

Solomon Islands

This document is a compilation of all questions, justifications, and sources used to determine the 2021 Global Health Security Index scores for Solomon Islands. For a category and indicator-level summary, please see the Country Profile for Solomon Islands.

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Category 1: Preventing the emergence or release of pathogens with potential for international concern

1.1 ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

1.1.1 AMR surveillance, detection, and reporting

1.1.1a

Is there a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of priority AMR pathogens?

Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, and it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 2, Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 1, No evidence of an AMR plan = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence of an AMR plan but indication that a National Action Plan for AMR was developed by the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) with guidance from the World Health Organisation (WHO). The plan itself is not publicly available and there is therefore insufficient evidence of the activities covered under its remit. [1] The plan has not been added to the WHO Library of National Action Plans. [2] There is a report published in 2017 documenting that the WHO had been working with the Solomon Islands to develop an AMR action plan. [3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4]

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 15 July 2020. "NRH repeat testing for Superbug returned negative"

[<https://solomons.gov.sb/nrh-repeat-testing-for-superbug-returned-negative/>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Library of national action plans-Antimicrobial resistance".

[<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). November 2017. "Tackling misuse of antibiotics in Solomon Islands".

[<https://www.who.int/westernpacific/news/feature-stories/detail/tackling-misuse-of-antibiotics-in-solomon-islands>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.1.1b

Is there a national laboratory/laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens?

All 7 + 1 priority pathogens = 2, Yes, but not all 7+1 pathogens = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence that the Solomon Islands has the capacity to test for AMR pathogens. The Solomon Islands does not appear to have a structured sentinel site system in place to test for priority AMR pathogens. A laboratory system exists in the Solomon Islands by the name of the National Public Health Laboratory, however it is not internationally accredited. [1] Evidence was found however of the ability to test for N. gonorrhoea in nurses station/health clinics according to a study published in the Boston Medical Journal, and the World Health Organisation (WHO) is working to support the use of rapid tests for the diagnosis of tuberculosis. However, neither of these documents makes reference to drug-resistant strains of these diseases. [1,2, 3] No reference was found to testing in humans for the other AMR priority pathogens. There was no

report for the Solomon islands listed on the WHO's Library of National Action Plans for Antimicrobial Resistance. [4] No information on AMR testing capacity is included in the national planning documents: the Health Services National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035 and the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020. [5,6] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [7] The largest hospital in the country, the National Referral Hospital, and the Medical Laboratory Science, do not have a website other than a Facebook site with no information about services lists. [8,9]

- [1] Waikori, Samie. 19th October 2017. "National lab reveals huge challenges". [<http://theislandsun.com.sb/national-lab-reveals-huge-challenges/>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.
- [2] Marks M, Kako H, Butcher R, et al. 2015. "Prevalence of sexually transmitted infections in female clinic attendees in Honiara, Solomon Islands". [<https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/5/4/e007276>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.
- [3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "SOLOMON ISLANDS-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.
- [4] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Library of national action plans-Antimicrobial resistance". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.
- [5] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.
- [6] Ministry of health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.
- [7] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.
- [8] National referral Hospital. 2018 [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/National-Referral-Hospital/804653489703479>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.
- [9] Medical Laboratory Science, Solomon Islands. 2018. [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Medical-Company/Medical-Laboratory-Science-Solomon-Islands-163983803738107/>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.

1.1.1c

Does the government conduct environmental detection or surveillance activities (e.g., in soil, waterways) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Solomon Islands has a government agency that conducts environmental detection or surveillance of antimicrobial resistant (AMR) pathogens. There is no mention of environmental testing on the website for the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology. [1] There is evidence that there is sub national testing of water quality by the Health and Environment Services division of Honiara City Council who conduct testing according to an article in the Interpreter, a national news outlet. However, the article only mentions testing for E.coli, not for drug-resistant strains. [2] No report was submitted to World Health Organisation's (WHO) Library of National Action Plans, or any mention made of the Solomon Islands in the WHO's report on global progress on AMR to the World Health Assembly regarding the surveillance of antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms. [3,4] There is no mention of a plan for AMR detection in the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019. [5,6] There is no relevant information shared via the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock's Department of Biosecurity. [7] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online

presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [8] The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock does not have a dedicated website.

- [1] Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology. "About Us". [<http://www.mecdm.gov.sb/about-us.html>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.
- [2] Wilson, Catherine. 22 February 2018. "The hidden epidemic in the shanty towns of Honiara". [<https://www.lowyinstitute.org/the-interpretor/hidden-epidemic-shanty-towns-honiara>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.
- [3] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Library of national action plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.
- [4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "MONITORING GLOBAL PROGRESS ON ADDRESSING ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE Analysis report of the second round of results of AMR country self-assessment survey 2018". [<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/273128/9789241514422-eng.pdf?ua=1>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.
- [6] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.
- [7] Department of Biosecurity. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/>]. Accessed 30th July 2020.
- [8] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.1.2 Antimicrobial control

1.1.2a

Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Although the Solomon Islands has implemented stronger controls and guidelines for prescriptions, there is no evidence of legislation or regulations requiring prescriptions for human use. The Solomon Islands has developed Antibiotic Guidelines with the help of the World Health Organisation (WHO), a team of pharmacists, doctors and lab workers from the Ministry of Health and Medical Services. These guidelines set out the need for a prescription for antibiotics. The guidelines detail how doctors and nurses should make the decisions about when to prescribe antibiotics, which antibiotics to prescribe, and for how long their patient should take them. [1] The WHO reports that since the introduction of the guidelines, the number of antibiotic prescriptions at the national referral hospital following best practices increased from 5% to 58%. [2] There is no publicly available copy of the guidelines online. A national plan for antimicrobial resistance exists but it is neither publicly available nor added on the WHO library of national action plans and there is no evidence of the activities covered under its remit. [3,4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5]

- [1] World Health Organisation (WHO). November 2015. "Small islands, big step: tackling antibiotic resistance in Solomon Islands". [<http://www.who.int/features/2015/antibiotics-solomon-islands/en/>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.
- [2] World Health Organisation (WHO). November 2017. "Tackling misuse of antibiotics in Solomon Islands". [<http://www.who.int/australia/news/feature-stories/detail/tackling-misuse-of-antibiotics-in-solomon-islands>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.
- [3] Solomon Islands Government. 15 July 2020. "NRH repeat testing for Superbug returned negative".

[<https://solomons.gov.sb/nrh-repeat-testing-for-superbug-returned-negative/>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Library of national action plans-Antimicrobial resistance".

[<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.1.2b

Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the Solomon Islands has national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals. Articles from the WHO on antibiotic guidelines being created for human use in the Solomon Islands do not mention that steps are being taken to create or tighten prescription guidelines for animal use. [1,2] There is no mention of national guidelines on antibiotic use for animals in the World Health Organisation's 2012 Solomon Island Pharmaceutical Country Profile or the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019. [3,4] Additionally, a national plan for antimicrobial resistance exists but it is neither publicly available nor added on the WHO library of national action plans and there is no evidence of the activities covered under its remit. [5,6] There is no information of such legislation or regulation on the Biosecurity Unit, the agency which regulates imported and exported plant and animal diseases and pests. [7] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [8] There is no website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). November 2015. "Small islands, big step: tackling antibiotic resistance in Solomon Islands". [<http://www.who.int/features/2015/antibiotics-solomon-islands/en/>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). November 2017. "Tackling misuse of antibiotics in Solomon Islands".

[<http://www.who.int/australia/news/feature-stories/detail/tackling-misuse-of-antibiotics-in-solomon-islands>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). June 2012. "SOLOMON ISLANDS PHARMACEUTICAL COUNTRY PROFILE".

[http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/Solomon_isalnds_PSCP_NarrativeFeb18.pdf]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "SOLOMON ISLANDS AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR POLICY 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. 15 July 2020. "NRH repeat testing for Superbug returned negative".

[<https://solomons.gov.sb/nrh-repeat-testing-for-superbug-returned-negative/>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Library of national action plans-Antimicrobial resistance".

[<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>] Accessed 31st July 2020.

[7] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. "About Us". [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/About-Us>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[8] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.2 ZOOBOTIC DISEASE

1.2.1 National planning for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

1.2.1a

Is there national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of the existence of a national plan or law for zoonotic diseases. There is no mention of such a plan in the World Health Organization (WHO) Solomon Islands Health System Review, Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015-2019, the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035 or the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 to 2020. [1,2,3,4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5] There is no website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and the Biosecurity website, the governmental agency dealing with the import and export of agricultural/livestock goods, does not have any documentation specific for Zoonotic diseases. [6]

[1] The World Health Organisation (WHO). 2015. "Solomon Islands Health System Review".

[https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/208212/9789290616931_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 31st July 2020

[4] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[6] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

1.2.1b

Is there national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of the existence of a national legislation, plan or equivalent strategy document which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans. There is no mention of such a legislation, plan or document in the World Health Organisation (WHO) Solomon Islands Health System Review, the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035 or the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 to 2020. [1,2,3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] There is no website for the

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and the Biosecurity website, the governmental agency dealing with the import and export of agricultural/livestock goods, does not have any documentation for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillovers. [5] However, the Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015-2019 mentions as one of its policy statements the prevention and control of human diseases which are transmitted by food of animal origin through measures like quality control, inspection of food premises, inspection of food imports and exports, inspection of meat, etc. [6]

[1] The World Health Organisation (WHO). 2015. "Solomon Islands Health System Review".

[https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/208212/9789290616931_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 31st July 2020

[3] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[5] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[6] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [https://pafpnet.spc.int/images/articles/policy-bank/solomon/Solomons-Islands-NALSP_Final%20Draft_151118.pdf]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

1.2.1c

Is there national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of the existence of a national plan or law for the surveillance and control of zoonotic pathogens of public health concern. There is no mention of such a plan either in the World Health Organisation (WHO) Solomon Islands Health System Review, the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015-2019, the National Development Strategy 2011 to 2020 or the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 to 2020. [1,2,3,4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5] There is no website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Biosecurity website, the government organisation that deals with agricultural and livestock import and exports, does not have any documentation specific to Zoonotic diseases. [6]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2015. "Solomon Islands health system review".

[http://www.searo.who.int/entity/asia_pacific_observatory/publications/hits/hit_solomon_island/en/]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "SOLOMON ISLANDS AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR POLICY 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[3] Government of the Solomon Islands. July 2011. "National Development Strategy 2011 to 2020".

[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/solomon_islands/cobp-sol-2015-2017-sd.pdf]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[6] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. "News & Resources". [http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/News-Resources]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

1.2.1d

Is there a department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a dedicated, cross-ministerial agency dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries. The Solomon Islands does have an agency, the Biosecurity Unit, which does focus on both plant and animal diseases, including zoonotic disease, but it is primarily geared toward stopping new diseases from entering the country. [1] Additionally, the Biosecurity Unit is not a cross-ministerial agency, falling under one ministry (the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock), and does not substantially address zoonotic disease. The mission of the Biosecurity Unit is to "ensure the safe import and export of plants and animals to protect our people, agriculture, economy and environment. BSI works inside, beyond and at our borders to reduce risks from pests and diseases." [2] The Biosecurity Act of 2013 in the Solomon Islands, which created the Biosecurity Unit, defines disease as "any unhealthy condition in an animal or plant which is known or suspected to be caused by an organism, and includes a disease transmissible from animals to humans and a disease capable of harming the environment." [3] However, no further discussion of animal-human disease transmission or focus on Zoonotic disease were found in that law or the following biosecurity regulations published in 2015. [3,4] This law established the Biosecurity unit which is housed within Department of the Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and works in partnership with customs, department of health and any other organisation that imports or exports within the Solomon Islands to ensure items coming into the country or being shipped out adhere to international standards. [2,3,4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5] There is no website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to verify if other zoonotic-disease focused agencies are in place.

[1] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. "Why We Need Biosecurity". [http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Resources/why-we-need-biosecurity]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[2] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. "About Us". [http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/About-Us]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[3] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013".

[http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[4] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015".

[http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.2.2 Surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

1.2.2a

Does the country have a national mechanism (either voluntary or mandatory) for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence of a mechanism for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency. The Biosecurity Unit, an agency under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock whose mission is to prevent plant and animal pests and diseases from being imported to or exported from the country, operates a hotline to report diseases and pests. The main page of the Biosecurity Unit website states that "every person has a legal obligation to report any new pest and disease to biosecurity authorities. In addition to the toll-free number, there is also an online reporting form. [1] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [2]

[1] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.2.2b

Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of laws, guidelines or a current system in place to protect personal data generated for owners of livestock who report on disease surveillance to a central government agency. The Biosecurity Unit, an agency under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock whose mission is to prevent plant and animal pests and diseases from being imported to or exported from the country, does not include any evidence of livestock surveillance or privacy protections for owners who report diseases through its reporting mechanism. [1] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [2] There is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. An International Telecommunication Union (ITU) report from 2015 indicates that Solomon Islands did not have a legislative or regulatory framework regarding cybersecurity. [3] According to the United Nation's Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide tracker, the Solomon Islands does not have any legislation concerning Privacy and Data Protection. [4]

[1] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[3] United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies. 22 January 2015. "CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE SOLOMON ISLANDS". [https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Documents/Country_Profiles/Solomon_Islands.pdf]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[4] The United Nations. "Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide".

[https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI_and_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx]. Accessed 31st July

2020.

