



SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT
Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs



SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL CHILDREN POLICY 2023-2028

‘Ting ting hevi long olketa pikinini blong iumi’

Theme

“A nation that promotes, protects and respects the right of children equally and educates them to become responsible citizens.”

Acknowledgements



I wish to sincerely thank many individuals, stakeholders and organisations that contributed to the development of this National Children Policy 2023 - 2028 (NCP) and its corresponding Implementation Plan (IP). The views, knowledge shared and experiences of individual citizens, children and stakeholders and institutions are acknowledged with deep appreciation. It is not possible to mention all who contributed to this very important undertaking. To all who have contributed to develop, critique, review, and finalize this NCP, I thank you most sincerely for your input.

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In Honiara, I am grateful to the parents and teachers of Honiara Integrated School, Eden ECE, Honiara City Council ECE, and YWCA ECE. The students of Kukum SDA Primary, MBua Vale, Naha and Vura primary schools also participated in the children consultation. I also wish to thank the teachers and students of Bishop Epalle Secondary School, White River Community High and King George VI School. All your thoughts, experiences and knowledge contributed immensely to the development of this policy.

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Yours in Partnership



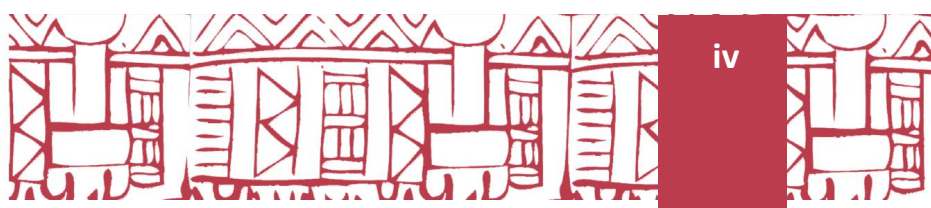
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List of Acronyms

CAN	Churches Agency Network
CDD	Children Development Division
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CFWA	Child and Family Welfare Act, 2017
CMC	Council of Ministers for Children
CSSI	Correctional Services of Solomon Islands
UNCRC	United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia
EA	Education Authority
ECE	Early Childhood Education
ECCE	Early Childhood Care Education
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FSC	Family Support Centre
FFBEP	Fee Free Basic Education Policy
FPA	Solomon Islands Family Protection Act, 2014
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
HCC	Honiara City Council
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MCIL	Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration
MCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism



MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
MEHRD	Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MOFT	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
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 Surveys
MNPDC	Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination
MPNSCS	Ministry of Police and National Security and Correctional Services
MTGPEA	Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs
MWYCFA	Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs
NAACC	National Advisory and Action Committee on Children
NCBR	National Community Based Rehabilitation
NCP	National Children Policy
NFE	Non Formal Education
NOCSI	National Olympic Committee of Solomon Islands
PAACC	Provincial Advisory and Action Committee on Children
PCDO	Provincial Children Desk Officers
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWDSI	People with Disabilities Solomon Islands
PPY	Pre Primary Year
RHD	Reproductive Health Division
RSIPF	Royal Solomon Islands Police Force



SC	Save the Children
SIBC	Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation
SICA	Solomon Islands Christian Association
SICCI	Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industries
SIFGA	Solomon Islands Full Gospel Association
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SINDS	Solomon Islands National Development Strategy, 2016 – 2035
SINPC	Solomon Islands National Paralympic Committee
SINSO	Solomon Islands National Statistics Office
SINU	Solomon Islands National University
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals, 2015 – 2030
SWD	Social Welfare Division
SITESA	Solomon Islands Tertiary Education and Skills Authority
TCPB	Town and Country Planning Board
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
USP	University of the South Pacific
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WVSI	World Vision Solomon Islands



Foreword



This National Children Policy 2023 – 2028 (NCP) and its corresponding Implementation Plan (IP) is an overarching policy framework for ensuring that the rights of the child are at the centre of development now and in the future in Solomon Islands. Other national and international frameworks and commitments on the rights of the child provided the foundation for this policy. We must ensure that our children survive and are given the opportunity to develop to their full potential. We must also safeguard our children against violence and abuse, and encourage them to participate in decision making and other important activities in their communities. I believe that putting the rights of children at the core of development thinking will determine the success or otherwise of Solomon Islands in the future.

This policy epitomises the hopes of the Solomon Islands Government to ensure that Solomon Islands is a nation “that promotes, protects, respects and fulfils the rights of children equally and educates them to become responsible citizens”. This is critical as children comprise more than 40 per cent of our national population. Our vision is *for every child to experience love, care, health, wellbeing and given equal opportunities to enjoy life in all its fullness for a better Solomon Islands*. The strategic national goals and objectives listed as part of the IP are tailored to satisfy this vision in the immediate, short and long terms.

This policy focuses on the following priority areas and goals. First is the focus on child survival, child growth, physical and active mental health, and development. Second, it focuses on ways to support children to achieve their full potential in all areas of learning, education and development. Thirdly, the policy looks at ways to provide safe and protected environments for children, away from physical stress, emotional stress and harm. The fourth area is concerned with the need to facilitate and enhance socio-economic and political measures and/or opportunities for children to contribute meaningfully in decision making and other important activities in society. Fifth is the need for a holistic approach to planning, research and capacity building in the MWYCFA, particularly in the CDD to ensure that the team working on children issues are well informed and properly trained to carry out the duties expected of them and as planned. The sixth area highlights the critical role proper implementation, coordination; monitoring and review play in realising the vision of the NCP and IP, 2023 – 2028.

I hope and trust that the successful implementation of this policy will streamline and situate the rights of the child at the core of development efforts and thinking in the country. The NCP and IP 2023– 2028 is flexible and living document and can be amended to accommodate new and



emerging children issues and concerns during the course of implementation. This flexibility allows the CDD and the National Advisory and Action Committee on Children (NAACC) to amend the document and incorporate new emerging issues as seen appropriate.

This national policy must be widely distributed and citizens and stakeholders must be educated about its contents. I believe that if we take care of the rights of our children today, in our national plans and development thinking, we would have taken care of the future of Solomon Islands.

lumi everiwan mas ting ting hevi long olketa pikinini blong iumi!



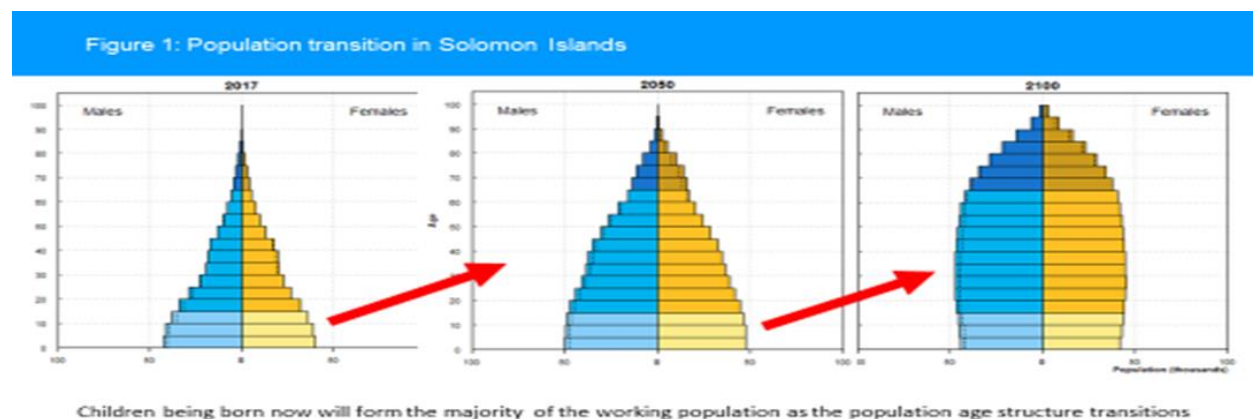
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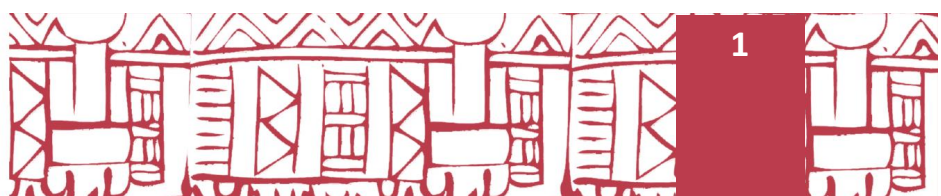
Introduction

The National Children Policy and Implementation Plan 2023 – 2028 (NCP), sets out the Solomon Islands Government agenda and priorities for the population below eighteen years of age - up to year 2028. It brings the child to the centre of development discussions and decision making. The policy adopts the theme: *A nation that promotes, protects, and respects the rights of children equally and educates them to become responsible citizens.* While this Policy focuses on a whole of government effort, it recognizes that implementation requires a collaborative effort with parents, communities, non-government organisations (NGO), civil society organisations (CSO), faith-based organisations (FBO) and development partners. The Solomon Islands cultural diversity and the State's commitments to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) are the foundations of this policy. This is the second NCP for the country; the first being for the period 2010 to 2015.

The population growth rate for Solomon Islands is currently pegged at 2.7 per cent per annum (SINSO, 2019). At the current rate, approximately 47 babies are born each day. If that is multiplied by 365 days in a year, you get around 17000 babies a year since infant mortality has also declined. The bigger question for this policy is how can the Solomon Islands Government support this bulging population? According to the 2009 National Population and Housing Census report, the number of people between the less than 15 years of age plus those between the ages of 15 – 24 (including part of the youth population between 18 and 24), was 305,915 people (ibid). Almost half of the population of Solomon Islands is comprised of children. Estimates for 2017 showed that 46% of the country's population were children. Figure 1 below demonstrates. population transition in the Solomon Islands¹ from years 2017 to 2100.



¹ Source: UN. 2017. World population prospects: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Graphs/DemographicProfiles/>



This policy addresses the needs of almost half of the country's population who are children below the age of eighteen. Looking at Figure 1 on the country's population transition between now, year 2050 and year 2100, it is critical that this NCP sets a strong foundation for Solomon Islands as it faces the future. The four core areas around which issues relating to children's survival, protection, development and participation are discussed in detail later.

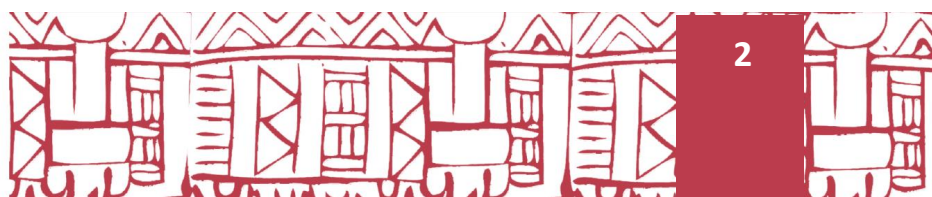
The development of this NCP and IP is an important undertaking. Literatures on the rights of children globally, regionally and nationally are consulted to inform the process. As much as possible, the views of individuals and stakeholders who work on children's rights, especially their knowledge and experiences in the area are taken into account. The first phase of consultations carried out from 3 December 2018 to 18 February 2019 focused on reviewing the 2010 - 2015 NCP and AP through two review workshops and stakeholder interviews. The second phase was the national children consultations carried out from 26 August to 7 September 2019, where close to 900 children between the ages of 10 – 18 years participated from schools in Honiara and selected provinces.

The 2023 -2028 NCP is compiled based on feedback from the review of the first policy undertaken through stakeholder interviews, review workshops and consultations in Honiara. These are then consolidated with evidence gathered through a national children consultation undertaking covering schools in Honiara, Central Islands, Guadalcanal, Makira, Malaita and Western provinces as explained in the methodology section. Although this policy focuses on the government's plan and priorities, NGOs, FBOs, CSOs, parents and teachers provided views and insights, UNICEF Pacific Office and Solomon Islands children contributed directly to this policy. The implementation of this policy will also require the same commitment of these important stakeholders in collaboration with responsible government ministries, departments and agencies.

National Outcomes and Crosscutting Themes

The outcomes that this National Children Policy will achieve in the next five years are listed below. These outcomes are for our children and the administrative processes needed to achieve these outcomes. The national outcomes outlined in the first table also incorporate the cross cutting themes listed in the second table.

The cross cutting themes are addressed in the proposed activities under the 6 national outcomes.



National Outcomes	
Outcome	Policy Outcomes
National Outcome 1	All children in the Solomon Islands enjoy the highest attainable standard of health and wellbeing through quality, child-friendly and inclusive information, services and support.
National Outcome 2	All children in the Solomon Islands have equal access to learning and education opportunities to reach their full potentials that will open up future development opportunities for themselves.
National Outcome 3	All children in the Solomon Islands are safeguarded from physical harm, emotional stress and exploitation.
National Outcome 4	All children in Solomon Islands are given opportunity in social, economic and political sectors to contribute meaningfully to decision making and development efforts.
National Outcome 5	The CDD and NAACC Parties oversee and coordinate activities that promote child survival, development, protection and participation outlined in this policy in a cost-effective manner with continuous research and capacity building efforts.
National Outcome 6	Successful implementation of the 2020-2025 Policy and Plan with sufficient resources from SIG, donors, NGOs and communities to allow for proper monitoring throughout, mid-term review in 2023, and evaluation in 2025

Cross-cutting themes and issues	
Theme Number	Cross Cutting Themes
Cross Cutting Theme 1	Mainstream children issues
Cross Cutting Theme 2	Prevention and intervention
Cross Cutting Theme 3	Multi-sector coordination and collaboration
Cross Cutting Theme 4	Connect with communities, churches, media and schools
Cross Cutting Theme 5	Support parents and families
Cross Cutting Theme 6	Listen to and involve children equally



Policy Linkages

This policy is aligned to the Solomon Islands National Development Strategy (NDS), 2016 – 2035 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Below is the summary of the relevant NDS objectives and strategies, SDGs and how these are linked to NCP 2023 – 2028 national strategic goals and objectives.

