG network. Datasets that are transferred to the network are not stored securely and all staff have access to datasets containing identifiable data. Moreover, datasets are not write-protected to prevent the possibility of corrupting final (published) datasets.

Electronic communications and IT connectivity has been poor, but is improving as SIG-Connect is established across Government.

Participants at the presentation of findings of the review of the statistical activities in the sustainable social and human development sector, 31 March 2015

3.4 Opportunities

The review of the current status of the NSS has found that there is collective senior management and technical staff support in sector agencies for the NSDS and for improving the NSS. There is also strong political will for the NSDS and its implementation. Development partners support statistical activities and are looking for direction and evidence to allocate funding for sector-specific statistics development. Consequently, the development and implementation of the NSDS provides an opportunity for steady and sustained improvement of the NSS. It provides the opportunity to gain support and resources to develop a whole of government approach that maximises the efficient use of facilities, staff and resources, to improve the production, interpretation and dissemination of data and increase its use and demand.

The NSDS formulation process has provided the opportunity to improve understanding of what the statistical system is; how it currently functions, how it should function with good performance, and its role in promoting improved collection and use of reliable statistical information in order to promote evidence-based decision making across government. Through this improved understanding, agencies can work together to develop guiding principles and strategies that promote an integrated approach that fosters cooperation and knowledge sharing, and draws on outside expertise when needed.

Agencies in the sector see value in quality data for improved decision-making purposes and there is an increasing awareness of demand for reliable, timely and high quality information. The NSDS assessments identified more than 100 datasets, outputs or indicators that are not currently available but are needed for evidence-based decision-making. It is hoped that this Strategy will provide the impetus and resources to meet at least some of these needs.

The “data revolution” is the idea of the moment, and it’s hard to find anyone who doesn’t think that more money, innovation and effort should be poured into counting and measuring, and that more open data can help to unlock the corridors of power[10]. The UN advisory group, the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development noted in their report[11], “As the world embarks on an ambitious project to meet new Sustainable Development Goals, there is an urgent need to mobilise the data revolution for all people and the whole planet in order to monitor progress, hold governments accountable and foster sustainable development”. One response to this will be more investment in data, a stronger focus on getting the numbers right, and greater public interest in the data produced.

There is a great deal of information already collected but it is not being used to its full potential and/or made readily available to users. The bulk of it remains underutilised in hard-copy or raw formats within ministries’ data systems. This data has the potential to contribute to a rich evidence-base for developing, implementing and evaluating policy, and monitoring progress and achievements against national development plans and strategies.

International, national and sector development plans and policies provide the context in which the NSS can operate and can be used to determine sector priorities for data and statistical information. International guidance, standards and classifications provide the framework for NSS agencies. Improved awareness and understanding of international statistical standards, guidelines and

[10] Guardian article *The data revolution is coming and it will unlock the corridors of power.* [accessed 15 June 2015] www.theguardian.com/global-development/poverty-matters/2014/oct/01/data-revolution-development-united-nations

[11] *A World That Counts: Mobilising a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development.* www.undatarevolution.org/report/

practices will provide opportunities for improving quality, coherence and international comparability of statistics.

Senior management and staff throughout agencies are supportive of NSO positioning itself as the central and driving agency of the NSS to coordinate government-wide statistical activities. The NSDS provides opportunities to review and amend legislation to enable the establishment of the NSO as an independent Bureau separate from its parent organisation, the Ministry of Finance and Treasury. Independence would give the NSO more credibility and freedom to carry out its function to provide an unhindered flow of information for the public and policy makers. The notion of independence may also improve people's trust in the accuracy, objectivity and security of NSO data.

Agencies view the governance systems that have been established to oversee the NSDS formulation process as a positive development in the management of statistics. The NSDS governance structure with a National Committee and Sector Committees to guide and support producers and users, provides a framework for future statistical operations. Through participation, agencies can identify and sequence their priorities for developing the statistical system to meet their needs in a sustainable way.

An adequately resourced Coordination Unit within the NSO would help to identify and prioritise support to drive the NSDS, support the governance committees, facilitate regular engagement and user needs analysis, and coordinate sector-wide capacity building activities. This Unit would continue and expand the activities initiated by the NSDS Secretariat.

There is a demand for a "one stop shop" for statistics dissemination managed by the NSO. The NSO 'prism' website that is supported by SPC can readily be expanded to include other agencies' statistics and/or weblinks to other agencies' websites. In the longer term a new independent website, hosted in Solomon Islands, could be established in the event of SPC handing over responsibility to regional statistics agencies, or if the prism site no longer meets the country's needs.

The SIG-Connect platform and data centre is developing a secure and stable environment for the development and sustainability of information management systems. There are significant efficiency gains to be made from leveraging off the systems to improve storage and utility of existing datasets. The platform also offers the opportunity to use the latest technology to develop new collection and data processing systems.

It is acknowledged that statistical skills are underdeveloped and there is also a recognised need for professional development and training. There are already good working relationships with external agencies that can and do provide technical assistance and training. Statistics producing agencies need to incorporate knowledge gained from training courses provided by PFTAC and other technical experts (e.g. national accounts, survey interviewer training, etc) into their regular work programme.

Regional universities are willing to respond and partner with SIG in formal professional development pathways. USP and Victoria University (New Zealand) already offer Certificate courses in Official Statistics. The New Zealand Government is supporting Statistics New Zealand to deliver the Official Statistics Certificate throughout the Pacific and Statistics NZ may be able to offer the course in Solomon Islands later in 2017.

Statistics agencies should take full advantage of the Institute of Public Administration and Management (IPAM) courses in leadership and management, ICT and other essential skills.

3.5 Threats and risks

Although there is significant support for an improved national statistical system, if the Government and development partners do not prioritise and support NSS development adequately, little progress can be made. Additional funding is required to support the recruitment of adequate numbers of new staff and fund salaries at a level that will ensure staff retention. A comprehensive learning and development programme is also needed to support the capacity development process. This will also require funding and support from the Government and development partners.

The NSO needs to take the lead and drive the NSDS, otherwise Government and development partner support will continue to be intermittent, uncoordinated and non-committal. Statistical activities and outputs will continue to be fragmented and lack visibility. The NSO needs to develop governance and accountability frameworks, including establishing itself as an independent Bureau, to take on a leadership role and drive the NSDS implementation.

There is a risk that priorities for improvement are not communicated or supported across the sector. It is essential that all NSS partners are committed and involved in the NSDS process to ensure that their statistical and capacity development needs are met.

Agencies also need to commit to sharing information and develop mechanisms and authorisation processes for making summary statistics widely available to users and the general public in a timely manner. Too often statistics are locked up in ministries' annual reports that never get tabled in Parliament, let alone publicly released. The UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, the Generalised Data Dissemination System (GDDS) dimensions signed off by the Solomon Islands Government, and the Statistics Act 1970, provide the mandate to publish statistics freely and independently from other government reporting mechanisms.

Agencies are currently overwhelmed by the volumes of information they need to manage and struggle to keep up with information needs and demands. Important paper records being stored shipping containers at MHMS are deteriorating rapidly due to lack of adequate storage facilities. Equally, the absence and/or lack of awareness of data storage and archiving policies[12] is preventing the appropriate destruction of records that no longer need to be kept. Information management policies and procedures should be developed within ministries to support the adequate storage, retention and proper disposal of records.

In parallel, sometimes little is actually known about files and data or what needs to be done with them because knowledge management systems do not exist or are ad-hoc, particularly in relation to administrative data. Proper documentation of systems and processes is needed to facilitate understanding and proper use, knowledge transfer and improve statistics capability generally.

NSS partners need to share lessons learned from previous IT and information management systems that do not function properly or are unsustainable. There are too many instances of systems funded by development partners that can only be changed by the programmer and systems with licencing arrangements that have expired because they are too costly to maintain. The SIG-Connect platform provides significant opportunities to improve the efficiency of the NSS, and any new IT systems that are developed need to be able to function and be supported within the SIG-Connect environment.

[12] National Archives developed the Solomon Islands Records Management Policy in 2012 and promotes its use.

3.6 Data gaps and needs

The agencies consulted during the sector assessments identified more than 100 datasets, outputs or indicators that are not currently available but needed for evidence-based decision-making. These needs are summarised in table 4.

Table 4. Data gaps and needs identified during the NSS assessments

Indicator	Agency needing data	Responsible agency
5-yearly population and housing census	MDPAC, MHMS	NSO
Cross-cutting themes: gender, youth, children and disability. Disability survey	MDPAC, MWYCA, PWDSI, SINCW	NSO
Measures of unemployment/underemployment	NSO	NSO
MDG indicators: better availability and coordination	MDPAC	MHMS, NSO
Migration/tourism: resident and visitor departures; cruise ship visitors	NSO, MCIE	NSO
Education: published education statistics especially indicators for school completion, school drop-outs	MDPAC	MEHRD
Education: university and tertiary education statistics and outcomes	MJLA	MEHRD
Health statistics: publicly disseminated	MDPAC	MHMS
Health: unique patient identifier will help to integrate databases, patient diagnosis (currently no ICD coding)	MHMS	MHMS
Health: environmental health (needed more frequently than Census)	MHMR	MHMS
Improvements to civil registration process for births and deaths, marriages, divorces, adoptions etc	MHA, MHMS, NJ	MHA, MHMS, NJ
Crime statistics: publicly disseminated	NSO	MPNS, RSIPF
Crimes: unreported crime, more detail on specific crimes: sexual crimes, family violence, home-brewing	MPNS, RSIPF	MPNS, RSIPF
Law and justice: number of adjournments, prosecution outcomes	MJLA	MJLA
Prisons: mentally ill prisoners, foreigners and extraditions, releases	CSSI	CSSI
GDP: Improved timeliness, data sources and methods	NSO, CBSI, MOFT-ERU, IMF	NSO
Gross value added (GVA) estimates of the informal and formal sectors	ERU, NSO	NSO
GDP (Income) approach	NSO, CBSI	NSO
National accounts supply-use tables	NSO	NSO
GDP by province	MPGIS, MDPAC	NSO
Quarterly GDP	NSO	NSO
Economic contribution of tourism: revenue, employment (tourism satellite account)	MCT, NSO	NSO
Environment satellite account	NSO	NSO
Business register: improvements to coverage and quality	NSO	NSO, Company Haus, NPF, IRD
Development expenditure from donor partners	CBSI, NSO, MOFT	MDPAC
Donor grants to NGOs and churches	CBSI	CBSI
Improved import and export volumes from Customs	NSO, CBSI, ERU	NSO, CED
Improved collection of trade in services data	NSO	NSO/CBSI

Indicator	Agency needing data	Responsible agency
Government Finance Statistics on GFS 2014 basis	CBSI, NSO, IMF	NSO/CBSI
Labour supply: employment, wages, wage rates, incomes	MDPAC, MPS CBSI	NSO
Remittances and other information about seasonal workers	CBSI, MFAET	MFAET
National CPI	CBSI, NSO	NSO
Producer price indexes especially for building and construction	CBSI	NSO
Business demography, performance and productivity	NSO	NSO
Primary food production / land use data (agriculture census) Provincial agriculture activities, subsistence farming, small and large-scale farming	MAL, NSO	MAL/NSO
Forestry operations data	MFR, NSO	MFR
Improvements to collections and processing systems for fishing data	MFMR	MFMR
Mining exploration and extraction	MME, NSO	MME, NSO
Manufacturing data	CEMA	NSO
Retail and wholesale sales turnover	CBSI	NSO
Air and shipping movements, traffic data	MID, NSO	SIPA, MCA, MID
Water and sewerage data	SW, HCC	SW, HCC
Energy and greenhouse data for the inventory of greenhouse gases	MECDM	MECDM, NSO
Biosecurity data	MAL	MAL
RGO internal IT land registration system	RGO	RGO
Registered land dealings	RGO	RGO
Geological data: geohazards and minerals (in mapping software)	MME	MME, ICTSU

Chapter 4. The vision and mission for Solomon Islands official statistics

4.1 The vision for the Solomon Islands national statistical system

Participants at the May Visioning workshop developed this vision for the Solomon Islands national statistical system[13].

> A robust, sustainable and well-coordinated national statistical system providing credible official statistical information for the benefit of Solomon Islands

Achieving this vision will require commitment and support from Solomon Islands statistics producers, the Solomon Islands Government, and development partners to implement a statistics programme that will meet the needs of users.

4.2 The mission of the national statistical system

> To create and maintain a fully responsive national statistical system that produces and disseminates timely, good quality official statistical information that is needed for socio-economic analysis, policy and decision-making, development planning, and monitoring purposes

The mission is the core business of the NSS. The mission statement tells us what we must do to help our vision become a reality. The actions needed are laid out in strategic objectives below.

4.3 National statistics producers share these values and principles

Quality	We are committed to producing increasingly better quality products that conform to international quality principles of timeliness, coherence, completeness, accessibility, reliability and relevance.
Integrity	There is trust in Solomon Islands national statistics. Statistics are objective, readily available, and are disseminated in an open and transparent manner.
Leadership	The National Statistics Office is recognised as an effective and influential leader of the NSS.
Sustainability	The NSS has strong management, technology and workforce capabilities that enables it to be sustainable and responsive for the long term.
Professionalism	Our people are innovative and resourceful. They are skilled and capable of producing relevant, accurate and timely data according to internationally acceptable and professional standards.

[13] The vision was refined after the workshop through an email discussion group.

4.4 Strategic objectives

These five strategic objectives embrace the central thrusts and performance areas that the NSS will pursue to achieve its vision and mission.

Improved range and quality of statistics	Statistics will be relevant and meet users' needs. They will be of good quality, timely, and have international comparability.
Improved access to national statistics	Statistics will be readily available to all through a variety of media and formats, including the NSO website. Statistics will be usable and user friendly.
Enhanced coordination and leadership	The NSS is a coordinated system where agencies work together and have a legal mandate for the collection and dissemination of statistics. The NSO, as an independent bureau, is the leader of the NSS, providing leadership, coordination, statistical advice, and capacity-building activities.
Effective management of resources	The NSS will be responsive, efficient and timely. It will be scalable and able to cope with changing needs.
Improved statistical capability	Capacity will be improved by ensuring there are adequate numbers of people who are trained and knowledgeable about collecting, analysing and disseminating statistics. Users will be better equipped to use statistics in policy and decision making.

Chapter 5. Strategic objectives and expected results: What we intend to do to improve the national statistical system

Strategy 1: Improved range and quality of statistics

Statistics will be relevant and meet users' needs.
They will be of good quality, timely, and have international comparability.

International, national and sector development plans and policies provide context for the national statistics producers and articulate user needs. Priorities will be driven by the statistics needed to inform:

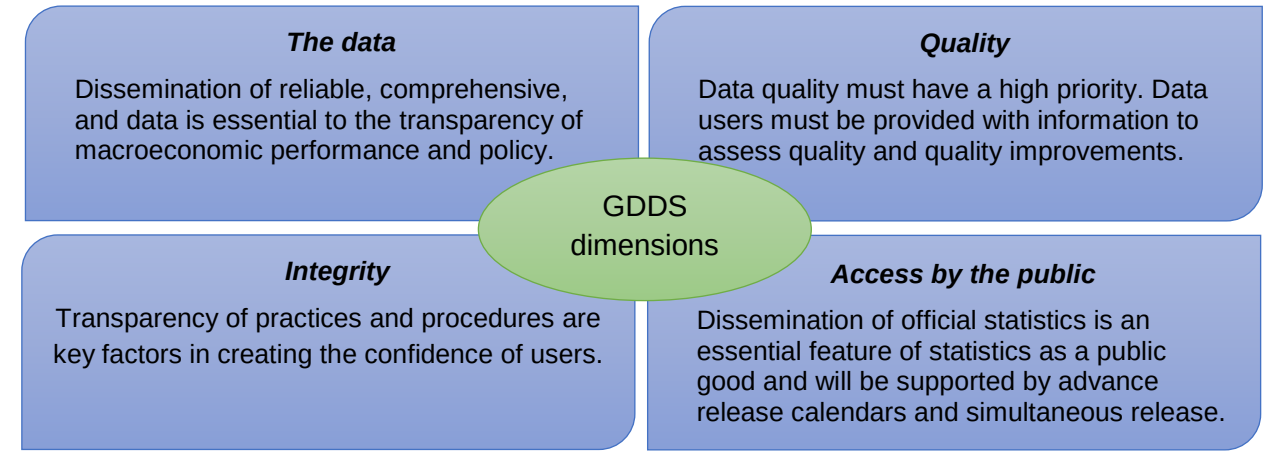
- The SI National Development Strategy, fiscal (budgetary) and monetary policy, other government policies and agencies' strategic plans
- The SI Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy
- Australia's Aid Investment Plan 2015-16 to 2018-19 for Solomon Islands
- Other donor and development partners' country strategies and information needs
- NSDS sector plans
- Sustainable Development Goal indicators
- The IMF's General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) [14]
- Other international reporting requirements e.g. UNESCO, WHO, ILO etc, and
- Additional immerging needs and priorities

Meeting these needs drives the existing statistics and the development of new information. Solomon Islands statistics will be provided across three domains for the categories shown below.