1.2.2c

Does the country conduct surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g., wild animals, insects, other disease vectors)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that there is government surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife in the Solomon Islands. Little information is available on wildlife in the Solomon Islands. The Biosecurity Unit, the governmental agency dealing with the import and export of agricultural/livestock goods, does not provide any evidence that it is conducting surveillance of wildlife in the country. [1] There is no mention of surveillance of wild animals in either of the central strategy documents for Solomon Islands - the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035 or National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020. [2,3,4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5] There is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology does not have information on wildlife surveillance. [6]

[1] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[6] Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology. "About Us". [<http://www.mecdm.gov.sb/about-us.html>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

1.2.3 International reporting of animal disease outbreaks

1.2.3a

Has the country submitted a report to OIE on the incidence of human cases of zoonotic disease for the last calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2019

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.4 Animal health workforce

1.2.4a

Number of veterinarians per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: -

No data available

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.4b

Number of veterinary para-professionals per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: -

No data available

OIE WAHIS database

1.2.5 Private sector and zoonotic

1.2.5a

Does the national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulations, or plans include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of any plan or mechanism for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses. Biosecurity Solomon Islands, the governmental agency dealing with the import and export of agricultural/livestock goods, does not mention any strategies to collaborate with the private sector on zoonotic disease control. [1] There is no mention of zoonotic disease in either of the central strategy documents for Solomon Islands - the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035 or the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020. [2,3,4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5] There is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

[1] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 31st July 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 31st July

2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.3 BIOSECURITY

1.3.1 Whole-of- government biosecurity systems

1.3.1a

Does the country have in place a record, updated within the past five years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a record, updated within the past five years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. This includes any details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities. The Biosecurity Unit, the agency which regulates imports and exports to prevent the spread of plant and animal borne diseases, does not detail information on inventories of dangerous pathogens. [1] There is evidence via World Health Organization (WHO) reports that the Solomon Islands does have a National Public Health Laboratory, but it does not have a presence online and little publicly available information is available on its functioning and regulations. [2] There is no mention of inventories of pathogens in the central strategy documents for Solomon Islands: the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035. [3,4,5] Neither the Biosecurity Act of 2013 nor the Biosecurity Regulations 2015 make mention of pathogen inventories. [6,7] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [8] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services. Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that it has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports . [9] No information was found on the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [10]

[1] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 4th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[6] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013". [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[7] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015".

[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[8] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[9] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[10] Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC). "BWC Legislation Database".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.3.1b

Does the country have in place legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems, and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the Solomon Islands has legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. There is an agency entitled the Biosecurity Unit, but it primarily deals with regulating imports and exports to prevent the spread of plant and animal borne diseases and does not regulate laboratory security. [1] There is evidence via World Health Organisation (WHO) reports that the Solomon Islands does have a National Public Health Laboratory, but it does not have a presence online and little publicly available information is available on its functioning and regulations. [2] There is no mention of regulations governing laboratory operations or security in the central strategy documents for Solomon Islands: the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035. [3,4,5] Neither the Biosecurity Act of 2013 nor the Biosecurity Regulations 2015 make mention of laboratory operations or security. [6,7] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [8] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services. Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that is has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports . [9] No information was found on the Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [10]

[1] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 4th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[6] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013".

[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[7] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015".

[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[8] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[9] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[10] Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. "BWC Legislation Database".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.3.1c

Is there an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations in the Solomon Islands. There is an agency entitled the Biosecurity Unit, but it primarily deals with regulating imports and exports to prevent the spread of plant and animal borne diseases and does not regulate laboratory security. [1] There is evidence via World Health Organization (WHO) reports that the Solomon Islands does have a National Public Health Laboratory, but it does not have a presence online and little publicly available information is available on its functioning and regulations. [2] There is no mention of regulations governing laboratory operations or security in the central strategy documents for Solomon Islands: the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035. [3,4,5] Neither the Biosecurity Act of 2013 nor the Biosecurity Regulations 2015 mention of laboratory operations or security. [6,7] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [8] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services. Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that it has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports . [9] No information was found on the Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [10]

[1] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 4th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[6] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013".

[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[7] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015".

[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[8] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[9] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[10] Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. "BWC Legislation Database".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.3.1d

Is there public evidence that shows that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence to show that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. No articles or publications were found to show that any action had been taken to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins. The Biosecurity Unit, the agency which regulates imports and exports to prevent the spread of plant and animal borne diseases, does not detail information on inventories of dangerous pathogens. [1] There is evidence via World Health Organization (WHO) reports that the Solomon Islands does have a National Public Health Laboratory, but it does not have a presence online and little publicly available information is available on its functioning and regulations. [2] There is no mention of inventories of pathogens in the central strategy documents for Solomon Islands: the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035. [3,4,5] Neither the Biosecurity Act of 2013 nor the Biosecurity Regulations 2015 mention of pathogen inventories. [6,7] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [8] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services. Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that is has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports . [9] No information was found on the Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [10]

[1] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 4th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

- [6] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013".
[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [7] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015".
[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [8] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.
- [9] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [10] Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.3.1e

Is there public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)–based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen. No articles or publications were found with evidence of the capacity to use Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola. There is evidence via World Health Organisation (WHO) reports that the Solomon Islands does have a National Public Health Laboratory, but it does not have a presence online and little publicly available information is available on its testing capabilities. [1] There is no mention of the ability to use PCR diagnostics in the central strategy documents for Solomon Islands: the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035. [2,3,4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5] There is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The Biosecurity Unit, the agency responsible for preventing the export or import of animal and plant diseases and pests, does make mention that PCR tests are required for cattle imports to screen for bluetongue virus and epizootic haemorrhagic disease, but does not make mention of if the country has the capacity to conduct these tests. [6]

- [1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [2] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [4] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[6] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. "Importing". [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Importers/a2-cattle-from-australia>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

1.3.2 Biosecurity training and practices

1.3.2a

Does the country require biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence that the country requires biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential. No articles or publications were found with evidence of training requirements related to biosecurity. There is an agency entitled the Biosecurity Unit, but it primarily deals with regulating imports and exports to prevent the spread of plant and animal borne diseases and does not regulate laboratory security. [1] There is evidence via WHO reports that the Solomon Islands does have a National Public Health Laboratory, but it does not have a presence online and little publicly available information is available on its functioning and regulations. [2] There is no mention of regulations governing laboratory operations or security, including training requirements, in the central strategy documents for Solomon Islands: the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035. [3,4,5] Neither the Biosecurity Act of 2013 nor the Biosecurity Regulations 2015 make mention of laboratory operations, such as training requirements, although the Biosecurity Act does note that training is required for officers working for the Biosecurity Unit. [6,7] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [8] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services. Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that it has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports. [9] No information was found on the Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [10]

[1] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 4th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[6] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013". [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[7] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015".

[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[8] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[9] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[10] Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. "BWC Legislation Database".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.3.3 Personnel vetting: regulating access to sensitive locations

1.3.3a

Do regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to the following checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks?

Personnel are subject to all three of these checks = 3, Personnel are subject to two of these checks = 2, Personnel are subject to one of these checks = 1, Personnel are not subject to any of these checks = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence the country has regulations or licensing conditions that specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to checks. No articles or publications were found with evidence of any special regulations or licensing conditions related to biosecurity. The Biosecurity Unit does not govern laboratory security, and primarily deals with regulating imports and exports to prevent the spread of plant and animal borne diseases. [1] There is evidence via World Health Organisation (WHO) reports that the Solomon Islands does have a National Public Health Laboratory, but it does not have a presence online and little publicly available information is available on its functioning and regulations. [2] There is no mention of regulations governing laboratory operations or security in the central strategy documents for Solomon Islands: the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035. [3,4,5] Neither the Biosecurity Act of 2013 nor the Biosecurity Regulations 2015 make mention of laboratory operations or security. [6,7] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [8] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services. Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that it has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports. [9] No information was found on the Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [10]

[1] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 4th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[6] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013".

[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[7] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015".

[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[8] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[9] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[10] Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. "BWC Legislation Database".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.3.4 Transportation security

1.3.4a

Does the country have publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (specifically including Categories A and B)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence available on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (Categories A and B). No guidelines governing infectious disease transport regulations are available via the Biosecurity Unit or through the main strategy documents for the Solomon Islands: the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035. [1,2,3,4] Neither the Biosecurity Act of 2013 nor the Biosecurity Regulations 2015 make mention of laboratory operations. [5,6] There is evidence via World Health Organisation (WHO) reports that the Solomon Islands does have a National Public Health Laboratory, but it does not have a presence online and little publicly available information is available on its guidelines and regulations. [7] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [8] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services. There is no information detailing the transport regulations for Category A and B substances via the Ministry for Communication and Aviation. [9] Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that it has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports. [10] No information was found on the Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [11]

[1] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[5] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013".

[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[6] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015".

[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 4th August 2020.

[8] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[9] Ministry for Communication and Aviation. [<http://www.mca.gov.sb>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[10] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[11] Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. "BWC Legislation Database".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.3.5 Cross-border transfer and end-user screening

1.3.5a

Is there legislation and/or regulations in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and pathogens with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There are national regulations overseeing the cross-border transfer of diseases, but in practice, these are more focused on regulations for plant and animal-specific diseases rather than the regulation of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential.

Under the Biosecurity Act of 2013, the government has the authority to regulate the imports of "regulated articles" which in addition to plant and animal products includes "any living organism, whether modified or not,...any genetic material,...any host material,...[or] a regulated pest or disease." [1] This 2013 Act details oversight measures for cross-border transfer of pathogens and genetic material including random investigations at points of entry, requirement of certification, and export/import clearance check. However, there is no evidence that this includes end-user screening. [1] Moreover, the country's Biosecurity Unit and the Biosecurity Regulations 2015 focus on the regulation of plant and animal products which serve as disease vectors in its operations, rather than the pathogens themselves. [2,3] There is no public evidence of another national legislation, regulation, or guidance in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening which focuses on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential. The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Public Health Laboratory and the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services. There is no information on this subject via the Ministry for Communication and Aviation. [5] Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that it has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports . [6] No information was found on the Verification Research Training and Information Centre

(VERTIC) database. [7]

- [1] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013".
[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [2] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. "Importing",
[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Importers/PID/10431/SearchID/10487/cfs/True#1048836-plants-and-plant-products>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [3] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015".
[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.
- [5] Ministry for Communication and Aviation. [<http://www.mca.gov.sb>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [6] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [7] Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.4 BIOSAFETY

1.4.1 Whole-of-government biosafety systems

1.4.1a

Does the country have in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available information that there are national biosafety legislation and/or regulations in place for the Solomon Islands. The Solomon Islands National Biosafety Framework deals with Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). [1] There is evidence via World Health Organization (WHO) reports that the Solomon Islands does have a National Public Health Laboratory, but it does not have a presence online and little publicly available information is available on its functioning and regulations. [2] There is no mention of regulations governing laboratory operations or safety in the central strategy documents for Solomon Islands: the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035. [3,4,5] Neither the Biosecurity Act of 2013 nor the Biosecurity Regulations 2015 mention of laboratory operations or safety procedures. [6,7] There is an agency entitled the Biosecurity Unit, but it primarily deals with regulating imports and exports to prevent the spread of plant and animal borne diseases and does not regulate laboratory safety. [8] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [9] There is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Neither the Occupational Health and Safety Unit of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration nor the 1996 Safety at Work Act address safety of laboratory workers. [10,11] Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that it has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports . [12] No information was found on the Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [13]

- [1] United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). May 2012. "Solomon Islands National Biosafety Framework". [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/gmfp/docs/Solomon%20Islands%20_%20NBF_Final%20_May%202023%202012.pdf]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [3] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [4] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [6] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013". [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [7] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015". [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [8] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [9] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.
- [10] Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration. "Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Unit". [<http://www.commerce.gov.sb/departments-units/labour/functions-of-the-labour-division-units/ensure-safety-at-work.html>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [11] Government of Solomon Islands. 1996. "Laws of Solomon Islands, Chapter 74: Safety at Work". [<http://www.commerce.gov.sb/activities-updates/resources/legislation.html?start=12>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [12] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [13] Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.4.1b

Is there an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available information that there is an oversight agency in place for national biosafety. There is evidence via World Health Organisation (WHO) reports that the Solomon Islands does have a National Public Health Laboratory, but it does not have a presence online and little publicly available information is available on its functioning and regulations. [1] There is no mention of regulations governing laboratory operations or safety in the central strategy documents for Solomon Islands: the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035. [2,3,4] Neither the Biosecurity Act of 2013 nor the Biosecurity Regulations 2015 make mention of laboratory operations or safety procedures. [5,6] There is an agency entitled the Biosecurity Unit, but it primarily deals with regulating imports and exports to prevent the spread of plant and animal borne

diseases and does not regulate laboratory safety. [7] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [8] There is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Neither the Occupational Health and Safety Unit of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration nor the 1996 Safety at Work Act address safety of laboratory workers. [9,10] Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that it has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports. [11] No information was found on the Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [12]

- [1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [2] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [4] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [5] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013". [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [6] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015". [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [7] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.
- [8] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.
- [9] Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration. "Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Unit". [<http://www.commerce.gov.sb/departments-units/labour/functions-of-the-labour-division-units/ensure-safety-at-work.html>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [10] Government of Solomon Islands. 1996. "Laws of Solomon Islands, Chapter 74: Safety at Work". [<http://www.commerce.gov.sb/activities-updates/resources/legislation.html?start=12>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [11] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [12] Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.4.2 Biosafety training and practices

1.4.2a

Does the country require biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a requirement for biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential. There is evidence via World Health Organisation (WHO) reports that the Solomon Islands does have a National Public Health Laboratory, but it does not have a presence online and little publicly available information is available on its functioning and training requirements. [1] There is no mention of training requirements for laboratory workers in the central strategy documents for Solomon Islands: the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035. [2,3,4] Neither the Biosecurity Act of 2013 nor the Biosecurity Regulations 2015 make mention of laboratory training requirements. [5,6] There is an agency entitled the Biosecurity Unit, but it primarily deals with regulating imports and exports to prevent the spread of plant and animal borne diseases and does not regulate laboratory safety or training. [7] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [8] There is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Neither the Occupational Health and Safety Unit of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration nor the 1996 Safety at Work Act address safety of laboratory workers. [9,10] Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that it has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports. [11] No information was found on the Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [12]

- [1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf] Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [2] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [4] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [5] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013". [http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [6] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015". [http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [7] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [8] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/]. Accessed 28th August 2020.
- [9] Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration. "Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Unit". [http://www.commerce.gov.sb/departments-units/labour/functions-of-the-labour-division-units/ensure-safety-at-work.html]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [10] Government of Solomon Islands. 1996. "Laws of Solomon Islands, Chapter 74: Safety at Work". [http://www.commerce.gov.sb/activities-updates/resources/legislation.html?start=12]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [11] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands]. Accessed 4th August 2020.
- [12] Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. "BWC Legislation Database".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.5 DUAL-USE RESEARCH AND CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE SCIENCE

1.5.1 Oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research

1.5.1a

Is there publicly available evidence that the country has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the Solomon Islands has conducted an assessment to determine whether dual use research is ongoing on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential . There is no mention of dual use research or oversight of dual use research via the available policy documents and government agency websites for the Solomon Islands. Dual use research is not mentioned in the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015-2019; the National Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020; the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035; the Biosecurity Act of 2013; nor the Biosecurity Regulations 2015. [1,2,3,4,5] There is no relevant information shared via a publicly available website by the Department of Biosecurity in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. [6] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [7] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; the National Public Health Laboratory and the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services. Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that it has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports . [8] No information was found on the Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [9]

[1] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[4] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013". [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[5] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015". [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[6] Department of Biosecurity. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/>]. Accessed 4th August 2020.