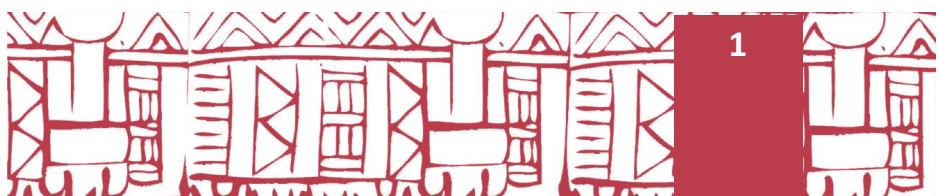
Solomon Islands National Development Strategy 2016-2035

National Development Strategy Objective	Mid-term Strategy (MTS)	Key Strategies
2. Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed	MST 5. Alleviate poverty, improve provision of basic needs and increase food security	i. Focus on Quality, Relevance and Learning. Increasing access will be accompanied by measures to improve the quality and relevance of education and learning
3. All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education	MST 7. Improve gender equality and support the disadvantaged and the vulnerable	ii. Strengthening Policies, Plans, Management and System
	MST 8. Ensure all Solomon Islanders have equitable access to quality health care; combat communicable and non-communicable diseases	iii. Emphasizing Equity, Inclusion and Gender Equality
	MST 9. Ensure all Solomon Islanders can access quality education and the nation's manpower needs are sustainably met.	iv. Introducing Lifelong Learning

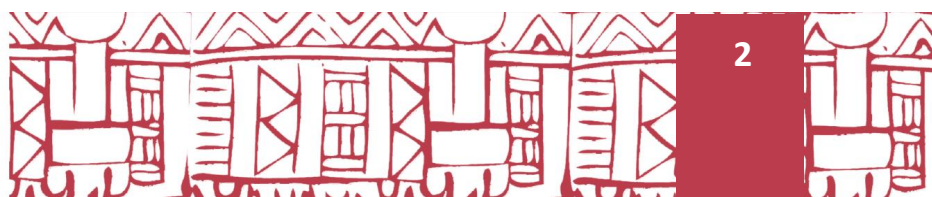


Sustainable Development Goals 2015 – 2030

Goal #	Sustainable Development Goals
Goal 1	<p>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.</p> <p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p> <p>1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.</p>
Goal 2	<p>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.</p>
SDG 3	<p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.</p> <p>3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.</p> <p>3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.</p>



SDG 4	<p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.</p> <p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.</p> <p>4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.</p>
SDG 5	<p>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.</p> <p>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p>
SDG 6	<p>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</p> <p>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.</p>
SDG 8	<p>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</p> <p>8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p>
SDG 9	<p>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p> <p>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.</p>
SDG 16	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>



	16.2 - End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

This policy is guided by:

Global Standards

- Sustainable Development Goals
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against Women
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
- Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict

The following legislations:

- Independence Order, 1978
- Penal Code 1996
- Family Protection Act, 2014
- Child and Family Welfare Act, 2017
- Juvenile Offenders Act

There are a number of existing national policies and strategies that relate to children and children issues that must be read together with this National Children Policy. These include:

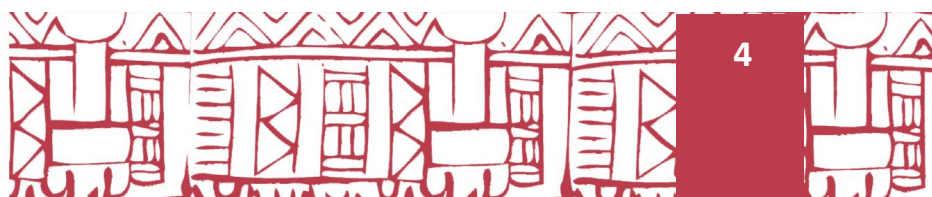
- The Education Strategic Framework (ESF) 2016-2030;
- National Education Action Plan (NEAP) 2016-2020;
- National Gender Equality and Women's Development Policy, 2016-2020;
- Solomon Islands National Youth Policy 2017-2030;
- Solomon Islands National Health Strategic Plan 2022 – 2031
- Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015-2019; and
- Other policies and strategies targeting children with special needs.

These national policies and strategies have direct and indirect effect of children's survival, development, protection and participation and are linked to the NDS and SDGs.



This policy document is divided into five sections, including the Implementation Plan and Costed Action Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

- Part I provides the 2023 – 2028 National Children Policy (NCP) structure. It provides the vision, mission, value, principles and goals of this policy. Moreover, it describes how this policy is linked to Solomon Islands National Development Strategy, 2016 – 2035 (SINDS) and the Sustainable Development Goals, 2015 – 2030 (SDGs).
- Part II provides the national context and background on which this policy is situated. It provides information on certain issues and concerns that directly affect children including but not limited to violence, discipline and gender relations; child marriages, teenage pregnancy and issues emanating from internet access; child labour and juvenile justice; child registration and children with special needs; and the whole area of child education and development. It also explains why situating the child at the core of development efforts is critical for the future development aspirations of the country.
- Part III outlines the Strategic National Goals and Objectives of the 2023-2028 NCP and Implementation Plan in detail. Recommendations of the 2018 CRC Committee to the Solomon Islands Government are captured in this section.
- Part IV provides an overview of the implementation structure of this policy. The National Advisory and Action Committee on Children (NAACC), a multi-sectorial body established by the Government and led by the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) play a lead role on the reporting and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). How NAACC and its task forces operate to provide advice on issues affecting children is described.
- Part V outlines the NCP Implementation Plan 2023 – 2028. The Objectives are aligned to strategies, implementation responsibility and possible funding solutions.
- Part VI summarise the Costed Action Plan, Monitoring & Evaluation Framework. It is critical to ensure that the work of the government, development partners, Civil Society Organizations and Faith Base Organizations are guided by a common framework that recognizes the rights of the child are at the centre of the Solomon Island's development.





Part I: National Children Policy Structure

Our Vision

Our vision is for every child to experience love, care, health, wellbeing and given equal opportunities and pathways to enjoy life in all its fullness for a better Solomon Islands.

Mission

We work to achieve this vision for our children regardless of gender, sexuality, race, age, medical status, disability, religion, family, economic and/or cultural background. We will ensure that these rights are acknowledged, promoted and fulfilled and that our children grow into responsible and productive citizens.

Guiding Values and Principles

These guiding values and principles are the foundations on which the Solomon Islands 2023 – 2028 National Children Policy and Plan is instituted. These values and principles also form the basis for implementation and monitoring of this policy.

Respect, love and care

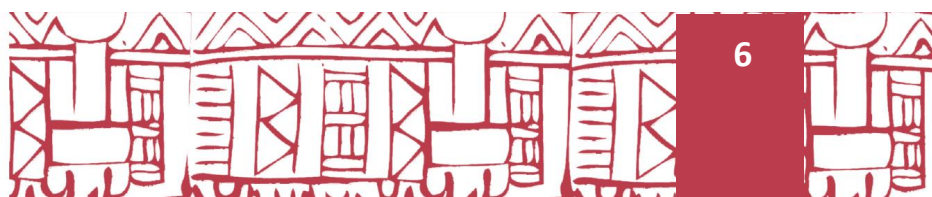
Respect is the tendency to appreciate the feelings, wishes and way of life of others. Love means to have great joy and interest in our children. Care is to feel concern and attach importance to the welfare and development of our children. It is acknowledged that if we respect, love and care for the rights, views and development of our children, they will in turn respect, love and care for others and the communities they are part of.

Equal and inclusive development

Given the diversity of our children experiences, diverse communities, languages, cultures, abilities and personalities, it is important that obstacles to equal and inclusive development are minimized. Reducing inequality and encouraging the inclusive development of children would lead to improved outcomes and a population that appreciates diversity as its strength.

Child protection under law and society

Every child is entitled to the right to be protected from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of



the child (UNCRC, Article 19). All children rights to protection from violence, neglect and exploitation under the Convention on the Rights of the Child must be respected and children must benefit from its implementation by the state. Promoting and protecting the best interests of children at all times is paramount, specifically zero tolerance on child abuse. We value the connection of CRC with other human rights conventions and those provided for under *kastom*.

Family and community focused

We acknowledge and appreciate the central role of the family and community in the survival, protection, development and wellbeing of the child. Families with the support of communities, churches and schools are responsible for the good upbringing and nurturing of a child into a responsible citizen. The State has a responsibility to assist parents and communities to fulfil this critical role (CWFA, 2017: Section 25.1a; Section 16.2f)

Healthy and conducive environment

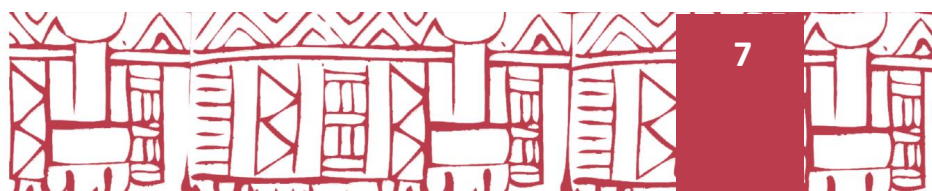
For children to grow into responsible citizens, the environment in which they grow must be healthy and free. Ensuring a healthy environment (including healthy diet and proper hygienic practices) at home, in towns, on playgrounds and in schools is critical. Children's health and education facilities must be clean, safe and comfortable. Children's rights to proper sanitation, water, electricity and other resources, especially in school will be prioritised by responsible authorities and the State.

Evidence based collaboration and accountability

Various policies and services for children and families will be based on evidence based and achievement oriented with government departments and stakeholders genuinely collaborating. To minimize duplication and be cost-effective, intra and inter-departmental collaboration and accountability mechanisms will be identified with clear lines of responsibility extending and communicated to stakeholders, including Education Authorities, Churches, NGOs, INGOs and donor agencies. NAACC as the coordinating and facilitating mechanism will be utilised.

Part 2: Policy Context and Background

A child is defined as anyone below the age of eighteen. Solomon Islands would have a population of around 742,130 by the end of 2020 and 844,350 by the end of 2025 (SINSO, 2020). From the 2009 national census report, the proportion of the population below the age of 15 years was 209,284 people. However, taking into account the international definition of a child as someone below the age of 18 years, part of the 96,631 people recorded in the same census as the population between the ages of 15-24 would also be children (ibid). Indeed, in 2017, it was



reported that 46% of the Solomon Islands population were children (CDD, 2017: 13). Children live both in rural and urban settings with their peculiar locality challenges. The workforce for the country in 2050 when the country's population is projected to double will be the children of today. In developing this national children policy, it is proper to acknowledge the role of relatives, *wantoks*², families, the community and gender relations on the welfare, development, protection and livelihood of children in Solomon Islands. The role of religion, especially Christianity, and *kastom*³ (traditional culture) in the affairs of children, particularly those in rural communities (and also urban ones) is acknowledged. For children in the Solomon Islands, culture, Christianity/religion and the State (see Sanga, 2012) affect their wellbeing, safety and development. In order to address the needs and aspirations of children, these three domains of social relationships that also have their own laws and structures must be acknowledged and recognized. This is the context in which this national children policy is developed and within which it will be implemented.

Part 3: Policy Areas, Objectives and Strategies

Based on the experiences and lessons from the NCP and AP 2010-2015, the Policy Areas and Objectives to achieve in the period 2023–2028 are developed. The Policy Areas and Objectives take into account the UNCRC Concluding Observations on the second and third reports of the Solomon Islands (UNCRC 2018) following the Solomon Islands Government UNCRC periodic report based on 2009 survey of children and young people.

The aim is to improve services and outcomes in each of the following areas.

² Wantok is a concept refereeing to people who speak the same language or those who come from a particular community, region or island. It is a social capital at local levels and identity concept at greater aggregates (see Nanau, 2011).

³ Kastom is a lifestyle or way of doing things in a given context. This may include values and acceptable practices of a community or group of people.



Child Health, Physical
Growth and Wellbeing

Achievement of full
potential in all areas of
learning, education &
development

Protection and Safety of
Children from physical harm
and emotional stress

Participation and
Contribution of Children in
Decision Making

Research, Capacity Building
and Policy Coordination

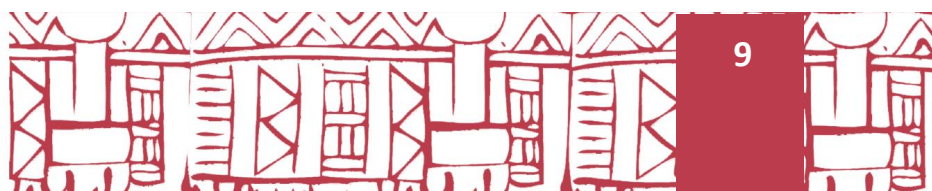
Policy Implementation,
Monitoring and Review

Policy Area 1- Child Health, Physical Growth and Wellbeing

The Situation

Child survival is related to how best we ensure the survival of children starting with the health of the mother (reproductive health), the health of the child and nutritional needs of the child and mother for growth and development. Good strategies to support reproductive, maternal and child health through safe motherhood, family planning, child health and nutrition all contribute to the survival and health of the child. A major issue for Solomon Islands children indicated by the 2007 Demographic and Housing Survey is 'stunting', defined as lower height for age. It was revealed that 32.8 per cent of children under the age of five were stunted with 8.5 per cent being severely stunted (SINSO, 2007:183). This goes back to the health of the mother and the child in the first two years or first 1000 days of their life.

Around 47-50 children (i.e. more a classroom per day) are born every day in the country. The '1000' days approach gives a quick start into the critical window for a child's development from conception to first 2 years of life. How do we ensure that a majority of the babies that are born survive (i.e. improving birth outcomes)? The survival and growth of children are also linked to facilities like clean water supplies and sanitation that have bearing on personal hygiene and health. How do we train specialized nurses to look after sick children or issues surrounding new born care? Information from MHMS indicated that the health sector is funded mostly by donors



(except for salaries and overheads) such as UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, DFAT, KOICA and NZMFAT. Vaccination programme undertaken by Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) with support from GAVI, Global Alliance for Vaccines, UNICEF and WHO.

Outcome

All children in the Solomon Islands enjoy the highest attainable standard of health and wellbeing through quality, child-friendly and inclusive information, services and support.

Objectives

Objective 1: *Child Survival - We will empower, resource and support mechanisms and entities that help our children to survive, grow and live healthy and active lives.*

Objective 1.1: By 2028 we will improve water and sanitation in both rural and urban areas, especially in health care facilities to address the needs of babies and adolescent mothers.

Objective 1.1.1: By 2028, all health facilities (clinics and area health centres) provide youth friendly services to adolescent mothers through antenatal clinics.

Objective 1.2: By 2028 Solomon Islands will have achieved the following UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Reduce child mortality and improve their lives.

Objective 1.3: Solomon Islands will develop a poverty-avoidance and reduction strategy, and design measures through which children and their families may improve their lives.

Objective 1.4: Solomon Islands will strengthen food security efforts and have standard regulations in place for imported foodstuff and goods and effectively promote local/organic food consumption (i.e. food security, quality, quantity and availability at local level).

Objective 1.5: SIG to implement food fortification (e.g. rice) to increase nutritional value.

Objective 1.6: Encourage improved cropping system to increase production through proper land use planning (improved community land use).

Objective 1.7: The CDD in MWYCFA to strengthen collaboration between the government, EAs, NGOs, churches and provinces to teach children and young mothers how to practice basic hygiene in schools and in communities. Mothers will be educated on nutritious food for children.

Objective 1.8: Promote awareness of 'emergency preparedness such as disaster drill in schools.

Objective 1.9: Awareness programmes of child survival issues promoted at the community level through increased use of the mass media, particularly through SIBC.

Objective 1.10: Promote basic needs of children with special needs (i.e. disabled children)



Strategies

- Develop and strengthen the capacity of government departments that deal with child and mother health issues to further reduce mortality rates.
- Ensure the development of a communication plan to effectively communicate CRC the contents of the policy and awareness on CRC messages.
- Embark on a nation-wide campaign to improve water and sanitation needs in all health facilities to support the needs of new born babies and mothers.
- Identify and consolidate the needs of children with special needs in the work of CDD and NAACC.
- Revitalise collaboration between MWYCFA, MAL, MNPDC and other ministries to develop poverty reduction strategies and address food security issues.
- Initiate health, hygiene and disaster preparedness programmes in schools to encourage better hygiene and prepare children for future natural disasters and pandemics.

Policy Area 2: Child Learning, Education and Development

The Situation

Proper and holistic development of children is a national priority as they currently comprise at least 46% of the population. The development of children comprises of proper upbringing through the formal education system, church nurturing and the family, including an understanding of culture and local ways of knowing and doing things (i.e *kastom*). The process of socialization and development of the child starts from birth and draws from these three institutions: family/community/culture, formal school/education system, and churches. Neglecting one of these three pillars of a child's development in the Solomon Islands context may not be desirable.

With the adoption of the universal basic education policy since 2010, enrolments for both boys and girls in schools have generally increased a positive development in the formal education system and the development of children in the domain. Nanau and Naidu (2019: 121) indicated, in 2011 “enrolment in primary education has increased by 4.4% compared to 2009 with an increase of 2.2% for girls and 4.1% boys”. Child socialization and development in the Church and *kastom* domains are also important for the holistic development of a child in Solomon Islands. The physical, spiritual and mental development of children is an important pillar of this policy.