Domain 1 **Demographic and social statistics**	**Domain 2** **Economic and financial statistics**	**Domain 3** **Environment and multi-domain statistics**
1.1 Population and migration 1.2 Labour supply 1.3 Education 1.4 Health 1.5 Income and consumption 1.6 Social protection 1.7 Human settlements and housing 1.8 Justice and crime 1.9 Political and other community activities 1.10 Culture 1.11 Time-use	2.1 Real sector: national accounts and labour demand 2.2 Business and sectoral statistics 2.3 Banking and finance statistics 2.4 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics 2.5 External sector: international trade and balance of payments 2.6 Prices 2.7 Labour cost 2.8 Science and technology	3.1 Natural resources and environmental management 3.2 Provincial and small area statistics 3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators

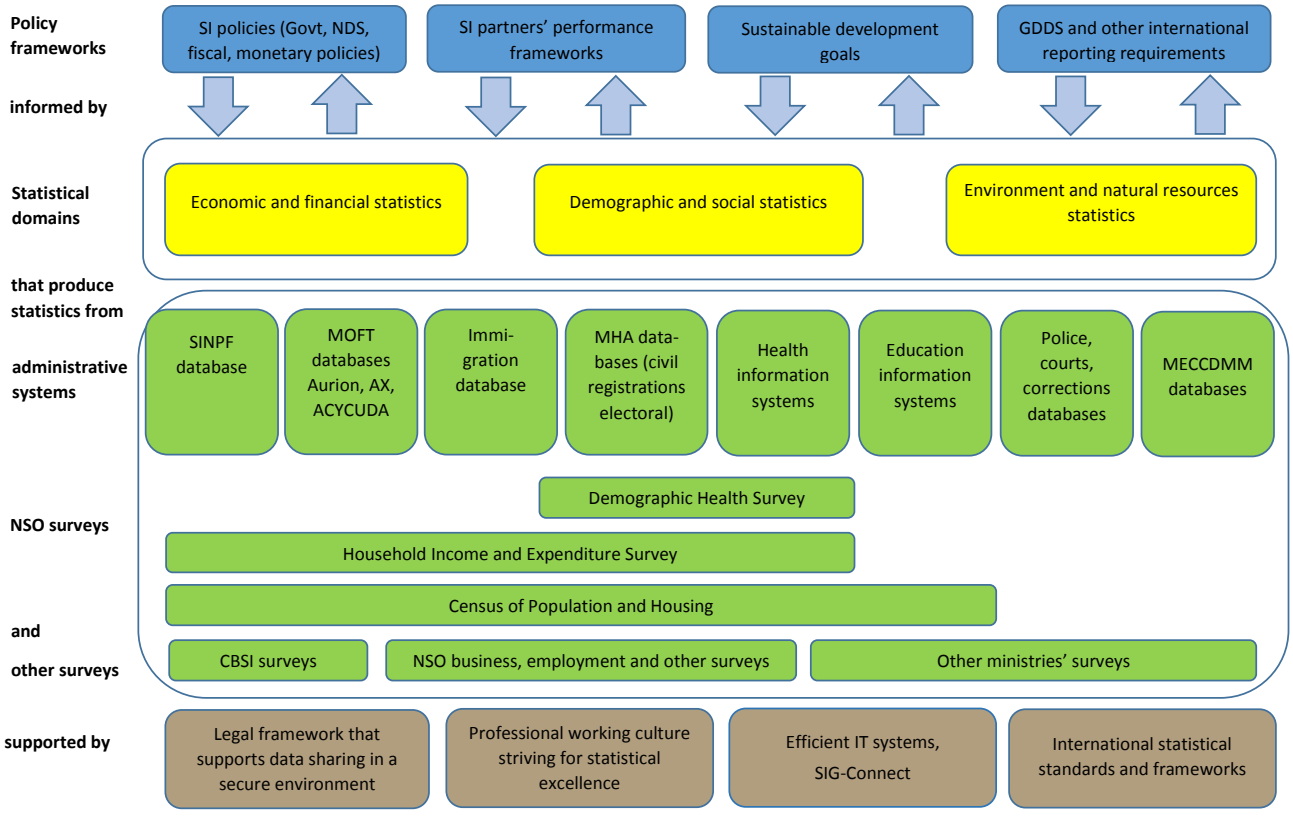
[14] The Solomon Islands is committed to improving the quality and dissemination of statistics. For further information see http://dsbb.imf.org/pages/gdds/CtyCtgList.aspx?ctycode=SLB

Production and dissemination will be guided by the IMF's four dimensions of the generalised data dissemination system



and the

Solomon Islands national statistics operational framework



The future statistical work programme will focus on:

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

Relevance will be maintained by checking the NSS work programme regularly against priority policy and management needs and a regular survey of user needs.

The following sections describe proposed actions for the domains described above.

Appendix 3 contains a full list of currently available statistics and actions proposed to develop and improve the Solomon Islands minimum statistics dataset.

What will the NSS look like in 2035?

"A coordinated system where agencies work together and all information is accessible."

"An integrated and well-resourced system."

"There will be a strong legislative mandate, and strong coordinated leadership and mandate."

"The NSO will play a professional role and is a focal point for the NSS."

"There will be an efficient link between NSS stakeholders, supported by a national steering committee."

"Users will have confidence and trust in the NSS."

"There will be increased awareness and use of data in policy and plans."

"Accessibility is easy – data can be accessed from anywhere"

"The NSS will be manned by well and highly-trained professionals."

"Staff will be satisfied and their work will be life-fulfilling."

Participants' comments at the
NSDS Visioning Workshop May 2015

5.1 The core household survey collection programme

With the exception of the decennial Population and Housing Census, Solomon Islands household and business surveys are currently conducted infrequently in a very ad-hoc manner, are dependent on the generosity of development partner funding. The ad-hoc nature of survey activities has had limited effect on the long-term sustainability of household surveys and the capacity to implement and analyse them.

A continuous survey work programme is proposed that involves an unbroken cycle of designing, implementing and analysing household surveys, with at least two or three surveys in development and implementation at any one time. Such a programme will have a number of benefits. It will enable capacity building, provide economies of scale, provide surety of data availability and improve use, and provide the infrastructure to run surveys at short notice when specific information is needed urgently.

The proposed cycle of major household surveys collections to be conducted by the NSO is shown in table 5. It is indicative only at this stage and is likely to change after further discussion about funding priorities with SIG and development partners.

Additionally, the NSO has a role to play in assisting other agencies through providing technical advice and support on survey design, survey frames, questionnaires, etc, on household surveys such as:

- RAMSI People's Survey Lite (conducted every two years – last one in 2013)
- The Public Sector Satisfaction Survey 2015
- The Family Health and Safety Study 2009
- Financial Inclusion Survey (the second survey is currently underway)
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) National Baseline Survey (to be conducted later in 2015)
- World Health Organization STEPS survey (to be conducted later in 2015)
- Proposed Agriculture Census

Table 5. Proposed cycle of censuses and surveys, 2015-16–2035

Survey / census	Topics	Develop-ment	Collection, processing	Analysis, dissem-ination
1. Demographic Health Survey	Fertility, family planning, mortality, nutrition, etc	2014	2015	2016
2. Annual or quarterly labour force survey	Employment by occupation, industry, sex, and age group; unemployment and underemployment measures	2016	Late-2016	ongoing
3. Village resource survey	Preparation for the 2019 Census, mapping project to locate new dwellings and assign enumeration areas	2016	2017	2018
4. Agriculture census	Crop and livestock volumes, yields, inputs (fertiliser, equipment, employment etc)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
5. Population and housing census	Population, mortality, employment, education, housing/human settlements	2018	2019	2020
6. Household income and expenditure survey (HIES)	Income, employment, expenditure, poverty (derived)	2019	2020	2021
7. Demographic health survey	As above	2020	2021	2022
No major surveys proposed: could be a “catch-up” year or time use or disability survey if needed			2022	
8. Agriculture census	As above	2022	2023	2024
9. General household survey (census ‘light’)	Population estimates, issues of interest, information to inform SDGs	2023	2024	2025
10. HIES			2025	
11. Demographic health survey			2026	
12. Village resource survey			2027	
13. Agriculture census			2028	
14. Population and housing census			2029	
15. HIES			2030	
16. Demographic health survey			2031	
No major surveys proposed			2032	
17. Agriculture census			2033	
18. General household survey (census ‘light’)			2034	
19. HIES			2035	

Other surveys that may be needed but are not currently scheduled include:

- Time Use Survey
- Household Use of ICT
- Disability Survey

5.2 Improvements to demographic and social statistics

Social statistics are essential for studying human behaviour and social environments, and for understanding society and social change. They also play a vital role in poverty reduction and world development, especially in monitoring progress to towards the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals.

The main demographic and social statistics producers are: NSO, Ministry of Home Affairs (CRO and RGO) Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS), Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (MEHRD), Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services (MPNS), and the National Judiciary (NJ). As the leader of the NSS, the NSO needs to work with these agencies to create an integrated statistical system that meets the needs of each agency and the wider users of statistics. The social statistics providers should not work in isolation, and agencies need to develop close working relationships to support statistics development and sharing of information to maximise the investment in statistics. This includes making statistics publicly available (strategy 2) and collaborating to improve and streamline IT systems and datasets (strategy 4).

Gender statistics have an important role in improving the whole statistical system, pushing it to describe more accurately and fully the activities and characteristics of the whole population, which is made of women and men. NSS agencies should endeavour to provide, wherever possible, gender statistics relating to economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources; education; health and related services; public life and decision-making; and human rights.

The survey collections listed in table 5 above will provide new and better information with which to measure social change. Improvements to existing data collections, systems and outputs are also required. The proposed activities are shown in table 6.

Table 6. Proposed improvements to demographic and social statistics

Indicator	Actions	Responsible agency	Priority	Timing
1.2. Population estimates and projections[15]	1.2.1. Publish population projections as shown in the 2009 Census Report 1.2.2. Update and incorporate information gained from HIES 2012 and other more recent data sources 1.2.3. Review and update annually	NSO	1	2015-17
1.3. Migration statistics	1.3.1. Review existing NSO and MCIE IT systems and consider a new system to capture arrivals and departures information (including review of arrival and departure cards questions) 1.3.2. Produce monthly air and sea arrivals and departures	NSO, MCIE, MCT/SIVB	2	2017-19
1.4. Vital statistics	1.4.1. Continue to work together to improve the collection of civil registration data to enable publication of vital statistics as outlined under the national multi-sectoral CRVS improvement plan, and through the national CRVS committee	NSO, CRO, MHMS, NJ	1	2015-19

[15] National population and sub-population (ECE and school-age, youth, urban-rural, etc), and provincial estimates and projections are needed to inform various policies, including the National Population Policy, National Children's Policy and National Youth Policy.

Indicator	Actions	Responsible agency	Priority	Timing
	1.4.2. Develop a plan to produce regular vital statistics from improved CRVS data, train staff in analysis and report writing, and commence publishing data and reports	NSO, CRO, MHMS, NJ	2	2017-18
1.5. Education statistics	1.5.1. Make improvements to the data collection, storage and use of data in SIEMIS and other databases that will enable improved quality and range of education statistics 1.5.2. Collect and produce statistics about tertiary education	MEHRD	1	2015-17
1.6. Health statistics	1.6.1. Continue to develop the DHIS2 system and data collections to improve the quality and range of health statistics 1.6.2. In collaboration with the World Health Organisation, develop National Health Accounts for Solomon Islands	MHMS MHMS, NSO, WHOT	1 3	2015-17 2025-30
1.7. Crime statistics	1.7.1. MPNS divisions and National Judiciary work together to improve statistics about reported crime, apprehensions, convictions, and prison population	MPNS (SIPF, CCSI), NJ	1	2015-17

5.3 Improvements to economic and financial statistics

Statistics for the sustainable economic development sector are typically produced according to international frameworks and principles and integrated within the UN System of National Accounts. They are needed by the Solomon Islands Government to inform the National Development Strategy and by the International Monetary Fund for their biennial IMF Article IV missions. The IMF, IMF-PFTAC facility, and the Australian Bureau of Statistics provide significant technical assistance to the main statistics producers – NSO, MOFT, and the CBSI. Additionally, Australia-DFAT funds the resident Statistics Adviser position at the NSO.

The main economic statistics currently published are:

- GDP, CPI (Honiara only) and underlying inflation rate, merchandise trade statistics – NSO
- Depository Corporations Survey, balance of payments (BOP), government finance and debt statistics (GFS), GDP (1984 base year) – CBSI
- Government revenue and expenditure (in annual Budget documents and updates) – MOFT Budget Division
- Government Debt Statistical Bulletin – MOFT Debt Management Unit

Although the NSO is the official statistics agency, it currently does not have sufficient staff and resources to carry out improvements to government statistics or produce balance of payments statistics. As a result, the CBSI BOP and GFS statistics are currently accepted as the official source.

The NSO and CBSI collect a range of volume and financial sectoral statistics from state owned enterprises and privately owned business primarily used for compiling GDP, BOP and finance statistics. These statistics are of general use as leading indicators of economic activity and as statistics in their own right and several agencies wish to have access them.

NSDS actions focus on expanding the national accounts framework and improving the quality of source data and development and publication of sectoral statistics. Additional resources are also required by the NSO to produce GFS and BOP statistics. Once NSO has improved capacity in

economic statistics production and can compile GFS and BOP statistics and improve GDP timeliness, CBSI may consider ceasing their involvement in generating these statistics.

The proposed improvements to economic and financial statistics are summarised in table 7. NSDS actions to publish sectoral statistics that are already produced but not published are covered in strategy 2. Appendix 3 contains a full list of indicators and actions relating to the sustainable economic development sector.

Table 7. Proposed improvements to economic and financial statistics

Indicator	Actions	Responsible agency	Priority	Timing
1.8. National accounts	1.8.1. Annual GDP: update base year, incorporate HIES and other survey data	NSO	1	2016
	1.8.2. Annual GDP: update to SNA08, ISIC rev 4	NSO	2	2016
	1.8.3. Review National Accounts sources and methods (in conjunction with (1.9.2)	NSO	2	2016-17
	1.8.4. Introduce GNI and savings components	NSO	2	2017
	1.8.5. GDP income measure: develop surveys, gain access to tax data and compile GDP(I)	NSO	2	2017-19
	1.8.6. Supply-use analysis (modified S/U tables)	NSO	2	2017-19
	1.8.7. Develop provincial measures of GDP	NSO	3	2020-23
	1.8.8. Tourism satellite account (TSA): use IVS, S/U & other data sources to compile TSA	NSO	3	2020-23
	1.8.9. Quarterly GDP: review data sources including tax, develop methodology and compile QGDP	NSO	3	2022-25
1.9. Business and sectoral statistics	1.9.1. Annual employment, business and not-for-profit surveys: Improve response rate publish results for 2012 to 2014	NSO	1	2015-16
	1.9.2. Review frameworks, assess data sources and feasibility of producing a Tourism Satellite Account[16]	MCT, NSO	1	2016
	1.9.3. Review current collection processes and develop new strategy for business register and business surveys (in conjunction with 1.8.3)	NSO	2	2016-17
	1.9.4. Agriculture census – needed for GDP (also 1.1.4)	NSO, MAL	1	2016-19
	1.9.5. Develop quarterly retail/ wholesale trade turnover statistics – needed for QGDP	NSO	2	2018-19
	1.9.6. Develop quarterly manufacturing statistics	NSO	2	2018-19
1.10. Government finance statistics	1.10.1. Publish central and provincial government accounts on GFS 2014 presentation	CBSI	1	2015-16
	1.10.2. NSO to assume responsibility for GFS	NSO	2	2017
1.11. Merchandise trade	1.11.1. Establish a technical working group to share knowledge about merchandise trade and improve the customs dataset	NSO and others	1	2016
	1.11.2. Develop data processing and analysis tools and summary tables within the ACYCUDA system	NSO, CED, ICTSU	1	2016-17
	1.11.3. Publish monthly merchandise trade statistics	NSO	1	2017
1.12. BOP	1.12.1. Expand and improve BOP trade in services surveys, including coverage improvements	CBSI	1	2015-16
	1.12.2. NSO to assume responsibility for BOP	NSO	3	2025
1.13. Prices and labour cost	1.13.1. Rebase Honiara CPI using HIES 2012 weights	NSO	1	2016
	1.13.2. Develop national CPI using HIES 2012 weights and collect provincial prices	NSO	1	2016-17

[16] Proposal underway through the SI Tourism for Inclusive Development (SITIDE) programme.