[7] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[8] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands>].

Accessed 4th August 2020.

[9] Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. "BWC Legislation Database".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.5.1b

Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no national policy requiring oversight of dual use research, such as research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and/or pathogens with pandemic potential. There is no mention of dual use research or oversight of dual use research via the available policy documents and government agency websites for the Solomon Islands. Dual use research is not mentioned in the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020, the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035 or the Biosecurity Act of 2013 nor the Biosecurity Regulations 2015. [1,2,3,4,5] There is no relevant information shared via a publicly available website by the Department of Biosecurity in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. [6] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [7] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Public Health Laboratory and the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject. Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that it has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports . [8] No information was found on the Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [9]

[1] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[4] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013". [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[5] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015". [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[6] Department of Biosecurity. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[7] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[8] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[9] Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. "BWC Legislation Database".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August

2020.

1.5.1c

Is there an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There was no evidence found of an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, pathogens with pandemic potential, and/or other dual use research. There is no mention of dual use research or oversight of dual use research via the available policy documents and government agency websites for the Solomon Islands. Dual use research is not mentioned in the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019, National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020, the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035 or the Biosecurity Act of 2013 nor the Biosecurity Regulations 2015. [1,2,3,4,5] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [6] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Public Health Laboratory and the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject. Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that it has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports. [7] No information was found on the Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. [8]

[1] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[4] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013". [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[5] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015". [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[6] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[7] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[8] Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. "BWC Legislation Database". [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.5.2 Screening guidance for providers of genetic material

1.5.2a

Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) against lists of known pathogens and toxins before it is sold?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There was no evidence found of a national legislation, regulation, policy, or other guidance, requiring the screening of synthesized DNA before it is sold. There are national regulations overseeing genetic material, but in practice, these are more focused on regulations for plant and animal-specific diseases rather than the regulation of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins and pathogens with pandemic potential. Under the Biosecurity Act of 2013, the government has the authority to regulate the imports of "regulated articles" which in addition to plant and animal products includes "any living organism, whether modified or not,...any genetic material,...any host material,...[or] a regulated pest or disease." [1] However, both the Biosecurity Unit and the Biosecurity Regulations 2015 focus on the regulation of plant and animal products which serve as disease vectors in its operations, rather than the pathogens themselves. Neither the regulations nor information on the Biosecurity Unit make mention of screening of synthesized DNA. [2,3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] No information is available via the relevant government institutions, as there are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Public Health Laboratory and the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services. There is no information on this subject via the Ministry for Communication and Aviation. [5] No articles or publications were found with information on the subject. Although Solomon Islands is party to the Biological Weapons Convention there is no public evidence that it has submitted Confidence-Building Measures reports . [6] No information was found on the Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database . [7]

[1] Government of the Solomon Islands. NO. 3 OF 2013. "BIOSECURITY ACT 2013".

[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Act%202013.pdf>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[2] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. "Importing",

[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Importers/PID/10431/SearchID/10487/cfs/True#1048836-plants-and-plant-products>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[3] Government of the Solomon Islands. 359 "BIOSECURITY REGULATIONS 2015".

[<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/Portals/93/Content/Documents/Resources/Biosecurity%20Regulations%202015.pdf>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[5] Ministry for Communication and Aviation. [<http://www.mca.gov.sb>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[6] United Nations. "Confidence Building Measures: Solomon Islands". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[7] Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) database. "BWC Legislation Database".

[<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/s/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

1.6 IMMUNIZATION

1.6.1 Vaccination rates

1.6.1a

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2)

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2), 95% or greater = 2, 80-94.9% = 1, Less than 80%, or no data = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2019

World Health Organization

1.6.1b

Are official foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccination figures for livestock publicly available through the OIE database?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

OIE WAHIS database

Category 2: Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern

2.1 LABORATORY SYSTEMS STRENGTH AND QUALITY

2.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases

2.1.1a

Does the national laboratory system have the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests?

Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and these tests are named = 2, Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and the tests are not named = 1, No evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence that there is laboratory capacity in the Solomon Islands to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 World Health Organisation (WHO) defined core tests. A 2015 report by the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network details information on the tests which can be conducted at the National Referral Hospital and which tests are to be sent to a referral laboratory. Per the report, there is no evidence that Solomon Islands can conduct any of the WHO-defined

core tests, and notes that Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing for influenza, serotyping for typhoid, limited culture/ID and sensi tests for tuberculosis and viral load tests for HIV would need to be conducted at referral labs in Australia. [1] There is no publicly available website for the National Referral Hospital to confirm if capacity has improved since 2015. There is no evidence of the types of tests which the National Public Health Laboratory can perform, as it also does not have an online presence. No information on the four country-defined tests or other testing capabilities is available via the National Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020 or WHO strategy and overview documents on the Solomon Islands. The WHO Solomon Islands Health System Review states that the National Referral Hospital does not have the equipment or trained staff to conduct diagnostic tests except malaria.[2,3,4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5] No articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network 2015. "Labnet Catalog".

[http://www.pphsn.net/Services/LabNet/PPHSN_LabNet_catalogL1L2L3_July2015-.pdf]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 5th August 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2015. "Solomon Islands health system review".

[http://www.searo.who.int/entity/asia_pacific_observatory/publications/hits/hit_solomon_island/en/]. Accessed 5th August 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.1.1b

Is there a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing?

Yes, there is evidence of a plan, and it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 2, Yes, there is evidence of a plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 1, No evidence of a plan = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing; although a Consolidated National Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19 was issued by Solomons Islands government but it is not publicly available. [1,2] There is evidence of the testing capacity for COVID-19 made possible by the machines donated by China and Australia. [3] Solomon Islands is party to the Pacific Syndromic Surveillance System which acts as an early warning tool and monitors outbreaks of diarrhoea, acute fever and rash, prolonged fever and influenza-like illness. [4] In addition, Solomon Islands has been working with the World Health Organisation (WHO) to strengthen its national Emergency Medical Team system. [5] There is no mention of such a plan in the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035. [6,7] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [8] No information is available via relevant government institutions, as there is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the National Public Health Laboratory.

- [1] Solomons Islands Government. 10 April 2020. "Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)". [https://solomons.gov.sb/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/SEP_-COVID-19-Solomon-Islands-final_20204109648.pdf]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [2] National Disaster Council. 9 April 2020. "National Situational Report 03". [https://www.solomonchamber.com.sb/media/1866/slb_neoc_sig-consolidated-sitrep-no3_covid-19-response_20200409.pdf]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [3] Solomons Islands Government. 30 June 2020. "MHMS: COVID-19 Testing Machines, Operational". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/mhms-covid-19-testing-machines-operational/>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [4] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Pacific Islands Surveillance". [<https://www.who.int/westernpacific/emergencies/surveillance/pacific-islands-surveillance>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 29 October 2019. "SOLMAT Ready for Action". [<https://www.who.int/westernpacific/about/how-we-work/pacific-support/news/detail/29-10-2019-solmat-ready-for-action>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [6] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [7] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [8] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.1.2 Laboratory quality systems

2.1.2a

Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is accredited (e.g., International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 15189:2003, U.S. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments [CLIA])?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Solomon Islands has a national reference laboratory that serves as a reference facility and is accredited. A laboratory system exists by the name of the National Public Health Laboratory, however it is not internationally accredited. [1] There is no information available via a public website about whether the laboratories in Solomon Islands serve as reference laboratories for the country. The Department of Biosecurity, which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, does not share relevant information via a public website. [2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3] There are no dedicated websites for the country's Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; the National Referral Hospital; or the National Public Health Laboratory.

- [1] Waikori, Samie. 19th October 2017. "National lab reveals huge challenges". [<http://theislandsun.com.sb/national-lab-reveals-huge-challenges/>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [2] Department of Biosecurity. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.1.2b

Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is subject to external quality assurance review?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Solomon Islands has a national reference laboratory that serves as a reference facility and is subject to external quality assurance review. There is no information available via a public website about whether the laboratories in Solomon Islands serve as reference laboratories for the country. The Pacific Pathology Training Centre supported by the New Zealand government, provides external quality assurance to laboratories in the Asia Pacific region. However, there is insufficient evidence if it covers a national reference laboratory in Solomon Islands. [1,2] The Department of Biosecurity, which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, does not share relevant information via a public website. [3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] There is no dedicated website for the country's Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; the National Referral Hospital; or the National Public Health Laboratory.

[1] Pacific Pathology Training Centre. "PPTC Activities". [<https://www.who.int/westernpacific/news/feature-stories/detail/strengthening-laboratory-services-in-the-pacific>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 5 September 2016. "Strengthening laboratory services in the Pacific". [<https://www.who.int/westernpacific/news/feature-stories/detail/strengthening-laboratory-services-in-the-pacific>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.

[3] Department of Biosecurity. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb/>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.2 LABORATORY SUPPLY CHAINS

2.2.1 Specimen referral and transport system

2.2.1a

Is there a nationwide specimen transport system?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence to confirm that a specimen transport system is in place for the Solomon Islands, whether nationwide or otherwise. However, there is evidence that transport support is available for internal laboratory referrals through the LabNet system of the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN). The PPHSN is a joint initiative of the South Pacific Community and the World Health Organisation (WHO). The LabNet site indicates that it "gives recommendations and support for shipping and testing of specimens and has a dedicated email communication list (PacNet-Lab)." [1] However, no specific details on a system for Solomon Islands are available. No details are available in the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the WHO documents about the country. [2,3,4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Referral Hospital, or the National Public Health Laboratory. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

- [1] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. 2015. "LabNet". [<https://www.pphsn.net/Services/LabNet/intro.htm>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [2] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2015. "Solomon Islands health system review". [http://www.searo.who.int/entity/asia_pacific_observatory/publications/hits/hit_solomon_island/en/]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.2.2 Laboratory cooperation and coordination

2.2.2a

Is there a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak?

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a plan to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system. Testing during an outbreak is undertaken by the medical laboratory of the National Referral Hospital (NRH) or specimens are sent abroad for testing. A separate laboratory at the NRH campus has been set up to test for dengue but there is insufficient evidence that it supplements the existing laboratory testing capacity. [1] There is a National Public Health Laboratory in place but there is insufficient evidence of the activities under its remit. There is a Medical Laboratory Science in place but it does not have a website other than a Facebook site with no information about its services. [2] There is no mention of such a plan either in the World Health Organisation (WHO) Solomon Islands Health System Review, the WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022, the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035 or the National Health Strategic Plan 2016- 2020. [3,4,5,6] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [7] There is no website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, National Referral Hospital and National Public Health Laboratory.

- [1] Pacific Health Security Scoping Mission. 25-29 March 2018. "Solomon Islands Country Report". [<https://indopacifichealthsecurity.dfat.gov.au/solomonislandsreport>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [2] Medical Laboratory Science, Solomon Islands. [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Medical-Company/Medical-Laboratory-Science-Solomon-Islands-163983803738107/>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2015. "Solomon Islands health system review". [http://www.searo.who.int/entity/asia_pacific_observatory/publications/hits/hit_solomon_island/en/]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "SOLOMON ISLANDS-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.
- [5] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.

[6] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ".
[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.

[7] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.3 REAL-TIME SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING

2.3.1 Indicator and event-based surveillance and reporting systems

2.3.1a

Is there evidence that the country is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease?

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance and evidence that the data is being analyzed on a daily basis = 2,
Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance, but no evidence that the data are being analyzed on a daily basis = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Solomon Islands conducts ongoing event-based surveillance (EBS) and analysis for infectious disease. There is a report stating the existence of EBS system using mobile phone technology but there is insufficient evidence of an ongoing EBS. [1] There is no mention of EBS in the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 or the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019. [2,3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; the National Referral Hospital; or the National Public Health Laboratory. The National Emergency Operations Centre is operated by the Disaster Management Office of the Solomon Islands, but there is no evidence either via the website or through available legislation and strategy documents that it conducts EBS. [5] A 2018 study published in the journal BMC Public Health found that Solomon Islands' disease outbreak detection strategy, called the Solomon Islands Syndromic Surveillance System "is still in the early stages of systematising event-based surveillance"; the study does not provide information indicating that EBS is ongoing. [6]

[1] Pacific Health Security Scoping Mission. 25-29 March 2018. "Solomon Islands Country Report".
[<https://indopacifichealthsecurity.dfat.gov.au/solomonislandsreport>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ".
[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[5] National Disaster Management Office. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.

[6] Adam T. Craig, et al. "Epidemic surveillance in a low resource setting: lessons from an evaluation of the Solomon Islands syndromic surveillance system, 2017". BMC Public Health 18 (2018): 1395.

[<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6302379/>]. Accessed 6th August 2020.

2.3.1b

Is there publicly available evidence that the country reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the Solomon Islands reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the World Health Organization (WHO) within the last two years. There is no evidence of an extraordinary disease outbreak in Solomon Islands within the last two years apart from Covid-19. [1,2,3] There are no reports listed via the Disease Outbreak News of the World Health Organisation (WHO). [4] There is no mention of such an outbreak on the website of the Biosecurity department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. [5] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [6]

[1] Craig, A.T., Joshua, C.A., Sio, A.R. et al. 20 December 2018. "Epidemic surveillance in a low resource setting: lessons from an evaluation of the Solomon Islands syndromic surveillance system, 2017". BMC Public Health 18, 1395.

[https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-018-6295-7#citeas]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[2] Mavian, C. et al. 25 December 2018. "Islands as Hotspots for Emerging Mosquito-Borne Viruses: A One-Health Perspective." Viruses vol. 11,1 11. [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6356932/]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[3] Pacific Community. 29 April 2019. "Epidemic and emerging disease alerts in the Pacific as of 29 April 2019".