In the Solomon Islands education system, teaching resources, facilities and quality of teachers in schools are currently of concern (UNICEF, 2014: 7; Nanau, 2019: 122). There is need for specialized school buildings such as libraries and science labs that promote proper education in all five provinces visited. There is also a general feeling in most schools visited for teachers to be more committed to their work in delivering class lessons. There is a subsector reform in early childhood education and MEHRD has already developed and approved the Pre-Primary



Curriculum. With the current changes to the curriculum, basic education will be from Pre Primary Year (year 5) to Form 3. The government had also abolished year 6 examinations in 2019 to allow more students progress to secondary schools from 2020 onwards (i.e. more students to access basic education in the country).

Most schools visited do not have health centres except for the church and government run schools. Even where they have health centres in schools, the service need improvement. Most urban schools visited in Honiara, Auki, Gizo and Kirakira confirmed serious concerns with water and sanitation facilities.

Child education

Children below 18 years of age would generally be those in form seven and below, assuming that children start formal education at age six or seven. The fee free basic education policy (FFBEP), adopted in 2010 allow children from class 1 to form 3 to access education freely, as per that policy of universal access to education. Although enrolment numbers increased in primary and secondary schools because of FFBEP, fees under different names and labels were introduced in schools (Nanau and Naidu, 2019). Parents' ability to meet fees declined and quality of school facilities are major concerns.

Outcome

All children in the Solomon Islands have equal access to learning and education opportunities to reach their full potentials that will open up future development opportunities for themselves.

Objectives

Objective 2: *Child Development - We will collaborate and partner with service providers and stakeholders to expand and improve the equality of access to essential services and amenities by our children, without discrimination.*

Objective 2.1: By 2028 review and amend matrimonial property laws and social security to ensure that particular groups of children with special needs such as those born out of wedlock, neglected, displaced, or deserted, are assisted and their status protected.

Objective 2.2: Ensure by 2028 all children in Solomon Islands (girls and boys alike) are able to complete a full course of free basic education (Pre Primary Year – Form 3) and learning *and* SIG to endorse and implement the Inclusive Education Policy.

Objective 2.3: Expand and improve the coverage and quality of Early Childhood Education (ECE)



Objective 2.4: Young and disadvantaged children have equal access to enrol in technical, vocational education and training (TVET) and non-formal education (NFE) institutions. Strengthen existing NFE and/or training institutions and develop new ones as appropriate to meet emerging needs.

Objective 2.5: The government will assist right holders (children) and duty bearers (parents or guardians) who have disabilities so that they are able to access quality and relevant services.

Objective 2.6: The curriculum used in schools must include family, community and Christian values and principles.

Objective 2.7: The local vernacular languages of Solomon Islands be used to teach improve children's education and literacy at the primary school level (e.g. Kulu Language Institute in Ranonnga).

Objective 2.8: SIG to 'endorse' and 'integrate' in the national curriculum early childhood development (ECD) and formally establish a National Early Childhood Development Coordinating Committee through NAACC's reporting structure to Cabinet.

Objective 2.9: A multi-sectorial approach to enhance and facilitate child development programmes and activities, including SDG obligations by 2028.

Objective 2.10: Encourage/support/and promote sporting activities for children at the Constituency, Ward and others levels.

Strategies

- Organise a workshop to identify and develop a multi-sectoral approach to enhance child development activities nationally
- Cooperate with MEHRD to allocate funding support for children sporting activities at the Ward and Constituency levels.
- Collaborate with the MEHRD to identify and pilot the use of vernacular languages in primary schools.
- Liaise with the law and justice reform fraternity to review, develop and strengthen laws that protect the security and needs of disadvantaged children.
- Ensure the development of services appropriate and accessible by children with special needs.
- Assist the MEHRD to include family, community and religious (especially Christian) values in the national curriculum.
- Partner with MEHRD, MHMS, MNPDC, MPGIS, MECDM, MPNSCS and all other government ministries to implement ECD and call for action across the country.
- Advocate for more access for children in TVET programmes and NFE institutions.





Policy Areas 3: Protection and Safety of Children from Physical harm and Stress

The Situation

Violence, discipline and gender relations

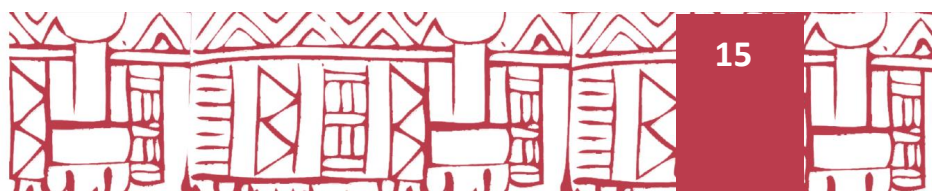
Solomon Islands is grappling with issues of domestic violence, corporal punishment and gender relations that affect children directly and indirectly. It is an issue highlighted by the CRC Committee in 2018. The physical harm of children continues to take place in the name of 'discipline' in most cases despite its illegality under Solomon Islands laws and international conventions, particularly the UNCRC. There is also prevalence of domestic violence that have direct and indirect impacts on children. In 2018, 37 % of women between the ages of 15-49 in the Solomon Islands experienced some form of sexual and physical abuse before the age of 15 (SPC, 2009: 87). Two newly passed laws, the Family Protection Act, 2014 (FPA, 2014) and the Child and Welfare Family Act, 2017 (CWFA, 2017) are legislative attempts to address these problems and provide protection for women and children in Solomon Islands.

Child marriages, teenage pregnancies and internet issues

With the advancement of communication technology, particularly the internet, other challenges such as cyber bullying, access to obscene and adult materials online and even less time on family interactions is becoming obvious. At the same time, teenage pregnancies and child marriages are on the rise. Teenage pregnancy is one of the main reasons why female students discontinue their education leading to other challenges (Hawley, August 3 2018). Part of the problem lies with definitions and laws on marriage. For instance, the Islanders Marriage Act allows boys and girls at ages 15 years old to marry with the consent of parents, contrary to the CRC definition of a child as a person 18 years old and under.

Child labour and juvenile justices

The issue of child labour must also be seen in the country's context. The first human trafficking case to go before the court in 2017 involved a Malaysian national in one of the logging camps on Isabel (PIR, 30 August 2017). UNICEF (2011) reported that violence against children is often perpetrated by those who are close to the children such as family members. The Social Welfare Department (SWD) MHMS, apart from its other tasks is also responsible for child prisoners, their counselling and welfare. Between 8 and 10 children are in the Juvenile block at the National Correctional Services, Rove.



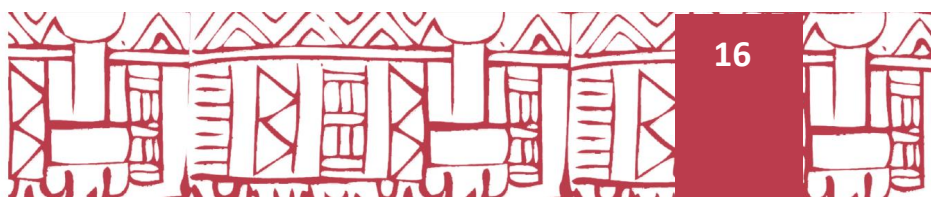
Child registration and children with special needs

The legal registration of children in the Solomon Islands is an unfinished business. A project is currently funded by the Australian DFAT that works on birth registration. It was reported that 88% of children below the age of 5 years have been registered with only 25% of those registered having birth certificate (UNICEF 2017, 109). The organization that deals with children with special needs is the People with Disabilities Solomon Islands (PWDSI). It is an urban based not for profit organisation mostly supported by external funds (PDF and APIDS, 2011: 4). Apart from the Church run Isidro School, Bethesda Disability Training and Support Centre *and* the Red Cross operated school in Honiara, there are no formalized institutions that deal with the children population with special needs.

Two new legislations were co-sponsored by the MYWCFA in an effort to protect children and families were recently gazetted - the *Solomon Islands Family Protection Act, 2014* and the *Child and Family Welfare Act, 2017*. The FPA criminalizes abuse of children while the CFWA focuses on recovery and maintenance as a result of rape, assault and other abuses. In addition, there is also the need to be conscious of the situation of children and other vulnerable groups in emergency settings. Currently the National Protection Committee, MWYCFA is conscious of the need to consider disaster situations but also on preparedness in both camps and non-camp situations. Disaster affect people differently, particularly the children and vulnerable members of society. It can range from extreme climatic and weather patterns and also epidemics such as measles outbreaks or pandemics as in the case of Covid-19 in 2019/2020. As such, the needs of children and vulnerable groups for safety and access to services in such situations must be strategically approached. There is need for awareness on child protection issues in provinces and local communities and that require financial and human resources. The state, NGOs, local communities and other stakeholders have invested in this area for some time and so there are achievements to acknowledge.

Child labour and exploitation particularly in extractive and retail industries (e.g. fishing, mining and logging) are concerns in the country. Child trafficking in the form of arranged marriages in logging camp sites in some parts of the country also highlighted. There is need to review other child related legislations such as Islanders Marriages Act/legal marriage age. There is very limited access to children rights' services throughout the country is acknowledged. A gap between current child rights discussions and some of the cultural and religious beliefs may be attributed to misinformation or incomplete information reaching communities and families. The limited use of the mass 'media' in promoting the policy and plan or UNCRC messages in general outside of CDD, SWD and MWYCFA is mostly due to limited budgetary resources and funding. Nevertheless, the following developments in the area of protection must be acknowledged.

- Child birth registration (legal identity of children) is progressing well with donor support.



- SAFENET referrals - recently was established for victims of gender based violence, especially girls.
- The Solomon Islands Inter-Agency Child Protection Referral Pathway was developed 2019 with orientation with service providers (police, health care workers, teachers, NGOs, churches & community elders.) already undertaken in 5 provinces A three (3) days Child Protection Referral Pathway workshop was also conducted with all Primary Head Teachers in Honiara, a collaboration between the MEHRD and MWYCFA.
- SEIF PLES Crisis Clinic - a referral centre and clinic offering coordinated and comprehensive care to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence has been established in Honiara
- Establishment of Toll Free lines 999 and 132 to assist those facing sexual and gender based violence.
- Human Trafficking legislations (penal code and aspects of Immigration Act) are in the process of being reviewed. This allows for the inclusion of sexual violence and assault in the country's Penal Code.
- 'Child Protection in Schools Policy' is in draft and is now being finalized by MEHRD.
- 'Child Protection Community Facilitator's' Manual is in draft and currently being trialled by the CDD.
- Juvenile court established.
- Anti-Human Trafficking Advisory Committee (Solomon Islands) was already established.

Outcome

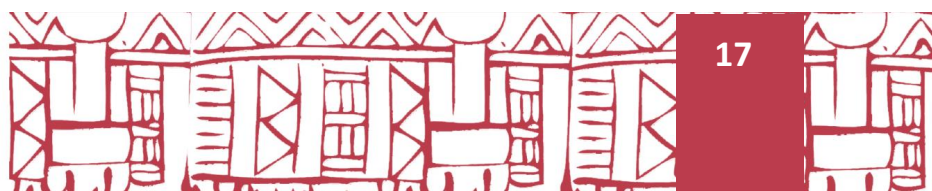
All children in the Solomon Islands are safeguarded from physical harm, emotional stress and exploitation.

Objectives

Objective 3: *Child Protection - We will adhere to Conventions, develop and implement laws and policies to ensure the full development of children in a free, safe and secure environment with zero tolerance on all forms of abuse.*

Objective 3.1: Both the Family Protection Act 2014 and Child and Family Welfare Act 2017 be widely publicized and enforced to protect children under the age of 18 from all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation and for children and families to be rehabilitated.

Objective 3.2: Adhere to internationally accepted standards of juvenile justice protection to all children up to the age of 18.



Objective 3.3: The eligible age for marriage without parental and/or judicial consent be raised from 15 years to 18 years, and the minimum age for employment will be raised from 12 years to 18 years.

Objective 3.4: An independent and effective national mechanism established to monitor the implementation of the CRC, to investigate and deal with complaints from or regarding children, and to provide remedies for violations under the convention.

Objective 3.5: By 2028 all births in the Solomon Islands will be registered.

Objective 3.6: Establish, staff and resource provincial social welfare offices (SWOs) enhance their work in protecting children.

Objective 3.7: Commission baseline research to investigate further (study) child protection issues in the country by 2026.

Objective 3.8: MWYCFA to continuous lobby to influence political will at the parliament level through the CMC.

Objective 3.9: Integrate (mainstream) 'child protection' in all sectors (health, education, justice, police, agriculture) working with children, including FBOs, NGOs and informal support networks.

Objective 3.10: Domestic children's right (including CRC) through churches, communities, families and infrastructure.

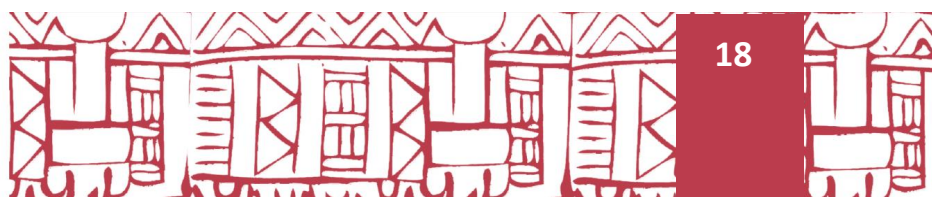
Objective 3.11: By 2024, use the media effectively and more frequently, especially the SIBC to promote the Family Protection Act 2014 and Child & Family Welfare Act 2017 and other relevant legislations.

Objective 3.12: To ensure that correct information on child protection is integrated in the (national) curriculum.

Objective 3.13: More awareness in the rural areas/communities on positive parenting and child protection issues.

Objective 3.14: By 2025, child referral pathway is finalized and child protection in emergencies will be integrated into PAACC and NAACC deliberations.

Objective 3.15: By 2022, review the Immigration Act and anti-human trafficking legislation be completed (This Act must be a standalone legislation so that it has teeth to bite).



Objective 3.16: Strengthen the role of parents, families and local communities to protect children and identify innovative ways to strengthen the role of children to protect themselves.

Objective 3.17: By 2025, the Juvenile Centre be separate from Correctional Services with the Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre to focus on behavioural change.

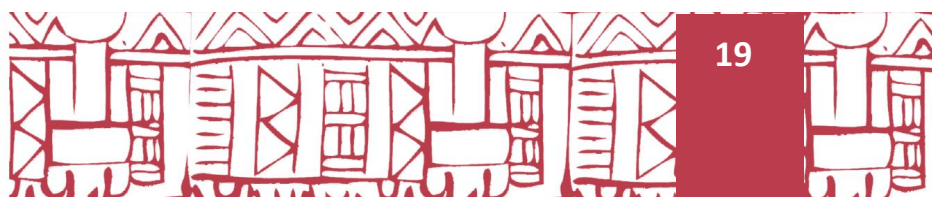
Strategies

- CDD to develop a communication and awareness programme to ensure effective communication of messages on child rights, relevant laws on child rights and positive parenting to all sectors.
- Ensure the establishment of community support services that are accessible to children in provinces through the proposed PAACC.
- Encourage the integration of child protection in institutions such as the Public Service and Management; the Police Academy; SINU and other relevant institutions.
- CDD will link with MEHRD through NAACC to ensure that correct information on child protection is integrated into the national curriculum.
- NAACC will liaise with the Law Reform Commission and other bodies to amend the Islander Marriages Act and review the Immigration Act and anti-human trafficking legislations.
- NAACC to prioritize the establishment of an independent national mechanism/ commission monitor implementation and violations of CRC. This body will be responsible for developing the child referral pathway.
- CDD will determine with SWD and MPGIS to establish, staff and resource provincial SWOs and child officers.
- CDD will assist with the current process of birth registration and work with churches and communities to strengthen the role of parents and children in protection efforts.
- NAACC in collaboration with SWS will liaise with the Correctional Services to separate the Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre from Correctional Services.