Indicator	Actions	Responsible agency	Priority	Timing
	1.13.3. Compile government wage index using government payroll data	NSO	1	2016
	1.13.4. Examine tax, establish surveys, and develop private sector wage index	NSO	2	2016-17
	1.13.5. Develop producer price indexes	NSO	2	2017-19
	1.13.6. Trade volume and price indexes: examine customs and other data sources, and develop indexes	NSO	2	2017-19

5.4 Improvements to natural resources and environment statistics

The natural resources and environment sector includes a diverse group of around 12 government agencies and state-owned enterprises. These include the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) and its associated office, the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO); the natural resources ministries of forestry, fisheries, agriculture and livestock, mines and energy, and lands; as well as state-owned enterprises Solomon Water and Solomon Islands Ports Authority. Several of these agencies are also represented in the economic and financial sector because they also provide information about economic activity. A report prepared for the Minister on behalf the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology in 2008[17] gives a good overview of the sector.

The 2015 Review of the Environment and Natural Resources Sector found that many agencies collect information principally for administrative purposes and provide it to their clients and stakeholders for specific functions but there is very little summary data produced that would be useful for policy and planning purposes of utilities and other government agencies.

For NSDS purposes, natural resource and environment statistics will focus on environmental conditions and quality, and the **stock** and **use** of natural resources including: minerals, energy, land use, forests, fisheries, crops, livestock and water. It will also cover matters relating to pollutants (residuals), disaster management, human settlements and environmental health, and environmental protection, management and engagement.

It is proposed that the United Nations *Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES[18])* is used as a basis for the collection and publication of natural resource and environment statistics. A list of indicators and statistics for the Solomon Islands environment sector has been drafted, based on the FDES, which aims to meet SIG policy, NDS and SDG indicator needs. Furthermore, the indicators and statistics can typically be compiled from existing data and new datasets proposed in the NSDS.

The list will also provide information to inform climate change by including indicators about the climate process drivers, climate change evidence, impacts and vulnerability, and mitigation and adaptation activities.

[17] *SI State of Environment Report 2008.* www.sprep.org/att/IRC/eCOPIES/Countries/Solomon_Islands/49.pdf. MECDM is required under the Environment Act to report 3-yearly to the Minister on the state of the environment.

[18] United Nations (2013). *Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics* http://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/FDES/FDES%20Flyer%20English_3July2013_WEB.pdf

Members of the Sustainable Natural Resources and Environmental Management (NREM) Taskforce will further develop and confirm the list of indicators in the coming months. With the support of the NSO, they will also identify datasets that can be summarised and provided to users and the public through the NSO website. The proposed list of indicators is shown in Appendix 3.

The overarching accounting framework for this sector is the System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA). The SEEA utilises the principles of economic accounting, building on the existing System of National Accounts (SNA). Very few countries have implemented SEEA and much investigation and data gathering will be needed before these accounts could be attempted in Solomon Islands. Nevertheless, the compilation of an environment satellite account has been included as an NSDS action for consideration sometime in the future.

Table 8. Proposed improvements to natural resources and environment statistics

Indicator	Actions	Responsible agency	Priority	Timing
1.14. Natural resources and environ-ment indicators	1.14.1. NREM Taskforce to agree on a list of indicators for the natural resources and environment sector	NREM	1	2015-16
	1.14.2. Make improvements to the collection, storage and use of databases to improve the quality and range of natural resource and environment statistics	All	1	2015-
1.16. Environ-ment satellite account	1.15.1. Use improved environment data to compile environment satellite account according to the System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA)	NSO	3	2025-30

Strategy 2: Improved access to statistics

Statistics will be readily available to all through a variety of media and formats, including the NSO website. Statistics will be useable and user friendly.

Chapter 3 noted that despite a good deal of information being collected, dissemination practices are poor and few agencies make information generally available. Statistical data has to be disseminated to the widest possible audience to achieve maximum benefits from the investment made in collecting and compiling the data in the first instance. Making data accessible and relevant is the key to improving and promoting their use across target groups.

Statistics should be disseminated in a variety of formats/products including reports, tables, spreadsheets, and mapping systems, and published on Internet sites, provided in printed and electronic form.

These principles will guide access to, and dissemination of, NSS statistical products.

1. Statistics will be presented impartially and objectively and made equally available to all.
2. The prime channels for statistics releases are media releases, NSO and other agencies' websites.
3. Statistics will be published according to a timetable of statistical releases determined six months in advance.
4. Statistics should be released as soon as they are judged ready, so that there is no opportunity, or perception of opportunity, for the release to be withheld or delayed.
5. Access prior to release should be limited to only those people essential for production and publication, and for quality assurance and operational purposes.
6. Statistical products should be disseminated in forms that, as far as possible, are accessible to a range of different audiences.
7. Statistics products should be disseminated in forms that enable and encourage analysis and re-use, e.g. .csv files or MS Excel spreadsheets with supporting documentation.
8. Statistical reports should be free of charge to the user wherever possible, however there may be a nominal charge for hard copies to recover printing costs.
9. Statistical reports should contain commentary and analysis that aid interpretation and provide factual information. Information on the quality and reliability of the statistics should also be provided. Formats for the presentation of statistics in graphs, tables and maps should enhance clarity, interpretability and consistency.
10. Statistical products should not contain any information that could enable the identification of particular information provided by any person, undertaking or business, unless the previous consent in writing has been obtained from the individual or from the person having the control of the undertaking or business.

In addition to statistics already published on the NSO and other websites, the statistics listed in table 9 (including commentary, tables, metadata and spreadsheets) need to be made readily available to users on the NSO and/or relevant ministries' websites.

Table 9. Actions to improve access to national statistics

Issue	Actions	Responsible agency	Priority	Timing
2.1. Improve release practices	2.1.1. Establish a schedule of proposed dates for releases of all national statistics and publish the schedule on the NSO website	NSO and others	1	2016
	2.1.2. Establish process for all statistics releases that includes: • press release in English and Pidgin • simultaneous release to media, Minister and public on the NSO or relevant ministry's website • press conference and/or user workshop for major statistics releases	NSO and others	1	2016-17
2.2. Presentation of statistics products	2.2.1. Develop NSS logos and templates to facilitate consistency and consistent style for statistics products 2.2.2. Develop a style guide that establishes standards for presentation of reports & tables 2.2.3. Promote the use of 'Plain English' so that statistics reports are easy to read and understand 2.2.4. Investigate the use of other media such as radio & social media to broaden public access	NSO	1	2016-17
2.3. Electronic data tables	2.3.1. Publish NSO datasets and time series in MS Excel: Census, HIES, DHS, migration, merchandise trade, GDP, Honiara CPI	NSO		2015-17
2.4. Publish statistics reports, tables and metadata on NSO or ministry website	2.4.1. Civil registrations: births, deaths (see also 1.4.2)	NSO, CRO, MHMS	1	2015-17
	2.4.2. Education: MEHRD Performance Assessment Report and associated summary data	MEHRD		
	2.4.3. Health: MHMS Indicator reports and associated summary data	MHMS		
	2.4.4. Crime: Reported crime, apprehensions, convictions, and prison population; family violence – reports and associated summary data	MPNS, NJ		
	2.4.4. National Provident Fund – employment by province, industry and sex	NPF, NSO		
	2.4.6. Agriculture: copra and cocoa volumes and prices	CEMA		
	2.4.7. Land use for forestry: hectares of forest, area and % of forest under sustainable forest management; by species[19]	MFR		
	2.4.8. Fishing: licenced vessels, tuna fish catch, fish market sales	MFMR		
	2.4.9. Electricity generation and sales	SIEA		
	2.4.10. Construction: Provincial Government (Honiara) building permits	HCC		
	2.4.11. Infrastructure: kms of roads, bridges etc	MID		
	2.4.12. Transport: air and water passenger and cargo movements	MCA, SIPA		
	2.4.13. Transport: motor vehicle and driver licensing	IRD, MFEAT		
	2.4.14. Telecommunications, phone, TV and internet subscriptions	TCSI		
	2.4.15. Summary weather statistics (temperature,	MECDM		

[19] The MFR website (www.mofr.gov.sb) was launched on 29 June 2015. It contains a statistics section with a limited amount of data. It will be updated periodically when new data becomes available.

Issue	Actions	Responsible agency	Priority	Timing
	precipitation, hours of sunshine etc) 2.4.16. MDG indicators: Update NSO website as new data becomes available 2.4.17. Others that may be identified	NSO All		
2.5. Maximise potential of GIS	2.5.1. Incorporate existing survey/census data into SIG-Connect SolGeo GIS database and Prism PopGIS 2[20]	NSO, others		2015-17

[20] SolGeo at http://solgeo.mof.gov.sb/; PopGIS at www.spc.int/popgis2/solomons/#l=en;v=map1

Strategy 3: Enhanced coordination and leadership

The NSS is a coordinated system where agencies work together and have a legal mandate for the collection and dissemination of statistics.
The NSO, as an independent bureau, is the leader of the NSS, providing leadership, coordination, statistical advice, and capacity-building activities.

The NSS requires the appropriate regulatory and institutional framework to enable it to deliver the required changes to achieve the NSS vision. Good coordination, led by the NSO re-established as an independent Bureau of Statistics[21], will ensure that statistics producers are working together effectively to provide the statistics that are needed by users.

Table 10. Actions to improve coordination and leadership of the national statistical system

Issue	Actions	Responsible agency	Timing
3.1. Regulatory and institutional framework	3.1.1. Review the Statistics Act to reflect current expectations and future directions and submit the proposals for change through the legislative process in 2017	NSO	2016-17
	3.1.2. Review other statistics producers' enabling legislation to better facilitate statistics collection, processing, dissemination and storage of statistics and submit proposals for change through the legislative process in 2017	NSO	2016-17
	3.1.3. Develop memoranda of understanding between the NSO and agencies that outline roles and responsibilities for access to unit-record data for statistical purposes and provision of summary reports and datasets for publication	NSO and NSS partners	2016-17
3.2. Governance framework	3.2.1. Establish a National Statistics Council and Sector Committees to support coordination and provide advice to the Cabinet and Government Statistician on NSS priorities	NSO	2016-17
	3.2.2. Support the Boundaries Commission and work together to formalise statistical and electoral boundaries, including defining urban and rural areas	NSO, MLHS, SIEC	2016-17
3.3. Coordination and consultation	3.3.1. Develop and implement a coordination plan that includes regular coordination and consultation meetings with the National Statistics Council, Sector Committees and other users and providers	NSO	2016
3.4. Improve NSO functions and operations	3.4.1 Undertake a full and comprehensive review of the NSO functions, human resources capacity at all levels in the organisation, resources (FTEs and $), training needs and infrastructure staff (in conjunction with 5.2.1)	NSO	2016
	3.4.2. Restructure the NSO to fit the needs of the future NSS	NSO	2017
	3.4.3. Establish a Statistical Coordination Unit within the	NSO	2017

[21] As noted previously, independence will give the NSO/Bureau more credibility and freedom to carry out its function to provide an unhindered flow of information for the public and policy makers.

Issue	Actions	Responsible agency	Timing
	NSO to advise on, lead and coordinate funding priorities, statistical activity, improvements to standards, methods and processes, the dissemination process, and training and professional development across the NSS		
	3.4.4. Establish a Household Survey Unit within the NSO to conduct an ongoing programme of household and business surveys for the NSS. The unit will require funding for: • one-off establishment costs • ongoing funding of salaries and wages for permanent staff • funding for each survey's operational expenses (wages, travel and accommodation allowances for field staff)	NSO	2017
3.5. Provide facilities for NSO staff	3.5.1. Office accommodation: refurbish existing accommodation or purchase/build new "Statistics Haus" to accommodate up to 80 staff	NSO	2017-20
	5.5.2. Staff housing: procure land and develop housing estate plan to accommodate up to 30 staff and their families	NSO	2019-21
3.6. Establish NSO as an independent bureau	3.6.1. Identify actions required and establish the SI Bureau of Statistics independently from the Ministry of Finance and Treasury. This includes any changes to the Statistics Act.	NSO	2017-19

Strategy 4: Effective management of resources

The NSS will be responsive, efficient and timely.
It will be scalable and able to cope with changing needs.

Improvements to funding and management practices and statistical infrastructure are required to boost the effectiveness of the NSS. This includes:

- A mechanism that will improve coordination of Government and development partner funding across the NSS to ensure that statistics are produced in accordance with Government and National Statistics Council's priorities
- Applying good management practices across the NSS including formal project management techniques for major statistical and infrastructure developments
- Using the most efficient data sources, including existing administrative data wherever possible, rather than conducting surveys, to reduce collection costs and minimise the reporting burden for businesses and households
- Ensuring that staff have adequate IT resources that are maintained, updated and replaced when needed
- Designing IT systems in accordance with best statistical practices for maximum use across the NSS and in compliance with the SIG-Connect environment

Table 11. Actions to improve the effectiveness of the national statistical system

Issue	Actions	Responsible agency	Timing
4.1. Effective funding mechanism	4.1.1. Establish a process to ensure that the NSO is actively involved in the Budget formulation process and works with MDPAC to coordinate development partners' funding of statistical services	NSO, MOFT Budget Division, MDPAC	2015-16
4.2. Efficient management of statistical resources	4.2.1. Provide access to a strategic management development programme for NSS managers	NSO	2016-18
	4.2.2. Develop and implement a project management methodology and governance structure for major statistics and IT projects	NSO	2017-18
	4.2.3. Develop and implement a plan to share HR resources and skills and encourage capacity development, through regular staff rotations and secondments between NSS agencies	NSO	2017-18
4.3. Research and analysis facility	4.3.1. Establish a research and analysis facility amongst ministries for topical research and analysis of Solomon Islands issues	NSO, NSS, universities	2017-18
4.4. Efficient use of admin-istrative data	4.4.1. Work across agencies to improve the sharing and harmonising of administrative records for statistical purposes	All	2016-19
4.5. Use of classifications and standards	4.5.1. Use international and regional classifications and standards to develop consistent classifications, concepts and operational definitions to enable comparison across datasets and over time	All	2015-
	4.5.2. SI Geographical classifications: NSO to work with other agencies to develop: • correspondence files to enable data integration and	NSO, SIEC, MHMS, MEHRD and	2016-18

Issue	Actions	Responsible agency	Timing
	comparisons between datasets • common geographical administrative areas and boundaries (in conjunction with 3.2.2)	others	
4.6. Efficient registers	4.6.1. NSO, MCIE and SINPF to continue to work together to develop and maintain a business register that can be used across the NSS	NSO, MCIE, NPF	2015-
	4.6.2. Investigate the feasibility of adding IRD and Customs information to the business register, streamline the business registration process, and enable information sharing of basic business information (TIN no, name, contact details, ISIC code) across government. This may require changes to the Statistics Act, Income Tax Act and other legislation	NSO, IRD, CED	2016-18
	4.6.3. NSO, MHO and MHMS continue to collaborate to improve the civil registration systems and civil registration statistics as outlined under the national multi-sectoral CRVS improvement plan, and through the national CRVS committee	NSO, MHO, MHMS	2015-
	4.6.4. NSO support the development of the proposed national demographic coding system and subsequent statistical outputs	NSO, MHO	2016-19
4.7. Efficient IT systems and resources	4.7.1. Access adequacy of and requirements for IT hardware, software and other technology to effectively undertake statistical work	All	2016
	4.7.2. Review current systems, networks, software, databases, backup processes, etc, to ensure system will support the needs of the NSS	NSO, ICTSU	2016-17
	4.7.3. Identify and implement statistical packages and survey tools that will support the gathering, data entry, processing and editing, analysis and dissemination of statistics across the NSS	NSO, ICTSU	2016-20
	4.7.4. Review database structures, organisation, and security rights to allow integration of data and registers, facilitate analysis, use in GIS systems, and micro-data access	NSO, ICTSU	2016-18
	4.7.5. Review current structure of NSO website and make changes if needed to facilitate its use as a “one-stop shop”	NSO	2016
	4.7.6. Develop an asset management plan that will inform the procurement, maintenance and planned replacement for IT and statistical infrastructure assets when needed	NSO, ICTSU, MOFT	2016
4.8. Efficient records management	4.8.1. Promote a consistent records management policy for SIG	NSO, Archives	2016
	4.8.2. Develop and implement records management, secure storage, archiving and destruction policies for paper and electronic records, including survey questionnaires	NSO, Archives	2016-18

Strategy 5: Improved statistical capability

Capacity will be improved by ensuring there are adequate numbers of people who are trained and knowledgeable about collecting, analysing and disseminating statistics. Users will be better equipped to use statistics in policy and decision making.