[https://reliefweb.int/map/world/epidemic-and-emerging-disease-alerts-pacific-29-april-2019]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation. "Emergencies preparedness, response"[http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/slb/en/]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[5] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[6] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.3.2 Interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting systems

2.3.2a

Does the government operate an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that an electronic surveillance system is fully operational at both the national and sub-national level. According to the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020, there is an active health information system which uses the District Health Information system. [1] However very little information was found as to what extent it is used throughout the health system in the Solomon Islands at regional and national levels. [1] The Solomon Islands- WHO(World Health Organization) Country Cooperation Strategy for 2018-2022 states that a goal is to strengthen the health information systems of the country, but does not include information about its current state of operation. [2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Referral Hospital, or the National Public Health Laboratory. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

- [1] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020". [https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf]. Accessed 7th August 2020.
- [2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf] Accessed 7th August 2020.
- [3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.3.2b

Does the electronic reporting surveillance system collect ongoing or real-time laboratory data?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that the surveillance system collects ongoing/real-time laboratory data. According to the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020, there is an active health information system which uses the District Health Information system. [1] However very little information was found about the health surveillance system in the Solomon Islands. The Solomon Islands-WHO(World Health Organization) Country Cooperation Strategy for 2018-2022 states that a goal is to strengthen the health information systems of the country, but does not include information about its current state of operation. [2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Referral Hospital, or the National Public Health Laboratory. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

- [1] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020". [https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf]. Accessed 7th August 2020.
- [2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf]. Accessed 7th August 2020.
- [3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.4 SURVEILLANCE DATA ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

2.4.1 Coverage and use of electronic health records

2.4.1a

Are electronic health records commonly in use?

Electronic health records are commonly in use = 2, Electronic health records are not commonly in use, but there is evidence they are used = 1, No evidence electronic health records are in use = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that electronic health records are commonly used. There is evidence of implementation of electronic health information systems in Solomon Islands but no evidence of their use. [1] The World Health Organization (WHO) "Health Information Systems in the Pacific at a Glance 2016", the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020, and the Solomon Islands-World Health Organisation (WHO) Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 do not

have any information on the usage of electronic health records. [2,3,4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Referral Hospital, or the National Public Health Laboratory. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] 7th Pacific Heads of Health (PHoH) Meeting. April 2019. "Update on eHealth and Health Information Systems in the Pacific". [https://spccfpstore1.blob.core.windows.net/digitallibrary-docs/files/a1/a1680ae4598e9c066384b5e44f3d41b8.pdf?sv=2015-12-11&sr=b&sig=xABKKMsGIXapLe8zIYPYIXHfccKpEYTY5OXXvKc35x8%3D&se=2021-02-03T06%3A38%3A24Z&sp=r&rsc=public%2C%20max-age%3D864000%2C%20max-stale%3D86400&rsct=application%2Fpdf&rscd=inline%3B%20filename%3D%22WP4_Item5.2_Add_eHealth_HIS.pdf%22]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Health Information Systems in the Pacific at a Glance 2016". [http://www.wpro.who.int/southpacific/publications/health_is_pacific_2016.pdf]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 7th August 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.4.1b

Does the national public health system have access to electronic health records of individuals in their country?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the national public health system has access to electronic health records of individuals in the Solomon Islands. There is no publicly available evidence that electronic health records are commonly used. The World Health Organization (WHO) "Health Information Systems in the Pacific at a Glance 2016", the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020, and the Solomon Islands-World Health Organisation (WHO) Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 do not have any information on the usage of electronic health records. [1,2,3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Referral Hospital, or the National Public Health Laboratory. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Health Information Systems in the Pacific at a Glance 2016". [http://www.wpro.who.int/southpacific/publications/health_is_pacific_2016.pdf]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022". [<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 7th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

medical-services/]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.4.1c

Are there data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g., ISO standards)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

No evidence was found that there are data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g. ISO standards) within the electronic health records in the Solomon Islands. There is no publicly available evidence that electronic health records are commonly used. The World Health Organisation (WHO) "Health Information Systems in the Pacific at a Glance 2016", the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020, and the Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 do not have any information on the usage of electronic health records. [1,2,3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Referral Hospital, or the National Public Health Laboratory. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] World Health Organisation. 2017. "Health Information Systems in the Pacific at a Glance 2016".

[http://www.wpro.who.int/southpacific/publications/health_is_pacific_2016.pdf]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "Solomon Islands-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.4.2 Data integration between human, animal, and environmental health sectors

2.4.2a

Is there evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data (e.g., through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human and wildlife surveillance to share data (such as through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance, etc.). While it has been noted that there is a need to have collaboration between ministries of the government, no formal structure is described in the National Health Strategic Plan from 2016-2020 or the Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019. [1,2] There is no information about data surveillance sharing from the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology. [3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Referral Hospital, or the

National Public Health Laboratory. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

- [1] Ministry of health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf]. Accessed 7th August 2020.
- [2] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "SOLOMON ISLANDS AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR POLICY 2015 - 2019". [http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands]. Accessed 7th August 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology. [http://www.mecdm.gov.sb]. Accessed 7th August 2020.
- [4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.4.3 Transparency of surveillance data

2.4.3a

Does the country make de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the country makes de-identified health surveillance data on disease outbreaks publicly available. There is no mention of individual or aggregate records on the number of cases of particular disease outbreaks in the Pacific Syndromic Surveillance System-Weekly Bulletin, the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035, the National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020, World Health Organisation (WHO) Solomon Islands health system review or WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022. [1,2,3,4,5,6,7] The Solomon Islands Government (SIG) implemented a simple syndrome-based outbreak detection strategy known as the SI Syndromic Surveillance System (SI-SSS) which focusses on the real-time (or near real-time) collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of health-related data to enable the early identification of the impact (or absence of impact) of potential human or veterinary public health threats that require effective public health action. However, there is no evidence that this information is released in public domain. [8] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [9] There is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The National Referral Hospital and the National Public Health Laboratory only have facebook pages and no dedicated websites. [10,11]

- [1] THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES. 31st March 2015. "GLOBAL AIDS RESPONSE PROGRESS REPORT- 2015". [http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/country/documents/SLB_narrative_report_2015.pdf]. Accessed 7th August 2020.
- [2] The World Health Organisation. W35 2018. "Pacific Syndromic Surveillance System-Weekly Bulletin". [http://www.who.int/docs/default-source/wpro---documents/dps/pacific-syndromic-surveillance-reports/pacific-syndromic-surveillance-reports-week-35-2018.pdf?sfvrsn=f6b5e419_2]. Accessed 7th August 2020.
- [3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cobp-sol-2017-2019-ld-01.pdf]. Accessed 7th August 2020.
- [4] Ministry of health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

2020.

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2015. "Solomon Islands health system review".

[http://www.searo.who.int/entity/asia_pacific_observatory/publications/hits/hit_solomon_island/en/]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2017. "SOLOMON ISLANDS-WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022".

[<http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/13955/WPRO-2017-DPM-021-slb-eng.pdf>] Accessed 7th August 2020.

[7] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). "Country Information".

[https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Countryinformation/Countryreports]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[8] Craig, A.T., Joshua, C.A., Sio, A.R. et al. 20 December 2018. "Epidemic surveillance in a low resource setting: lessons from an evaluation of the Solomon Islands syndromic surveillance system, 2017". BMC Public Health 18, 1395.

[<https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-018-6295-7#citeas>]. Accessed 7th August 2020

[9] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[10] National Referral Hospital. 2018. "Home page" [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/National-Referral-Hospital/804653489703479>] Accessed 7th August 2020.

[11] National Public Health Laboratory. "Home page". [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/National-public-Health-LaboratorySolomon-Islands/545066965638861>] Accessed 7th August 2020.

2.4.3b

Does the country make de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of de-identified COVID-19 surveillance available via daily reports. Solomons Islands is one of the few countries which have not recorded any COVID-19 cases so far. Updates for COVID-19 are available on the website of the government, which provide information on the test results of suspected cases. [1] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [2] The National Referral Hospital and the National Public Health Laboratory only have facebook pages and no dedicated websites. [3,4]

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 2020. "Learn about Coronavirus". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/essential-services/learn-about-coronavirus/>]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[3] National Referral Hospital. "Home page" [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/National-Referral-Hospital/804653489703479>] Accessed 7th August 2020.

[4] National Public Health Laboratory. "Home page". [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/National-public-Health-LaboratorySolomon-Islands/545066965638861>] Accessed 7th August 2020.

2.4.4 Ethical considerations during surveillance

2.4.4a

Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

No evidence was found of laws, regulations, or guidelines that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities. According to the United Nation's Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide tracker, the Solomon Islands does not have any legislation concerning Privacy and Data Protection. [1] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [2] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Referral Hospital, or the National Public Health Laboratory. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] The United Nations. 1st April 2018. "Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide".

[https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI_and_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.4.4b

Is there legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, include mention of protections from cyber attacks (e.g., ransomware)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There are no laws, regulations, or guidelines safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, including any mention of protections from cyber attacks. An International Telecommunication Union (ITU) report from 2015 indicates that Solomon Islands did not have a legislative or regulatory framework regarding cybersecurity. [1] According to the United Nation's Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide tracker, the Solomon Islands does not have any legislation concerning Privacy and Data Protection. [2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Referral Hospital, or the National Public Health Laboratory.

[1] United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies. 22th January 2015.

"CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE SOLOMON ISLANDS", [https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Documents/Country_Profiles/Solomon_Islands.pdf]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[2] The United Nations. 1st April 2018. "Data Protection and Privacy Legislation Worldwide".

[https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI_and_ICTs/ICT4D-Legislation/eCom-Data-Protection-Laws.aspx]. Accessed 7th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.4.5 International data sharing

2.4.5a

Has the government made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region?

Yes, commitments have been made to share data for more than one disease, Yes, commitments have been made to share data only for one disease = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that the Solomon Islands has made a commitment via public statements, legislations and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data for either one or more than one disease during a public health emergency with other countries in the region. The Solomon Islands is part of the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN), and while no specifics for procedures during a public health emergency were found, there is active surveillance sharing ongoing for diseases such as Influenza. [1] No specific evidence was found of a commitment via public statements, legislation, and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region by the government of the Solomon Islands however. The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [2] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Referral Hospital, or the National Public Health Laboratory. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject. There is no evidence of a requirement or commitment to share data via the PPHSN portal or the Pacific Community. [3,4]

[1] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. "LabNet." [https://www.pphsn.net/Services/LabNet/intro.htm]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[3] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. [https://www.pphsn.net/What_is_PPHSN.htm]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[4] Pacific Community. [https://www.spc.int]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

2.5 CASE-BASED INVESTIGATION

2.5.1 Case investigation and contact tracing

2.5.1a

Is there a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency?

Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems, but only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a national system that provides support at the sub-national level to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency. However, Solomon Islands is party to the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN), which provides contact tracing guidelines for diseases like tuberculosis. [1] In addition, Solomon Islands Medical Assistance Team (SOLMAT) comprises of contact tracing personnel. [2] The Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) conducted a COVID-19 simulation exercise which involved contact tracing of individuals. [3] The Ministry of Health & Medical

Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Referral Hospital, or the National Public Health Laboratory. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN). March 2016. "Pacific Outbreak Manual".

[https://www.pphsn.net/Publications/Pacific_Outbreak_Manual_Mar_2016.pdf]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. 13 July 2020. "SOLMAT deployed to Western Border". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/solmat-deployed-to-western-border/>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. 27 May 2020. "Two days' COVID-19 simulation exercise enables MHMS to enhance its COVID-19 preparedness and response". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/two-days-covid-19-simulation-exercise-enables-mhms-to-enhance-its-covid-19-preparedness-and-response/>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.5.1b

Does the country provide wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention?

Yes, both economic support and medical attention are provided = 2, Yes, but only economic support or medical attention is provided = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of provision of wraparound services in Solomon Islands to enable infected people and suspected cases to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention. As part of the government's response to COVID-19, an isolation ward has been set up at the National Referral Hospital and a separate quarantine facility has been identified for people who are suspected to be at risk. The government has also provided guidelines for self-isolation amidst the pandemic. [1] However, there are no reports mentioning the provision of wraparound services to those in self-isolation. The World Health Organisation (WHO) Solomon Islands Health System Review mentions a Quarantine Act 1978 implemented by the Ministry of Health and Medical Services. But it does not include wraparound services. [2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Referral Hospital, or the National Public Health Laboratory. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 24 March 2020. "Health Authorities Heightens Vigilance for COVID-19".

[<https://solomons.gov.sb/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/HEALTH-AUTHORITIES-REMAIN-VIGILANT-FOR-COVID-19.pdf>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2015. "Solomon Islands Health Review System".

[https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/208212/9789290616931_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.5.1c

Does the country make de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 available via daily reports on government websites. Solomons Islands is one of the few countries which have not recorded any COVID-19 cases so far. Updates for COVID-19 are available on the website of the government, which provide information on the test results of suspected cases.

[1] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [2] The National Referral Hospital and the National Public Health Laboratory only have facebook pages and no dedicated websites. [3,4]

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 2020. "Learn about Coronavirus". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/essential-services/learn-about-coronavirus/>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[3] National Referral Hospital. "Home page" [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/National-Referral-Hospital/804653489703479>] Accessed 10th August 2020.

[4] National Public Health Laboratory. "Home page". [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/National-public-Health-LaboratorySolomon-Islands/545066965638861>] Accessed 10th August 2020.

2.5.2 Point of entry management

2.5.2a

Is there a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency?

Yes, plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, but plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travellers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of an active or future public health emergency. Although the Ministry of Health and Medical Services and the Ministry of Commerce, Industries, Labour and Immigration have issued a Joint Travel Advisory amidst the COVID-19 pandemic for international travellers which provides guidelines for their quarantine and pre-arrival screening, there is no mention of a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the authorities.[1] Under the Consolidated National Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19, the borders with Papua New Guinea were temporarily closed and quarantine facilities were established in Nila, Shortlands; and Taro, Choiseul which are the areas neighbouring Papua New Guinea. [2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3] The National Referral Hospital and the National Public Health Laboratory only have facebook pages and no dedicated websites. [4,5]

- [1] Solomon Islands Government. 21 March 2020. "Joint Travel Advisory No. 4". [https://solomons.gov.sb/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/SIGNED_FINAL_JTA4_21.03.20.pdf]. Accessed 10th August 2020.
- [2] Solomon Islands Government. 18 December 2020. "Stakeholder Engagement Plan December 2020 (SEP) <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/896211609789577247/pdf/Stakeholder-Engagement-Plan-SEP-Solomon-Islands-COVID-19-Emergency-Response-Project-P173933.pdf>
- [3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.
- [4] National Referral Hospital. "Home page" [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/National-Referral-Hospital/804653489703479>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.
- [5] National Public Health Laboratory. "Home page". [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/National-public-Health-LaboratorySolomon-Islands/545066965638861>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

2.6 EPIDEMIOLOGY WORKFORCE

2.6.1 Applied epidemiology training program, such as the field epidemiology training program, for public health professionals and veterinarians (e.g., Field Epidemiology Training Program [FETP] and Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians [FETPV])

2.6.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country
- Resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP)

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that an applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) that the government provides resources to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs. The government provided funds for the training of two citizens of Solomon Islands in field epidemiology through the Field Epidemiology Training Program in Papua New Guinea (FETPNG).(1,2) However, there is no evidence that such funding would continue or the country would continue to participate in the FETPNG in future. Solomon islands will be participating in the Postgraduate Certificate Course in Field Epidemiology programme delivered by PPHSN partners and accredited by Fiji National University in May 2021, however this is funded by the French Development Agency. (3). There was no evidence found via the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) of any other applied epidemiology training programs being conducted. [4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Referral Hospital, or the National Public Health Laboratory. No additional articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] Indo-Pacific Centre for Health Security. "Solomon Islands locals become first trained field epidemiology specialists". [<https://indopacifichealthsecurity.dfat.gov.au/solomon-islands-locals-become-first-trained-field-epidemiology-specialists>] Accessed 10th August 2020.