Policy Area 4: Participation and Contribution of Children in Decision Making

The Situation

Meaningful participation of children in decision making on issues that affect them depends on age and physical condition of the child. Children who are in primary and secondary schools can easily be asked for their inputs on matters affecting their welfare. The participation of children in decision making is very important as they comprise almost half of the national population. This policy encourages the inclusion of views and inputs of children, particularly those in the school system. Students were consulted and their suggestions accommodated in this policy. The views,



comments and suggestions from children between class one in primary schools to form 7 in high schools were considered.

The participation of children in decision making is important as they are partners in the country as future leaders. Moreover, children must be encouraged to participate in programmes and activities that help develop them physically and mentally. Church, community and school activities ought to encourage the participation of children and young citizens. The future development of the country depends on how children are raised, socialised and educated. Here are certain points to note about the participation of children in Solomon Islands. Children with special needs do not participate in most activities at all levels of society. There are limited disability friendly infrastructures and services available to them.

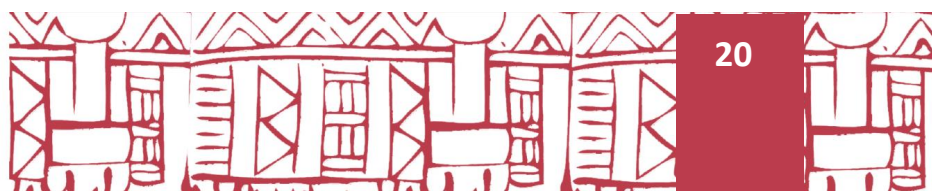
- Sports programmes at school level such as the 'Just Play Programme' concentrates in promoting football in selected schools.
- Participation in forums, debates, children's annual events such as speech competitions in schools supported by MEHRD.
- Youth Parliament has been supported by UNDP and now UNICEF where older children participate in parliamentary debates and other skills development activities.
- Children also participate in the well-known music talent competition called the *Solo Icon*.
- There are Children's Clubs such as Girl Guides, Boys Scouts and others organizations in schools where children participate.
- Children also participate in memorable events such as the International Children's Day.
- Outdoor activities such as fishing, hunting, and gardening give children life-long survival skills.
- Engagement in household chores and domestic work enables children to be independent.
- Sunday schools, Sabbath school activities (e.g. Pathfinders camps) and other such denominational based activities also provide avenues for children to participate in church/community activities.
- Youth @ work community service is a donor funded community activity where older children and youths participate to make a difference in their communities.

Outcome

All children in Solomon Islands are given opportunity in social, economic and political sectors to contribute meaningfully to decision making and development efforts.

Objectives

Objective 4: Child Participation - We will facilitate our children's participation and contributions to nation's decision making and development efforts.



Objective 4.1: To strengthen the current system used by the MWYCA to consult with children annually and encourage children to express their views and opinions on development issues that affect them in their clubs at school and in local communities)

Objective 4.2: Children will be encouraged and supported to participate in creative arts, sports, recreation, and cultural activities to learn about toleration.

Objective 4.3: To identify and provide awards and other forms of recognition to children talents and contributions to nation building.

Objective 4.4: Formal government commitment to ensure children and young people's inputs are sought in important decisions and policies that will ultimately affect them.

Objective 4.5: Collaborate / share costs with other line ministries when opportunities arise to promote CRC issues.

Objective 4.6: Support and collaborate with MEHRD to re-establish regular school sports carnivals.

Objective 4.7: Strengthen public -private- partnership (PPP) to deliver services and participation.

Objective 4.8: Ensure government commitment to children's issues through budget and financial support.

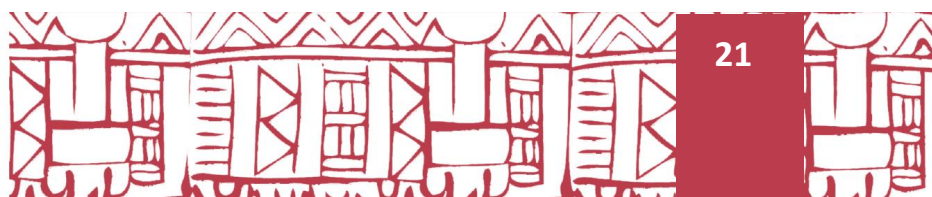
Objective 4.9: Include child participation in school curriculum.

Objective 4.10: Encourage activities to promote talents of children in the community.

Objective 4.11: Establish a child-friendly recreation area in Honiara.

Strategies

- Organise a stakeholders' workshop with children to identify and map out activities and programmes that can be easily organised and funded by government and other stakeholders.
- The stakeholders' workshop report will then be used to identify areas for cost-sharing between government ministries, NGOs, communities and PPP.
- MWYCFA and CDD/NAACC to identify potential arts, sports, recreation and cultural activities that they will then support financially and/or professionally.
- Liaise with SWO and provincial child officers identify and decentralize services and opportunities for children provinces and rural communities.
- The MYCFA to collaborate with MEHRD to identify and solicit resources to build adequate recreational and sports facilities to cater for provincial and national children events.



- MWYCFA/CDD to ensure government financial commitment to child related programmes identified in this policy are secured in the annual budget bids.
- CDD in collaboration with NAACC to develop and institute an annual awards scheme to recognise and appreciate children's talents in sports, business, community service, etc.

Policy Area 5: Research, Capacity Building and Policy Coordination

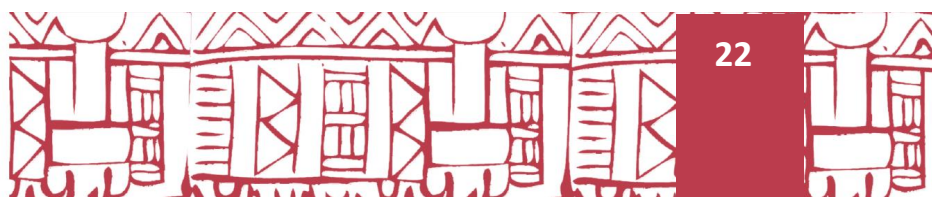
The Situation

Proper coordination, continuous research, strengthening partnership and developing capacity to effectively communicate and promote the policy is critical. Some of the issues experienced under the 2010 NCP and IP should be addressed for proper implementation of the 2023 - 2028 policy and plan. Proper coordination would ensure that resources available are used to address areas that urgently need attention but also to focus on laying groundwork for medium and long term objectives.

Continuous collection and analysis of data and information would allow the CDD, NAACC, MWYCFA and its donor partners to focus on what is critically important in both the international and local contexts. Developing new partnerships and strengthening existing ones with appropriate levels of capacity will ultimately determine the level of success in implementing the 2023 – 2028 policy and plan. Given the tendency for frequent changes in government and subsequent changes to leadership at the ministerial level, it makes it even more important for the NCP and Implementation Plan to be flexible enough to cater for such changes without adverse effects on partnerships and capacity.

Here are potential resources and networks to implement the 2023 -2028 NCP and Plan

- Human resources recruited and provided for by the Public Service Commission and therefore centrally funded.
- The CDD and other key ministries and departmental budget estimates and bids are made through the annual bidding process and agreed on budget support comes from the National Treasury.
- Reports on the Development Budget are communicated to the Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination (MNPDC) and the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) for purposes of future budgeting support.
- Coordination of stakeholder activities is tasked with the CDD, especially through the National Advisory and Action Committee on Children (NAACC)
- It is important to note that some of the services that are core to the NCP and AP are centralized services (i.e. not devolved functions). As such, these require proper arrangements with agencies at the sub-national and local levels for effective service



delivery. Examples of non-devolved functions are agriculture, health and education services that are critical for child survival, growth and development.

- Logistical support sometimes come from Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) so genuine collaboration (partnerships) to provide services for children is critical.
- Partnerships with provincial governments, NGOs, FBOs, international / multilateral agencies and development partners are important and must be encouraged and nurtured to implement the 2023 -2028 NCP and Plan.
- Partnership with communities across the country and the private sector should be explored and utilized where feasible.
- CSO involvement in supporting local police cases of child abuse that may require legal attention ought to be explored, facilitated and established.

Outcome

The CDD and NAACC Parties oversee and coordinate activities that promote child survival, development, protection and participation outlined in this policy in a cost-effective manner through continuous planning, research and capacity building efforts.

Objectives

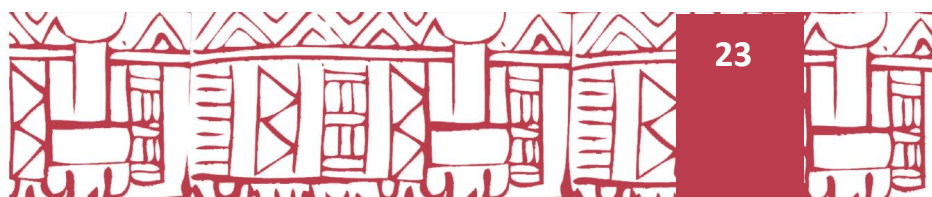
Objective 5: Research, capacity building and coordination - We will proactively focus on proper coordination of the 2023 -2028 NCP and IP to realize benefits for our children cost-effectively and within our means.

Objective 5.1: By 2028, the National Development Strategy and existing policies in ministries responsible for development planning, finance, education, health, police, justice, labour, home affairs and agriculture development be reviewed to ensure child sensitivity, effective coordination of policies both horizontally and vertically and ensure human resource capacity for implementation.

Objective 5.2: Advocacy, planning and monitoring this National Children Policy and Plan be professionally undertaken to advance and protect the rights and interests of children.

Objective 5.3: All planning and coordination processes to ensure the ‘best interests of the child’ principle is safeguarded and reflected by corresponding budgetary support.

Objective 5.3.1: By 2027, the MWYCFA will establish a Management Information System (MIS) to collect, compile and analyze data on children and to serve as a data bank for the use of all NAAC and PAACC stakeholders.



Objective 5.4: Secure the support of development partners (UN agencies, NGOs and regional organisations such as the Pacific Community) through advocacy and socialization the policy document.

Objective 5.5: The NCP and Plan to justify increases in requests for budgetary support for CDD.

Objective 5.6: Ensure CDD and Research Department have the capacity to collect data on provide information for the revision of the policy and plan.

Objective 5.7: Specific technical assistance (experts) to work on and support the priority areas of the NCP and IP *and* build capacity to implement these priorities.

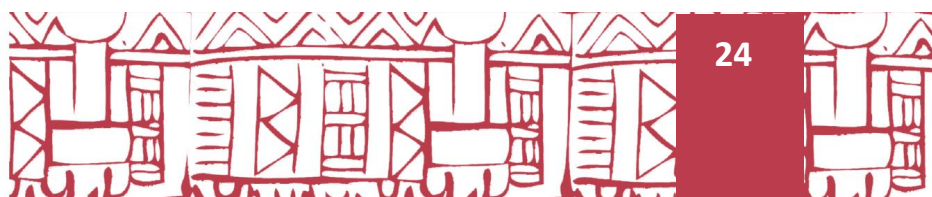
Objective 5.8: Utilize community consultations and communication as a strategy to collect information and data while advocating for children's rights and wellbeing.

Objective 5.9: Stakeholders at national, provincial and community levels understand, own and assist in implementing aspect of the policy and plan.

Objective 5.10: Explore PPP arrangements to sustain popular community funding assistance) to support local children programmes and activities.

Strategies

- Strengthen research and data collection capacity at the department and ministry level through short courses and on the job training.
- Design a human resources training programme for staff of CDD in appropriate areas.
- Ensure regular collection and compilation of data related to (or disaggregated for) children and communicate results regularly to NAACC executive board and stakeholders.
- Negotiate with the MoFT and MNPDC through the annual bid process to secure increased support for the implementation of this policy.
- Explore possible opportunities with international and multilateral donors to support the implementation of the policy and plan.
- Seek expert and technical support in the coordinating the implementation of the policy and plan.





Policy Area 6: Policy Implementation, Monitoring and Review

The Situation

There is general observation by stakeholders that NAACC is a very good platform for child related issues. There are positive comments about the support of NAACC Working Groups. There are concerns, however, that Ministers and Permanent Secretaries (i.e. executive members) more often send their undersecretaries or junior officers to NAACC meetings rather than attending themselves. A current challenge therefore on how to accommodate and improve the services provided by NAACC Parties and their pivotal coordinating roles.

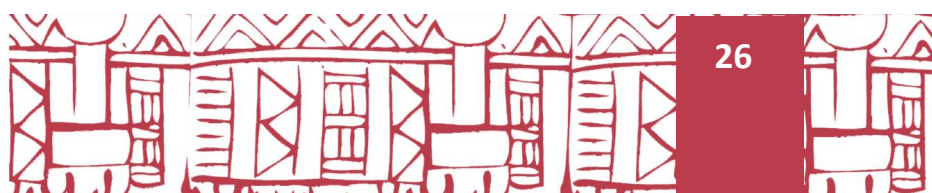
There is a need to have a direct connection between CDD/NAACC and the provinces. The Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS) looks after provincial governments who are closer to people in local communities. The MPGIS could be an appropriate ministry to be co-opted into the NAACC structure. Moreover, it is important to formally establish the Provincial Advisory and Action Committee on Children (PAACC) to encourage proper implementation of the policy. A challenge at the moment is that direct employees in provinces who sometimes become focal points and undertake child related work also deal with youth and women issues.

The need for PAACC must be aligned with provincial based positions that work with children. The link between the MPGIS, the provincial governments and PAACC is yet to be clearly defined and established.

Currently, Provincial Children Desk Officers (to be distinguished from Child Development Officers) sit in only as guest participants in NAACC meetings when requested. This usually happens in the first and last NAACC meetings of the year. All PCD officers consulted felt that there ought to be a clear observer status for all PCDOs in NAACC meetings as they are the link to the provinces where most children reside. There is also consensus that the NAACC as it is and its functions require more resources, both financial and human, to support its work in coordinating, monitoring and implementing the NCP and Plan.

The MWYCFA became a separate government ministry in 2007 through a White Paper. Since then, new laws, policies, treaties and conventions have come into play. The nature of work in the ministry, particularly in the CDD also changed drastically since then. As such, with this revised NCP and Plan, considerations on reviewing the job descriptions of officers in the ministry must also be undertaken to assure effective implementation of the Policy.

Outcome



Successful Implementation of the 2023-2028 Policy and Plan with sufficient resources from SIG, donors, NGOs and communities to allow for proper monitoring throughout, mid-term review in 2025, and evaluation in year 2028.

Objectives

Objective 6: *Implementation and Review - We will ensure that the 2015-2025 NCP and AP is fully implemented by providing it the required financial and human resources with the state, donors, NGOs and communities contributing to it. We will also properly monitor, review, evaluate and make further improvements to the NCP in during this period*

Objective 6.1: Strengthen NAACC as the body to effectively spearhead implementation, coordination and review of the 2023-2028 NCP and Plan.

Objective 6.2: Establish formal links with provinces and local communities to promote and implement the NCP and Plan *and* relevant laws and legislations protecting children from harm. The Provincial Advisory and Action Committee on Children (PAACC) will be formally established in 2021 for this purpose.