The people who produce statistics and manage the NSS are the most important factor in the NSDS. They need to be well supported and trained so they can competently deliver NSS services. A comprehensive capacity building programme will be developed that includes a new competency-based framework and associated learning activities that will support the development of statistical and management knowledge and skills. Activities to improve analytical and research capacity through formal training courses, the NSS professional network, and manipulating survey datasets, will have a high priority.

Table 12. Actions to improve statistical capability

Issue	Actions	Responsible agency	Timing
5.1. Staffing and remuneration	5.1.1. Estimate staffing requirements for the NSS implementation and make submissions for staff increases in the 2017 budget bid	NSO	2016
	5.1.2. Identify opportunities for improvements to remuneration packages, including incentive/bonus schemes	NSO, MPS, MOFT	2016
5.2. Capacity building and performance management	5.2.1. Conduct a skills audit across all identified statistics functions and a gap analysis for articulating and planning future funding needs for additional staff (in conjunction with 3.4.1)	NSO leading, other NSS partners, MPS	2016-17
	5.2.2. Develop and implement a capacity development plan for the NSO (and wider NSS) to include recruitment processes, induction, training programmes and further education		2016-18
	5.2.3. Develop and implement a competency/performance management framework (including individual performance management plans) for statistics positions that show direct linkages to organisational key performance indicators		2016-18
	5.2.4. Establish mechanisms that provide formal monitoring and evaluation (i.e. performance review process) with opportunities for 360° feedback		2016-18
	5.2.5. Establish data processing and database management capability in the NSO and ICTSU and provide as shared resources across the NSS		2017-
5.3. Training and development	5.3.1. Provide training and development in statistical areas as identified through the skills audit and capacity development plan	NSO to coordinate	2016-
	5.3.2. Maximise opportunities for staff participation in IPAM training and other training offered by local providers	All	2016-
	5.3.3. Exploit learning resources provided on the Internet, e.g. Australia NSS Learning Hub, Virtual Statistical System	All	2016-
	5.3.4. Develop materials and deliver introductory courses for basic statistics, analysis and report writing. TA may be required to develop the training material and local staff will deliver the training	NSO	2016-

Issue	Actions	Responsible agency	Timing
	5.3.5. Review official statistics training programmes offered by USP, Victoria University and other training providers and implement a recognised, certified training programme suitable for Solomon Islands	NSO	2016-18
	5.3.6. Coordinate activities and opportunities for staff to engage in regional training activities such as that offered by SPC, IMF/ PFTAC, ESCAP, UNSIAP, ABS etc. Ensure that training received is embedded into the individual's work plan	NSO to lead	2016-
	5.3.7. With support from NZ MFAT and Statistics New Zealand conduct the NZ Certificate of Official Statistics in Solomon Islands	NSO, SNZ	2017-18
5.4. NSS professional network	5.4.1. Conduct a programme of professional development events that foster knowledge management and sharing	NSO	2016-
	5.4.2. Consider the establishment of a professional body of statisticians and/or establish cohort networks Develop an NSS Code of Ethics to reinforce statistical values throughout the NSS	NSO	2016-18
5.5. Evaluation	5.5.1. Evaluate HR capacity building programme and modify if needed	MPS	2018
5.6. Knowledge management	5.6.1. Develop operations handbooks and guidelines for all statistical operations and processes and train people how to use and update them	All	2016-
	5.6.2. Develop documentation and metadata for all statistical outputs	All	2016-

Chapter 6. Implementing the NSDS

6.1 Financial resources

6.1.1 Level of NSO funding compared with other Pacific Island countries

The current funding level of the Solomon Islands NSO is low compared with other Pacific Island countries. Table 13 shows NSO recurrent expenditure (excluding large-scale surveys and other developments) for Solomon Islands and three other Pacific Island countries[22]. The Solomon Islands NSO budget is lower on a per capita basis than any of the other countries. Although its most immediate neighbour, Papua New Guinea, has a population more than 10 times that of Solomon Islands and would be expected to show some economies of scale in NSO operations, it receives more per capita funding than Solomon Islands. Samoa is now well resourced and has shown significant improvements to its statistical system as a result of the Institutional Strengthening Project 2011-2014 and revised Statistics Act 2014. Vanuatu developed and signed off their NSDS in 2014, but it has yet to be implemented.

Table 13. NSO recurrent funding, selected Pacific Island Countries, 2015

Country	Local currency	NSO recurrent funding		
		Local currency millions	SBD $ million	SBD $ per capita
Solomon Islands	**SBD**		**2.117**	**3.39**
Papua New Guinea	Kina	9.524	27.367	3.74
Vanuatu	Vatu	52.243	3.783	13.52
Samoa	Tala	2.776	8.491	44.00

Sources: Funding: Government Budget documents
Estimated population 2015: NSO websites, except PNG (2013 population)
Exchange rates: www.xe.com 4 August 2015

6.1.2 Funding process

Implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the NSDS will require substantial human, financial and material resources. Funding for core statistical operations currently comes from the Solomon Islands Government, supplemented by development partner support for major collections and information systems developments. This funding arrangement is expected to continue in the future, however as the NSDS implementation programme progresses and new statistics and systems are implemented, it is envisaged that the Government will fund more of the core work programme. Nonetheless, development partner support will still be required for major activities for some time into the future. Funding will need to be sufficient to ensure both the implementation of the strategy and the sustainability of the NSS into the future.

Much activity is highlighted for the 2017–2019 financial years, and planning will have to begin in the very near future to achieve results. A fully-funded plan will be developed by mid-2016 for inclusion in the 2017 Budget formulation process in late-2016.

[22] These countries were selected because of their proximity to Solomon Islands and their different stages in the NSDS process.

6.1.3 NSO funding required to implement the NSDS

The overall funding required by the NSO over the 2017–19 NSDS implementation period is approximately SBD $160 million. Almost 70 percent of this amount is for the household survey programme, which includes preparation and conducting the 2019 Census (30 percent of the total). The budget also includes funding for up to 6 technical advisers from 2017-19, reducing to 2.5 advisers from 2020 until such time that the NSO has the institutional capacity to compile and publish statistics confidently and independently. From 2020 onwards, around $50 million will be required annually in non-census years, increasing to $55 million in census years (2029, 2039 and so on).

Table 10. NSO funding required to implement the NSDS, by strategic objective, 2017–2020

NSO funding required to implement the NSDS, by strategic objective, 2017-2020				
Strategic objective	**SBD $**			
	2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2020 and future years**
1a. Household survey programme	58,575,000	27,200,000	50,700,000	37,450,000
- of which Labour Force Survey	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	*10,000,000*
- Village survey, household listing for Census 2019	15,000,000	10,000,000	-	-
- Agriculture census	32,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	-
- Census 2019	-	1,000,000	34,500,000	*2,500,000*
- National CPI Project	2,000,000	1,000,000		-
- HIES/Living Standards Survey2020	-	-	-	*23,000,000*
- Demographic Health Survey (2021)	-	-	-	*($24 million)*
1b. Social statistics	2,445,000	2,220,000	2,220,000	1,680,000
1c. Economic Statistics	4,980,000	4,770,000	4,930,000	4,165,000
1d. Environmental statistics	255,000	230,000	230,000	440,000
2. Improved access to statistics	1,125,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	400,000
3. Coordination and leadership[1]	7,860,000	6,035,000	6,010,000	1,380,000
4. Effective management of resources	1,320,000	1,567,500	1,578,750	686,250
5. Improved capacity	2,502,000	1,738,000	1,762,000	1,132,000
Proposed NSO budget[2]	**79,062,000**	**44,760,500**	**68,430,750**	**47,333,250**
Accommodation options				
NSO HQ/Prov. Office: Refurbish existing building	15,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Lease another building/prov or	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
New Statistics Haus		35,000,000		
Staff housing: House and land for 30 houses		6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000

(1) Includes management of NSDS implementation
(2) Includes existing NSO recurrent budget

6.2 NSDS implementation timeline

The NSO should not wait until the 2017 budget has been secured before commencing and coordinating the NSDS implementation. The NSO and other NSS producers are already required to deliver national statistics as prescribed in their ministries' strategic and annual plans. Moreover, the NSDS formulation has raised awareness and expectations and NSS producers, through NSDS workshops and sector taskforce meetings, are now more aware of their obligations to provide statistics for general use. In anticipation of the 2017 injection of funding (assuming positive budget support), the NSDS Secretariat, NSO and other NSS partners should focus their efforts in 2016 on:

1. Continuing with core statistical work and planned projects, including GDP improvements; national CPI; processing, analysing and publishing the DHS.
2. Continuing the momentum gathered during the NSDS formulation stage in 2015, with NSDS Secretariat facilitating NSDS committee meetings and knowledge sharing activities.
3. Progressing strategy 2: Improved access to national statistics[23]. The proposed minimum statistics dataset (appendix 3) documents the current status and availability of the required indicators. The NSO should work with other NSS producers to develop and agree the advance timetable for statistical releases, improve the content and format of statistical outputs, and publish national statistics on the NSO website.
4. Gaining financial support and commitment from SIG and development partners, and preparing the 2016 budget bid.
5. Reviewing the current NSO functions, human resources capacity, resources and infrastructure (actions 3.4.1 and 5.2.1), to allow a better understanding of current constraints and future needs.
6. Developing and delivering introductory training courses on data analysis, presentation and statistical report writing (part action 5.3.4).

Table 14 summarises the major NSDS activities and implementation timeline from 2015 to 2020. More detail is provided in Appendix 4.

Table 14. Timeline of major NSDS activities, 2015–2020

Strategic action	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 +
1.1. Establish continuous household survey collections programme						
1.2. Statistics improvement programme						
2.1. Improve release practices						
2.2. Improve presentation of statistical reports						
2.3. Provide tables in electronic (i.e. MS Excel) format						
2.4. Publish all currently produced statistics						
2.5. Maximise potential of GIS						
3.1. Improve regulatory and institutional framework						
3.2. Implement Governance framework						
3.3. Implement coordination and stakeholder communications plan						
3.4. NSO restructure and establish new functions						
3.5. Provide facilities for NSO staff						
3.5. Creation of SI National Bureau of Statistics						
4.1. Establish NSS sector-wide budget and funding process						
4.2. Improve management practices and implement staff rotations						
4.3. Establish research and analysis facility						
4.4. Improve sharing and harmonising of administrative records						
4.5. Improve the use of classifications and standards						
4.6. Develop/improve business and household registers						
4.7. Develop more efficient IT systems and resources						
4.8. Improve records management						
5.1. Recruitment programme and remuneration framework						
5.2. Capacity building and performance management						
5.3. Training and development programme						
5.4. Professional network; seminar programme						
5.5. Evaluate the progress of the NSS capacity building programme						
5.6. Knowledge management/documentation programme						

[23] A draft project plan for implementing Strategy 2 is stored on the Stats Network Shared drive at S:\NSDS\09 NSDS Implementation\Strategy 2_improving access

6.3 Conditions required for successful implementation of the NSDS

A successful implementation of the NSDS will depend on a number of factors including:

- Government and development partner acknowledgement of the importance of statistics in providing metrics for evidence-based policy, results-based management, and to inform progress in implementing the sustainable development goals
- A clear financial commitment from the Government to support the implementation of the strategy by providing the NSO and wider NSS the necessary human and logistical resources
- NSO commitment, willingness and ability to lead the NSDS implementation and coordinate NSS activities in the future
- The ability to recruit and train the new staff and build the skills of existing staff
- Provision of external technical assistance during the NSDS implementation period and for some time afterwards
- Strong governance of the implementation programme through the National Statistics Council and development partner processes and frameworks
- Good oversight and accountability mechanisms for ensuring prudent financial management
- Commitment from NSS managers and statisticians to exhibit and live by the NSS values of quality, integrity, leadership, sustainability and professionalism

Figure 2 below presents a draft framework to enable the NSS achieve its vision for the future. It contains actions and behaviours for NSS participants at all levels; the National Council, NSS organisations, managers and supervisors, and individuals themselves; as they all have a role to play in making the NSDS implementation a success.

Figure 2. Draft framework for institutional development and capacity building

Framework for institutional development and capacity building					
Strategic objectives	**Relevant, timely, good quality statistics**	**Improved access to national statistics**	**Enhanced coordination and leadership**	**Effective management of resources**	**Improved statistical capability**
National Statistics Council	Guide and prioritise statistical activities and outputs across the NSS.	Support the use of statistics for policy and decision-making purposes.	Provide advice and direction to the NSO and NSS partners.	Make recommendations on the funding and management of statistical activities.	Make recommendations and support the statistics capacity building programme.
NSS partners	Communicate requirements for statistics. Deliver relevant, timely, good quality statistics products and services that are responsive to users' needs.	Establish mechanisms for approving and releasing statistics products. Expedite access to administrative data for statistical purposes.	Work collaboratively with other NSS partners to achieve successful outcomes.	Manage people and resources and apply programme/project management techniques to achieve high performance and value for money.	Create a learning environment that supports the development of skills, expertise and behaviours needed to meet current and future needs.
NSO	Seek to understand and meet users' statistical needs and deliver statistics products and services as required in the MOFT Annual Plan and NSDS 2015-35.	Manage the NSO website as a "one-stop shop" for all statistical products. Publish official statistics in a timely manner.	Lead the NSS by providing leadership, coordination, statistical advice, and capacity building activities to achieve successful outcomes.	Coordinate funding and management of statistical activities. Lead the NSS through the use of frameworks, standards and policies.	Lead the statistics capacity building programme. Coordinate training and development activities for producers and users.
Managers and supervisors	Manage resources and staff to ensure timely delivery of statistical outputs. Quality assure outputs to high standards, minimising errors.	Present statistical outputs to users. Promote the use of statistics for policy and decision-making purposes.	Work collaboratively with staff and other NSS managers to achieve successful outcomes.	Influence the team to work in efficient and cost-effective ways. Generate more efficient and improved ways of working.	Develop individual work plans and conduct performance appraisals. Mentor and train staff on-the-job. Identify training needs and opportunities for staff.
Individuals	Collect, process and analyse statistical data. Provide support functions that enable statistical activities.	Transform datasets into meaningful outputs/ reports that are clear, objective, and maintain confidentiality.	Work collaboratively within teams and across the NSS to achieve successful outcomes.	Evaluate statistical processes and procedures and recommend more efficient and improved ways of working.	Take responsibility for own learning and development. Apply knowledge and skills in ways that add value to the NSS.

Chapter 7. Expected results and changes

The acceptance and deployment of the NSDS will result in a first ever NSS master plan for the Solomon Islands. In the medium to long term, the expected changes to be created through the NSDS process include a more comprehensive set of core economic, social and other relevant statistics and indicators to inform decision making, policy and planning, and thus impact on service delivery. The Solomon Islands NSO (Bureau of Statistics) will lead a better and more efficiently coordinated statistical system where competent staff deliver high quality and timely statistics. Other positive changes will be demonstrated by a professional statistical working culture, environment and corporate ethics across all ministries. Over time the vision for a robust, sustainable and well-coordinated statistical system providing credible official statistical information for the benefit of the Solomon Islands will be achieved.

