

2017

# COUNTRY PAPER SOLOMON ISLANDS

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL  
CENSUS AND AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION  
LEVEL**



## **INTRODUCTION**

Solomon Islands National Statistics Office serves the Solomon Islands government and the Country's by implementing National Surveys to provide quality data for the populous economic of its country. The National Statistics and the Ministry of Agriculture have been very proud of FAO for funding the Agriculture Project with source to implement the first agricultural Census proposed initially in 2014 and implemented this year 2017. The survey will lead to identify the key SDG and MDG indicators which will guide the Statistics office in targeting a direction for Solomon Islands to reach the agricultural standard requirement of sustainable development and goals for the millennium.

Solomon Islands National Statistics is proceeding with the implementation of the first Agriculture Census survey this year 2017 this month June- July to August and National statistics office work as team making sure the implementation planning fulfil at each right course to achieve the best quality data collection of agriculture information from the nine main provinces in the Solomon islands.

Since the National Agriculture census is now effective at its process of survey, the paper will state the overall view of Solomon Islands Cost of production on agriculture data that is available at the statistics.

The practice of communication and advocacy was a usual practice of National statistics office for its best publicity informative, as dissemination is a vital process

### **1.SI National Statistics Agriculture first Census survey Implementation 2017**

National Statistics and the Ministry of Agriculture plan and already implement the first national agriculture Census for Solomon Islands with the core objectives:

- Provide policy makers within minimum set of core data, for evidence-based policy development and project monitoring and evaluation process.
- to have an up to date agriculture baseline data that relevant for planners and policy makers to use in the national decision making.
- Statistical agricultural data from the Agricultural Census Report
- From this agricultural development of valuable base line data will inform emergency planning and provide detail information for disaster response.
- To establish a sustainable plan for ensuring regular updating of agriculture, fisheries, forestry and livestock data(at least every 2 years) through integration with other national survey tools.
- To provide an opportunity to collect information on how farmers are; (i) building resilience to disaster.

Solomon Islands National statistics office have not had an agriculture census or survey done since the 1970s. Since then the systematic collection of data that can be used by planners and policy makers is yet to be done. Resulting there are no reliable estimates of production data on food crops to determine the level of food security. Similarly, production data on commodities are non-existent yet the National statistics available data is on Agricultural GDP level and the Solomon Islands household income expenditure.

The first ever Solomon Islands Agricultural census survey now reach the process of workshop and training of Enumerators and Supervisors conducted by the National statistics office this year 2017. Below is the implementation plan the National Statistics office under the National statistics Development Strategy schedule for the implementation plan which has phase 1 to phase 4, see figure 1.