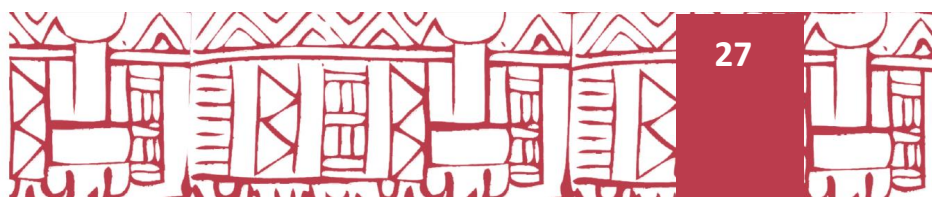
Objective 6.3: Establish through the NAACC structure a monitoring and evaluation channel linking provinces, local communities, NGOs and other government ministries to the CDD and MWYCFA. A post be created under the MPGIS CDD Provincial Governments to coordinate and oversee activities there.

Strategies

- Formally establish the Provincial Advisory and Action Committee on Children
- Provincial Advisory and Action Committee on Children (PAACC) to be part of the implementation, coordination and review processes.
- Ensure the development of a monitoring and evaluation plan for the policy.
- Ensure that a mid-term review is designed and undertaken in 2023
- Conduct a thorough evaluation of the policy and plan in late 2028 to draw lessons from it and to be the basis for a new and revised policy and plan on children.

Coordination and Management of Policy

This policy and its corresponding implementation plan will be coordinated and managed by the CDD in collaboration with all the NAACC Parties. The NAACC Secretariat will ensure that regular communication is maintained between the NAACC Working Groups and the NAACC Executive Board and to ensure that their monthly and quarterly meetings are facilitated and supported. It is important that the Provincial Advisory and Action Committee on Children (PAACC) is formally



established to support the coordination and management of the policy and plan. All decisions coming out of the NAACC Executive Board quarterly meetings and the Working groups must be communicated to all stakeholders at the national, provincial, civil society, NGO and community levels.

Review of the Policy in 2026 and evaluation in 2028

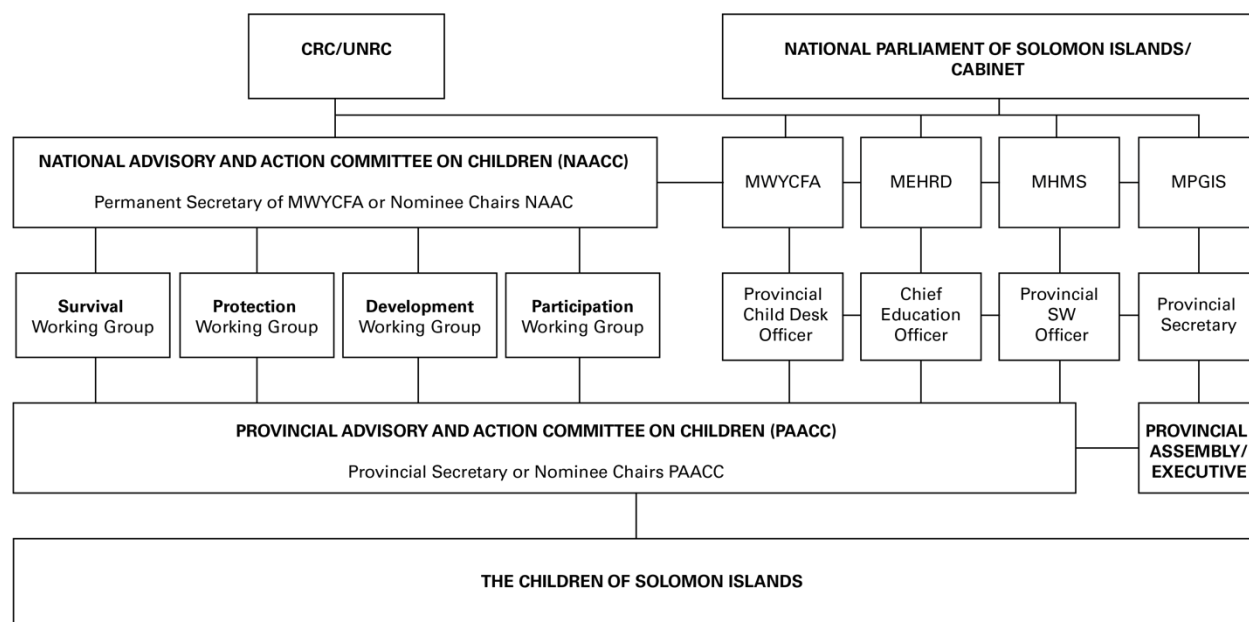
The progress of implementing this policy should be undertaken in mid-2028. The review should include all members of the CMC, the NAACC Executive Board, NAACC Working Groups, CDD Officers, PAACC members (should already be formalised by then), NGO representative, Church representatives, selected community leaders from all provinces and Honiara, and children. The review should look at the implementation of the policy and identify areas for improvement in the duration of the life of the policy. The current document can be amended and re-prioritized following the review workshop. The nature and organisation of the review will be determined by the Secretariat in the first quarter of 2026.

Part 4. The Policy Implementation Structure

The Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) is the lead Ministry to coordinate the efforts and initiatives of the government for implementing the National Children Policy. It maintains regular consultation with other government Ministries, particularly the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) and Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development (MERD), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and other key government ministries and departments. The National Advisory and Action Committee on Children (NAACC) is mandated to advise Cabinet on issues affecting children. It also coordinates the implementation of the CRC, developing advocacy materials to promote the interests and rights of the child for dissemination to the national and provincial governments, NGO's (including churches), development partners, institutions and communities. It is proposed that at the provincial level, a subnational body to be known as the Provincial Advisory and Action Committee on Children (PAACC) will also be established.

One of the key functions of NAACC is to coordinate, monitor and report on implementation of the UN CRC, the National Children's Policy, other government policies, plans and platforms as well as SDG's targets related to children.

Figure 2: The NCP Implementation Structure



(Source: Adapted from NCP 2010 and Consultations)

The implementation structure of this Policy is a continuation of the 2010-2015 NCP but with significant additions and alignments based on the national consultations, validation workshops and reports produced by NAACC and CDD over the years. The most important additions are the inclusion of the Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS) and the establishment of the Provincial Advisory and Action Committee on Children (PAACC) at the provincial level. The formal establishment of PAACC links provincial governments and communities to the implementation structure. Other important considerations are as follow:

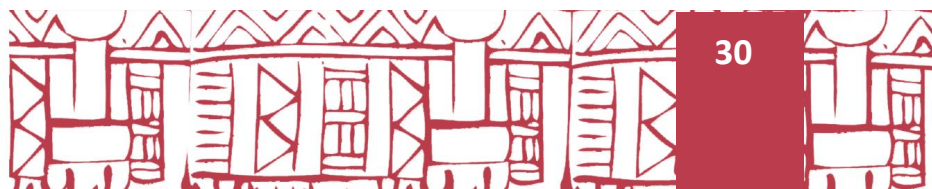
- (i) PAACC will be established as soon as possible as it is the body/committee responsible for coordination, monitoring, review and evaluation of activities at the provincial and community levels. It also coopts membership from there, including representatives from MWYCFA (CDD), MPGIS (individual provincial governments and HCC), MEHRD, MHMS and other government departments, NGOs, community leaders, children, women and church representatives.

(ii) A critical new addition in the implementation structure is the Ministry of Provincial Governments and Institutional Strengthening (MPGIS). This is an important addition establish the central role of provincial governments in the implementations of the NCP (and rightly so). The inclusion of MPGIS is essential in order to ensure that provincial governments (through agency agreements or amendments to the Provincial Government Act, 1997⁴) can work on children's issues.

(iii) The link between Parliament, NAACC, PAACC and individual provincial governments is established in this implementation structure.

(iv) MWYCFA (CDD), MPGIS, MEHRD, MHMS plus members of the Working Groups (Survival, development, protection and participation) and others remain members of NAACC remain members in the revised structure.

⁴ There is general consensus in the validation workshops that children issues are non-devolved functions under the Provincial Government Act of 1997.

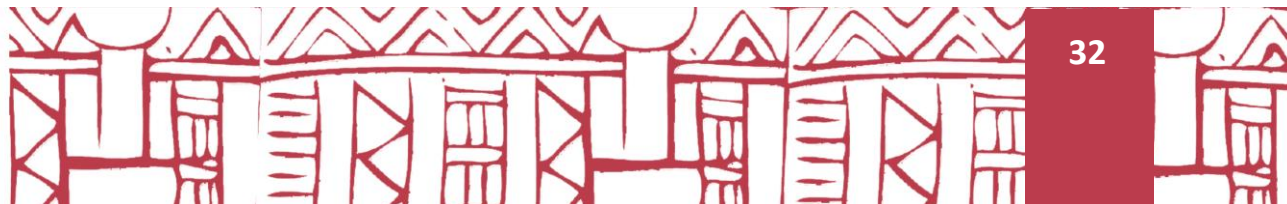




Part 5: Policy Implementation Plan 2023 - 2028

Government Commitments	Implementation Responsibility	Possible Funding Solutions
Policy Area 1: Child Health, Physical Growth and Wellbeing		
Objective 1.1: By 2028, 30% of children in rural areas and 80% of urban areas have access to proper and improved water and sanitation.	RWASH/MHMS; RWASH (Provinces) HCC ⁵ Provincial Governments/Wards; Constituency Offices; EAs, NGOs and, Churches; Solomon Water	MHMS (RWASH) MPGIS MEHRD (School WASH) Livelihood fund (SIG and donors) Solomon Water (World Bank - Solomon Islands Urban Water supply and Sanitation Sector Project) RDP RCDF JICA
Objective 1.1.1 By 2028, all health facilities (clinics and area health centres) provide youth friendly services to adolescent mothers through antenatal clinics.	MHMS (RMNCNH) Provincial Governments Constituency and Ward Committees MWYCFA (WDD's ongoing advocacy on gender equality/equity) FBOs SIPPA	SIG (budgetary support to MHMS); RCDF Ward Grants Donors/WHO PCDF Provincial Health Division Budgets

⁵ Since this may not be a devolved function under the Provincial Government Act of 1997 and given the central role to be played by provincial governments in the implementation of this policy, a formal agency agreement can be entered into in a similar manner the other important centralized services (education, agriculture, police and health services) are currently being provided. The listing of provincial governments in the Implementation Plan is made with that understanding.



Objective 1.1.2 By 2028, strategies to address adolescent health care (e.g. substance use, teen and unintended pregnancies, STIs, suicide, academic problems & dropping out of school, mental disorders, and nutrition issues) are reviewed and updated to meet the Solomon Islands needs.	MHMS (RMNCNH) MWYCFA (all divisions– WDD, YDD and CDD have a responsibility) MEHRD (EAs and Schools) FBOs & NGOs RSIPF and CSSI SIPPA Relevant Provincial Ministries/Divisions	SIG Church supported programmes NGO programmes Provincial Government Budgets
Objective 1.2: By end of 2028, Solomon Islands achieve SDG 3 (i.e. ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages)	MHMS (all divisions) MWYCFA (WDD, YDD & CDD) MAL Honiara City Council Provincial Governments MLHS, MPGIS, MEHRD and MHA	SIG Budget (MAL, MRD) FAO Honiara City Council budget Community Initiatives CBR Budget JICA
Objective 1.3: By 2028, a poverty-avoidance and reduction strategy developed for children to improve their lives	MNPDC MHMS MCILI (Labour Division) MWYCFA MLHS MID MAL	SIG Provincial Governments JICA
Objective 1.4: Solomon Islands will strengthen food security efforts and have standard regulations in place for imported foodstuff and goods and effectively promote local/organic food consumption (i.e. food security, quality, quantity and availability at local level)	MHMS (RHD & EHD); MPs (Constituency committees) Ward Committees MAL MWYCFA, MICILI Honiara City Council MPGIS (especially, Industry and Trade	SIG FAO Provincial Governments



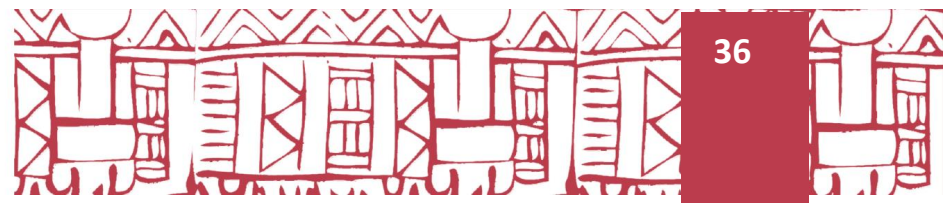
	Investment Divisions)	
Objective 1.5: SIG to implement food fortification (e.g. rice) to increase nutritional value.	MHMS ((RMNCNH, Environmental Health Division) MWYCFA MAL MICILI SICCI	SIG FAO Rice importers & wholesalers
Objective 1.6: Encourage improved cropping system to increase production through proper land use planning (improved community land use)	MAL (esp. Physical Planning Division) MWYCFA Honiara City Council (Physical Planning & Lands Divisions) Provincial Governments (TCPBs) Constituency Officers MPGIS MICILI NGOs (e.g. <i>Kastom</i> Garden)	SIG FAO NGO & CSO Initiatives
Objective 1.7: The CDD in MWYCFA to strengthen collaboration between the government, EAs, NGOs, churches and provinces to teach children and young mothers how to practice basic hygiene and identify nutritious food for children in schools and communities.	MTGPEA SICA & SIFGA (churches) MYWFCA MHMS (HP & RWASH) HCC Provincial Governments MEHRD EAs	SIG Budget RWASH Project FBO budgets INGO support Provincial budgets
Objective 1.8: Promote awareness of 'emergency preparedness' such as disaster drills in schools.	MWYCFA MECCDMM (NDMO) MHMS (RMNCNH / Surveillance) MEHRD EAs and all schools MHA	SIG Donors



Objective 1.8.1: Promote awareness on human trafficking and child abuse especially for girls in the communities (cultural knowledge must also be taught in such awareness programmes).	MWYCFA Immigration Division (Enforcement Unit); MEHRD/Schools RSIPF NGOs Church and community leaders Provincial Governments	SIG UNICEF Provincial Health Budgets NGOs
Objective 1.9: Awareness programmes on child survival issues promoted at the community level through effective use of the mass media.	MWYCFA (All Divisions) MHMS MTGEA (SICA/ SIFGA) MEHRD (HP) SIBC MASI (print and online) EAs NGOs	SIG Donors Private businesses MASI collaboration
Objective 1.10: Promote basic needs of children, paying attention to children with special needs (disabled)	All Government MHMS –NCBR MWYCFA MAL NGOs PWDSI MID MEHRD HCC Provincial Governments MID Private Sector/communities	SIG UNICEF Private businesses Provincial governments