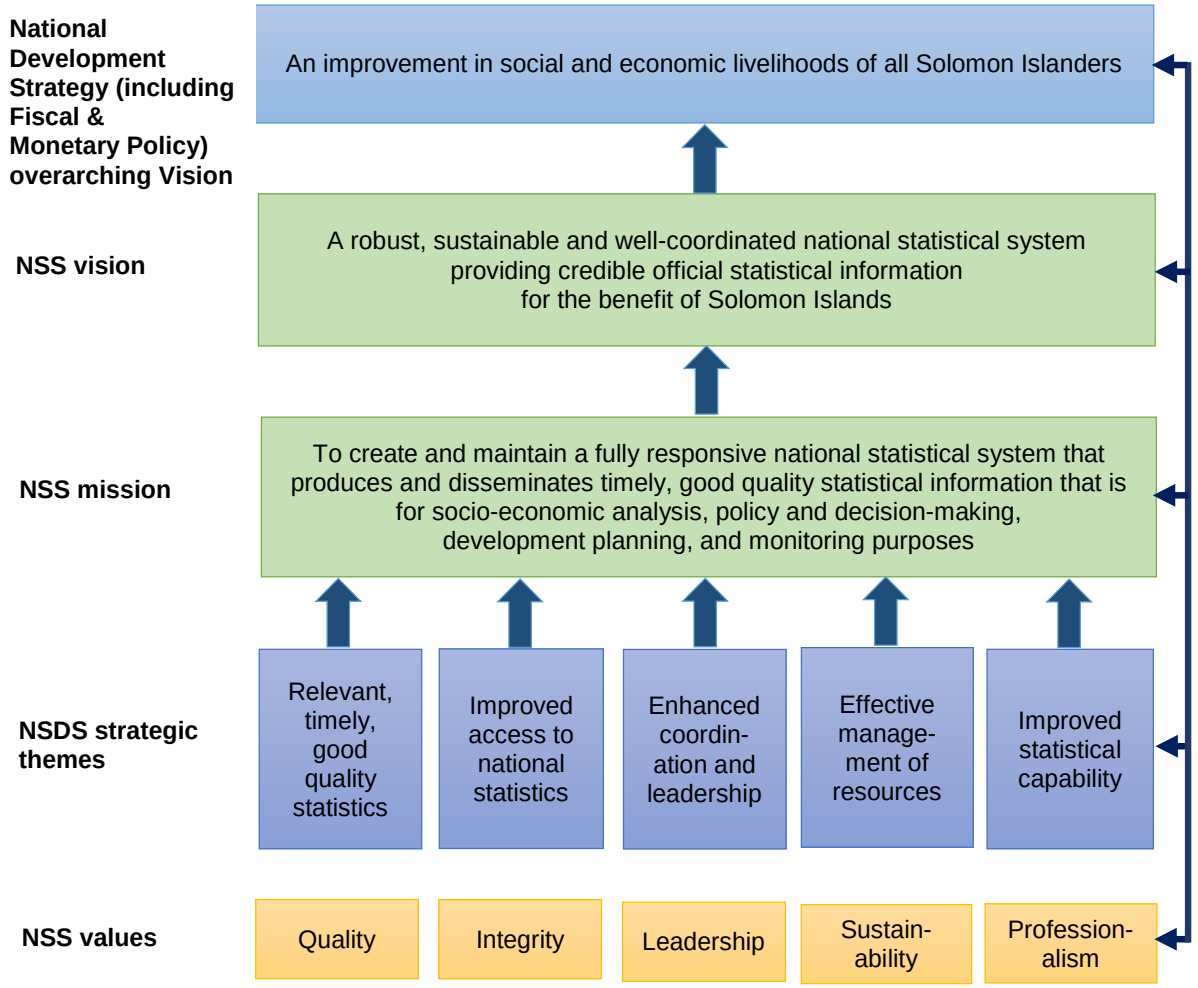
The benefits for the NSDS and its subsequent implementation include:

- A more efficient and effective NSS that is funded according to agreed priorities, sharing modern technology and other resources.
- Improved evidence-based policy and planning, and decision making across all sectors through the provision of relevant and up-to-date socio-economic, environmental and other statistics, which will lead to improved service delivery and livelihood of the people. The NSDS and the revitalisation of the NSS will support the NDS and the objectives of the government's fiscal and monetary policies towards an overarching NDS vision for *an improvement in social and economic livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders.*
- Improved decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of country strategies and programmes by international agencies and development partners such as the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, ADB, FAO United Nations and Paris 21.
- Strengthened statistical coordination and cooperation among users and suppliers of statistics and development partners in joint development efforts such as the SI-Australia Partnership for Development Programme/Aid Investment Plan 2015-16 to 2018-19 and through the SI Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy. In addition, government ministries and agencies that utilise the NSS in meeting their own statistical needs will strengthen their policy credibility and institutional profile through using statistical evidence and making decisions in a transparent manner.
- Strengthened statistical staff capacity and training, and institutional strengthening in statistical ethics and statistical corporate culture.

> "…The Solomon Islands National Statistics Office will be responsible for assessing the impact of development programmes on national socio-economic indicators."
>
> Solomon Islands Aid Management and Development Coordination Policy (p. 14)

The country and the people own this strategy and the national statistical system as a whole. A revitalised NSS will result in an emerging market for the on-going demand and supply of statistical public goods and services of benefit to the Solomon Islands as a whole. A vibrant national statistical system will safeguard the country against being left behind in this fast pace of regional and global economic and technological change that demands better statistics, data and information as the country progresses into the future.

Solomon Islands national statistical system results framework



Chapter 8. NSDS monitoring and evaluation

Although the NSDS is a 20 year programme that will cover the period 2015-16 to 2035, it is envisaged that its implementation will be planned in 5-10 year phases depending on the magnitude, scope of activities and funding support. NSDS progress and priorities should be reviewed regularly, especially after changes to national policies and international bilateral agreements. Alignment of the NSDS with Government policies will help to ensure that statistics are used to influence budgetary allocations and in turn guarantee that adequate funding is provided for the NSDS.

Progress in implementing the NSDS actions will be reported to the proposed National Statistics Council each quarter, and annually to the Minister responsible for Statistics and participating development partners.

A summary of achievement measures is shown in table 15. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework is planned for development in 2016-17.

Table 15. Summary of NSDS achievement measures

Progress towards achieving the strategic objectives	Measures of achievement
Is there an improvement in quality, coverage, transparency?	• New statistics produced according to the NSDS implementation plan. • Publications include commentary/analysis, metadata and electronic spreadsheets.
Is the information being provided in a timely way?	• Publication calendar on the NSO website • 90% of releases are published on the calendar dates
Is user satisfaction increasing?	• Customer satisfaction surveys show that users are increasingly satisfied.
Are users involved in setting the priorities of the NSS?	• NSDS governance system is in place, meetings and other forums are held regularly.
Improved cooperation and sharing of resources	• Memoranda of understanding are in place between suppliers and producers
Are the NSS producers effective?	• NSO and others are achieving their KPIs in annual plans.
Is there an increase in the skills and efficiency of the people working in statistics?	• Annual performance review process and 360° feedback is in place. • Staff competence steadily improves and is evidenced by promotion through the competency levels. • Increases in participation and pass rates in formal training courses.

Appendices

Appendix 1. United Nations fundamental principles of official statistics[24]

Principle 1 Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honor citizens' entitlement to public information.

Principle 2 To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

Principle 3 To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

Principle 4 The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

Principle 5 Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

Principle 6 Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

Principle 7 The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

Principle 8 Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Principle 9 The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

Principle 10 Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

[24] http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx

Appendix 2. Draft Sustainable Development Goal indicators[25]

Goal	Indicators	Responsible agency	In SI minimum dataset and/or source
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1. Percentage of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day (MDG Indicator)	NSO	HIES
	2. Proportion of population living below national poverty line, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	NSO	HIES
	3. Percentage of population covered by social protection programs	MOFT, NSO	n.a.
	4. Percentage of women and men with secure rights to land, measured by (i) percentage with documented rights to land, and (ii) percentage who do not fear arbitrary dispossession of land	MLHS, NSO	partly
	5. Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events, by urban/rural (in US$ and lives lost)	MECDM	HIES
	6. [Percentage of population in extreme multidimensional poverty] - to be developed	MHMS, NSO	HIES
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	7. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (MDG Indicator)	MHMS, NSO	HIES
	8. [Percentage of population with shortfalls of any one of the following essential micronutrients: iron, zinc, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and vitamin B12] - to be developed	MHMS, NSO	DHS
	9. Prevalence of stunting in children under [5] years of age	MHMS, NSO	DHS
	10. Crop yield gap (actual yield as % of attainable yield)	MAL, NSO	Need Ag census
	11. Number of agricultural extension workers per 1000 farmers [or share of farmers covered by agricultural extension programs and services]	MAL, NSO	LFS, ag census
	12. [Crop nitrogen use efficiency (%)]	MAL, NSO	Ag census
	13. [Excessive loss of reactive nitrogen [and phosphorus] to the environment (kg/ha)] - to be developed	MECDM, MAL, NSO	
	14. [Access to drying, storage and processing facilities] - to be developed	MAL, NSO	
	15. Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha)	MFR, NSO	
	16. [Crop water productivity (tons of harvested product per unit irrigation water)] – to be developed	MAL, NSO	
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	17. Maternal mortality ratio (MDG Indicator) and rate	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	18. Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates (modified MDG Indicator)	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	19. HIV incidence, treatment, and mortality rates (modified MDG Indicator)	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	20. Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with TB (MDG Indicator)	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	21. Incidence and death rates associated with malaria (MDG Indicator)	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	22. Probability of dying between exact ages 30 and 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease	MHMS, NSO	Need deaths and cause of death
	23. Current use of any tobacco product (age-standardized rate)	MHMS, NSO	Yes

[25] As at 25 July 2015.

Goal	Indicators	Responsible agency	In SI minimum dataset and/or source
	24. Harmful use of alcohol	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	25. Percent of population overweight and obese	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	26. [Functioning programs of multisectoral mental health promotion and prevention in existence - Indicator] - to be developed	MHMS	
	27. Road traffic deaths per 100,000 population	MHMS, SIPF	Yes
	28. [Consultations with a licensed provider in a health facility or the community per person, per year] – to be developed	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	29. [Percentage of population without effective financial protection for health care] – to be developed	MHMS, NSO	n.a.
	30. Percent of children receiving full immunization as recommended by WHO	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	31. Contraceptive prevalence rate (MDG Indicator)	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	32. Healthy life expectancy at birth	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	33. Household Dietary Diversity Score	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	34. Mean urban air pollution of particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)	MECDM	
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	35. Percentage of children receiving at least one year of a quality pre-primary education program	MEHRD	Yes
	36. Early Child Development Index (ECDI)	MEHRD	Yes
	37. Primary completion rates for girls and boys	MEHRD	Yes
	38. Percentage of girls and boys who master a broad range of foundational skills, including in literacy and mathematics, by the end of the primary school cycle (based on credibly established national benchmarks)	MEHRD	Yes
	39. Secondary completion rates for girls and boys	MEHRD	Yes
	40. Percentage of girls and boys who achieve proficiency across a broad range of learning outcomes, including in reading and in mathematics by end of the lower secondary schooling cycle (based on credibly established national benchmarks)	MEHRD	Yes
	41. Tertiary enrolment rates for women and men	MEHRD	Census
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	42. Prevalence of women 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months	NSO, RAMSI	Yes
	43. Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children that are investigated and sentenced	SIPF, NJ	Yes
	44. Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18	CRO, NSO	No marriage register
	45. Prevalence of harmful traditional practices, including female genital mutilation	MHMS, NSO	
	46. Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex	NSO	Need LFS
	47. Percentage of seats held by women and minorities in national parliament and/or sub-national elected office according to their respective share of the population (modified MDG Indicator)	SIEC	Yes
	48. Met demand for family planning (modified MDG Indicator)	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	49. Total fertility rate	MHMS, NSO	Yes
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of	50. Percentage of population using basic water services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	MHMS, NSO	Census, WASH survey
	51. Percentage of population using basic sanitation services, by urban/rural (modified MDG Indicator)	MHMS, NSO	Census, WASH survey

Goal	Indicators	Responsible agency	In SI minimum dataset and/or source
water and sanitation for all	52. Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards by municipal and industrial resource	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	53. Proportion of total water resources used (MDG Indicator)	MHMS, NSO	Yes
	54. [Reporting of international river shed authorities on transboundary river-shed management] - to be developed	MECDM, MHLS	
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	55. Share of the population using modern cooking solutions, by urban/rural	NSO	Census
	56. Share of the population using reliable electricity, by urban and rural	SIEA, NSO	Census
	57. Implicit incentives for low-carbon energy in the electricity sector (measured as US$/MWh or US$ per ton avoided CO2)	SIEA, MOFT	
	58. Rate of primary energy intensity improvement	SIEA, NSO	
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	59. GNI per capita (PPP, current US$ Atlas method)	NSO	Planned
	60. Country implements and reports on System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) accounts	NSO	Planned
	61. Youth employment rate, by formal and informal sector	NSO	Need LFS
	62. [Placeholder for index of decent work]	NSO	
	63. Ratification and implementation of fundamental ILO labor standards and compliance in law and practice	MCIE	
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	64. Access to all-weather road (% access within [x] km distance to road)	MID, RAMSI	RAMSI
	65. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants by urban/rural	TCSI	Yes
	66. [Index on ICT infrastructure performance] - to be developed	TCSI	
	67. Manufacturing value added (MVA) as percent of GDP	NSO	Yes
	68. [Researchers and technicians in R&D (per million people)]	NSO	
	69. Total energy and industry-related GHG emissions by gas and sector, expressed as production and demand-based emissions (tCO2e)	MECDM	
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	70. [on inequality at top end of income distribution. GNI share of richest 10% or Palma ratio]	NSO	HIES
	71. Percentage of households with incomes below 50% of median income ("relative poverty")	NSO	HIES
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	72. Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements (MDG Indicator)	NSO	Census
	4. Percentage of women and men in urban areas with security of tenure, measured by (i) percentage with documented rights to housing, and (ii) percentage who do not fear arbitrary eviction	MLHS	Partly
	73. Percentage of urban households with regular solid waste collection [and recycling] - to be developed	Honiara CC, NSO	Yes
	74. Percentage of people within [0.5] km of public transit running at least every [20] minutes	MID, NSO	RAMSI survey Could be derived from Census/GIS
	75. [Indicator on the deployment of a sustainable development strategy for each urban agglomeration above [250,000]] - to be developed	MECDM	
	76. Urban green space per capita	MECDM	Could be derived from Census/GIS
Goal 12. Ensure	77. Publication of resource-based contracts	MECDM	Yes

Goal	Indicators	Responsible agency	In SI minimum dataset and/or source
sustainable consumption and production patterns	78. Global Food Loss [or other to be developed to track the share of food lost or wasted in the value chain after harvest]	MAL, NSO	
	79. Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (MDG Indicator)	MECDM	
	80. Aerosol optical depth (AOD)	MECDM	
	81. [Share of companies valued at more than [$1 billion] that publish integrated reporting] – to be developed	MCIE	
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	82. Availability and implementation of a transparent and detailed deep decarbonization strategy, consistent with the 2°C - or below - global carbon budget, and with GHG emission targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050	MECDM	
	83. CO2 intensity of new power generation capacity installed (gCO2 per kWh)	MECDM	Yes
	84. CO2 intensity of the transport sector (gCO2/vkm), and of new cars (gCO2/pkm) and trucks (tCO2/tkm)	MECDM	Yes
	85. Net GHG emissions in the Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use (AFOLU) sector (tCO2e)	MECDM	Yes
	86. Official climate financing from developed countries that is incremental to ODA (in US$)	MECDM	
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	87. Ocean Health Index	MECDM	Yes
	88. Percentage of fish stocks within safe biological limits (MDG Indicator)	MFMR	
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	89. Annual change in forest area and land under cultivation (modified MDG Indicator)	MAL, MFR, NSO	Yes
	90. Area of forest under sustainable forest management as a percentage of forest area	MFR, NSO	Yes
	91. Red List Index (by country and major species group, for Internationally Traded Species)	MECDM	Yes
	92. [Protected areas overlay with biodiversity]	MECDM	
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	93. Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population	MHMS	Yes
	94. Refugees and internal displacement caused by conflict and violence	MFAET, MUNRP	
	95. Assets and liabilities of BIS reporting banks in international tax havens (as per OECD definition), by country (US$)	CBSI	
	96. Publication of all payments made to governments under resource contracts	MOFT	Yes
	97. Compliance with recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review and UN Treaties	MFAET	
	98. Percentage of children under age 5 whose birth is registered with a civil authority	CRO, MHMS, NSO	Yes
	99. [Indicator on freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, association] — to be developed		
	100. Perception of public sector corruption	WB	
	101. Percent of UN Emergency Appeals delivered	MECDM	
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and	102. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries (MDG Indicator)	MFAET, CED	Could be derived