**Figure 1. Solomon Islands implementation schedule for Agriculture Census and survey project 2014-June-August 2017.**

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR AGRICULTURE CENSUS AND SURVEY PROJECT 2014-2017. MINISTRY: NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE TITLE PROJECT: MINISTRY PRIORITY RANKING
COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES
<p><b>IMPLEMENTATION PLAN –PHASE 1</b></p> <p><b>A.OUT PUT</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Project Establishment (MAL and NSO) And the secretary by 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2016</li> <li>2.Formation of Committee(s) by 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2016</li> <li>3.securing of funding and cooperation by 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2016</li> <li>4.Recruitment of additional project Secretariat Staff by 2<sup>nd</sup> /3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2016</li> <li>5.Establishing logistical plans by 3<sup>rd</sup> /4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2016</li> <li>6.Procurement of supplies, Equipment and Materials by 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2016</li> <li>7.Planning workshops (MAL, Fisheries, NSO) by 2<sup>nd</sup> -4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2016</li> <li>8.Preparation of detailed budget by 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2016</li> </ol> <p>-----</p> <p><b>IMPLEMENTATION PLAN-PHASE 2</b></p> <p><b>B.OUT PUT</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Household frame development and sample selection (NSO and FAO) by 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2016</li> <li>2.Questionnaire Consultation (MAL, Fisheries, Forestry, FAO and NSO) by 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2017</li> <li>3.Development of Tabulation and analysis plan and processing system by 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2017</li> <li>4.Pre-Test Operation (NSO and FAO) by 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2017</li> <li>5.Development of Enumeration materials by 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2017</li> <li>6.Printing of Questionnaire, training manuals and maps by 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2017</li> <li>7.Shipping/distribution of materials by 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2017</li> <li>8.Recruitment of field workers by 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2017</li> <li>9.Training by (MAL, Fisheries, FAO &amp; NSO) by 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2017             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Trainers</li> <li>b. Field Staff</li> </ol> </li> <li>10.Deployment of Field workers by end of 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2017</li> <li>11.Enumeration and Interviewing Household(MAL, Forestry &amp; NSO) by 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2017</li> </ol> <p>-----</p> <p><b>IMPLEMENTATION PLAN- PHASE 3</b></p> <p><b>C.OUTPUT</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Data processing (NSO) by 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2017</li> <li>2.Data Entry by 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2017</li> <li>3.Data Cleaning/Editing by 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter</li> <li>4.Tabulation by early 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2017</li> <li>5.Data Analysis (MAL, Fisheries, Forestry, FAO &amp; NSO) by 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2017</li> <li>6.Printing of Reports and analytical profile by end of 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2017</li> <li>7.Official Launch of Results and Reports by end of 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2017</li> <li>8.Data Dissemination across provinces (MAL, Fisheries, Forestry, FAO&amp;NSO) by 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2018</li> <li>9.Users workshop(s) by 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2018</li> </ol> <p>-----</p> <p><b>IMPLEMENTATION PLAN- PHASE 4</b></p> <p><b>D.OUTPUT</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Development of agricultural information system sustainability plan by 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2018</li> <li>2.Development of core agriculture 'module' to be include in future survey by 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2018</li> <li>3.Development of online searchable database for agricultural data by 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2018</li> <li>4. Training of Agriculture fish and forest etc. And other staff on collection of 'admin data' by 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2018</li> <li>5. Integration of data into policy and programs by quarter 2018.</li> </ol>

**Source: (NSO, 2017)**

National statistics reached phase 2 of the project according to the time frame now it's the training process, the Country positively look ahead for its achievement, as the office carried out the field survey right now in Solomon Islands. This will be a key beneficiary's for re-directing Solomon Islands government and her people in the area Agricultural development.

Figure 2, below the timeline shows the major activities the NSO strategic plan for action to improve quality and coverage of all the survey in SINSO. This plans will improve agriculture cost of production in the Solomon Islands if we work according to this plan that was implemented.

**Figure 2: Timeline for major activities,2015-16 to 2020.**

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

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

Source: NSDS Report, 2015

## 2. Frame work plan targeting to meet the requirement policy

The Solomon Islands National Statistics Development strategy (NSDS), committee form a frame work plan and improve the statistics office NSDS provide the framework to enable our government to meet the data requirements, for policy document and for our international obligations such as the UN sustainable Development Goals and even data requirements of our development partner strategies.

Figure 3. Shows the specific national policies that relates to SINSO Surveys SIDHS 2015 and it will applicable relating to the present survey National Agriculture census survey.

Policy document	International obligation
National Development Strategy	UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
Medium-Term Fiscal Strategy	Sustainable Development Goals
Central Bank Monetary	IMF Generalised Data Dissemination system
Sector Policies and Plans	SPC indicators
Development Partners policy	International Treaties and agreements
	Other agencies

NSDS has this specific plan to improve all the survey implement by Solomon Islands National Statistics this include the National Agriculture Census survey for the quality improvement plan. It will focus more on the policy document and the international obligation and development that focus especially on the fast growing information technological world also to support the all the upcoming Survey in the following years to come.

### 3.0. Solomon Islands Agriculture cost of Production over view

The agricultural sector economic activity in Solomon Islands contributes a growth rate of 8.7% in the country in 2014 report. The country have sufficient land mass that can sustain food security and food sustainability for the population, for many years and it shows that 76% household income were from subsistence income generated from active participation in the following four main subsistence-based activities identified: agriculture (including forestry), fisheries (including gathering/harvesting), livestock and handicraft (including home processing of food) recorded in the Solomon Islands household income expenditure 2012 -2013(SI HIES,2012).

Solomon Islands major cash crops are coconut (for copra and oil) which produce more than 600 million coconuts per annum.(And oilpalm, betelnut and cocoa beans, Popular seasonal food which are important crops are potato, pineapple, Ngalinut, peanut, Madrine(Citric),pawpaw,Tumeric,cucumber, melon and mango opportunity for commercialisation, but marketing is often hindered by lack of reliable, cost –effective transport between and beyond islands. There is not yet any statistical data on agriculture that specifically can give us the Cost of production in specific statistic data, as I mention earlier that the survey is now implemented and we are looking forward for the outcome of the first agriculture census for Solomon Islands.