Policy Area 2: Achievement of full potential in all areas of learning, education & development		
Objective 2.1: By 2028, review matrimonial property laws and social security to ensure children such as those born out of wedlock, neglected, displaced, or deserted, and children with disabilities are assisted and protected	SIRC, AGs' Chambers, PSO MWYCFA/ CDD MHMS (SWD& NCBR) Family Support Centre; NGOs (Red Cross, PWDSI); MJLA (Public Solicitors Office) MICILI MEHRD (including EAs) RSIPF PAACC SICA (Churches) Community leaders/chiefs WDD in Provinces	SIG CDD Budget; UNICEF UNESCO NZAid Provincial budget
Objective 2.1.1: By 2028, children with special needs (with disability) and those born out of wedlock, neglected, displaced, or deserted, in all communities will be encouraged and included in the regular education system.	CDD; MEHRD; EAs (school boards); Red Cross; MHMS (SWD) NGOs (Red Cross) and FBOs/churches PWDSI Families, Villages & communities	SIG Budget EAs/Provinces/HCC; UNICEF Church support/CAN Provincial Government budgets.
Objective 2.2: Ensure by 2028, 90% of children in Solomon Islands (girls and boys alike) are able to complete a full course of	MEHRD; MWYCFA (CDD)	MEHRD (SSD budget); Donors SIG



free basic education (Pre Primary Year – Form 3) and learning	EAs (Churches, Provinces, Private)	Provincial Governments EA Budgets
Objective 2.3: Expand and improve the coverage and quality of Early Childhood Education (ECE) by 2025 (MEHRD must lift the moratorium on ECE registration and ECE teacher recruitment to encourage this).	MEHRD NGOs MWYCFA (CDD) All EAs MID HCC SINU, USP and other training providers ECE Providers	MEHRD budget Donors RDP Provincial budgets EA budgets
Objective 2.4: By 2025, young girls and boys (including those with disability) have equal access to enrol in TVET and NFE training centres across Solomon Islands.	MEHRD & EAs Churches; NGOs; Private Sector; MID Provincial Governments & HCC SINU & USP TVET Training Providers SITESA	MEHRD EAs budgets SITESA budget SINU budget APTC budget
Objective 2.5: By 2025, all parents/guardians of disabled children assisted by government (including provision of facilities and infrastructure for children with special needs) to ensure equal access to school services	MWYCFA MWYCFA (CDD) PWDSI and Red Cross; MHMS (NCBR) NGOs and Faith Based Organization MEHRD EAs (including Provinces and churches) MID HCC Service Providers (SINU, USP and others)	MEHRD budget MHMS/ (NCBR budget) CDD budget NGO support SIG budget EA budgets RCDF Ward Grants
Objective 2.6: The national curriculum for schools must include family,	; MEHRD/ (Inclusive Education Taskforce & Curriculum Division) EAs	MEHRD budget; EA budgets UNCIEF



community/cultural and Christian values and principles.	In collaboration with: SICA MWYCA MTGEA Others	Donor support SIG budget
Objective 2.7: The local vernacular languages of Solomon Islands be used to teach and improve children's education and literacy at the primary school level (. e.g. The Kulu Language Institute in Ranonnga)	MEHRD (Curriculum) SICA (Kulu Language Institute) Ministry of Culture and Tourism SINU MWYCFA EAs (schools) Translation Groups Community leaders and parents	MEHRD budget; Ministry of Tourism and Culture Budget Donor support MTGEA/SIG budget EA Budgets
Objective 2.8: SIG to 'endorse' and 'integrate' in the national curriculum, early childhood development (ECD) and formally establish a National Early Childhood Development Coordinating Committee through NAACC's reporting structure to Cabinet.	MEHRD CDDEAs (including churches) SINU, USP & ECE Providers Provincial Governments HCC NGOs	MEHRD budget UNIEF, TA support MHMS budget Donors (Multi sector support from various ministries and organizations)
Objective 2.9: A multi-sectoral approach to enhance and facilitate child development programmes and activities, including SDG obligations by 2025.	MNPDC All SIG Ministries. MWYCFA MEHRD NGOS Provincial Governments Communities	(Multi sector support from various ministries and organizations) SIG budget MEHRD budget EA budgets Provincial Government budgets
Objective 2.10: Encourage/support/and promote sporting activities for children at the Constituency, Ward and others levels.	MEHRD (including EAs) MPGSI, MWYCFA (CDD & YDD) MHA,	MEHRD EAs MWYCFA budget MHA budget



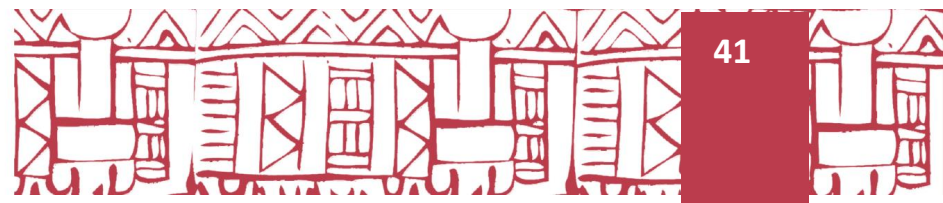
	MRD, NOCSI Provincial Governments Provincial Sports Associations/bodies	MRD budget Private sector support NOCSI support RCDF & Ward budgets
Policy Area 3: Protection and Safety of Children from physical harm and emotional stress		
Objective 3.1: By 2028, both the Family Protection Act 2014 and Child and Family Welfare Act 2017 and Immigration Act 2012 be widely publicized and enforced to protect children under the age of 18 from all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation and for children and families to be rehabilitated.	MWYCFA (CDD & WDD) MHMS (SWD) NCBR LRC MPNSCS (RSIPF) NGOs & Churches Ministry of Justice Immigration and Labour- Ministry of Commerce National & Provincial Councils of Women Provincial Governments (relevant divisions)	MWYCFA (CDD & WDD Budgets); MHMS (SWD Budget) UNICEF Oxfam Programmes RSIP Budget Ministry of Justice Ministry of Commerce (Immigration & Labour Budget) SPC RCDF Provincial Governments (PGSP & PCDF)
Objective 3.2: Adhere to internationally accepted standards of juvenile justice protection to all children up to the age of 18.	NAACC MWYCFA & MHMS (CDD & SWD) NGO's MJLA (AG Office/LRC) RSIPF CSSI; MFAET Ministry of Commerce, Industries, Labour & Immigration (Immigration & Labour) Provincial Governments (appropriate divisions) Communities and churches	SIG NGO support programmes Donor support Provincial budgets



Objective 3.3: By 2024, the eligible age for marriage with parental and/or judicial consent be raised from 15 years to 18 years, and the minimum age for employment will be raised from 12 years to 18 years. Marriage Act to be reviewed and amended	NAACC/ Cabinet & Parliament MWYCFA (CDD, YDD & WDD) MJLA, LRC & AG MPNS MHMS MCILI Communities & churches	MJLA budget MPNSCS budget CDD budget SWD budget Donor support
Objective 3.4: By 2028, an independent and effective national mechanism established to monitor the implementation of the CRC, to investigate and deal with complaints from or regarding children, and to provide remedies for violations under the Convention	Cabinet CDD NAACC PAACC Provincial Governments	HR & NAACC Budget; SIG Provincial budgets
Objective 3.5: By 2028, all births in Solomon islands registered.	MHMS (including provincial health divisions and centres) MHA- (Civil registration) Churches	MHMS budget MHA-Civil registration budget Donors Provincial Development Budget
Objective 3.6: By 2023, establish, staff and resource provincial social welfare offices (SWOs) to enhance their work in protecting children	MHMS/SWD Immigration Division Provincial Governments (relevant divisions) RSIPF CSSI Magistrates	MHMS/SWD budget Provincial Government budgets
Objective 3.7: By 2023, commission a survey/ research to investigate further (study) child protection issues in the country to compare with the findings of	MWYCFA (CDD and RPPID) NSO SINU & USP	SIG Research Funding (MWYCFA) Donors Provincial Development Budgets



the 2008 baseline survey carried out by NAACC	Provincial Governments	
Objective 3.8: MWYCFA to continuously lobby to influence political will at the parliament level through the CMC.	MWYCFA (CDD) NAACC stakeholders Minister & PS (MWYCFA)	NAACC Donor support
Objective 3.9: Integrate (mainstream) 'child protection' in all sectors (health, education, justice, police, agriculture and any new developments and extractive industries) working with children, including FBOs, NGOs and informal support networks.	MWYCFA MJLA PSO Families and communities MHMS MEHRD FBOs and NGOs MAL MNSPCS SINU Ministry of Mines Ministry of Fisheries MCILI Provinces	SIG Budget Provincial budgets
Objective 3.10: Domesticate children's right (including CRC) through churches, communities, families and infrastructure.	MWYCFA (CDD) FBOs & NGOs Communities (chiefs). SICA/SIFGA Media Constituency & Ward Development Committees	SIG Provincial Development Budgets RCDF Ward Grants
Objective 3.11: By 2023, use the media effectively and more frequently, especially the SIBC to promote the Family Protection Act 2014 and Child & Family	MWYCFA MHMS (SWD) MASI FBO and NGOs MCILI	SIG budget (line ministries) NGO programmes UNICEF



Welfare Act 2017 and other relevant legislations	MCA (Ministry of Communication and Aviation) RSIPF	
Objective 3.12: CDD will work closely with MEHRD through NAACC to ensure that correct information on child protection is integrated in the (national) curriculum.	CDD MEHRD (Curriculum) NAACC EAs	SIG Donor support EA budgets
Objective 3.13: More awareness in rural areas/communities on positive parenting and child protection issues.	MWYCFA/CDD MCT (Tourism sector) NAACC/PAACC FBOs and NGOs MCILI SWD Constituency and Ward Committees	SIG FBO & NGO programmes RCDF Ward Grants
Objective 3.14: By 2023, child referral pathway is finalized and child protection in emergencies will be integrated into PAACC and NAACC deliberations.	MHMS (SWD) MWYCFA (CDD) NAACC PAACC Provincial governments	SIG NAACC budget Provincial budget
Objective 3.15: By 2022, review the Immigration Act and anti-human trafficking legislation be completed (This Act must be a standalone legislation so that it has teeth to bite)	MCILI (Immigration Division) /MJLA MWYCFA/CDD NAACC	SIG
Objective 3.16: Strengthen the role of parents, families and local communities to protect children and identify innovative ways to strengthen the role of children to protect themselves	MWYCFA/CDD Provincial Governments Parents and communities) FBOs NAACC PAACC NGOs	SIG budget Provincial Government Budget Church funded programmes



	SWD	
Objective 3.17: By 2025, the Juvenile Centre be separate from Correctional Services with the Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre to focus on behavioural and attitudinal change. Processes must also be considered.	CDD SWD CSSI MJLA NGOs/churches Families Provincial governments (appropriate divisions)	SIG budget CSSI budget Provincial development budget.
Policy Area 4: Socio-economic & political measures for meaningful child participation and contribution		
Objective 4.1: By 2025, strengthen the current system used by the MWYCFA to consult with children annually and encourage children to express their views and opinions on development issues that affect them in their clubs, schools and local communities.	MWYCFA (CDD & YDD); Youth Parliament; EAs, SICA SIGFA PAACC Provincial Governments	CDD & Youth Division budgets; EAs and School budgets; Private businesses UNICEF's Youth Parliament support Ward Grants RCDF Donor supported programmes
Objective 4.2: Children will be encouraged and supported to participate in creative arts, sports, recreation, and cultural activities to learn about toleration.	MWYCFA (NAACC & YDD) SICA, SIFG & churches EAs & schools (clubs) MHA (Sports Division) MCT (Culture Division) National Sport Council NOCSI)– SINPC Artist Association Music Federation MAL	SIG Development Budget EA budget MHA, Sports budget NOCSI Olympics comes under each separate budget Funding sourced through affiliates (e.g. SIFF affiliates with NOCSI and affiliates with FIFA) raised through funds and depend on project HCC & Donor Funding (NZAid) Youth Hub, infrastructure



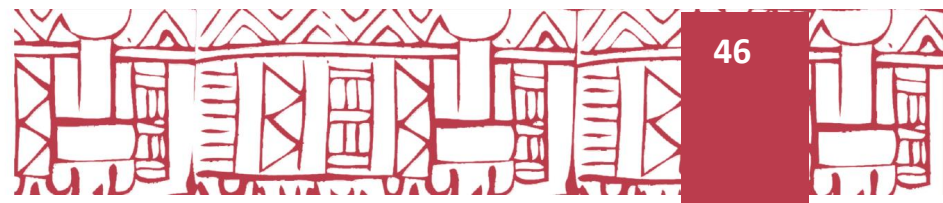
	MCT Provincial Governments	Provincial budgets/Ward Grants RCDF
Objective 4.3: To identify and provide awards and other forms of recognition to children talents and contributions to nation building.	MEHRD MWYCFA (CDD, YDD, WDD) NAACC MTGPEA Provincial Governments	SIG (MWYCFA Budget) Responsible line ministry budgets Provincial budgets
Objective 4.4: Formal government commitment to ensure children and young people's inputs are sought in important decisions and policies that will ultimately affect them.	MWYCFA (YDD; CDD) MJLA NAACC & PAACC NYC & PYC Provincial women and youth divisions.	SIG (line ministry budgets) UNICEF (Youth Parliament) Private businesses PMO support
Objective 4.5: Collaborate / share costs with other line ministries when opportunities arise to promote CRC issues	MWYCFA (CDD & key partners/stakeholders.e.g. annual CID events) MEHRD MHMS SICA & SIGFA	SIG (responsible line Ministry budget) NGO support Private businesses
Objective 4.6: Support and collaborate with MEHRD and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to re-establish regular school sports carnivals inclusive boys, girls and children with special needs.	MID MHA MWYCFA NAACC MEHRD/EAs MWYCFA (Women, Youth & Children Centres) MHA (Sports Division, NSC, NOCSI & SINPC)	SIG (responsible line ministries) NZAid Private sector (social responsibility/PR HCC Recreational Project (Youth Hub, infrastructure NOCSI budget EA Budgets
Objective 4.7: Strengthen public -private-partnership (PPP) to deliver services and child participation	MWYCFA (CDD) NAACC SICCI	SIG (line Ministry budgets) Private s businesses Businesses SICCI



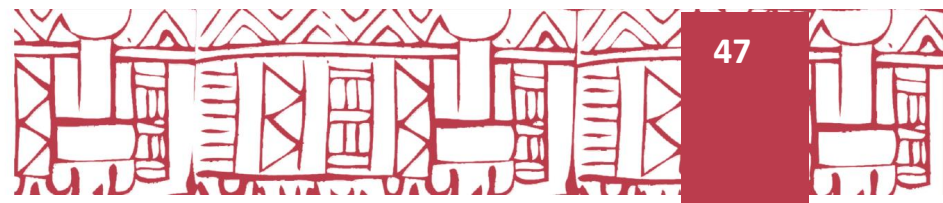
	Youth Entrepreneurs Association (Breeding young entrepreneurs) Churches	NGOs & FBO support donors
Objective 4.8: Ensure government commitment to children's issues through budget and financial support.	MWYCFA (CDD) MNPDC MOFT SIPPA Provincial Governments	SIG (Responsible line ministry) Provincial government budgets NAACC budget Donor support
Objective 4.9: Include child participation in school curriculum.	MEHRD – Curriculum Division EAs MWYCFA (CDD)	SIG (MEHRD budget)
Objective 4.10: Encourage activities to promote talents of children in the community.	FBOs, schools & communities MWYCFA (CDD, NAACC & PAACC) NGO's Provincial Governments MASI MHA	SIG budget (MTGPEA & MWYCFA) SICA support SIFGA support Provincial government budgets NGO Programmes
Objective 4.11: By 2028, a children recreation park will be identified and built in Honiara.	MWYCFA (CDD & NACC) Honiara Municipal Authority MLHS	SIG Budget Donors
Policy Area 5: Research, Capacity Building and Policy Coordination		
Objective 5.1: By 2023, the Government National Development Strategy and existing policies for ministries responsible for development planning, finance, education, health, police, justice, labour, home affairs, provincial governments and agriculture development be reviewed to ensure child sensitivity, effective	NAACC and Stakeholders MYWCFA (CDD & RPPID) /IPAM; MNPDC MPGIS Provincial Governments	CDD annual budget; SIG support to IPAM; SIG budget (MNPDC & MOFT) Provincial development budgets



coordination of policies both horizontally and vertically and ensure effective capacity for implementation.		
Objective 5.2: Advocacy, planning and monitoring this National Children Policy and Plan be professionally undertaken to advance and protect the rights and interests of children	MWYCFA (NAACC & CDD) (MPS) IPAM Media MEHRD SWD NGOs Provincial Governments	SIG budget; UNICEF Provincial Government budgets
Objective 5.3: All planning and coordination processes to ensure the 'best interests of the child' principle is safeguarded and reflected by corresponding budgetary support.	MWYCFA (RIPPD, NAACC) NSO (MOFT), MNPDC Provincial Governments	SIG Donor Provincial budgets
Objective 5.3.1: By 2024, the MWYCFA will establish a Management Information System (MIS) to collect, compile and analyze data on children and to serve as a data bank for the use of all NAACC and PAACC stakeholders.	MWYCFA (RPPID, NAACC) MFT (ICTSU & NSO) MHA (Civil Registration) MEHRD MHMS MJLA Provincial Governments	SIG Donor support/TA Provincial Development Budgets
Objective 5.4: By 2023, secure the support of development partners (UN agencies, NGOs and regional organisations such as the Pacific Community) through advocacy and socialization of the policy document.	NAACC Regional organizations (SPC) DSE, Early Childhood Division/MEHRD	SIG (CDD budget)
Objective 5.5: The NCP and Plan to justify increases in requests for budgetary support for CDD.	MWYCFA (CDD) MNPDC MOFT MEHRD	SIG Provincial Development Budgets