Goal	Indicators	Responsible agency	In SI minimum dataset and/or source
revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	103. Annual report by Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), International Financial Monitoring Standards (IFRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and World Trade Organization (WTO) [other organizations to be added] on the relationship between international rules and the SDGs and the implementation of relevant SDG targets		
	104. Official development assistance and net private grants as % of GNI	MOFT, MDPAC	Yes
	105. Domestic revenues allocated to sustainable development as % of GNI	MOFT	Yes
	106. Private net flows for sustainable development at market rates as share of high-income country GNI, by sector	CBSI	
	107. Percent of official development assistance (ODA), net private grants, and official climate finance channeled through priority pooled multilateral financing mechanisms	MOFT, MDPAC	Yes
	[I108. Indicator on investments in data and monitoring]—to be developed	MOFT, CBSI	
	109. Evaluative Wellbeing and Positive Mood Affect	NSO	

Source: Sustainable Development Solutions Network, United Nations. *Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals: Launching a data revolution for the SDGs. Revised working draft (July 25, 2014)*
http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/140724-Indicator-working-draft1.pdf

Appendix 3. Solomon Islands minimum statistics dataset

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
Domain 1. Social and demographic statistics							
1.1. Population and migration							
Population	Population characteristics: size and composition of the population by age, sex and region	GDDS, NDS, NMDI	Census 2009	12 months	NSO	2009 Census National Report (CNR) www.spc.int/prism/solomons/	Census 2019 (1.1.5)
	Population projections 2009–2050	GDDS, NDS	Census 2009	18 months	NSO	CNR	Publish as a separate table Priority 1 (1.2.1)
	Population estimates by age-group, province, sex	GDDS, NDS, NMDI	Annual	6 months	NSO		Update Census estimates Priority 1 (1.2.2 and 1.2.3)
Dynamics of growth	Vital statistics: births by sex, age of mother, place of birth, and mother's usual residence	GDDS, SDG 98, DCC policy	Annual	6 months	NSO, MHMA, CRO, NJ	Not published - records not complete	Improvements to registration processes and CRVS Priority 1 (1.4.1) Commence publishing data Priority 2 (1.4.2)
	Vital statistics: deaths by age, sex, cause and place of death	GDDS	Annual	6 months	NSO, MHMA, CRO, NJ	Not published - records not complete	
	Marriages, divorces/legal separations, adoptions		Annual	6 months	NJ	Not collected comprehensively	Improvements to registration processes and CRVS. Priority 1 (1.4.1)
	Migration: international arrivals and *departures*	GDDS, NMDI	Quarterly => monthly	2 months	NSO	NSO Visitor Statistics www.spc.int/prism/solomons/	Need departures and monthly. Priority 2 (1.3.2)
Fertility	Fertility rates (including adolescent fertility)	NDS, NMDI	Census, DHS	18 months	NSO	CNR, DHS report www.spc.int/prism/solomons/	Periodic NSO surveys are the prime source at present. Improvements in CRVS coverage will provide routine administrative data that can be used in the future to estimate fertility and mortality rates.
	Family planning/contraception methods	NDS 31, 48, NMDI	DHS	18 months	NSO	DHS report	
Mortality	Adult mortality	GDDS, AUS	Census 2009	18 months	NSO	CNR	
	Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality	SDG 18, NDS, NMDI	Census, DHS	18 months	NSO	CNR	
	Maternal mortality	SDG 17, NDS, NMDI	Census 2009	18 months	NSO	CNR	
Life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth; life tables	SDG 32, NDS, NMDI	Census 2009	18 months	NSO	CNR	
Disability	Reported difficulties seeing, hearing, walking, remembering;		Census, DHS	18 months	NSO	CNR	

[26] The Solomon Islands Population and Housing Census is currently held every 10 years. Data may be needed more frequently and/or sourced from other surveys where available.

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
	severely disabled						
	Disability survey/study	NDS				Not currently produced	NDS M&E indicator needed
1.2. Labour supply							
Labour supply indicators	Employment status by age, sex and province; employment rate; age dependency ratio etc	GDDS, SDG 46,61, NDS, NMDI	Census 2009/ HIES	18 months	NSO	CNR	
		GDDS, SDG46,61, NDS, NMDI, DCC policy	Quarterly/ annual	3 months	NSO		Labour force survey needed. Priority 1 (1.1.2)
1.3. Education							
Educational inputs	Government expenditure on education by sector: recurrent, budget support, development; as % of GDP	Indicators required for monitoring MDG/SDG goals, MEHRD, NDS, NMDI and DFAT monitoring frameworks	Annual	6 months	MEHRD	Annual budget documents www.mof.gov.sb	
	Household expenditure on education		Annual	6 months	NSO	Not published due to high sample error	
	Number of schools by school type		Annual	6 months	MEHRD	PAF 2006-2013 www.mehrd.gov.sb	Publish on NSO website (or link to MEHRD website) Priority 1 (2.4.2)
	Number of qualified and certified teachers by sex and school type		Annual	6 months	MEHRD	PAF 2006-2013	
Educational access	Enrolments by gender, education level, and age for ECE, primary and secondary (SDG 35, 36)		Annual	6 months	MEHRD	PAF 2006-2013	
	Student toilet ratio by school type	Guidance from UNESCO education indicators	Annual	6 months	MEHRD	PAF 2006-2013	
	Boarder dormitory ratio by school type		Annual	6 months	MEHRD	PAF 2006-2013	
	Schools with clean and safe drinking water by school type		Annual	6 months	MEHRD	PAF 2006-2013	
	Children with disabilities enrolled in schools by school type		Annual	6 months	MEHRD	PAF 2006-2013	
	Tertiary and TVET enrolment rates by sex (SDG41)		Annual	6 months	MEHRD	Not currently available due to poor response rate.	Resume survey and publish results. Priority 1 (1.5.2)
Educational outcomes	Pupil classroom ratio by school type		Annual	6 months	MEHRD	PAF 2006-2013	Publish on NSO website (or link to MEHRD website) Priority 1 (2.4.2)
	Pupil qualified/ certified teacher ratio by school type		Annual	6 months	MEHRD	PAF 2006-2013	
	Repeaters by education level and gender		Annual	6 months	MEHRD	PAF 2006-2013	
	Survival rates by school year:		Annual	6 months	MEHRD	PAF 2006-2013	

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
	ECE - form 6 (SDG 37,39)						
	Pass rates at year 6-7, year 9-10, year 11-12, year 12-13 (SDG 38,40)		Annual	6 months	MEHRD	PAF 2006-2013	
	Literacy and numeracy rates at year 4 and 6 (2010)		2010	12 months	MEHRD	PAF 2006-2013	
	Highest educational qualification		Census 2009	18 months	NSO	CNR	
	School leaver's highest attainment		Census 2009	18 months	NSO	CNR	
1.4. Health							
Expenditure on health	Government expenditure on health by sector: recurrent, budget support, development; as % of GDP	GDDS, NDS, NMDI	Annual	6 months	MOFT	Annual budget documents www.mof.gov.sb	
	Household expenditure on health	NDS	HIES 2005-6, 2012	18 months	NSO	Not published due to high sample error	
Health service delivery	Number of facilities (e.g. hospitals) and equipment (e.g. beds) by type	GDDS, NDS, NMDI	Annual	6 months	MHMS	Presented in the annual Core Indicator Report available from MHMS.	Publish on NSO and/or MHMS website. Priority 1 (2.4.3)
	Staff by occupation, (qualification?) and sex	GDDS	Annual	6 months	MHMS		
	Doctor/nurse population ratio	NMDI	Annual	6 months	MHMS		
	Health instances (admissions/discharges) by age, sex and diagnosis. Average length of stay.	GDDS, NDS	Annual	6 months	MHMS		Improve coding of diagnosis/disease using international coding (ICD10)
	Consultation with a licenced provider in a health facility or the community	SDG 28	Annual	6 months	MHMS		
	Number of dental treatments		Annual	6 months	MHMS		
	Medicines: percentage of essential medicines in stock	Aus	Annual	6 months	MHMS		
	Immunization programme: rates, numbers by sex and age	SDG 30, NDS, NMDI	Annual	6 months	MHMS		
Public health	Incidence, prevalence and death rates of infectious diseases, (especially malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) by age and sex	SDG 19, 20, 21, NDS, NMDI	Annual	6 months	MHMS	Presented in the annual Core Indicator Report available from MHMS.	Publish on NSO and/or MHMS website. Priority 1 (2.4.3)
	Child immunisation and vitamin A supplementation	NDS	DHS 2007, 2015	18 months	NSO	DHS report www.spc.int/prism/solomons/	Improved MHMS collections may be able to provide some of this data in future.
	Household ownership of mosquito nets		Census, DHS	18 months	NSO	CNR, DHS report	

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
	Nutritional status of adults and children	NDS, NMDI	DHS	18 months	NSO	DHS report www.spc.int/prism/solomons/	Improved MHMS collections may be able to provide some of this data in future.
	NCD incidence: obesity rates, use of tobacco products, alcohol	SDG 23, 24,25, NMDI	DHS	18 months	NSO	DHS report	
	Household dietary diversity score (and/or food balance sheet)	SDG 33	Derived from HIES	18 months	NSO		
1.5. Income and consumption							
Incomes	Personal and household income	AUS, SDG 71	HIES 2005-6, 2012	18 months	NSO	HIES report www.spc.int/prism/solomons/	
Consumption	Household expenditure	NSO (for GDP)	HIES 2005-6, 2012	18 months	NSO	HIES report	
Poverty	Income poverty: number and proportion of people or households with less than minimum standard of income or consumption; valuation of minimum consumption bundle	GDDS, SDG 1, 2, 6, 71, NDS, NMDI	HIES 2005-6, 2012	24 months	NSO	Poverty study available on request from the NSO	Publish on NSO website
	Measures of the distribution of household or per capita income or consumption, and incidence of low consumption	GDDS, SDG 70, NMDI	HIES 2005-6, 2012	24 months	NSO		
	Other poverty measures: measures of deprivation or insecurity used to identify the population living in poverty, such as evidence of malnutrition, endemic diseases, educational achievement, and lack of access to basic services	GDDS, SDG 7,8,9	HIES 2005-6, 2012	24 months	NSO		
1.6. Social protection							
The SI Government does not currently directly provide support to individuals in any social protection programs, therefore no statistics in this category.							
1.7. Human settlements and housing							
Housing	Housing stock, materials, household size and occupancy		Census 2009	18 months	NSO	CNR	
	Urban population living in slums	SDG 72	Census 2009	18 months	NSO	CNR	Derive from Census data
	Access to drinking water, sanitation services, modern cooking solutions, reliable electricity, regular solid waste collection	AUS, SDG 50, 51, 55, 56, 73, NDS, NMDI	Census 2009	18 months	NSO	CNR	

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
1.8. Justice and crime							
Reported crime	Crimes reported by criminal offence type (Violent injuries and deaths per 100,000 population SDG 93)	SDG 93	Quarterly (at least)	3 months	RSIPF	Available on request	Publish on NSO website Priority 1 (2.4.4)
Apprehensions	Criminal apprehensions by criminal offence type, gender and age (or just youth and the rest)		Quarterly (at least)	3 months	RSIPF	Available on request	Publish on NSO website Priority 1 (2.4.4)
Convictions	Number of cases, court sentencing by criminal offence type, gender and age (or just youth and the rest)	Aus	Annual	3 months	NJ, RSIPF	Available on request	Publish on NSO website Priority 1 (2.4.4)
Detainment	Offender (prison) population by age, sex and criminal offence type	NDS	Annual	3 months	CSSI	Available on request	Publish on NSO website Priority 1 (2.4.4)
Other	Family violence: Solomon Islands Family Health and Support Study	SDG 93	One-off 2009			http://countryoffice.unfpa.org/pacific/drive/SolomonIslandsFamilyHealthandSafetyStudy.pdf	
Perceptions	Crime victimisation/ perception of safety	NDS, Aus	Ad-hoc			2013 RAMSI People's Survey Lite	Further surveys biennually
Land	Register of land titles: Number of land and titles disputes; registered ownership of customary land	(SDG 4)	Annual	6 months	MLHS, MJLA, NJ	Available on request	Publish on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.4)
1.9. Culture							
Cultural identity, diversity	Ethnicity, language, religion, indigenous and traditional knowledge	DCC policy	Census			Ethnicity, language and religious denomination available in Census reports	May need more information to inform DCC policy objective c.
1.10. Political and other community activities							
Electoral boundaries	Electoral boundaries drawn from Population Census data	SIG	4-yearly		NSO/SIEC	www.siec.gov.sb/	Support Boundaries Commission. (3.2.2)
Elections	Election voter registrations	SIG	4-yearly		SIEC	www.siec.gov.sb/	
	Election candidates	SIG	4-yearly		SIEC	www.siec.gov.sb/	
	Electoral returns	SIG	4-yearly	1 week	SIEC	www.siec.gov.sb/	
	Proportion of seats held by women and minorities in parliament and provincial assemblies	SDG 47, NDS, NMDI			SINCW	www.pacwip.org/future-elections/solomon-is/	

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
1.11. Time use							
Time-use	Hours spent on paid and unpaid work by sex Leisure activity	SDG 46					Not currently produced. May need data in future.
Cultural identity, diversity	Ethnicity, language, religion, indigenous and traditional knowledge	DCC policy	Census			Limited information available in Census reports	May need more information to inform DCC policy objective c. *Foster a greater sense of national unity whilst maintaining our varying cultural identity*
Domain 2. Economic and financial statistics							
2.1 Real sector							
2.1. National accounts (GDP)	Production/expenditure measures of GDP (nominal and real)	NDS, GDDS	Annual	6 months	NSO	GDP report www.spc.int/prism/solomons/ CBSI also produces a GDP estimate that is published in QR	Update base year, incorporate HIES and other survey data. Priority 1 (1.8.1) Update to SNA08, ISIC Rev 4. Priority 2 (1.8.2)
	Gross national income (and per capita), capital formation, saving	GDDS, SDG 59	Annual	6 months	NSO	Not currently produced	Develop estimate and publish. Priority 2 (1.8.4)
	GDP Income measure	NDS, GDDS	Annual	6 months	NSO	Not currently produced	New surveys, tax data, compile estimates. Priority 2 (1.8.5)
	Provincial GDP	NDS	Annual	12 months	NSO	Not currently produced	Priority 3 (1.8.7)
	Tourism satellite account		Occasional	12 months	NSO	Not currently produced	Priority 3 (1.8.8)
	Quarterly GDP	GDDS	Quarterly	2 months	NSO	Not currently produced	New surveys, tax data, compile estimates. Priority 3 (1.8.9)
2.2. Labour demand	Employment Survey: numbers employed, salaries and wages by industry (see also business demography)	GDDS	Annual	6 months	NSO	Collected but not published	Improve response rate then publish on NSO website Priority 1 (1.13.1)
	National Provident Fund: registered members by industry and occupation		ongoing	6 months	NPF/NSO	Collected but not published	Publish updated data on NSO website Priority 1 (2.4.5)
	Public sector employment by ministry, level, and sex		Annual		MOFT/MPS	For internal use only, available on request	No plans to publish this at present
2.2. Business and sectoral statistics							
Business statistics	Business demography: registered businesses and employees by industry & province		Annual	6 months	NSO	Collected but not published	Improve response rate then publish on NSO website Priority 1 (1.9.1)
	Business survey: financial performance by industry		Annual	9 months	NSO	Collected but not published	Improve response rate then publish on NSO website Priority 1 (1.9.1)