### 3.1. Agriculture production and marketing information

The 2010 annual report from the Ministry of Agriculture in the Solomon Islands state the agricultural production information on cocoa and Coconut informing these are two specific highest yield crops that mostly exported. The information on total production of cocoa and coconut by each province every year, however the total cost of production were not provided but stated that Guadalcanal lead the production for Coconut and Malaita lead the highest production for Cocoa and the rest of the other provinces production on coconut and cocoa comes after.

From the National Statistics office the available data on Agricultural economic activities type are, Agriculture/ hunting, Fisheries and Forestry (Logging) which the shows in figure 2, the different Activities constant growth rate gross domestic product contributing towards the economy of the country from 2004 to 2014.

**Table 1: Shows the Agricultural economic activity which contribute towards the growth rate of the GDP of Solomon Islands.**

Table 4. Growth Rates (%) of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Economic Activity - Current and Constant Price Values

Economic Activity	Current Prices (SIS Millions)											Constant 2004 Prices (SIS Millions)										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014p
<b>AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES &amp; FORESTRY</b>	13.3	0.0	9.6	8.5	19.2	3.8	12.5	8.9	5.3	6.0	9.9	7.7	(1.8)	3.1	(3.7)	14.4	2.1	4.8	2.3	(0.5)	(0.8)	6.2
Agriculture & Hunting	11.4	8.7	10.9	5.2	23.4	5.1	11.7	12.7	-2.9	7.0	2.6	2.0	3.3	0.9	2.6	10.1	-1.0	9.5	8.5	-2.2	-1.4	1.8
Forestry & Logging	15.9	5.0	1.8	16.0	14.9	3.4	30.0	-2.3	14.0	12.6	9.6	31.2	-7.7	1.5	-13.5	24.1	13.5	33.7	-10.9	1.1	0.4	15.6
Fishing	15.1	-31.2	20.4	8.4	11.0	-0.6	-20.9	22.4	30.2	-14.3	-9.7	-1.7	-7.7	12.4	-9.0	15.9	-3.5	2.1	8.3	2.4	-0.9	9.6
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	-0.01	0.4	22.9	22.4	11.4	21.8	21.3	41.3	-2.1	7.6	11.4	(4.5)	(3.0)	11.4	5.4	15.4	(0.2)	15.4	38.2	(1.4)	(2.0)	(14.9)
Mining & Quarrying	143.1	12.0	22.8	34.2	63.9	168.9	60.3	618.9	-32.7	6.8	-69.0	119.2	-5.8	-26.9	59.4	189.0	113.8	41.5	708.8	0.0	-13.0	-59.0
Manufacturing	13.7	8.5	20.6	34.0	10.8	15.8	16.9	13.3	0.6	0.8	14.0	0.6	-6.0	10.7	22.7	-1.7	0.0	8.5	2.3	2.1	0.1	3.5
Electricity & Water	9.7	-52.1	70.6	-7.3	-1.0	72.0	84.7	12.6	25.1	22.4	25.3	2.8	-0.2	22.6	-57.0	179.9	-21.9	75.8	-11.1	-15.0	10.9	8.6
Construction	-27.1	14.6	15.3	6.1	14.7	13.4	-1.8	1.6	22.4	15.7	25.6	-19.8	2.3	7.4	9.6	6.3	4.3	-8.1	-16.6	-1.7	10.8	21.9