	MHMS MPGIS MJLA Provincial Governments	
Objective 5.6: Ensure CDD and RPPID have the capacity to collect data on provide information for the revision of the policy and plan.	MWYCFA RPPID IPAM MHA MOFT(NSO) Provincial Governments	SIG Provincial Development Budgets
Objective 5.7: Specific technical assistance (experts) to work on and support the priority areas of the NCP & IP and build capacity to implement these priorities.	MWYCFA – CDD AG Chambers; LRC (MJLA) Provincial Governments Technical/capacity development expert	SIG Donor Provincial budgets
Objective 5.8: Utilize community (rural and urban) consultations and communication as a strategy to collect information and data while advocating for children's rights and wellbeing.	MWYCFA (RPPID) NSO (MFOT) ; Immigration Division (MICILI) MHA MHMS (SWD) RSIPF NGOs Donors	SIG Church outreach supported programmes NGO programmes Donor support
Objective 5.9: Stakeholders at national, provincial and community levels understand, own and assist in implementing aspect of the policy and plan.	MWYCFA (CDD); Other SIG Ministries NGOs Churches & communities Schools Provincial Ward Development Committees	SIG, NGO Programmes Provincial budgets



Objective 5.10: Explore PPP arrangements to sustain popular community funding assistance to support local children programmes and activities.	MWYCFA(CDD); SICCI MCILI NGOs Provincial Governments	SIG, NGO Cooperate Entities
Policy Area 6: Policy Implementation, Monitoring and Review		
Objective 6.1: Strengthen NAACC as the body to effectively spearhead implementation, coordination and review of the 2023-2028 NCP and Implementation Plan.	NAACC Secretariat; NAACC Members & Stakeholders NAACC Task Forces/Working Committees; MGPIS to be represented in Working Committees/Taskforces. Provincial Governments (appropriate divisions)	CDD Budget /NAACC budget; UNICEF support; Provincial budgets
Objective 6.2: Establish formal links with provinces and local communities to promote and implement the NCP and Plan <i>and</i> relevant laws and legislations protecting children from harm. The Provincial Advisory and Action Committee on Children (PAACC) will be formally established in 2021 for this purpose.	NAACC PAACC (Children's Network) MPGIS (Provincial Governments HCC MTGPEA MHA RSIPF (Community Policing) MRD MNPDC Coordination MJLA (LRC) Provincial Ward Development Committees	SIG Donor Provincial budgets
Objective 6.3: Establish through the NAACC structure a monitoring and evaluation channel linking provinces, local communities, NGOs and other	MWYCFA (CDD &RPPID) NAACC MPGIS PAACC (Children's Network)	SIG NAACC budget NGO support UNICEF



<p>government ministries to the CDD and MWYCFA. A post be created under the MPGIS CDD Provincial Governments to coordinate and oversee activities there.</p>	<p>HCC Immigration Division/Anti-Human Trafficking Advisory Committee MRD (Constituency Development Committees) MHMS (HIS) Provincial Ward Development Committees</p>	<p>Provincial budgets RCDF</p>
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Part 6: Costed Action Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Costed Action Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation framework is anchored on the Solomon Island National Children Policy 2023-2028. It adopts the six (6) Policy Areas and six (6) Outcomes from the NCP. While these policy areas, by themselves, are clearly stated and exhaustive, they are not mutually exclusive. A number of objectives and several strategies identified toward achievement of objectives under each policy areas overlap and intersect. These needs sorting out in a unifying framework to achieve greater efficiency in time and effort exerted, while achieving desired effectiveness in all the policy areas. Table 1 summarizes the costed action plan based on the results framework presented in Tables 2-7. As expected, Policy Areas 1 and 2 got the biggest allocation at 49 and 26 percent respectively. Note that these estimates may be underestimated due to some projects and activities without funding.

Table 1. Summary of Projects/Activities by Policy Area, Costed Action Plan

Policy Area	Budget (SBD)	Percent
1. Child Health, Physical Growth and Wellbeing	34,859,200	49
2. Achievement of full potential in all areas of learning, education & development	18,050,000	26
3. Protection and safety of children from physical harm and emotional stress	7,717,492	11
4. Socio-economic & political measures for meaningful child participation and contribution	4,280,000	6
5. Research, Capacity Building and Policy Coordination	4,600,000	6
6. Policy Implementation, Monitoring and Review	1,520,000	2
Total	71,062,692	100

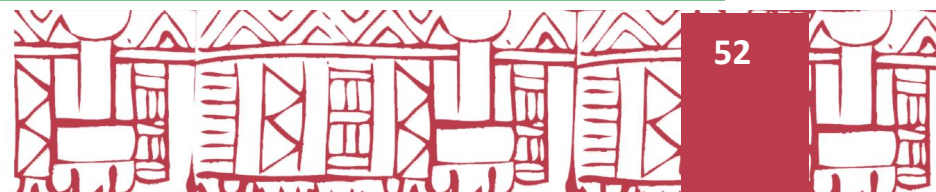
Table 2. Policy Area 1, Child Health, Physical Growth and Wellbeing



OUTCOME: By 2025, all children in the Solomon Islands enjoy the highest attainable standard of health and wellbeing through quality, child-friendly and inclusive information, services and support.	
KRA 1: By 2025, children in rural areas and urban areas have access to proper and improved water and sanitation.	
Output 1: 30% of children in rural areas have access to clean water and toilet	
MHMS/RWASH	
§ Advocate and Promote Construction of toilets for rural areas	30,000,000
§ Construction of water facilities for rural areas (Investigate design for future water supply systems.)	
Output 2: 80% of children in urban areas have access to clean water and toilet	
MHMS/RWASH	Unfunded
§ Construction of toilets for urban areas	
§ Construction of water facilities for urban areas	
KRA 2: By 2025, strategies to address adolescent health care (e.g. substance use, teen and unintended pregnancies, STIs, suicide, academic problems & dropping out of school, mental disorders, and nutrition issues) are reviewed and updated to meet the Solomon Islands needs.	
Output 3: Strategies to address adolescent health care are reviewed and updated to meet the Solomon Islands needs.	
MHMS/RMANCH	Unfunded
§ Develop Adolescent Health Strategic Plan	-
§ Organize implementation team or hire consultant to develop YFHS and OOS guidelines	
§ Revised and Developed YFHS and OOS guidelines and Manual	
§ Roll out training on approved YFHS and OOS guidelines and manuals to the Provincial Level	
§ Strengthen YFHS Corners in all 10 Provinces	
Output 4: By 2025, all health facilities (clinics and area health centers) provide youth friendly services to adolescent mothers through antenatal clinics.	
MHMS/RWASH	Unfunded
§ Clinic construction	
§ Recruitment of health workers	
§ Procurement and distribution of medical supplies and consumables	
§ Regular budget allocation to provincial health services for clinic services.	
Output 5: Awareness on human trafficking and child abuse especially for girls in the communities is promoted (cultural knowledge must also be taught in such awareness programmes).	
MWYCFA, MHMS(SWD), PSO, Police	100,000
§ Child Protection Communication Plan developed	
- Consult with communities on appropriate Human Trafficking messaging.	



- Conduct awareness with Chiefs, religious and community leaders on Human Trafficking, Human Trafficking Laws and the reporting mechanisms existing both in Honiara and in the provinces	
MWYCFA, MHMS, MCILI, MEHRD	Unfunded
§ Awareness programmes on child survival issues promoted at the community level through effective use of the mass media.	
§ ECD (Early Childhood Development Awareness program/activity at community level)	
MWYCFA/CDD /SWD/MHMS	Unfunded
§ Promote basic needs of children, paying attention to children with special needs (disabled)	
- Grants assistance to children with special needs	
- Destitute funds coordinated by Social Welfare Division	
KRA 3: By end of 2025, Solomon Islands achieve SDG 3 (i.e., ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages)	
Output 6: National Health Strategic Plan developed	
MHMS/RMANCH	
§ Expanded program of immunization (EPI) continues according to schedule (GAVI Funds)	550,000
§ Training of all health officers on EPI, IMCI and Nutrition activities and M & E	
§ Management of cold chain to maintain Vaccines and other drugs and equipment's to support EPI & IMCI activities (UNICEF Funds)	173,200
§ Revised & Developed YFHS & OOSS guidelines and Manual, rollout training on YFHS guidelines & manuals to the Provincial level, Strengthen YFHS Corners in all 10 Provinces (UNFPA Funds)	150,000
MHMS/Health Promotion/MHERD/ECD Working Group/NAACC	Unfunded
§ The Child Development Division (CDD) in Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) strengthens collaboration between the government, Educational Authorities (EAs), NGOs, churches and provinces to teach children and young mothers how to practice basic hygiene and identify nutritious food for children in schools and communities.	
- Health promotion awareness programs and activity	
- Community Awareness on early childhood development	
- Education program on food & nutrition	
- Education WASH program and activities	
Output 7: A poverty-avoidance and reduction strategy developed for children to improve their lives	
MAL, MNDPC	50,000
§ Develop Poverty Avoidance Strategy	
- Engage consultant	
- Lokol kaikai framework reviewed to address food security for all families/children	



Output 8: Awareness of ‘emergency preparedness’ such as disaster drills in schools, promoted.	
MHERD/NDMO	Unfunded
§ Conduct emergency preparedness drills in schools	500,000
- NDOC Education Sector emergency and preparedness programs /activities for schools	
KRA 4: Solomon Islands have strengthened food security efforts and have standard regulations in place for imported foodstuff and goods and effectively promote local/organic food consumption (i.e., food security, quality, quantity and availability at local level)	
Output 9: National Nutrition, Food Security and Food Safety Policy (NNFSFP) developed	
MAL/MHMS/RMANCH	1,006,000
§ Develop NNFSFS Policy	
- Engage consultant to develop the NNFSF policy	
- NNFSF policy approved by Cabinet plan	
- Review National Organic Policy	
§ Promote & improve local food supply chains	
- Increased availability of locally produced meat & egg to reduce malnutrition in communities	
- Nutrition assessment	
- Food vendors training	
- Monitoring of school canteen and food vendors	
- High impact nutrition intervention programs continue	
- IYCF programs continue	
MHMS/RMANCH	200,000
§ Implement food fortification (e.g., rice) to increase nutritional value (UNFPA Funds)	
- Nutrition assessment	
-Food vendors training	
- Monitoring of school canteen and food vendors	
- High impact nutrition intervention programs continue	
- IYCF programs continues	
Output 10: Advocacy Plan for Resilient and Diverse Farming Systems and Land Use to improve cropping system and increase production	
MAL/MEHRD/MHMS	2,390,000
§ Develop Advocacy Plan for Cropping System and Land Use	
- Adopt Rural Land Use Management Framework	
- Develop Model Farms	



- Encourage and support school gardens	
- Support Nutrition trainings	
- Support downstream processing & value addition	
MAL	240,000
§ Increased production, availability and use of diverse exotic and traditional horticultural crops	
- Lokol kikai promotion; Documentation of practices	
TOTAL	34,859,200

Table 3. Policy Area 2: Achievement of full potential in all areas of learning, education & development

OUTCOME: By 2025, all children in the Solomon Islands have equal access to learning and education opportunities to reach their full potentials that will open up future development opportunities for themselves.	
KRA 1: By 2030. girls and boys of the Solomon Islands have equitable access to free, quality early childhood education and development	
Output 1: Inclusive, accessible (especially for children with disabilities) and integrated programmes and services for early childhood education covering health, nutrition, protection, and education needs designed and implemented	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
Design Early Intervention (identification) Programme for children with disabilities	200,000.00
Implement Early Intervention (identification) Programme for children with disabilities	300,000.00
Mapping and analysis of ECE/PPY for qualified and certified teachers	6000,000
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
- Quality of teaching in vernacular languages introduced	800,000
- Vernacular languages strategy plan for early learning developed	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	500,000
Multi-stakeholder approaches to increase co-financing and participation in organized learning (from 24 months to the official primary school entry age) for all target groups mainstreamed	
Output 2: 50% enrolment for all 5-year-olds achieved	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
Develop National Early Childhood education and Development Strategy Framework	500,000
KRA 2: By 2030, all children in the Solomon Islands have access to quality and relevant basic education (primary and junior secondary)	
Output 3: Improved quality of and increased access to basic education (primary and junior secondary) for all children in the Solomon Islands	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	



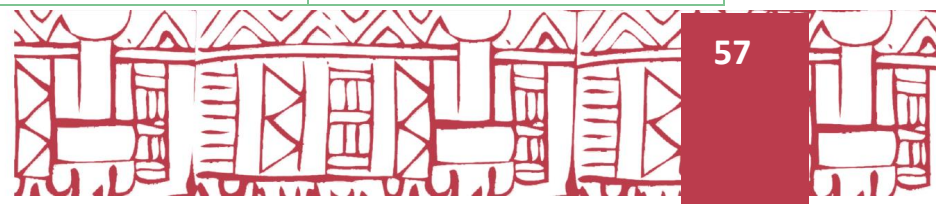
Management of Curriculum Cycle to accelerate the introduction of education quality improvement:	
- Curriculum review completed and mainstreamed:	300,000
- Training on new curriculum for primary schools completed	700,000
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
▪ Curriculum design to reduce lead times and improve quality outsourced	600,000
▪ New roles for MEHRD's new Directorates, the Inspectorate and EAs redesigned	
▪ Curriculum monitoring strengthened	
▪ Role of Inspectorate and EA strengthened	
▪ Capacity development of Inspectorate and EA undertaken	200,000
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
• Develop/Design and implement new secondary school curriculum framework	800,000
- New curriculum for higher secondary education developed	
- System to ensure equitable deployment of certified teachers fully implemented	
- Infrastructure limitation addressed	
- Costed plan to expand school network developed	
- Strategies to avoid Early School Leaving (ESL) in JS, especially for girls designed	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
▪ Outsource foundations of long-term JSS quality education	
▪ Mapping out of qualified and certified teachers in secondary schools	500,000
▪ Implement system to ensure equitable deployment of qualified teachers for all secondary education subjects	
KRA 3: Ensured capacity of teachers and school heads/managers to provide quality education at all levels of schooling	
Output 4: Competent teacher force fully qualified to meet MEHRD standards	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
▪ Implementation of the new education bill and ELF	800,000
▪ Utilize MEHRD's new organizational structure	
- Key managerial and technical position filled up	300,000
- General Administrative System and Standard Operating Procedures improved	
- HR management improved	
- Management communication and reporting improved	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
▪ Improve quality of teacher management at school level:	700,000