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
Agriculture	Land use for agriculture: total hectares farmed	FAO, DCC policy	Agriculture Census	12 months	MAL/NSO	Not produced	Agriculture census needed Priority 1 (1.1.4)
	Livestock, crops by region, crop yields, application of fertilizer	FAO, SDG 10, 12, NDS, DCC policy	Census 2009 HIES	12 months	MAL/NSO	Limited information in Census and HIES	Agriculture census needed Priority 1 (1.1.4)
	Commodity export marketing statistics: copra and cocoa volumes and prices		Monthly, weekly	1 week	CEMA	Disseminated on the radio	Publish on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.6)
Forestry	Land use for forestry: hectares of forest, area and % of forest under sustainable forest management; by species	GDP source SDG 89, 90	Annual	6 months	MFR	MFR website www.mofr.gov.sb Note some statistics have not been updated since 2010	Update and publish on MFR and NSO websites. Priority 1 (2.4.7)
Fisheries	Licenced vessels: number of vessels and revenue	GDP source	Annual	6 months	MFMR	Available on request	Publish on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.8)
	Fish catch: tuna	GDP source	Annual => quarterly	3 months	MFMR	Available on request	Publish on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.8)
	Fish market sales	GDP source	Monthly?	1 month	MFMR	Available on request	Publish on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.8)
	Fishing: households	GDP source	Census 2009 HIES	12 months	NSO	Limited information available in Census and HIES	
Manufacturing	Manufacturing survey, especially volumes and sales of sawn timber	Quarterly GDP source, SDG 67	Quarterly	2 months	MFR, NSO	Not produced	Needed for QGDP. Priority 2 (1.9.6)
Mining	Mineral exploration and extraction	GDP source	Quarterly	2 months	MME	Extractions in NSO merchandise trade statistics bulletin MME data confidential during the licence period	
Energy	Electricity generation and sales	GDP source	Monthly	1 month	SIEA	CBSI QR: table 1.35.	Publish on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.9)
Construction / capital formation	Number, value and average value of building permits issued by provincial government (incl Honiara)	CBSI, GDP source	Quarterly	2 months	HCC, MPGIS	CBSI QB: table 1.33	Publish on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.10)
	Government and donor-funded development expenditure	GDP source	Annual	6 months	MOFT	Annual budget documents www.mof.gov.sb	MDPAC conducts a survey to collect detail but needs improvements.
	Roads - Kilometres sealed, unsealed, maintained	NDS, Aus SDG 64	Annual	6 months	MID	Available on request. Also in National Infrastructure Plan	Publish on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.11)
Commerce	Retail and wholesale trade turnover	Quarterly GDP source	Quarterly	2 months	NSO	Not produced	Needed for QGDP Priority 2 (1.13.4)

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
Transport	Air passenger and cargo movements: domestic and international (no of flights and passengers, freight tonnage)	GDP source	Quarterly	2 months	MCA	Available on request	Publish on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.12)
	Water passenger and cargo movements: domestic and international (no of ships and passengers, freight tonnage)	NDS, GDP source	Quarterly	2 months	SIMSA, SIPA	Available on request	Publish on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.12)
	Motor vehicle and driver licensing	CBSI	Quarterly	2 months	IRD, MFAET	Available on request	Publish on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.13)
Telecommun-ications	Number of subscribers to landlines, cellular phones, broadband	NDS, AUS, SDG 65	Annual	6 months	TCSI	Available on request	Publish on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.14)
	Cellular signal coverage %	NDS, AUS	Annual	6 months	TCSI	Available on request	Publish on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.14)
Tourism	Visitor arrivals by type, country and length of stay	NDS, GDP, BOP source	Quarterly => monthly	2 months	NSO	www.spc.int/prism/solomons/	
	International visitor survey	TSA source	Annual	6 months	SIVB	Available on request	
2.3. Banking, insurance, and finance statistics							
Broad money and credit aggregates	Depository corporations survey Central bank survey	NDS , GDDS	Monthly/ quarterly	1-3 months	CBSI	CBSI QR: tables 1.1-3	
	Domestic credit by sector: Sectoral distribution of commercial bank credit outstanding	GDDS	Quarterly	1-3 months	CBSI	CBSI QR: table 1.4	
Interest rates	Short and long-term government security rates Policy variable rate Comparative treasury bill rates	GDDS	Monthly	1-3 months	CBSI	CBSI QR: table 1.11	
	Other depository corporations interest rates on deposits by maturity and sector	GDDS	Monthly	1-3 months	CBSI	CBSI QR: tables 1.9, 10	
2.4. Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics							
Central government aggregates	Government revenue by revenue source, government expenditure by type of expenditure	GDDS	Annual, quarterly	3 months	MOFT, CBSI	Annual budget documents CBSI QR: tables 1.27, 28	
	Presentation of central government aggregates according to GFS 2014	GDDS	Annual	6-9 months	MOFT, CBSI, NSO	Revenue and expenditure summary items in CBSI QR: table?	Needed for GFS Yearbook. Publish on CBSI and/or NSO website. Priority 1 (1.11.1) NSO to assume responsibility for GFS. Priority 2 (1.11.2)

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
	Tax revenue by source of revenue		Annual	4 months	CED	Annual budget documents www.mof.gov.sb	
	Government debt statistics	GDDS	Monthly, quarterly	3 months	MOFT	Government Debt Report www.mof.gov.sb	
	Government securities by holder and instrument	GDDS	Quarterly	3 months	CBSI	CBSI QR: table 1.25	
	Gross and net government domestic debt by instrument and holder	GDDS	Quarterly	3 months	CBSI	CBSI QR: table 1.26	
	Official development assistance	GDP source	Annual		MOFT, MDPAC	Annual budget documents www.mof.gov.sb	MDPAC conducts a survey to collect detail but needs improvements.
2.5. External sector statistics							
International trade	Exports and imports by main commodity group	GDDS	Quarterly	2 months	NSO	International Merchandise Trade Statistics www.spc.int/prism/solomons/ CBSI QR: tables 1.19, 20	Increased collaboration (1.9.1) Systems improvements (1.9.2) Monthly statistics (1.9.3)
Balance of payments and internal investment position	Current account, capital account, financial account, assets and liabilities	GDDS	Annual, quarterly	3 months	CBSI	CBSI Quarterly Review (QR): tables 1.14-1.18 www.cbsi.com.sb/	
	Foreign exchange payments and receipts	BOP source	Monthly	3 months	CBSI	CBSI QR: tables 1.21-23	
	Balance of payments surveys	BOP source	Quarterly	1 month	CBSI	Data source for BOP, not published	Expand BOP surveys to include NGOs, churches and new FDI Priority 1 (1.12.1) NSO to assume responsibility for BOP. Priority 3 (1.12.2)
External debt and debt service schedule	Public and private external debt and debt schedule	GDDS	Quarterly	3 months	CBSI	Debt Management Bulletin www.mof.gov.sb	Needs schedule of future payments
Exchange rates	Exchange rates of major trading partners' currency	GDDS	Monthly	1 month	CBSI	CBSI Monthly Economic Bulletin and CBSI QR: table 1.24	
2.6. Prices							
Price indexes	Consumer Price Index - Honiara Consumer Price Index	GDDS	Monthly	4 weeks	NSO	Honiara CPI bulletin www.spc.int/prism/solomons/	Rebase Honiara CPI Priority 1 (1.13.1) Produce national CPI Priority 1 (1.13.2)
	Producer price indexes	GDDS	Quarterly	6 weeks	NSO	Not produced	Develop producer price indexes. Priority 2 (1.13.5)
International trade indexes	International trade (imports/exports) volume and price indexes	GDDS	Quarterly	6 weeks	NSO	Not produced	Examine Customs and other data sources and develop indexes. Priority 2 (1.13.6)

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
2.7. Labour cost							
	Labour cost/wage indexes	GDDS	Quarterly	6 weeks		Not produced	Develop government wage index. Priority 1 (1.13.3) Develop private sector wage index. Priority 2 (1.13.4)
Domain 3: Environment and multi-domain statistics							
3.1. Natural resources and environmental management							
Environment and climate change	SI State of Environment Report		3-yearly		MECDM	2008 report available at www.sprep.org/att/IRC/eCOPIES/Countries/Solomon_Islands/49.pdf	Requirement in the Environment Act to report to the Minister every three years. Update needed.
	Environment Satellite Account (SEEA)	SDG 60	Occasional		NSO		Use improved environment data to compile environment satellite account according to SEEA. Priority 4 (1.15.1)
3.1.1. Environmental conditions and quality							
Atmosphere, climate and weather	Temperature, precipitation, hours of sunshine, etc	CCM (climate change monitoring)	Daily, monthly summary		MECDM	Monthly weather summary www.met.gov.sb	Publish monthly and annual summaries on MECDM and NSO websites. Priority 1 (2.4.15)
Geographical information	Area of and location of SI: number, area and location of SI islands				MLHS	Maps available from MLHS	NSO to work with MLHS to prepare summary information and publish on NSO website
Soil characteristics	Area of soil type, nutrient content of soil (levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, etc)				MAL	Soil degradation data available from MAL on request	Agriculture Census (priority 1: action 1.1.4) will provide some information
Land cover	Area and location of land **cover** by type (urban, crops, forests, other vegetation etc). See also land use below	CCM			MAL, MFR, MLHS, NSO		Land cover mapping projects needed to provide images. Currently underway: forest cover mapping, SIWSAP Agriculture Census (priority 1: action 1.1.4) will provide some information
Ecosystems	Species under threat: Red List Index	CCM, NDS, SDG 91	Annual		MECDM, MFMR, MAL	ICUN www.iucnredlist.org/ Avibase bird checklist http://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/checklist.jsp?lang=EN&region=sb&list=clements	NSO and other agencies to summarise information and internet references and publish on NSO website
Biodiversity	Flora and fauna: number of species by status category (native, endemic, introduced)	CCM			MECDM, MFR, MAL, NGOs	Good overview in the SI National Biodiversity Action Plan www.cbd.int/doc/world/sb/sb-nbsap-01-en.pdf CITES website www.speciesplus.net/	

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
	Protected terrestrial (including inland water) and marine areas	SDG 92			MFMR		MFMR to ensure that the latest information is available in SolGeo.
Forests	Total forest area by forest type/species, area deforested	CCM	Annual	6 months	MFR	Available on request	MFR to update data on MFR website (latest currently 2010). May need land cover mapping data.
Environmental quality	Air, freshwater, and marine water quality	CCM			MECDM, MFMR		Agencies to agree on list of quality indicators and commence collecting and publishing data on a regular basis.
	Ocean health index	SDG 87	Annual		MFMR	Ocean Health Index Partnership www.oceanhealthindex.org	
3.1.2. Environmental (natural) resources and their use							
Non-energy mineral resources	Stocks of commercially recoverable resources		Annual?		MME	May be available on request	NSO to discuss with MME what data is currently available and develop and publish indicators. This should include summary mining licencing data.
	Extraction of minerals: also 2.2. above		Quarterly	2 months	MME	Exports: International Merchandise Trade Statistics www.spc.int/prism/solomons/	MME to provide summary data (subjected to confidentiality) to NSO for publication on NSO website
Energy resources	Imports of energy resources by resource		Quarterly	2 months	NSO	Imports: International Merchandise Trade Statistics www.spc.int/prism/solomons	
	Production of energy from non-renewable and renewable resources, (oil, hydro, solar, etc)	SDG 57, 58, 83, CCM	Monthly	2 months	SIEA, NSO	Electricity production available from SIEA on request, use of solar power for lighting in Census Report	MME to provide summary data (subjected to confidentiality) to NSO for publication on NSO website
	Electricity production and consumption (also 2.2. above)	SDG 55, 56	Monthly	2 months	SIEA, NSO	Source of lighting and cooking energy in Census Report	Some of this information is published in CBSI Quarterly Review. SIEA to provide further details for publication on NSO website
Land use	Land use **area** by category (agriculture, forestry, built up and related area etc) Area of inland water use Coastal area	SDG 89, CCM	Annual	24 months	MFR, MAL, NSO, MLHS		Land cover mapping project needed to provide images. . Currently underway: forest cover mapping, SIWSAP Agriculture Census needed Priority 1 (1.1.4)

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
	Land ownership/land tenure and security: percentage of men and women in rural areas with secure rights to land	FAO, SDG 4	Agriculture Census	12 months	MAL/NSO		Agriculture Census needed Priority 1 (1.1.4)
Timber resources	Stocks of timber resources, natural growth, fellings and removals	SDG 89, CCM	Annual	12 months	MFR	MFR website www.mofr.gov.sb Note some statistics have not been updated since 2010	MFR to collect and update data on MFR website
	Fuelwood consumption		Census 2009		NSO, MFR	Census report main source of cooking energy	Fuelwood removals on MFR website. MFR to update data on MFR website (latest currently 2010)
	Exports of forest products		Quarterly	2 months	NSO	Exports: International Merchandise Trade Statistics www.spc.int/prism/solomons/	
Aquatic resources	Fish resources: stocks of fish resources, additions and reductions	SDG 88			MFMR		NSO to discuss with MFMR what data is available; develop and publish indicators.
	Fish capture production: number of licenced vessels and revenue, tuna fish catch; see 2.6 above		Annual		MFMR	Available on request	Publish on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.8)
	Exports of fish and fishery products		Quarterly	2 months	NSO	Exports: International Merchandise Trade Statistics	
Crops	Main annual and perennial crops: area harvested, area planted, amount produced	SDG 10, NDS	Agriculture Census	12 months	MAL/NSO		Agriculture Census needed Priority 1 (1.1.4)
	Fertilizer and pesticide application	SDG 12	Agriculture Census	12 months	MAL/NSO		Agriculture Census needed Priority 1 (1.1.4)
Livestock	Number of live animals, number of animals slaughtered	NDS	Agriculture Census	12 months	MAL/NSO		Agriculture Census needed Priority 1 (1.1.4)
Water	Groundwater sources for water supply, water abstraction, water consumption, water losses, water quality				SIWA		NSO to discuss with SIWA what data is available; develop and publish indicators
	Percentage of total water resources used	SDG 53	Annual		SIWA, MECDM		Derived from above data
3.1.3. Residuals							
Emissions to air	Greenhouse gas emissions by gas and sector	SDG 69, 85, CCM	Annual		MECDM		MECDM is currently estimating emissions from administrative data. A survey of businesses may be required to collect this data. NSO and MECDM to discuss what
	CO_2 intensity of the power sector, transport sector	SDG 83, 84 NDS	Annual		MECDM		

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
							can be collected, develop questions and collect the required data.
Generation and management of wastewater	Volume of wastewater generated, collected, treated, discharged with or without treatment	SDG 52			SIWA		NSO to discuss with MECDM and SIWA what data is available and develop and publish indicators
Generation and management of waste	Volume of waste generated by businesses and households		2-yearly		MECDM, SIWA	National and provincial reports for 2009, 2011 available from MECDM	
	Municipal and hazardous waste collected, treated, disposed of	SDG 73			SIWA		
	Main form of household rubbish disposal		Census 2009	18 months	NSO	2009 Census National Report (CNR) www.spc.int/prism/solomons/	
	Amount of recycled waste				SIWA, HCC, NSO		NSO to discuss with agencies whether there is any data. Exports data may provide something
	Exports of waste		Quarterly	2 months	NSO	Exports: International Merchandise Trade Statistics www.spc.int/prism/solomons/	
3.1.4. Extreme events and disasters							
Occurrence of natural extreme events and disasters	Type of natural disaster and location	CCM	event		MECDM/ NDMO	UN website http://reliefweb.int/country/slb	NSO to discuss with MECDM what data is available, and publish on NSO website Priority 1 (1.15.2)
	Earthquakes: magnitude, date of occurrence, duration		event		MECDM/ NDMO	www.earthquaketrack.com	
Impact of natural extreme events and disasters	Number of people killed	SDG 5, NDS, CCM	Annual		MECDM/ NDMO		
	Economic loss (e.g. damage to buildings, roads, utilities, loss of revenue for businesses)	SDG 5, NDS, CCM	Annual		MECDM/ NDMO		
3.1.5. Human settlements and environmental health							
Urban and rural population	Population and area by urban/ rural: see 1.1. above	GDDS, NDS, NMDI	Census 2009	12 months	NSO	2009 Census National Report (CNR) www.spc.int/prism/solomons/	Census 2019 (1.1.5)
Access to water, sanitation and energy	Access to drinking water, sanitation services, modern cooking solutions, reliable electricity, regular solid waste collection; also 1.7 above	AUS, SDG 50, 51, 55, 56, 73, NDS, NMDI	Census 2009	18 months	NSO	CNR	Census 2019 (1.1.5)
Housing conditions	Urban population living in slums	SDG 72	Census 2009	18 months	NSO		NSO to derive from Census data