[2] TEPHINET. "FETP Updates: April-June 2019". [<https://www.tephinet.org/fetp-updates-april-june-2019>]. Accessed 10th August 2020. 3. <https://www.spc.int/events/postgraduate-certificate-in-field-epidemiology-training-course-computing-for-public-health>

[4] National Referral Hospital. "Home page" [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/National-Referral-Hospital/804653489703479>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[5] National Public Health Laboratory. "Home page". [<https://www.facebook.com/pages/National-public-Health-LaboratorySolomon-Islands/545066965638861>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

2.6.1b

Are the available field epidemiology training programs explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or is there a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered (such as FETPV)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

No evidence was found that the available field epidemiology training programs were explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or that there is a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered (such as FETPV). There is no evidence that field epidemiology training is regularly offered in the Solomon Islands. Two citizens of Solomon Islands have been trained in field epidemiology through the Field Epidemiology Training Program in Papua New Guinea (FETPNG). However, there is no evidence that this program is explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals. [1] There is no evidence of field epidemiology trainings where participants from the Solomon Islands have attended via the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. [2] There was no evidence found via the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) of any other applied epidemiology training programs being conducted. [3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] There are no dedicated websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Referral Hospital, or the National Public Health Laboratory. No additional articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] Indo-Pacific Centre for Health Security. "Solomon Islands locals become first trained field epidemiology specialists". [<https://indopacifichealthsecurity.dfat.gov.au/solomon-islands-locals-become-first-trained-field-epidemiology-specialists>] Accessed 10th August 2020.

[2] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. [<https://www.pphsn.net>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[3] Centers for Disease Control. "Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)". [<https://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/healthprotection/fetp/index.htm>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

2.6.2 Epidemiology workforce capacity

2.6.2a

Is there public evidence that the country has at least 1 trained field epidemiologist per 200,000 people?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Completed JEE assessments; Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

Category 3: Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic

3.1 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

3.1.1 National public health emergency preparedness and response plan

3.1.1a

Does the country have an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential?

Evidence that there is a plan in place, and the plan is publicly available = 2, Evidence that the plan is in place, but the plan is not publicly available OR, Disease-specific plans are in place, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan = 1, No evidence that such a plan or plans are in place = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is no public evidence that the Solomon Islands has an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases although the Solomon Islands has a national public health emergency response plan in place for COVID-19. The Consolidated National Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19 (issued on March 12, 2020) and the updated Phase 2 plan issued on August 27, aims to assist the Government in its efforts to prepare and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen the health system for public health emergency. The COVID-19 emergency response plan provides immediate support to implement prevention, preparedness, and emergency response across all provinces, focusing on: "(a) front line health workers protection; (b) case detection, confirmation, and contact tracing; (c) quarantine facilities and isolation units to prepare for potential surge in demand to separate people who are ill with symptoms of COVID-19 and/or have tested positive; (d) provision to support costs associated with surge in demand for health workers." The Solomon Islands does have a National Disaster Management Office, which has its own website along with a communication plan and a risk management plan. [1,2,3,4]

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 18 December 2020. "Stakeholder Engagement Plan December 2020 (SEP)" <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/896211609789577247/pdf/Stakeholder-Engagement-Plan-SEP-Solomon-Islands-COVID-19-Emergency-Response-Project-P173933.pdf>

[2] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. "About Us" [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/about-us>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[3] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. 2013. "Communications Policy". [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/policies-plans-and-strategies/234-2013-ndmo-communication-strategy>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[4] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. 2010. "National Disaster Risk Management Plan". [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/policies-plans-and-strategies/134-national-drm-plan-solomon-island>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

3.1.1b

If an overarching plan is in place, has it been updated in the last 3 years?

Yes = 1, No /no plan in place= 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the Solomon Islands have an overarching national emergency response plan for multiple communicable diseases. There is evidence that the Solomon islands activated a national emergency response plan for Covid-19. The COVID-19 emergency response plan provides immediate support to implement prevention, preparedness, and emergency response activities for COVID-19 in Solomon Islands at all levels of health facilities across all provinces, focusing on: (a) front line health workers protection; (b) case detection, confirmation, and contact tracing; (c) quarantine facilities and isolation units to prepare for potential surge in demand to separate people who are ill with symptoms of COVID-19 and/or have tested positive; (d) provision to support costs associated with surge in demand for health workers, and the overall response operation. [1] No other evidence was found via the Ministry of Health. [2]

[1] Solomons Islands Government. 18 December 2020. "Stakeholder Engagement Plan December 2020 (SEP) <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/896211609789577247/pdf/Stakeholder-Engagement-Plan-SEP-Solomon-Islands-COVID-19-Emergency-Response-Project-P173933.pdf> Accessed April 2021.

[2] Solomon Islands Ministry of Health and Medical Services. [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>] Accessed June 2021.

3.1.1c

If an overarching plan is in place, does it include considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations?

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence that the Solomon Islands has an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential. The Solomon Islands does have a National Disaster Management Office, which has its own website along with a communication plan and a risk management plan. [1,2,3] The National Disaster Council Act of 1989 defines emergencies as "the actual or imminent occurrence of any event which endangers or threatens to endanger the safety or health of any community, or persons, or which destroys, damages, threatens to destroy or damage, any property or endanger or to cause loss of life in consequence of a cyclone, a flood, an earthquake, a landslide, a volcanic eruption, a tsunami (seismic wave), a drought, or any other natural or man-made event." [4] However, there is no evidence of a plan which covers multiple communicable diseases with pandemic potential. The National Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020 makes no mention of a public health emergency response. [5] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [6]

[1] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. "About Us" [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/about-us>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[2] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. 2013. "Communications Policy". [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/policies-plans-and-strategies/234-2013-ndmo-communication-strategy>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[3] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. 2010. "National Disaster Risk Management Plan". [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/policies-plans-and-strategies/134-national-drm-plan-solomon-island>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[4] National Disaster Council. 1989. "National Disaster Council Act". [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/media/pdfs/NDC%20Act%201989.pdf>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 10th August 2020.

[6] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health->

medical-services/]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

3.1.1d

Does the country have a publicly available plan in place specifically for pandemic influenza preparedness that has been updated since 2009?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH)

3.1.2 Private sector involvement in response planning

3.1.2a

Does the country have a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no public evidence that the Solomon Islands has in place a national public health emergency response plan in place or a separate strategy to involve the private sector in a public health emergency. The Solomon Islands does have a National Disaster Management Office, which has its own website along with a communication plan and a risk management plan. [1,2,3] The National Disaster Council Act of 1989 defines emergencies as "the actual or imminent occurrence of any event which endangers or threatens to endanger the safety or health of any community, or persons, or which destroys, damages, threatens to destroy or damage, any property or endanger or to cause loss of life in consequence of a cyclone, a flood, an earthquake, a landslide, a volcanic eruption, a tsunami (seismic wave), a drought, or any other natural or man-made event." [4] There is evidence of support of the private sector to fight COVID-19. [5] However, there is no evidence of a plan which covers communicable diseases with pandemic potential. The World Health Organisation (WHO) Solomon Islands Health System Review states that the private sector plays a minimal role in the health sector. [6] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [7]

[1] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. "About Us" [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/about-us>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. 2013. "Communications Policy". [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/policies-plans-and-strategies/234-2013-ndmo-communication-strategy>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[3] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. 2010. "National Disaster Risk Management Plan". [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/policies-plans-and-strategies/134-national-drm-plan-solomon-island>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[4] National Disaster Council. 1989. "National Disaster Council Act". [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/media/pdfs/NDC%20Act%201989.pdf>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. 3 July 2020. "MHMS appreciates ongoing support of the private sector in the fight against COVID-19". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/mhms-appreciates-ongoing-support-of-the-private-sector-in-the-fight-against-covid-19>].

19/]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2015. "Solomon Islands Health System Review".

[http://www.searo.who.int/entity/asia_pacific_observatory/publications/hits/hit_solomon_island/en/]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[7] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

3.1.3 Non-pharmaceutical interventions planning

3.1.3a

Does the country have a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic?

Yes, a policy, plan and/or guidelines are in place for more than one disease = 2, Yes, but the policy, plan and/or guidelines exist only for one disease = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence of a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during Covid-19 in Solomon Islands. The Consolidated National Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19 (issued on March 12, 2020) and the updated Phase 2 plan issued on August 27, aims to assist the Government in its efforts to prepare and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen the health system for public health emergency. The COVID-19 emergency response plan provides immediate support to implement prevention, preparedness, and emergency response activities for COVID-19 in Solomon Islands at all levels of health facilities across all provinces, focusing on: "(a) front line health workers protection; (b) case detection, confirmation, and contact tracing; (c) quarantine facilities and isolation units to prepare for potential surge in demand to separate people who are ill with symptoms of COVID-19 and/or have tested positive; (d) provision to support costs associated with surge in demand for health workers, and the overall response operation." [1] The National Health Emergency Operations Center (NHEOC) of Solomon Islands oversees all operations and activities relating to COVID-19. The management of the pandemic is managed by NHEOC with the help of teams like the provincial team, public health team, planning and operation team, clinical team, administration and finance team, and risk-communication team. In addition, the MHMS has established a COVID-19 financing committee to oversee how the funds received from various sources is being utilized. [2]

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 18 December 2020. "Stakeholder Engagement Plan December 2020 (SEP).

[<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/896211609789577247/pdf/Stakeholder-Engagement-Plan-SEP-Solomon-Islands-COVID-19-Emergency-Response-Project-P173933.pdf>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[2] National Emergency Operations Centre. [<https://solomons.gov.sb/national-emergency-operations-centre-on-full-on-activation-mode/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

3.2 EXERCISING RESPONSE PLANS

3.2.1 Activating response plans

3.2.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year?

- Is there evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that the Solomon Islands activated a national emergency response plan for Covid-19. The COVID-19 emergency response plan provides immediate support to implement prevention, preparedness, and emergency response activities for COVID-19 in Solomon Islands at all levels of health facilities across all provinces, focusing on: "(a) front line health workers protection; (b) case detection, confirmation, and contact tracing; (c) quarantine facilities and isolation units to prepare for potential surge in demand to separate people who are ill with symptoms of COVID-19 and/or have tested positive; (d) provision to support costs associated with surge in demand for health workers, and the overall response operation". [1] The National Health Emergency Operations Center (NHEOC) of Solomon Islands oversees all operations and activities relating to COVID-19. The management of the pandemic is managed by NHEOC with the help of teams like the provincial team, public health team, planning and operation team, clinical team, administration and finance team, and risk-communication team. In addition, the MHMS has established a COVID-19 financing committee to oversee how the funds received from various sources is being utilized. [2] There is no evidence that Solomon Islands has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise in the past year. It has not been documented on the World Health Organisation (WHO) extranet. [3] There is no mention of such an exercise on the website of the Biosecurity Unit of Solomon Islands. [4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5]

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 18 December 2020. "Stakeholder Engagement Plan December 2020 (SEP).

[<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/896211609789577247/pdf/Stakeholder-Engagement-Plan-SEP-Solomon-Islands-COVID-19-Emergency-Response-Project-P173933.pdf>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[2] National Emergency Operations Centre. [<https://solomons.gov.sb/national-emergency-operations-centre-on-full-on-activation-mode/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Simulation Exercise". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[4] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

3.2.1b

Is there evidence that the country in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities?

Yes, the country has developed and published a plan to improve response capacity = 2 , Yes, the country has developed a plan to improve response capacity, but has not published the plan = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the country, in the past year, has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities. The World Health Organisation's (WHO) Strategic Partnerships Portal does not have information on a conducted or planned After Action Review (AAR) for Solomon Islands. [1] There is also no information about AARs on the WHO page for Solomon Islands. [2] No information about an AAR is available via the National Disaster Management Office. [3] There is no

evidence that Solomon Islands has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise in the past year. It has not been documented on the WHO extranet. [4] There is no mention of such an exercise on the website of the Biosecurity Unit of Solomon Islands. [5] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [6]

[1] World Health Organisation. "After action review activities". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] World Health Organisation. "Our Work in Solomon Islands". [<http://www.who.int/solomonislands/home>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[3] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Simulation Exercise". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[5] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[6] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

3.2.2 Private sector engagement in exercises

3.2.2a

Is there evidence that the country in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Solomon Islands, in the past year, has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives. No such exercise has been documented on the World Health Organisation (WHO) extranet. [1] Also, there is no mention of such an exercise on the website of the Biosecurity Unit of Solomon Islands. [2] The WHO Solomon Islands Health System Review states that the private sector plays a minimal role in the health sector. [3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Simulation Exercise". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2015. "Solomon Islands Health System Review". [http://www.searo.who.int/entity/asia_pacific_observatory/publications/hits/hit_solomon_island/en/]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

3.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATION

3.3.1 Emergency response operation

3.3.1a

Does the country have in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Solomon Islands has a National Health Emergency Operations Centre (NHEOC) which manages public health related emergencies [1,2] Under the Covid-19 emergency response plan, NHEOCs are designated to oversee all operations and activities related to the pandemic. The NHEOC reports to the National Disaster Operations Center - Health (NDOC-H) committee which then reports to the Permanent Secretary of MHMS and the Executive Management Team [3]. However, it does not have an online presence and there is insufficient evidence of the activities covered within its remit. The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3]

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 27 May 2020. "Two days' COVID-19 simulation exercise enables MHMS to enhance its COVID-19 preparedness and response". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/two-days-covid-19-simulation-exercise-enables-mhms-to-enhance-its-covid-19-preparedness-and-response/>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. 21 March 2020. "Joint Travel Advisory No. 4" [https://solomons.gov.sb/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/SIGNED_FINAL_JTA4_21.03.20.pdf]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[3] - Covid 19 plan

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

3.3.1b

Is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the National Health Emergency Operations Centre (NHEOC) is required to conduct a drill at least once per year or that it conducts a drill at least once per year. According to the "National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011)", drills have been conducted in the past, however no updated information was found or specifics regulating annual practice in the "National Disaster Risk Management Plan". [1,2] A two-day simulation exercise was conducted by the National Disaster Operations Committee to improve preparedness and response for COVID-19. [3] No additional information on drills is available via the National Disaster Management Office. [4] There is no online presence for the National Health Emergency Operations Centre (NHEOC). The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5]

[1] National Disaster Management Office. 10 May 2011. "National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011)". [https://www.preventionweb.net/files/18359_slb_NationalHFAprogress_2009-11.pdf]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] National Disaster Council. October 2009. "National Disaster Risk Management Plan".