- Strengthen management of teacher supply and demand strengthened	
- Implement mandatory reporting of student attendance	
- Establish teacher assessment	
▪ Develop and implement teacher management plan (ELF)	500,000
Output 5: Strengthened management capacity of school managers	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
▪ System of reward good management established	
▪ School grants redesigned	
▪ Quality framework for managing school assess implemented	700,000
▪ Implement funding code in the Education Legislation Framework (ELF)	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
▪ Improve management capacity of EAs:	600,000
- EA Management Strengthening support plans implemented	
- Customized organizational restructuring and capacity development implemented	
- EAs audited annually	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
▪ Implement management by results:	800,000
- Develop M&E system for the NEAP implementation	
- Implement management monitoring system to ensure implementation of NEAP	
- Strengthen capacity of the Strategic Support Unit of by Under-secretaries	
- integrate and strengthen planning and financial functions	
Output 6: Improvements to Lifelong Learning approaches instituted	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
- Re-design future in-service programmes	
- Develop in-service training plan for teachers	
- National Plan to deliver curriculum-related in-service training for all teachers	600,000
- Implement in-service training plan	500,000
KRA 4: Achieved internal efficiency of the education system, in- terms of polices and resources, for the Solomon Islands	
Output 7: Effective policies to allow equitable access and to improve completion for priority target groups designed and implemented	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
Review Basic Education Manual for children in Solomon Islands	500,000
Develop the Strategy Framework for Basic Education	500,000



Conduct of Socialization and Awareness campaign on Basic Education	800,000
Develop the vernacular program to mainstream the vernacular languages	250,000
Socialize the vernacular program to mainstream the vernacular languages in schools	500,000
Implementation of the ELF:	800,000
- Education for 5–15-year-old declared compulsory	
- Criteria, indicators and information systems to measure and monitor internal efficiency developed	
Output 8: Educational resources from all sectors are provided and readily accessible	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
▪ Implement efficient and harmonized system of education resource procurement, warehouse management and distribution:	500,000
- Develop distribution manual for school resources	
- Reduce cost of re-printing books	
- Develop monitoring system	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	500,000
▪ Develop coordinated approach by key stakeholders to make efficient and effective use of the education resources made available to the province	
- PEAP developed by all provinces	
- Provincial Education Board established	
- All EAs develop work plan annually	
▪ Strengthening Education structure and roles and implementing of the ELF	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
Strengthen support to school management from parents, civil society and provincial governments:	
- Roles of School Boards revised	
- Support to School Boards by EAs and MEHRD established	
- Awareness campaign to promote school community participation undertaken	
- Implement School Board Administrative Manual	500,000
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	
▪ Develop costed plan to expand school network (national provincial and community) to ensure full, equitable and gender-balanced transition from PE to JS developed	450,000
▪ Design strategies to avoid Early School Leaving (ESL) in JS, especially for girls	
▪ Develop SIY9 External Examination Phase Out Strategic Plan	
• Continue to implement SISEA strategy	700,000
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	



▪ Implement ICT plans for schools	450,000
- ICT plan developed	
- Technical leadership strengthened	
- Electronic Registrar developed and implemented	
- Organizational systems and procedures implemented	
- Knowledge sharing system fully developed	
TOTAL	18,050,000

Table 4. Policy Area 3: Protection and safety of children from physical harm and emotional stress

OUTCOME: By 2025, all children in the Solomon Islands are safeguarded from physical harm, emotional stress and exploitation.	
KRA 1: By 2025, provisions contained in the Family Protection Act 2014, Child and Family Welfare Act 2017 and Immigration Act 2012 continue to be enforced to protect children under the age of 18 from all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation	
Output 1: Strategic Plan for Family Protection Act 2014, Child and Family Welfare Act 2017 and Immigration Act 2012 developed	
Social Welfare Division/ Ministry of Health and Medical Services, MWYCFA, MJLA	15,000
▪ Develop communication plan for Child and Family Welfare Act (CFWA)	
▪ Review implementation plan of CFWA	
MHMS, SWD, MWYCFA, MCILI, Immigration, IOM, NAACC	25,000
▪ Review of immigration Act	
▪ Accede to the 2000 UN Trafficking in Person Protocol	
▪ Train SAFENET providers.	
▪ Advocacy and public awareness on commercial sexual exploitation related to TIP	
UNICEF; SIG	700,000
▪ Implementation of Anti-Human Trafficking action plan (SBD 500,000.00; UNICEF) (SBD 200,000.00; SIG)	
MWYCFA/ MHMS/SWD	60,000
▪ Use media effectively and more frequently, especially the SIBC to promote the Family Protection Act 2014 and Child & Family Welfare Act 2017 and other relevant legislations	
▪ Develop IEC materials for advocacy and awareness on Child and Family Welfare Act 2017	
▪ Learn from Family Protection Act 2014 IEC materials.	
Output 2: SWO Capacitated	
Social Welfare Division/ Ministry of Health and Medical Services	



▪ Recruitment of SWO's for Central & Renbell	600,000
▪ Capacity building Training for SWO's	300,000
▪ Logistical support for SW Provincial offices including headquarters	600,000
MWYCFA, MFAET	(In Kind)
▪ SWO works through the CMC to integrate and mainstream Child Rights in all sectors (health, education, justice, police, agriculture, extractive industries, including FBOs, NGOs and informal support networks)	
KRA 2: By 2025, Solomon Islands adhere to internationally accepted standards of juvenile justice protection to all children up to the age of 18.	
Output 3: Enactment of Youth Justice Bill with specific provision separating Juvenile Centre from Correctional Services	
MWYCFA, NAACC, MJLA, LPU, MPNCSC, CSSI, MJLA	(In Kind)
▪ Advocate for the passage of the Youth and Justice Bill	
▪ Youth Justice Bill will go through the next consultation with key stakeholders (Budget support will be from UNICEF)	
SWD, MHMS, MWYCFA, CDD, NAACC	(UNICEF Assistance)
▪ Awareness and Roll Out of Child Protection Referral Pathway	
Center for the Juvenile	
▪ Finance Yellow Ribbon Project (CSSI /Police& Justice Budget)	
KRA 3: By 2025, the eligible age for marriage with parental and/or judicial consent be raised from 15 years to 18 years, and the minimum age for employment will be raised from 12 years to 18 years.	
Output 4: Marriage Act reviewed and amended	
Law Reform Commission; MJLA-Legal Policy Unit	400,000
▪ Provincial Consultations (this includes Honoraria) and SIBC radio programs for next year 2022	
▪ Progress the Amendment of Section 10 of the Islanders Marriage Act (Development of a policy paper & drafting instruction)	
KRA 4: By 2025, Human Rights Commission is established as an independent and effective national mechanism to monitor the implementation of the CRC, to investigate and deal with complaints from or regarding children, and to provide remedies for violations under the Convention.	
Output 5: CRC Advocacy	



MWYCFA, NAACC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize/Annual/ Bi-annual meeting with the NAACC Council of Minister to influence political will at the parliament level through the CMC. (SWOs) to enhance their work in protecting children 	50,000
MWYCFA, MFAET <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase awareness on CRC concluding observations recommendation Work with Faith Based Organizations, communities and families on Children Protection Develop and implement Community Child Protection Facilitation Manual CDD work closely with MEHRD through NAACC to ensure correct information on child protection is integrated in the (national) curriculum Consider options, actions noted on Human Right Commission study completed in 2019 	(In Kind)
Output 6: Strategy to address human trafficking and child abuse especially for girls in the communities developed	
MCILI (Immigration), ATHAC (Anti- human Trafficking Advisory Committee) Police, SWD, MPGIS, MJLA(PSO)and MWYCFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness with Chiefs, religious and community leaders on Human Trafficking, Human Trafficking Laws and the reporting mechanisms existing both in Honiara and in the provinces (Supported by IOM) 	
KRA 5: Role of parents, families and local communities to protect children and identify innovative ways to strengthen the role of children to protect themselves strengthened	
Output 7: Child Protection Training Manual Strategy Implemented	
MWYCFA, SWD, MWYCFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAACC Quarterly meetings Child Protection stakeholder's coordination meetings Early Childhood Development Coordination meetings 	50,000
MEHRD, MHMS, MAL, MPGIS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECD multi sectors coordination meetings ECD Awareness & Advocacy 	50,000
MHMS/SWD, MWYCFA, MEHD, MWYCFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enactment of Child and Family Welfare Act 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the community facilitation package (Child Protection training manual) Increase advocacy and awareness on child right/protection (Child and Family Welfare Act 2017) NAACC to monitor implementation strategy of the child protection manual. Increase ECD Awareness & Advocacy with respective agencies & communities. 	150,000
KRA 6: By 2025, all births in Solomon Islands are registered	



Output 8: Coverage of birth and death registration is increased	
Ministry of Home Affairs, Civil Registration office	4,717,492
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expansion of civil registration services to provinces ▪ Raise public awareness through information and education campaigns ▪ Late and delayed registration program and developing a strategy for a nationwide registration drive. 	
TOTAL	7,717,492

Table 5. Policy Area 4: Socio-economic & political measures for meaningful child participation and contribution

OUTCOME: By 2025, all children in Solomon Islands are given opportunity in social, economic and political sectors to contribute meaningfully to decision making and development efforts	
KRA 1: MWYCFA system to consult children to express their views and opinions is securely in place	
Output 1: By 2024, Children's Participation Strategic Plan developed	
NACC; MWYCFA	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake assessment/feasibility study ▪ Develop concept note/Terms of Reference on Child Participation that incorporates the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Private Partnership (PPP) as modality to deliver services for child participation - Linked child participation principles and activities to school curriculum - Ensure government's commitment that children and young people's to provide inputs in important decisions and policies that affect them ▪ Recruit Consultant (Tender bid on the recruitment of consultant) 	
NACC; MWYCFA/CDD	200,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaboration with Youth Development Division on youth existing strategy 	
Output 2: Children participate in creative arts, sports, recreation, and cultural activities to learn about tolerance and protection	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (Physical Education); Ministry of Home Affairs (Sports Division) MWYCFA to also work in collaboration with MEHRD, MHA	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review Participation Terms of reference under NAACC 	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (Physical Education); Ministry of Home Affairs (Sports Division) MWYCFA to collaborate with MEHRD & MHA	80,000
Implement annual celebration of children international day conducted in Honiara and the Provinces	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (Physical Education); Ministry of Home Affairs (Sports Division)	50,000



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEHRD and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) collaborate to re-establish regular school sports carnivals inclusive boys, girls and children with special needs 	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (Physical Education); Ministry of Home Affairs (Sports Division) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a system to support awards, incentives and other forms of recognition to children's talents and contributions 	50,000
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (Physical Education); Ministry of Home Affairs (Sports Division) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop TOR to consider different aspect of children related activities (physical, spiritual and cultural). To identify relevant partners/ stakeholders who will implement different activities. 	100,000
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (Physical Education); Ministry of Home Affairs (Sports Division) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host annual events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Children's Day – (SBD100,000.00) Develop system for award – (SBD100,000.00) 	200,000
KRA 2: Government and ministries commit to collaborate and share cost to promote CRC	
Output 3: Communication and Advocacy Plan developed	
MWYCFA/CDD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support to develop a CRC Communication and Advocacy Plan obtained NACC to advocate for the increase of budget allocation across relevant government ministries Strategies for community consultation & advocacy implemented 	500,000
Output 4: By 2025, a Children's Recreational Park is built in Honiara	
MWYCFA/CDD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisit the plans for children recreation park in Honiara Conduct a feasibility study on the creation of park in Honiara and the Provinces 	100,000
CDD to work in collaboration with YDD on Provincial Youth and Children Centers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Youth and Children Center. 	3,000,000
Total	4,280,000



Table 6. Policy Area 5: Research, Capacity Building and Policy Coordination

OUTCOME: Child survival, development, protection, and participation in the Solomon Islands are promoted and institutionalized in a cost-effective manner	
KRA 1: By 2023, stakeholders at international, national, provincial and community levels understand, own and assist in implementing the National Children Policy and Plan	
Output 1: National Children Policy Advocacy and Monitoring Plan is in place to advance and protect the rights and interests of children.	
MWYCFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the role of NAACC to coordinate the implementation of the National Children Policy Advocacy and Monitoring Plan Secure financial and technical assistance to support the implementation of the NCP Advocacy and Monitoring Plan Capacity building for CDD and RPPID to collect data and provide information for the revision of the policy and plan NCP annual review and action planning; CRC next cycle periodic reporting Develop a costed plan and budget for CDD programing and activities 	2,000,000
Output 2: Strategies for community consultation & advocacy implemented	
MWYCFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and dissemination of children policy to stakeholders Advocacy of children's rights and wellbeing at national and all provinces 	2,000,000
Output 3: Budgetary support is provided to all planning and coordination processes to ensure the 'best interests of the child' principle is safeguarded	
MWYCFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International development partners support the National Children Policy and Plan 	600,000
MWYCFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requests for increased budgetary support for CDD PPP arrangements to sustain popular community funding assistance and to support local children programmes and activities are in place 	Technical Assistance
KRA 2: By 2023, the National Development Strategy and existing related policies in various ministries are reviewed to ensure child sensitivity, effective coordination of policies both horizontally and vertically and ensure human resource capacity for implementation.	



Output 4: Updated National Development Strategy in place	
MNPDC, MWYCFA, NAACC	In kind
▪ Participate in the review of relevant government policies for effective coordination.	
TOTAL	4,600,000

Table 7. Policy Area 6: Policy Implementation, Monitoring and Review

OUTCOME: By 2023, the 2020-2025 National Policy and Plan is partially implemented with sufficient resources from SIG, donors, NGOs and communities to allow for proper monitoring throughout, mid-term review in 2023, and evaluation in 2025.	
KRA 1: Provinces, local communities, NGOs and other government ministries to the CDD and MWYCFA are linked through a Monitoring and Evaluation System established for the National Children Policy and Plan	
Output 1: By 2024, a functional National Advisory and Action Committee on Children (NAACC) and its sub-committees are spearheading implementation, coordination and review of the 2023-2028 NCP and Implementation Plan.	
MWYCFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NAACC quarterly /monthly meeting conducted ▪ Review of NAACC TOR including the working groups. ▪ Socialization of NAACC ▪ Liaise with MPGIS and the Provinces to create/establish a position to coordinate and oversee activities in nine Provinces. 	220,000
Output 2: By 2022, Provincial Advisory and Action Committee on Children (PAACC) is established	
MWYCFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provinces and local communities promote and implement the NCP and Plan, including crafting of laws and regulations to protect children from harm ▪ PAACC quarterly /monthly meeting conducted ▪ Review of PAACC TOR including the working groups. ▪ Socialization of PAACC 	600,000
Output 3: A Management Information System (MIS) is in place to collect, compile and analyze data on children and to serve as a data bank for use of all NAAC and PAACC stakeholders.	

MWYCFA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management Information System (MIS) established at MWYCFA to collect, compile and analyze data on children and to serve as a data bank for use of all NAAC and PAACC stakeholders. ▪ Develop MIS data base for Children. ▪ The CDD and Research Department have the capacity to collect data on provide information for the revision of the policy and plan. ▪ Collect information and data while advocating for children's rights and wellbeing. ▪ Training for ministry on collection of relevant children's data. 	700,000
TOTAL	1,520,000





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