<b>SERVICES</b>	15.0	40.0	13.9	14.6	12.2	9.1	9.1	6.1	10.1	13.0	18.6	9.2	23.8	2.7	7.7	(0.0)	4.2	6.4	2.5	5.3	7.2	11.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.8	85.2	23.0	8.0	17.6	9.7	14.0	12.4	12.0	10.2	11.2	15.3	4.0	2.4	11.3	0.1	6.7	2.1	0.4	5.2	6.5	7.9
Hotel & Restaurants	147.1	-24.4	-5.3	72.5	16.9	190.7	41.5	28.3	3.8	13.1	-16.4	-41.0	116.2	9.1	3.4	-4.6	23.0	25.4	4.9	8.5	8.5	4.3
Transport & Storage	25.5	2.9	8.3	5.6	14.2	11.6	7.1	5.0	4.7	8.5	9.2	16.3	4.0	2.4	1.5	0.1	6.7	2.1	0.4	5.2	6.5	7.9
Communications	43.3	33.8	24.6	15.7	8.4	2.9	-4.3	-34.3	-10.9	3.1	2.3	32.8	10.6	21.4	14.6	6.3	2.9	10.3	6.7	2.2	3.1	2.3
Financial Intermediation	51.8	112.3	45.6	29.2	36.4	-14.1	-22.6	19.1	21.9	12.3	11.0	42.0	127.9	16.7	20.0	-5.4	2.6	28.0	10.8	15.1	6.5	5.5
Insurance Services	142.4	12.7	174.2	29.2	10.9	9.9	29.2	19.1	21.9	12.3	11.0	126.7	127.9	16.7	20.0	-5.4	2.6	28.0	10.8	15.1	6.5	5.5
Real Estate & Renting	6.2	5.1	3.7	4.4	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	23.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Owner Occupied Dwellings	7.3	8.2	22.6	4.7	5.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	24.1	24.1	-0.6	4.8	3.5	14.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	-0.6
Business Services	2.9	57.6	-7.8	15.9	20.2	10.8	9.4	17.8	9.9	11.0	5.1	-3.8	19.9	4.3	7.7	2.5	3.4	8.4	9.6	3.8	5.3	-0.03
Public Administration & Defense	3.3	119.1	-5.4	25.8	3.5	14.3	11.7	-1.2	9.8	14.6	2.8	6.4	97.3	-14.5	12.2	-7.2	0.1	5.0	-5.9	3.2	11.6	1.2
Education	18.6	27.2	11.3	29.3	16.4	8.8	13.6	6.5	10.6	15.6	0.2	10.8	13.7	1.9	11.9	5.9	3.9	1.8	4.6	5.3	15.2	-0.3
Health	21.8	30.5	56.6	3.9	16.7	13.1	12.4	7.4	12.8	19.3	1.4	13.8	5.4	40.8	-11.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	7.0	1.7	19.0	-0.4
Other Services	9.3	14.6	13.9	16.4	5.5	-2.1	8.9	5.2	8.3	0.5	6.5	2.1	3.9	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Taxes on Products less Subsidies	13.6	2.3	3.8	24.0	12.0	5.0	0.8	44.9	18.9	2.1	-2.8	6.9	-5.3	-5.0	13.1	4.3	-0.7	-0.3	38.5	14.0	-4.4	-4.7
Less Impured Bank Charges	37.3	68.3	83.4	29.2	39.4	8.2	1.2	7.5	21.9	12.3	11.0	42.0	127.9	16.7	20.0	-5.4	2.6	28.0	10.8	15.1	6.5	5.5
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)</b>	12.3	18.8	12.3	13.4	13.2	8.7	11.6	12.5	6.6	9.8	3.9	6.6	9.2	3.3	3.4	6.5	2.8	9.7	7.4	2.3	2.8	2.0
<b>GDP Excluding Development Budget</b>	9.4	13.0	13.6	14.2	14.6	8.6	11.8	13.8	6.7	9.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.5	4.0	7.8	3.4	9.8	8.5	2.5	2.8	1.9

Source: NSO Bulletin publication, 2015.