[https://www.preventionweb.net/files/22085_14656ndrmpsolomonsfinaliseddraftff2.pdf]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. 27 May 2020. "Two days' COVID-19 simulation exercise enables MHMS to enhance its COVID-19 preparedness and response". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/two-days-covid-19-simulation-exercise-enables-mhms-to-enhance-its-covid-19-preparedness-and-response/>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[4] National Disaster Management Office. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

3.3.1c

Is there public evidence to show that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the National Health Emergency Operations Centre (NHEOC) can conduct, or has conducted within the last year, a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario. A two-day simulation exercise was conducted by the National Disaster Operations Committee to improve preparedness and response for COVID-19 which helped in assisting the NHEOC. [1] However, there is no evidence that this exercise was activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency. The National Disaster Management office website does not contain any information on drills or emergency activation time. [2,3] There is no online presence for the National Health Emergency Operations Centre. The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] No other articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 27 May 2020. "Two days' COVID-19 simulation exercise enables MHMS to enhance its COVID-19 preparedness and response". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/two-days-covid-19-simulation-exercise-enables-mhms-to-enhance-its-covid-19-preparedness-and-response/>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[3] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. "Media Releases" [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/media-releases>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

3.4 LINKING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SECURITY AUTHORITIES

3.4.1 Public health and security authorities are linked for rapid response during a biological event

3.4.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there public evidence that public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

- Are there publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e. bioterrorism attack) or that standard operating procedures, guidelines, MOUs or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e. bioterrorism attack). There is no evidence of this via the National Disaster Management Office or the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force. [1,2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3] There is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] Royal Solomon Islands Police Force. [<https://www.rsipf.gov.sb>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

3.5 RISK COMMUNICATIONS

3.5.1 Public communication

3.5.1b

Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence to confirm that Solomon Islands has in place a strategy document which details a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency. Although the National Disaster Communication Policy, which was developed by the National Disaster Council in 2013, includes recommendations on communications for reducing risks during an emergency, it does not mention health and is instead focused on natural disasters such as cyclones and tsunamis. [1] It can be inferred that the policy could be applied to a public health emergency, since the National Disaster Management Office, which oversaw the policy's drafting, has a mandated oversight over health emergencies. [2] However, as noted above, the policy does not mention health emergencies. So, although it does briefly outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs, this is not specifically about public health emergencies. The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3]

[1] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. 2013. "Communications Policy".

[<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/policies-plans-and-strategies/234-2013-ndmo-communication-strategy>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] National Disaster Management Office. "National Emergency Operations Centre".

[<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/about-us/operations-unit/neoc>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

3.5.1 Risk communication planning

3.5.1a

Does the country have in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation, or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence to confirm that Solomon Islands has in place a strategy document which details a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency. Although the National Disaster Communication Policy, which was developed by the National Disaster Council in 2013, includes recommendations on communications for reducing risks during an emergency, it does not mention health and is instead focused on natural disasters such as cyclones and tsunamis. [1] It can be inferred that the policy could be applied to a public health emergency, since the National Disaster Management Office, which oversaw the policy's drafting, has a mandated oversight over health emergencies. [2] However, as noted above, the policy does not mention health emergencies. The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3]

[1] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. 2013. "Communications Policy".

[<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/policies-plans-and-strategies/234-2013-ndmo-communication-strategy>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] National Disaster Management Office. "National Emergency Operations Centre".

[<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/about-us/operations-unit/neoc>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

3.5.1c

Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency. There is insufficient evidence to confirm that Solomon Islands has in place a strategy document which details a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency. Although the National Disaster Communication Policy, which was developed by the National Disaster Council in 2013, includes recommendations on communications for reducing risks during an emergency, it does not mention health and is instead focused on natural disasters such as cyclones and tsunamis. [1] It can be inferred that the policy could be applied to a public

health emergency, since the National Disaster Management Office, which oversaw the policy's drafting, has a mandated oversight over health emergencies. [2] However, as noted above, the policy does not mention health emergencies. The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3]

[1] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. 2013. "Communications Policy".

[<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/policies-plans-and-strategies/234-2013-ndmo-communication-strategy>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] National Disaster Management Office. "National Emergency Operations Centre".

[<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php/about-us/operations-unit/neoc>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 28th August 2020.

3.5.2 Public communication

3.5.2a

In the past year, is there evidence that the public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation?

Public health system regularly shares information on health concerns = 2, Public health system shares information only during active emergencies, but does not regularly utilize online media platforms = 1, Public health system does not regularly utilize online media platforms, either during emergencies or otherwise = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that the public health system shares messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns. The Solomon Islands government website shares information during active health emergencies under the "news" section. The website maintains archives from February 2020 onwards. [1] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [2] It regularly shares information on the COVID-19 pandemic on its facebook page, which was created in March 2020. [3]

[1] Solomon Islands Government. "News". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/articles/>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 2nd September 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. 2020. [<https://www.facebook.com/officialmhmsi/>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

3.5.2b

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years?

No = 1, Yes = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years. However, there is evidence of misreporting about the World Health Organisation (WHO) office in the country warning not to overlook other health concerns because of the COVID-19 pandemic; when in fact, it was a

Health Emergencies and International Health Regulations advisor of the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (and not a WHO advisor) who stated the need to address other health issues in a balanced way. The misinformation was later clarified on the government portal. [1] The Solomon Islands government website shares information on health concerns under the "news" section. The website maintains archives from February 2020 onwards. [2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3] It regularly shares information on the COVID-19 pandemic on its facebook page, which was created in March 2020. [4]

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 3 August 2020. "MHMS clarifies misreporting". [https://solomons.gov.sb/mhms-clarifies-misreporting/]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. "News". [https://solomons.gov.sb/articles/]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/]. Accessed 2nd September 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. 2020. [https://www.facebook.com/officialmhmsi/]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

3.6 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

3.6.1 Internet users

3.6.1a

Percentage of households with Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 11.92

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

3.6.2 Mobile subscribers

3.6.2a

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Input number

Current Year Score: 71.38

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

3.6.3 Female access to a mobile phone

3.6.3a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to a mobile phone

Input number

Current Year Score: 2.87

2018-2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

3.6.4 Female access to the Internet

3.6.4a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to the Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 4.44

2018-2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

3.7 TRADE AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

3.7.1 Trade restrictions

3.7.1a

In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that the Solomon Islands has, in the past year, issued a restriction on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak. The website of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration mentions no such restriction. [1] There is evidence of Solomon Islands receiving medical supplies in 2020. [2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3] No other articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration. [<http://www.commerce.gov.sb>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. 6 August 2020. "Solomon Islands receives medical supplies from ADB and UNICEF".

[<https://solomons.gov.sb/solomon-islands-receives-medical-supplies-from-ADB-and-unicef/>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 2nd September 2020.

3.7.1b

In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that Solomon Islands has, in the past year, issued a restriction on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak. There is no mention of such a restriction on the website of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration as well as on the website of the Biosecurity Unit. [1,2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3] No articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration. [<http://www.commerce.gov.sb>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] Biosecurity Solomon Islands. [<http://www.biosecurity.gov.sb>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 2nd September 2020.

3.7.2 Travel restrictions

3.7.2a

In the past year, has the country implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 0

There is evidence that Solomon Islands has, in the past year, implemented a ban on travelers due to an infectious disease outbreak. This ban relates to the COVID-19 pandemic under which, all non-citizens are banned from entering the country. [1] Additionally, there is evidence of a ban on international flight services. [2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3]

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 21 March 2020. "Joint Travel Advisory No. 4". [https://solomons.gov.sb/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/SIGNED_FINAL_JTA4_21.03.20.pdf]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. 30 March 2020. "Government Bans International Flight Services".

[<https://solomons.gov.sb/government-bans-international-flight-services/>]. Accessed 11th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 2nd September 2020.

Category 4: Sufficient and robust health sector to treat the sick and protect health workers

4.1 HEALTH CAPACITY IN CLINICS, HOSPITALS, AND COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS

4.1.1 Available human resources for the broader healthcare system

4.1.1a

Doctors per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 19.37

2016

WHO; national sources

4.1.1b

Nurses and midwives per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 216.42

2018

WHO; national sources

4.1.1c

Does the country have a health workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

The Solomon Islands does have a public workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings. The "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020" clearly outlines the need to improve the health workforce and lays out the steps over the coming years to do so. In particular, the document highlights strategies to increase the number of doctors. [1] There is also mention in the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination's "National Development Strategy 2011 to 2020 of the commitment to ensure sufficient supply of trained and qualified health workers.[2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3] No further information is available on the websites of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration and the Ministry of Education & Human Resources Development.

[4,5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ".
[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Government of the Solomon Islands. July 2011. "National Development Strategy 2011 to 2020".
[http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/solomon_islands/cobp-sol-2015-2017-sd.pdf]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 2nd September 2020.

[4] Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration. [<http://www.commerce.gov.sb>]. Accessed 2nd September 2020.

[5] Ministry of Education & Human Resources Development. [<http://www.mehrd.gov.sb>]. Accessed 2nd September 2020.

4.1.2 Facilities capacity

4.1.2a

Hospital beds per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 140

2012

WHO/World Bank; national sources

4.1.2b

Does the country have the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation room/unit located within the country?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Solomon Islands has the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a patient isolation facility. There is publicly available evidence that the country has assigned two buildings in the National Referral Hospital as isolation wards as part of its response to fight the COVID-19 pandemic but there is no evidence that these are permanent facilities. This has been done to meet the Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) requirements. [1,2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3] There is no online presence for the National Referral Hospital, the second largest hospital (Kilu'ufi Hospital), or the National Public Health Laboratory. It is not known if this is a temporary or permanent COVID facility.

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 18 June 2020. "MHMS: Status of COVID-19 Isolation Wards at NRH".

[<https://solomons.gov.sb/mhms-status-of-covid-19-isolation-wards-at-nrh/>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. 25 March 2020. "Health Authorities Heightens Vigilance for COVID-19".

[<https://solomons.gov.sb/health-authorities-heightens-vigilance-for-covid-19/>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health->

medical-services/]. Accessed 2nd September 2020.

4.1.2c

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?
- Is there evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Solomon Islands has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation in response to Covid-19. Under the Emergency COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Project, there is provision to expand quarantine facilities and isolation units to prepare for a potential surge in demand to separate people who are ill with symptoms of COVID-19 and/or have tested positive. Quarantine facilities were upgraded at Nila, Shortlands; and Taro, Choiseul, which are areas bordering Papua New Guinea, and isolation units were upgraded in two church health facilities (Good Samaritan, Autoifi hospitals).[1] However, there is no evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years according to the website of the Ministry of Health. [2]

[1] Solomons Islands Government. 18 December 2020. "Stakeholder Engagement Plan December 2020 (SEP) [http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/896211609789577247/pdf/Stakeholder-Engagement-Plan-SEP-Solomon-Islands-COVID-19-Emergency-Response-Project-P173933.pdf]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health and Medical Services (<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>). Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.2 SUPPLY CHAIN FOR HEALTH SYSTEM AND HEALTHCARE WORKERS

4.2.1 Routine health care and laboratory system supply

4.2.1a

Is there a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs?

Yes for both laboratory and medical supply needs = 2, Yes, but only for one = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence of a procurement system that can be utilized by the Ministry of Health and Medical Services for the acquisition of medical and laboratory supplies but not for the Ministry of Agriculture. The National Medical Store under the Ministry of Health and Medical Services is responsible for managing and monitoring medicine and drug supplies for all health facilities. It also manages procurement and distribution of drugs to health centres and hospitals. [1] The ministry of Finance and treasury is responsible for tender management for the acquisition of laboratory supplies [2]. There is evidence of a recent record of procurement of lab equipment from the Asian Development Bank for installation in the Honaira Hospital. [3,4]The Ministry of Health & Medical Services and the Ministry of Finance and Treasury do not have designated website,

they have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal.

[1] Ministry of Health and Medical Services (<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>). Accessed 3rd September 2020.

[2] Ministry of Finance and treasury (<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-finance-and-treasury/>). Accessed 3rd September 2020.

[3] Lab equipment and installation tenders <https://www.covid19tenders.com/tenderdetail/lab-equipment-and-installation-7f1f112/> [http://www.mof.gov.sb/Libraries/Tender_Documents/CTB_TENDER_AWARD_REPORT_2016_2.sflb.ashx]. Accessed 4th September 2020.

[4] Development Aid (<https://www.developmentaid.org/#!/tenders/view/636069/rfq-21-026-phd-laboratory-consumables-and-equipment>) [http://www.mof.gov.sb/Libraries/Tender_Documents/CTB_TENDER_AWARD_REPORT_2015_1.sflb.ashx]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.2.2 Stockpiling for emergencies

4.2.2a

Does the country have a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Solomon Islands has a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency. There are articles which report that the country has been receiving medical supplies from international donors, especially to fight the COVID-19 pandemic. [1,2,3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] There is no online presence for the National Referral Hospital or the National Public Health Laboratory. The Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services does not have a dedicated website.

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 6 August 2020. "Solomon Islands Receives Medical Supplies from ADB and UNICEF".

[<https://solomons.gov.sb/solomon-islands-receives-medical-supplies-from-adb-and-unicef/>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. 6 August 2020. "Japan supports UNICEF to protect children and communities in Solomon Islands against COVID-19 pandemic". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/japan-supports-unicef-to-protect-children-and-communities-in-solomon-islands-against-covid-19-pandemic/>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. 17 June 2020. "Japan Boosts Solomon's Healthcare System".

[<https://solomons.gov.sb/japan-boosts-solomons-healthcare-system/>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.2.2b

Does the country have a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Solomon Islands has a stockpile of laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency. There is an article mentioning the donation of laboratory equipment and reagents by China to Solomon Islands to fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. [1] No information is available via the National Disaster Management office. [2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3] There is no online presence for the National Referral Hospital or the National Public Health Laboratory. There is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services.