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
Environmental concerns specific to urban settlements	Number of private and public vehicles: also 2.6. above (motor vehicle registrations)	CBSI	Quarterly	2 months	IRD, MFEAT	Available on request	IRD to provide summary data to NSO for publication on NSO website. Priority 1 (2.4.13)
Environmental health	Water and vector borne diseases: incidence, prevalence and mortality: see 1.4. above	SDG 21, NDS, CCM, NMDI	Annual	6 months	MHMS	Presented in the annual Core Indicator Report available from MHMS	Publish on NSO and/or MHMS website Priority 1 (2.4.3)
3.1.6. Environment protection, management and engagement							
Expenditure	Annual government environment protection (sustainable development) expenditure	SDG 105 CCM	Annual	6 months	MOFT, MECDM	Annual budget documents www.mof.gov.sb	NSO, MOFT and MECDM to extract from MOFT systems and estimate expenditure
Environmental regulation and instruments	List of regulated pollutants and description	CCM			MCIE, MEDCM		MECDM to compile list and provide to NSO to publish on NSO website
	Development consents: by nature of activity, province; approved/declined	SDG 77	Annual		MECDM		MECDM to provide summary statistics to NSO for publication on NSO website
	Public environmental reports Environmental Impact statements		Ad-hoc		MECDM	Reports available from MECDM	
	Applications to discharge waste, emit noise, odour or electromagnetic radiation by type; approved/declined	SDG 77	Annual		MECDM		MECDM to provide summary statistics to NSO for publication on NSO website
	Pollution abatement notices. Prosecutions for contraventions to the Environment Act		Annual		MECDM		MECDM to provide summary statistics to NSO for publication on NSO website
Participation in multilateral environmental agreements	List and description of MEAs and other global environmental conventions				UN	UN Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements www.informea.org	
3.2. Provincial and small area statistics							
Demographic characteristics	Population and housing census, Provincial profiles	GDDS, NDS	Census 2009	12 months	NSO	Census provincial reports www.spc.int/prism/solomons/	
	Constituency profiles				MPGIS, MRD	Contact MPGIS	
Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues	See above 1.5. Income, consumption and social protection	GDDS, SDG 70, 71, NDS, NMDI	HIES 2005-6, 2012	24 months	NSO	Poverty report available on request from NSO	Publish on NSO website
Gender and special population	Gender equality: range of indicators such as % women in employment, in management,	SDG 47, NDS			NSO	2009 Census Report on Gender available on request	Publish on website

Category	Component	Require-ment	Required periodicity[26]	Required timeliness	Responsible agency	Availability	Actions needed
groups	Parliament, etc						
	Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study		2009 One off		MWYCA / SPC	www.spc.int/hdp/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=39&Itemid=44	Currently being updated
Indicators related to the MDG/ Sustainable Development Goals	Millennium Development Goals Progress Report for Solomon Islands 2010	MDG	Annual		NSO/ MDPAC	www.undp.org/content/dam/fiji/docs/Final_SI_MDG.pdf	
	Millennium Development Goals Progress (updates on NSO website)	MDG	Annual		NSO	Not currently available	Update NSO website Priority 1 (2.4.16)
Sustainable development indicators	Environment Satellite Account (SEEA) (see also above)	SDG 60	Occasional		NSO		Use improved environment data to compile environment satellite account according to SEEA. Priority 4 (1.15.1)
SI NDS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	Indicators that inform progress on SI NDS	NDS	Annual	8 months	MDPAC	M&E in development	

Appendix 4. Timeline of NSDS activities

Indicator	Actions	Responsible agency	Priority	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021+
1.1. Household survey collections programme	1.1.1. Demographic health survey 2015	NSO	1							
	1.1.2. Annual/quarterly labour force survey 2016	NSO	1							
	1.1.3. Village resource survey 2017	NSO	1							
	1.1.4. Agriculture census 2016/17	NSO, MAL	1							
	1.1.5. Population and housing census 2019	NSO	1							
	1.1.6. Household income and expenditure survey 2020	NSO	2							
	1.1.7. Demographic health survey 2021	NSO	2							2021
	1.1.8. Agriculture census 2023	NSO, MAL	2							2023
	1.1.9. General household survey 2024	NSO	2							2024
	1.1.10. Household income and expenditure survey 2025	NSO	3							2025
	1.1.11. Demographic health survey 2026	NSO	3							2026
	1.1.12. Village resource survey 2027	NSO	4							2027
	1.1.13. Agriculture census 2028	NSO, MAL	4							2028
	1.1.14. Population and housing census 2029	NSO	4							2029
	1.1.15. Household income and expenditure survey 2030	NSO	4							2030
	1.1.16. Demographic health survey 2031	NSO	4							2031
	1.1.17. Agriculture census 2033	NSO, MAL	4							2033
	1.1.18. General household survey (census 'light') 2034	NSO	4							2034
	1.1.19. Household income and expenditure survey 2035	NSO								2035
1.2 Population estimates	1.2.1. Publish population projections from 2009 Census	NSO	1							
	1.2.2. Update estimates with HIES 2012 data	NSO								
	1.2.3. Review and update annually	NSO								
1.3. Migration statistics	1.3.1. Review existing NSO and MCIE IT systems and consider a new system	NSO, MCIE, MCT/SIVB	2							
	1.3.2. Produce monthly air and sea arrivals & departures	NSO								
1.4. Vital statistics	1.4.1. Improvements to civil registration processes to enable publication of vital statistics	NSO, MHO, MHMS	1							
	1.4.2. Commence publishing vital statistics	NSO	2							
1.5. Education statistics	1.5.1. Improvements to SIEMIS & other databases	MEHRD	1							
	1.5.2. Collect and publish tertiary education statistics	MEHRD								
1.6. Health statistics	1.6.1. Further improvements to DHIS2 system	MHMS	1							
	1.6.2. Develop National Health Accounts	MHMS, NSO	3							

Indicator	Actions	Responsible agency	Priority	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021+
1.7. Crime statistics	1.7.1. Develop crime statistics	MPNS, NJ	1							
1.8. National accounts	1.8.1. Annual GDP: update base-year, incorporate HIES & other data	NSO	1							
	1.8.2. Annual GDP: SNA08, ISIC rev 4	NSO	2							
	1.8.3. Review National Accounts sources and methods (in conjunction with 1.13.2)									
	1.8.4. Introduce GNI and savings components	NSO	2							
	1.8.5. Develop GDP income measure	NSO	2							
	1.8.6. Develop supply-use tables	NSO	2							
	1.8.7. Develop provincial measures of GDP	NSO	2							
	1.8.8. Develop tourism satellite account (TSA)	NSO	3							
	1.8.9. Develop quarterly GDP estimates	NSO	3							
1.9. Business and sectoral statistics	1.9.1. Annual employment, business and not-for-profit surveys: publish results for 2013 and 2014	NSO	1							
	1.9.2. Review frameworks, assess data sources and feasibility of producing a Tourism Satellite Account	MCT, NSO								
	1.9.3. Review current collection process and develop new strategy for business register and business surveys	NSO	1							
	1.9.4. Agriculture census (see also 1.1.4)	NSO, MAL	1							
	1.9.5. Develop quarterly retail/ wholesale trade statistics	NSO	2							
	1.9.6. Develop quarterly manufacturing statistics	NSO	2							
1.10. GFS	1.10.1. Publish central and local government accounts	CBSI	1							
	1.10.2. NSO to assume responsibility for GFS	NSO	2							
1.11. Merchandise trade	1.11.1. Establish technical working group	NSO, CED	1							
	1.11.2. Develop data processing and analysis tools and summary tables within the ACYCUDA system	NSO, CED, ICTSU	1							
	1.11.3. Publish monthly merchandise trade statistics	NSO	1							
1.12. BOP	1.12.1. Expand and improve BOP trade in services surveys, including coverage improvements	CBSI	1							
	1.12.2. NSO to assume responsibility for BOP	NSO	3							
1.13. Prices and labour cost	1.13.1. Rebase Honiara CPI using HIES 2012 weights	NSO	1							
	1.13.2. Develop national CPI	NSO	1							
	1.13.3. Compile government wage index using government payroll data	NSO	1							

Indicator	Actions	Responsible agency	Priority	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021+
	1.13.4. Develop private sector wage index using tax and other data	NSO	2							
	1.13.5. Develop producer price indexes	NSO	2							
	1.13.6. Develop trade volume and price indexes	NSO	2							
1.14. Natural resources and environmental management indicators	1.14.1 Identify sound and meaningful indicators for the natural resources and environment sector	NSO MECDM	1							
	1.14.2. Improvements to MECDM and other agencies databases	MECDM, MAL, MME	1							
1.15. National environment satellite account	1.15.1. Use improved environment data to compile environment satellite account	NSO	3							
2.1. Improve release practices	2.1.1. Establish a schedule of proposed dates for releases and publish on the NSO website	NSO, NSS	1							
	2.1.2. Establish process for all statistics releases	NSO, NSS	1							
2.2. Presentation of statistics products	2.2.1. Develop NSS logos and templates	NSO	1							
	2.2.2. Develop a style guide	NSO	1							
	2.2.3. Promote the use of 'Plain English'	NSO	1							
	2.2.4. Investigate use of other media such as radio	NSO	1							
2.3. Electronic data tables	2.3.1. Publish NSO datasets in MS Excel	NSO	1							
2.4. Publish statistics reports, tables and metadata on NSO or ministry website	2.4.1 Publish vital statistics	NSO, CRO, MHMS	1							
	2.4.2. Education: MEHRD PAF report and data	MEHRD	1							
	2.4.3. Health: MHMS PAF report and data	MHMS	1							
	2.4.4. Crime statistics	MPNS, NJ	1							
	2.4.5. National Provident Fund employment statistics	NPF, NSO	1							
	2.4.6. Agriculture: copra and cocoa volumes and prices	CEMA	1							
	2.4.7. Land use for forestry	MFR	1							
	2.4.8. Fishing statistics	MFMR	1							
	2.4.9. Electricity generation and sales	SIEA	1							
	2.4.10. Construction: Prov Govt/Honiara building permits	HCC	1							
	2.4.11. Infrastructure statistics: roads, bridges etc	MID	1							
	2.4.12. Air and water passenger and cargo movements	MCA, SIPA, SIMSAD	1							
	2.4.13. Motor vehicle and driver licensing	IRD, MFEAT	1							
	2.4.14. Telecommunications, phone, TV and internet	TCSI	1							

Indicator	Actions	Responsible agency	Priority	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021+
	2.4.15. Summary weather statistics	MECDM	1							
	2.4.16. MDG indicators: Update NSO website as new data becomes available	NSO, NSS	1							
	2.4.17. Others that are identified	NSO, NSS	2							
2.5. Maximise potential of GIS	2.5.1. Incorporate existing data and maps into SIG-Connect SolGeo GIS database & Prism PopGIS 2.	NSO, NSS	1							
3.1. Regulatory and institutional framework	3.1.1. Review the Statistics Act and submit proposals for change through the legislative process in 2017.	NSO	1							
	3.1.2. Review other statistics producers' enabling legislation and make changes	NSO	1							
	3.1.3. Develop memoranda of understanding	NSO, NSS	1							
3.2. Governance framework	3.2.1. Establish National Statistics Council & Committees	NSO	1							
	3.2.2. Support the Boundaries Commission	NSO, MLHS, SIEC	1							
3.3. Coordination and consultation	3.3.1. Develop and implement coordination/communications plan for NSS	NSO	1							
3.4. Improve NSO functions and operations	3.4.1. Review of the NSO functions, human resources capacity, resources (FTEs and $) and infrastructure	NSO	1							
	3.4.2. NSO Restructure	NSO	1							
	3.4.3. Establish a Statistical Coordination Unit	NSO	1							
	3.4.4. Establish a Household Survey Unit	NSO	1							
3.5. Provide facilities for NSO staff	3.5.1. Office accommodation: refurbish existing accommodation or purchase/build new "Statistics House" to accommodate up to 80 staff	NSO	2							
	5.5.2. Staff housing: procure land and develop housing estate plan to accommodate up to 30 staff	NSO	3							
3.6. NSO independence	3.6.1. Establish the SI Bureau of Statistics	NSO	1							
4.1. Effective funding mechanism	4.1.1. Establish a process to ensure that the NSO is actively involved in the Budget formulation process	NSO, MOFT Budget Unit, MDPAC	1							
4.2. Efficient management of statistical resources	4.2.1. Strategic management development programme for NSS managers.	NSO	1							
	4.2.2. Implement project management methodology and governance structure	NSO	1							

Indicator	Actions	Responsible agency	Priority	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021+
	4.2.3. Staff rotations and secondments programme	NSO	2							
4.3. Research and analysis facility	4.3.1. Establish a research and analysis facility amongst ministries for topical research and analysis of Solomon Islands issues									
4.4. Efficient use of administrative data	4.4.1. Improve the sharing and harmonising of administrative records for statistical purposes	NSO, NSS	1							
4.5. Classifications and standards	4.5.1. Use international classifications and standards	NSO, NSS	1							
	4.4.2. SI geographical classifications; develop correspondence files and work towards having common geographical administrative areas	NSO, SIEC, MHMS, MEHRD	2							
4.6. Enhance registers	4.6.1. Business register improvements	NSO, MCIE, SINPF	1							
	4.6.2. Business register / business registration improvements	NSO, IRD, Customs	1							
	4.6.3. Civil registration systems improvements	NSO, MHO, MHMS	1							
	4.6.4. NSO support for the national demographic coding system and subsequent statistical outputs	NSO	2							
4.7. Efficient IT resources and systems	4.7.1. Assess adequacy of and requirements for IT hardware, software and other technology	ICTSU, NSO	1							
	4.7.2. Review current systems, networks, software, databases, backup processes, etc	NSO, ICTSU	1							
	4.7.3. Identify and implement statistical packages and survey tools	NSO, ICTSU	1							
	4.7.4. Review database structures, organisation, and security rights to allow integration and use	NSO, ICTSU	1							
	4.7.5. Review current structure & redevelop NSO website	NSO	1							
	4.7.6. Develop an asset management plan	NSO, ICTSU, MOFT	1							
4.8. Efficient records management	4.8.1. Promote a consistent records management policy for SIG	NSO, NSS, Archives	1							
	4.8.2. Develop and implement records management, secure storage, archiving and destruction policies	NSO, NSS, Archives	2							
5.1. Staffing and	5.1.1 Estimate staffing requirements for new activities.	NSO	1							

Indicator	Actions	Responsible agency	Priority	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021+
remuneration	Request increases in staffing									
	5.1.2. Consider increases in remuneration packages, including incentive/bonus schemes	NSO, MPS, MOFT	1							
5.2. Capacity building and performance management	5.2.1. Skills audit and gap analysis	NSO, MPS	1							
	5.2.2. Capacity development plan	NSO	1							
	5.2.3. Competency/performance management framework	NSO	1							
	5.2.4. Establish performance review process	NSO	1							
	5.2.5. Establish data processing and database management capability in the NSO and ICTSU	NSO, ICTSU	1							
5.3. Training and development	5.3.1. Provide training & development in statistical areas	NSO, NSS	1							
	5.3.2. Organise IPAM training and other local training	All	1							
	5.3.3. Exploit learning resources provided on the Internet									
	5.3.4. Develop materials & deliver statistics courses	NSO	1							
	5.3.5. Assess, develop and implement a recognised university offered programme for official statistics	NSO	1							
	5.3.6. Staff engagement in regional training activities	NSO to lead	1							
	5.3.7. Conduct NZ Certificate of Official Statistics in SI	NSO, SNZ	2							
5.4. NSS professional network	5.4.1. Professional development events/seminars	NSO	1							
	5.4.2. Establish a statistics professional body	NSO	2							
5.5. HR evaluation	5.5.1. Evaluate HR programme and modify if needed	NSO, MPS	2							
5.6. Knowledge management	5.6.1. Develop operations handbooks and guidelines for all statistical operations and processes and train people how to use and update these	All	1							

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