1. National development planning and results orientation

Overall quality of national results framework
High-quality, inclusive and results-oriented development strategies are critical for countries’ ownership over their development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The quality of national development planning in Solomon Islands is medium (70%).

Solomon Islands
SIDS

The national development strategy and results framework...
... defines priorities, targets and indicators
YES
... includes budget or costing information
YES
... aligns to SDGs
YES

Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks by development partners
Development partner alignment to country-led development priorities is at the heart of country ownership. Global Partnership monitoring assesses whether interventions: draw objectives from national development strategies; draw indicators from country results frameworks; use government data and statistics for monitoring; and involve government in evaluations. The first three elements provide the official data to report on SDG indicator 17.15.1. In Solomon Islands, development partners align to country priorities to a low extent (16% - SDG indicator 17.15.1).

Solomon Islands
SIDS

SDG 17.15.1

Objectives
Indicators
Data
Joint evaluations

2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

Recognising that successful development efforts require the inclusive and equitable participation of all actors, the 2030 Agenda calls for collective action by the whole of society. Global Partnership monitoring examines the engagement of civil society and the private sector from both the perspective of the government and representatives of these stakeholder groups.

Quality of public-private dialogue
In the 2018 Monitoring Round, government representatives and representatives of large firms, SMEs and trade unions in Solomon Islands did not assess the quality of public-private dialogue.

Government
SMEs
LARGE FIRMS
TRADE UNIONS

Enabling environment for civil society organisations...
... was not assessed by government representatives, civil society organisations and development partners in the 2018 Monitoring Round in Solomon Islands.

Solomon Islands
SIDS

Australia
New Zealand
World Bank Group

Major development partners in the 2018 Monitoring Round (by reported disbursements in 2017)

Strong
Moderate
Basic
Weak
Not assessed

Space for CSO dialogue
CSO development effectiveness
Development co-operation with CSOs
Legal and regulatory environment

Extensive
Moderate
Basic
Narrow
Negligible

Government (Not assessed)
CSOs (Not assessed)
Development partners (Not assessed)
3. Quality and use of public financial management systems

Strengthening public financial management systems

Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are an essential element of good governance and vital to achieving development goals. Solomon Islands did not assess progress in the quality of its PFM systems.

Development partners’ use of country systems

Development partners’ use of these systems to deliver co-operation both lowers transaction costs but also helps to accelerate their strengthening. In Solomon Islands, use of country PFM systems decreased from 66% in 2016 to 58% in 2018. Further, legislative oversight of the budget has decreased. The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny decreased from 100% in 2016 to 67% in 2018.

Systems to track development co-operation information in Solomon Islands

Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. Solomon Islands has all of the elements of a system in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment, fully meeting the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1.

Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are an essential element of good governance and vital to achieving development goals. Solomon Islands did not assess progress in the quality of its PFM systems.

4. Predictability and forward planning

High-quality and timely information on development co-operation helps governments in planning and managing resources for results and can guide development partners in coordinating their support with other providers, as to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts. Annual predictability of development co-operation is high, with 94% of co-operation disbursed as scheduled. Medium-term predictability is medium, with 62% of co-operation available in forward looking expenditure plans for the next three years.

5. Mutual accountability mechanisms

Mutual accountability underpins the efforts of development actors to meet joint commitments, improve how they work together and increase their development effectiveness. Mutual accountability mechanisms are made up of multiple, reinforcing components that can help enhance transparency and accountability at country level. Global Partnership monitoring defines and assesses mutual accountability against five components. Solomon Islands has four out of five components in place.

Disclaimer: This document was prepared based on data collected from voluntary reporting to the 2018 Monitoring Round of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. The information provided does not necessarily represent the views of OECD, UNDP or the Government of Solomon Islands. For ease of reference, the term ‘country’ is used to refer to developing countries and territories that reported to the 2018 Monitoring Round. Participation in this process and mention of any participant in this document is without prejudice to the status or international recognition of a given country or territory.