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 17 April 2020. "PRC Hands 2.5M in Cash Grant to Fight COVID-19".

[<https://solomons.gov.sb/prc-hands-2-5m-in-cash-grant-to-fight-covid-19/>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.2.2c

Is there evidence that the country conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Solomon Islands conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency. The National Pharmacy Division and the National Medical Store are responsible for procurement of medical supplies in the country. [1] The National Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035 make no mention of such an agreement or mechanism. [2,3] No information is available via the National Disaster Management office. [4] There is no online presence for the Ministry of Health and Medical Services, the National Referral Hospital or the National Public Health Laboratory.

[1] Solomon Islands Government. "About the Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[4] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

4.2.3 Manufacturing and procurement for emergencies

4.2.3a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce or procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency. The National Pharmacy Division and the National Medical Store are responsible for procurement of medical supplies in the country. [1] There is evidence that Solomon Islands depends on other countries and international donor agencies like Asian Development Bank (ADB) for procurement of medical supplies to fight COVID-19. [2,3,4] The National Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035 make no mention of such an agreement or mechanism. [5,6] No information is available via the National Disaster Management office. [7] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [8] There is no online presence for the National Referral Hospital or the National Public Health Laboratory. There is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services.

[1] Solomon Islands Government. "About the Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. 6 August 2020. "Solomon Islands Receives Medical Supplies from ADB(Asian Development Plan) and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/solomon-islands-receives-medical-supplies-from-adb-and-unicef/>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. 6 August 2020. "Japan supports UNICEF to protect children and communities in Solomon Islands against COVID-19 pandemic". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/japan-supports-unicef-to-protect-children-and-communities-in-solomon-islands-against-covid-19-pandemic/>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. 17 April 2020. "PRC Hands 2.5M in Cash Grant to Fight COVID-19". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/prc-hands-2-5m-in-cash-grant-to-fight-covid-19/>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[6] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[7] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[8] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.2.3b

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies or a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency in Solomon Islands. There

is evidence that Solomon Islands depends on other countries for procurement of laboratory supplies to fight COVID-19. [1] The National Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035 make no mention of such an agreement or mechanism. [2,3] No information is available via the National Disaster Management office. [4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5] There is no online presence for the National Referral Hospital or the National Public Health Laboratory. There is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services.

[1] Solomon Islands Government. 17 April 2020. "PRC Hands 2.5M in Cash Grant to Fight COVID-19".

[<https://solomons.gov.sb/prc-hands-2-5m-in-cash-grant-to-fight-covid-19/>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[4] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.3 MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT

4.3.1 System for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) during a public health emergency

4.3.1a

Does the country have a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) for national use during a public health emergency (i.e., antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

The Solomon Islands does not appear to have a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures for national use during a public health emergency. No information is available via the National Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020, the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035 or the National Disaster Management office. [1,2,3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] There is no online presence for the National Referral Hospital or the National Public Health Laboratory. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject. The Ministry for Police, National Security and Correctional Services does not have a dedicated website.

[1] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035".

[<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT OFFICE. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb/index.php>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.3.2 System for receiving foreign health personnel during a public health emergency

4.3.2a

Is there a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that there is a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency. In the National Disaster Risk Management Plan, written in 2009, there is acknowledgement that international partners would be involved but only states that they should try to coordinate through the appropriate channels as laid out in the plan. [1] No further information is available via the National Disaster Management office. [2] No information is available via the National Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020 or the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035. [3,4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5] There is no online presence for the National Referral Hospital or the National Public Health Laboratory. The Ministry for Police, National Security and Correctional Services does not have a dedicated website. No articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] National Disaster Council. October 2009. "National Disaster Risk Management Plan".

[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/22085_14656ndrmpsolomonsfinaliseddraftff2%20%281%29.pdf]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] National Disaster Management Office. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[4] Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035".

[<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.4 HEALTHCARE ACCESS

4.4.1 Access to healthcare

4.4.1a

Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to medical care?

Guaranteed free = 4, Guaranteed right = 3, Aspirational or subject to progressive realization = 2, Guaranteed for some groups, not universally = 1, No specific provision = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

4.4.1b

Access to skilled birth attendants (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 86.2

2015

WHO/World Bank/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

4.4.1c

Out-of-pocket health expenditures per capita, purchasing power parity (PPP; current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 6.22

2017

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

4.4.2 Paid medical leave

4.4.2a

Are workers guaranteed paid sick leave?

Paid sick leave = 2, Unpaid sick leave = 1, No sick leave = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

4.4.3 Healthcare worker access to healthcare

4.4.3a

Has the government issued legislation, a policy, or a public statement committing to provide prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence either via the National Disaster Management Office nor the national health planning documents that commits to providing prioritized health care services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a

public health emergency. [1,2,3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4]

[1] National Disaster Management Office. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cobp-sol-2017-2019-ld-01.pdf>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.5 COMMUNICATIONS WITH HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

4.5.1 Communication with healthcare workers

4.5.1a

Is there a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that there is a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency. Neither the National Disaster Management Office nor the national health planning documents describe a system for public health workers and officials to communicate during an emergency. [1,2,3] The Stakeholder Engagement Program under the Covid-19 Emergency Response Plan involves stakeholder engagement and includes health care officials and workers but does not solely cater to them. [4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5]

[1] National Disaster Management Office. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cobp-sol-2017-2019-ld-01.pdf>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[4] Solomons Islands Government. 18 December 2020. "Stakeholder Engagement Plan December 2020 (SEP) <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/896211609789577247/pdf/Stakeholder-Engagement-Plan-SEP-Solomon-Islands-COVID-19-Emergency-Response-Project-P173933.pdf>

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.5.1b

Does the system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompass healthcare workers in both the public and private sector?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that there is a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers in the public and private sector to communicate during a public health emergency. Neither the National Disaster Management Office nor the national health planning documents describe a system for public health workers and officials to communicate during an emergency. [1,2,3] The Stakeholder Engagement Program under the Covid-19 Emergency Response Plan involves stakeholder engagement and includes health care officials and workers but does not solely cater to them. [4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5]

[1] National Disaster Management Office. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cobp-sol-2017-2019-ld-01.pdf>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[4] Solomons Islands Government. 18 December 2020. "Stakeholder Engagement Plan December 2020 (SEP) <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/896211609789577247/pdf/Stakeholder-Engagement-Plan-SEP-Solomon-Islands-COVID-19-Emergency-Response-Project-P173933.pdf>

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.6 INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES AND AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT

4.6.1 Healthcare associated infection (HCAI) prevention and control programs

4.6.1a

Is there evidence that the national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available evidence that the Solomon Islands' national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of health care associated infections that take place in healthcare facilities. No information on Health Care Associated Infections (HCAIs) is included in the national health planning documents. [1,2] There is also no information on Solomon Islands and HCAI tracking via PICNet, the Pacific Regional Infection Control Network, which is part of the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. [3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported

on the website. [4]

[1] Ministry of health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ".
[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cobp-sol-2017-2019-ld-01.pdf>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. "PICNet - Pacific Regional Infection Control Network".
[<https://www.pphsn.net/Activities/PICNet/IC-Guidelines.htm>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.7 CAPACITY TO TEST AND APPROVE NEW MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

4.7.1 Regulatory process for conducting clinical trials of unregistered interventions

4.7.1a

Is there a national requirement for ethical review (e.g., from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is a national requirement for ethical review (e.g. from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial. The National Ethics Committee within the Ministry of Health and Medical Services is responsible for approval of clinical trials. [1] In addition, anyone wanting to conduct any research in the Solomon Islands must first gain a Research Permit via the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development. Research permits require ethical approval from the relevant ministry or agency. No mention is made specifically of clinical trials, but it is clear that any research must receive approval. [2,3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. June 2012. "Pharmaceutical Country Profile".
[https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/Solomon_isalnds_PSCP_NarrativeFeb18.pdf?ua=1]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development. "Procedures for applying for a Research Permit".
[<http://www.mehrd.gov.sb/101-uncategorised/202-procedures-for-applying-for-a-research-permit>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Research for Development Impact Network. July 2017. "ETHICS APPROVAL PROCESSES-Pacific".
[https://rdinetwork.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Ethics-Approval-Processes_Pacific.compressed3.pdf]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.7.1b

Is there an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that there is an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures to treat ongoing pandemics in the Solomon Islands. Although there is a national requirement for ethical review by the National Ethics Committee within the Ministry of Health and Medical Services, there is no evidence that there is an expedited process in place. [1] In addition, there is also a requirement for ethical review of research by the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development. Evidence shows that the only review board meets quarterly with no mention of any expedited process in place. [2,3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. June 2012. "Pharmaceutical Country Profile".

[https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/Solomon_isalnds_PSCP_NarrativeFeb18.pdf?ua=1]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development. "Procedures for applying for a Research Permit".

[<http://www.mehrd.gov.sb/101-uncategorised/202-procedures-for-applying-for-a-research-permit>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Research for Development Impact Network. July 2017. "ETHICS APPROVAL PROCESSES-Pacific".

[https://rdinetwork.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Ethics-Approval-Processes_Pacific.compressed3.pdf]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.7.2 Regulatory process for approving medical countermeasures

4.7.2a

Is there a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCM) for humans?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available information that there is a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures for humans. There is evidence from 2010 indicating that there is a National Drugs and Therapeutics Committee, but there is no further information on its specific responsibilities concerning approval of new drugs. [1] Additionally, no information is available via the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development which manages research and ethical approvals. [2,3,4] There is a report which states that there are no legal provisions in the country mandating marketing authorisation of all pharmaceutical products. [5] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [6] There is no online presence for the National Referral Hospital or the National Public Health Laboratory.

[1] SNELL, BEVERLEY. 2010. "National Medicines Policy revision".

[http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/ec_project_year5_newsletter.pdf]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development. "Procedures for applying for a Research Permit". [<http://www.mehrd.gov.sb/101-uncategorised/202-procedures-for-applying-for-a-research-permit>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Research for Development Impact Network. July 2017. "ETHICS APPROVAL PROCESSES-Pacific". [https://rdinetwork.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Ethics-Approval-Processes_Pacific.compressed3.pdf]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[4] Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development. "About Us". [<http://www.mehrd.gov.sb/about-us>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. June 2012. "Pharmaceutical Country Profile". [https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/Solomon_isalnds_PSCP_NarrativeFeb18.pdf?ua=1]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[6] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

4.7.2b

Is there an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no publicly available information that there is an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies. There is evidence from 2010 indicating that there is a National Drugs and Therapeutics Committee, but there is no further information on its specific responsibilities concerning approval of new drugs. [1] Additionally, no information is available via the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development which manages research and ethical approvals. [2,3,4] There is a report which states that there are no legal provisions in the country mandating marketing authorisation of all pharmaceutical products. [5] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [6] There is no online presence for the National Referral Hospital or the National Public Health Laboratory.

[1] SNELL, BEVERLEY. 2010. "National Medicines Policy revision".

[http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/ec_project_year5_newsletter.pdf]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development. "Procedures for applying for a Research Permit". [<http://www.mehrd.gov.sb/101-uncategorised/202-procedures-for-applying-for-a-research-permit>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[3] Research for Development Impact Network. July 2017. "ETHICS APPROVAL PROCESSES-Pacific". [https://rdinetwork.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Ethics-Approval-Processes_Pacific.compressed3.pdf]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[4] Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development. "About Us". [<http://www.mehrd.gov.sb/about-us>]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[5] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. June 2012. "Pharmaceutical Country Profile". [https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/Solomon_isalnds_PSCP_NarrativeFeb18.pdf?ua=1]. Accessed 13th August 2020.

[6] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

Category 5: Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans to address gaps, and adhering to global norms

5.1 INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR) REPORTING COMPLIANCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

5.1.1 Official IHR reporting

5.1.1a

Has the country submitted IHR reports to the WHO for the previous calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2020

World Health Organization

5.1.2 Integration of health into disaster risk reduction

5.1.2a

Are epidemics and pandemics integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or is there a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

Provisions for pandemics are mentioned in the national risk management plan, but there is no evidence that risk reduction strategies are present. Pandemics are mentioned in the National Disaster Risk Management Plan as a very real threat to the Solomon Islands and that the Ministry of Health and Medical Services is responsible for managing any pandemic of human origin, while the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock is responsible for those related to pests and diseases associated with animals. No actual strategy is laid out on how to prevent or reduce the chances of these issues happening however. [1,2,3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4]

[1] Prevention Web. 2015. "Solomon Islands: Statement made at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR)". [<https://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/policies/v.php?id=44070>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[2] National Disaster Council. October 2009. "National Disaster Risk Management Plan".

[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Solomon%20Is_National%20Disaster%20Risk%20Management%20Plan_2010.pdf]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[3] Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology. "Disaster Management".

[<http://www.mecdm.gov.sb/about-us/divisions/disaster-management.html>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

5.2 CROSS-BORDER AGREEMENTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

5.2.1 Cross-border agreements

5.2.1a

Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 2

The Solomon Islands does have cross-border agreements, protocols or MOUs with neighbouring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies. The Solomon Islands is part of the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network which operates Epi-Net, a network of "multi-disciplinary national/territorial outbreak response teams" to aid response to public health emergencies. [1] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [2]

[1] Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. "EpiNet - Multi-disciplinary national/territorial outbreak response teams". [<https://www.pphsn.net/Services/EpiNet/intro.htm>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

5.2.1b

Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that Solomon Islands has cross-border agreements, protocols or MOUs with neighbouring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies. Neither the National Disaster Management Office nor the national health and agriculture planning documents have information about animal health specific agreements. [1,2,3,4] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [5]

[1] National Disaster Management Office. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cobp-sol-2017-2019-ld-01.pdf>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. November 2015. "Solomon Islands Agriculture and Livestock Sector Policy 2015 - 2019". [<http://pafpnet.spc.int/policy-bank/countries/solomon-islands>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health>].

medical-services/]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

5.3 INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

5.3.1 Participation in international agreements

5.3.1a

Does the county have signatory and ratification (or same legal effect) status to the Biological Weapons Convention?

Signed and ratified (or action having the same legal effect) = 2, Signed = 1, Non-compliant or not a member = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1b

Has the country submitted confidence building measures for the Biological Weapons Convention in the past three years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1c

Has the state provided the required United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (1540 Committee)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.1d

Extent of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 implementation related to legal frameworks and enforcement for countering biological weapons:

Very good (60+ points) = 4, Good (45–59 points) = 3, Moderate (30–44 points) = 2, Weak (15–29 points) = 1, Very weak (0–14 points) or no matrix exists/country is not party to the BWC = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

5.3.2 Voluntary memberships

5.3.2a

Does the country meet at least 2 of the following criteria?

- Membership in Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- Membership in the Alliance for Country Assessments for Global Health Security and IHR Implementation (JEE Alliance)
- Membership in the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP)
- Membership in the Australia Group (AG)
- Membership in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Needs to meet at least two of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for five = 1 , Yes for four = 1 , Yes for three = 1 , Yes for two = 1 , Yes for one = 0 , No for all = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Global Health Security Agenda; JE Alliance; Global Partnership; Australia Group; PSI

5.4 JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION (JEE) AND PERFORMANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES PATHWAY (PVS)

5.4.1 Completion and publication of a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment and gap analysis

5.4.1a

Has the country completed a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) or precursor external evaluation (e.g., GHSA pilot external assessment) and published a full public report in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

5.4.1b

Has the country completed and published, within the last five years, either a National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) to address gaps identified through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment or a national GHSA roadmap that sets milestones for achieving each of the GHSA targets?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

5.4.2 Completion and publication of a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment and gap analysis

5.4.2a

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.4.2b

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.5 FINANCING

5.5.1 National financing for epidemic preparedness

5.5.1a

Is there evidence that the country has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that Solomon Islands has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years. There is, however, evidence of policies and investments to improve the health system overall. [1] Through the National Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020, the country is taking steps to roll out a capacity building exercise and expansion of its health system in order to reduce the risk of infectious disease and other health issues. [2] No information was found in the National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035. [3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] There is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. No other articles or publications were found with information on the subject.

[1] World Health Organisation. 16 March 2017. "Health closer to home: transforming care in the Solomon Islands". [<http://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/health-closer-to-home-transforming-care-in-the-solomon-islands>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [http://www.mfaet.gov.sb/resources/other-documents/10-national-development-strategy-2016.html]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

5.5.2 Financing under Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) reports and gap analyses

5.5.2a

Does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report, National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS), and/or national GHSA roadmap allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a JEE = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

5.5.2b

Does the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis and/or PVS assessment allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a PVS = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

5.5.3 Financing for emergency response

5.5.3a

Is there a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency (such as through a dedicated national reserve fund, an established agreement with the World Bank pandemic financing facility/other multilateral emergency funding mechanism, or other pathway identified through a public health or state of emergency act)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

The Solomon Islands does have access to an emergency fund for pandemics. The Solomon Islands is eligible for International Development Association (IDA) funding, and is therefore eligible for the World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility. [1,2] There is no evidence of other sources of emergency funding from the national health policy or plan, the national disaster risk reduction strategy or the website of the National Disaster Management Office, which is in charge of disaster management. [3,4,5] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [6]

[1] International Development Association (IDA). 2018. "Borrowing countries." [<http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[2] World Bank. 2018. "Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility." [<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/119961516647620597/PEF-Operational-Brief-Dec-2017.pdf>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[3] National Disaster Management Office. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[4] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020 ". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[5] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cobp-sol-2017-2019-ld-01.pdf>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[6] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

5.5.4 Accountability for commitments made at the international stage for addressing epidemic threats

5.5.4a

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers), in the past three years, have made a public commitment either to:

- Support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support?
- Improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is insufficient evidence that, in the past three years senior leaders of Solomon Islands have made public commitment either to improve the country's domestic capacity (or support other countries) to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support. There is, however, evidence of policies and investments to improve the health system overall. Through the National Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020, which is introduced with a message from the Minister of Health, the country is taking steps to roll out a capacity building exercise and expansion of its health system in order to reduce the risk of infectious disease and other health issues. [1] Funding will be provided by South Korea to develop infrastructure and test what is needed before plans are made for country wide improvements. [2] No further information was found on the Global Health Security Tracking Dashboard or other sources. [3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] No other information was found on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade. [5] There is no relevant information shared via a public website by the World

Health Organisation (WHO) or the United Nations. [6,7]

- [1] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020". [<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.
- [2] World Health Organisation. 16 March 2017. "Health closer to home: transforming care in the Solomon Islands". [<http://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/health-closer-to-home-transforming-care-in-the-solomon-islands>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.
- [3] Global Health Security Tracking Dashboard. "Solomon Islands"[<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/#analysis/SB/r>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.
- [4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.
- [5] Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade. [<http://www.mfaet.gov.sb>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.
- [6] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Solomon Islands". [<https://www.who.int/countries/slb/en/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.
- [7] United Nations Development Programme. "Solomon Islands Office". [<http://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/about-us/soi-office.html>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

5.5.4b

Is there evidence that the country has, in the past three years, either:

- Provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats?
- Requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

Current Year Score: 1

There is evidence that Solomon Islands has, in the past three years, requested financing or technical support from donors to improve domestic capacity to address epidemic threats as the country has invested donor finances to improve domestic capacity to address epidemic threats. There is evidence via the Global Health Security Funding Tracker that Solomon Islands has invested donor financed to improve domestic capacity to address epidemic threats. The tracker notes that Solomon Islands has received funding from multiple donors to enhance its capacity on global health security preparedness, including US\$7,950,000 from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to strengthen the process of malaria elimination in the country. [1] There is a report which states that Solomon Islands requested technical support from Australia to strengthen its health system. However, there is no mention of financing or technical support to address epidemic threats. [2] No relevant information is shared via a public website by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade. [3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] There is no relevant information shared via a public website by the World Health Organisation (WHO) or the United Nations. [5,6]

- [1] Global Health Security Funding Tracker. [<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/#/data>]. Accessed 15th September 2020.
- [2] Australian Government- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. September 2019. "Aid Program Performance Report". [<https://www.dfat.gov.au/sites/default/files/solomon-islands-appr-2018-19.pdf>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.
- [3] Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade. [www.mfaet.gov.sb]. Accessed 14th August 2020.
- [4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.
- [5] World Health Organisation (WHO). "Solomon Islands". [<https://www.who.int/countries/slb/en/>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

2020.

[6] United Nations Development Programme. "Solomon Islands Office".

[<http://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/about-us/soi-office.html>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

5.5.4c

Is there evidence that the country has fulfilled its full contribution to the WHO within the past two years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

5.6 COMMITMENT TO SHARING OF GENETIC AND BIOLOGICAL DATA AND SPECIMENS

5.6.1 Commitment to sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) in both emergency and nonemergency research

5.6.1a

Is there a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, epidemiological data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza. Neither the National Disaster Management Office nor the national health planning documents include provisions for data sharing. [1,2,3] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [4] There is no dedicated website for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

[1] National Disaster Management Office. [<http://www.ndmo.gov.sb>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[2] Ministry of Health and Medical Services. September 2016. "National Health Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020".

[<https://daisi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Strategic-Plan-for-Solomon-Islands-2016-2010.pdf>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government- Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination. April 2016. "National Development Strategy 2016 to 2035". [<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cobp-sol-2017-2019-ld-01.pdf>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[4] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

5.6.1b

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years?

Yes = 0 , No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no public evidence that the Solomon Islands has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years. There is no indication of this either via the World Health Organisation (WHO) or media sources. [1] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [2]

[1] World Health Organisation. [<http://www.who.int>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

5.6.1c

Is there public evidence that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 0 , No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years. There is no indication of this either via the World Health Organisation (WHO) or media sources. [1] Solomon Islands remains one of the few countries which have not recorded any COVID-19 cases so far. [2] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have it's own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [3]

[1] World Health Organisation. [<http://www.who.int>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[2] Solomon Islands Government. 26 April 2020. "COVID-19 free rank must not stop the fight: Sogavare". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/covid-19-free-rank-must-not-stop-the-fight-sogavare/>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[3] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

Category 6: Overall risk environment and vulnerability to biological threats

6.1 POLITICAL AND SECURITY RISK

6.1.1 Government effectiveness

6.1.1a

Policy formation (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1b

Quality of bureaucracy (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1c

Excessive bureaucracy/red tape (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1d

Vested interests/cronyism (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1e

Country score on Corruption Perception Index (0-100, where 100=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 42

2020

Transparency International

6.1.1f

Accountability of public officials (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.1g

Human rights risk (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

6.1.2 Orderly transfers of power

6.1.2a

How clear, established, and accepted are constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another?

Very clear, established and accepted = 4, Clear, established and accepted = 3, One of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) is missing = 2, Two of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) are missing = 1, Not clear, not established, not accepted = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.3 Risk of social unrest

6.1.3a

What is the risk of disruptive social unrest?

Very low: Social unrest is very unlikely = 4, Low: There is some prospect of social unrest, but disruption would be very limited = 3, Moderate: There is a considerable chance of social unrest, but disruption would be limited = 2, High: Major social unrest is likely, and would cause considerable disruption = 1, Very high: Large-scale social unrest on such a level as to seriously challenge government control of the country is very likely = 0

Current Year Score: 2

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.4 Illicit activities by non-state actors

6.1.4a

How likely is it that domestic or foreign terrorists will attack with a frequency or severity that causes substantial disruption?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.4b

What is the level of illicit arms flows within the country?

4 = Very high, 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, 0 = Very low

Current Year Score: 4

2020

UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

6.1.4c

How high is the risk of organized criminal activity to the government or businesses in the country?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.5 Armed conflict

6.1.5a

Is this country presently subject to an armed conflict, or is there at least a moderate risk of such conflict in the future?

No armed conflict exists = 4, Yes; sporadic conflict = 3, Yes; incursional conflict = 2, Yes, low-level insurgency = 1, Yes; territorial conflict = 0

Current Year Score: 4

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.6 Government territorial control

6.1.6a

Does the government's authority extend over the full territory of the country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.1.7 International tensions

6.1.7a

Is there a threat that international disputes/tensions could have a negative effect?

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

Current Year Score: 3

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

6.2.1 Literacy

6.2.1a

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Input number

Current Year Score: 88.1

2008-2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
The Economist Intelligence Unit

6.2.2 Gender equality

6.2.2a

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index score

Input number

Current Year Score: 0.41

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); The Economist Intelligence Unit

6.2.3 Social inclusion

6.2.3a

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 6.8

2013

World Bank; Economist Impact

6.2.3b

Share of employment in the informal sector

Greater than 50% = 2, Between 25-50% = 1, Less than 25% = 0

Current Year Score: 2

There is no updated information in the 2020 census about employment in the informal sector [1]. However, the ILO report on Solomon Islands (2012) mentions that the bulk of the population lives in the rural areas and depends on agriculture, fishing and forestry for livelihood and less than a quarter are engaged in paid work. Youth unemployment is considerably high because 40 per cent of the population is under 15 years of age and the labour market is unable to absorb all the school leavers.[2] There is a 2008 report projecting that only 10.4% of the working age population in Solomon Islands would be employed in the formal sector by 2015, leaving 279,000 workers outside the formal sector. [3] No information about the actual percentage of employment in the informal sector in Solomon Islands is available either through ILOSTAT database or the World Bank databank. [4,5] The Ministry of Health & Medical Services does not have its own designated website, although it does have an online presence on the Solomon Islands Government portal. There is no further evidence reported on the website. [6]

[1] Solomon Islands National Statistics Office, "Census 2020" (<https://www.statistics.gov.sb/statistics/social-statistics/labour-force>.)

[2] International Labour Organisation "The ILO in Solomon" <https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro->

bangkok/---ilo-suva/documents/publication/wcms_366545.pdf

[3] Lowy Institute for International Policy. September 2008. "Beyond Good Governance: Shifting the Paradigm for Australian Aid to the Pacific Islands Region". [<https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/92194/2008-09.pdf>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[4] ILOSTAT Explorer.

[https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer44/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=SDG_A831_SEX_RT_A]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[5] World Bank-Databank. [<https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SL.ISV.IFRM.ZS&country=>]. Accessed 14th August 2020.

[6] Solomon Islands Government. "Ministry of Health and Medical Services". [<https://solomons.gov.sb/ministry-of-health-medical-services/>]. Accessed 3rd September 2020.

6.2.3c

Coverage of social insurance programs (% of population)

Scored in quartiles (0-3, where 3=best)

Current Year Score: 0

2016, or latest available

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

6.2.4 Public confidence in government

6.2.4a

Level of confidence in public institutions

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

6.2.5 Local media and reporting

6.2.5a

Is media coverage robust? Is there open and free discussion of public issues, with a reasonable diversity of opinions?

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

6.2.6 Inequality

6.2.6a

Gini coefficient

Scored 0-1, where 0=best

Current Year Score: 0.37

Latest available.

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE ADEQUACY

6.3.1 Adequacy of road network

6.3.1a

What is the risk that the road network will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.3.2 Adequacy of airports

6.3.2a

What is the risk that air transport will prove inadequate to meet needs?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.3.3 Adequacy of power network

6.3.3a

What is the risk that power shortages could be disruptive?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

6.4.1 Urbanization

6.4.1a

Urban population (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 24.21

2019

World Bank

6.4.2 Land use

6.4.2a

Percentage point change in forest area between 2006–2016

Input number

Current Year Score: -0.26

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

6.4.3 Natural disaster risk

6.4.3a

What is the risk that the economy will suffer a major disruption owing to a natural disaster?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

6.5 PUBLIC HEALTH VULNERABILITIES

6.5.1 Access to quality healthcare

6.5.1a

Total life expectancy (years)

Input number

Current Year Score: 72.83

2018

United Nations; World Bank, UNICEF; Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
World Factbook

6.5.1b

Age-standardized NCD mortality rate (per 100 000 population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 909.1

2019

WHO

6.5.1c

Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 3.63

2019

World Bank

6.5.1d

Prevalence of current tobacco use (% of adults)

Input number

Current Year Score: 37.9

2018

World Bank

6.5.1e

Prevalence of obesity among adults

Input number

Current Year Score: 22.5

2016

WHO

6.5.2 Access to potable water and sanitation

6.5.2a

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic water infrastructure

Input number

Current Year Score: 67.78

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

6.5.2b

Percentage of homes with access to at least basic sanitation facilities

Input number

Current Year Score: 33.53

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

6.5.3 Public healthcare spending levels per capita

6.5.3a

Domestic general government health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$)

Input number

Current Year Score: 85.09

2018

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

6.5.4 Trust in medical and health advice

6.5.4a

Trust medical and health advice from the government

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from the government , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018

6.5.4b

Trust medical and health advice from medical workers

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from health professionals , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018