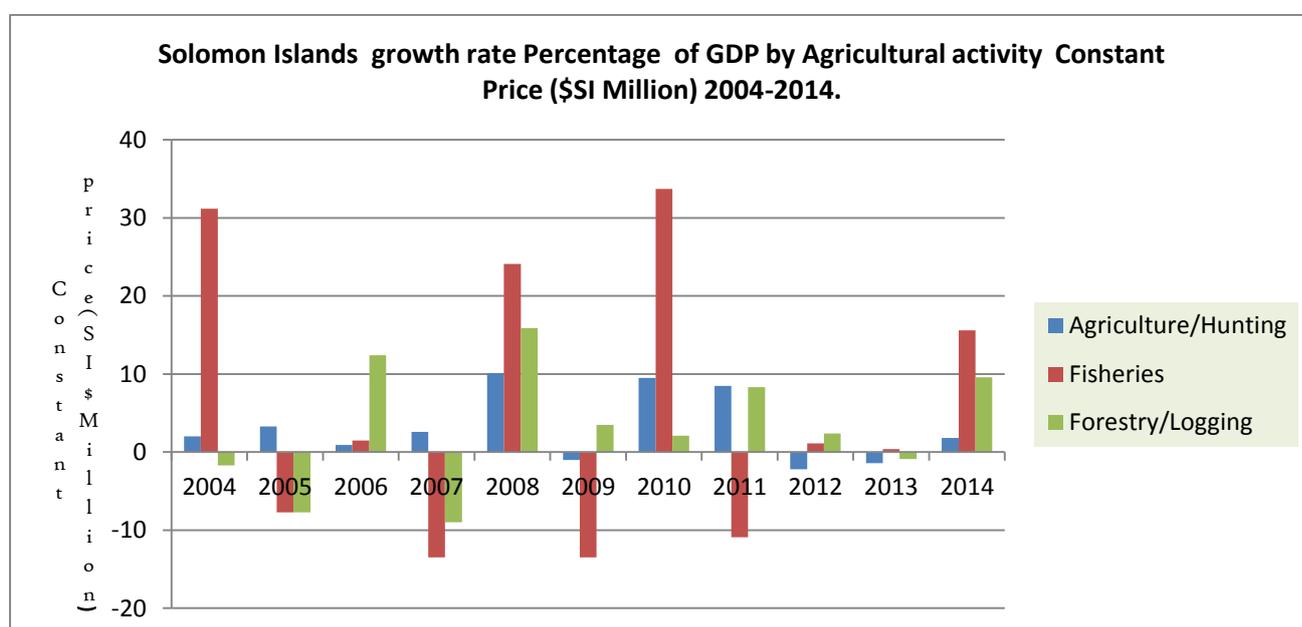
The table identify different type of economic activities that contribute towards the country's growth rate in percentage for GDP level for Solomon Islands. When we look specifically on the Agriculture Activities which contribute towards the Country's GDP. In agriculture alone Solomon Islands production is on Coconut, cocoa bean, Oil palm and Fisheries. These main production contributes under agriculture which can be exported.

See below is the Table, showing Coconut, cocoa, Oil palm, and Fisheries in value of Metric Tonne which does not specific on the Cost of production.

Table 2: Table show the main Crops contribute towards the agricultural production and added to the growth rate of GDP by economic activity in Solomon Islands for 2012 to 2016.

Period	Copra Prod. (metric tonne)	Coconut Oil (MT)	Palm Fresh Fruit Bunc (metric tonne)	Palm Oil (metric tonne)	P/Kernel (metric tonne)	P/K. Oil (metric tonne)	P/K. Meal (metric tonne)	Cocoa Prod (metric tonne)	Fish Catch (metric tonne)	Timber/log (000' cubic meters)
2012	26,493		146,564	31,846	8,037	3,387	4,184	4,838	29,377	1,948
2013	13,922	196	143,076	32,154	7,542	3,173	4,023	4,519	24,876	1,897
2014	19,101	238	149,591	33,752	7,989	3,347	4,312	4,758	32,796	2,128
2015	17,408	1,163	140,783	32,579	8,578	3,614	4,774	4,521	28,917	2,292
2016	17,874	1,113	150,396	36,407	8,608	3,616	5,064	4,140	25,611	2,691

**Figure 2:** Showing the Growth rate percentage specific on economic activity for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry that shows the constant contribute towards Solomon Islands GDP level.



The data above present the main economic business sector in Solomon Islands that our economic sector collects data monthly for statistical recording and reporting and this data was from 2015 GDP report. In 2004 Fisheries had the 31.2 percentage grow rate while in in 2005, 2007 ,2009 to 2011 production low, in 2014 Fisheries contribute 9.6% towards the economic activity. Agriculture business farms or commercial farms slightly show certain improvement while Forestry have shown 15.6% in 2014 reduced to 10 % contribution logging which reflects that forestry/logging the Solomon Islands GDP in 2015 report.

Solomon Islands agriculture production is yet to improve on machinery or manufactural side for this reason agriculture production level is very slow due to most work is manual with man power. And as I have mention earlier lack of transportation to supply high yield production in the provinces to the capital for selling. May be if the agriculture survey agriculture this year will surely give the information on the cost of agriculture production in Solomon Islands when the survey is complete with its written report for Solomon Islands Agriculture census report.

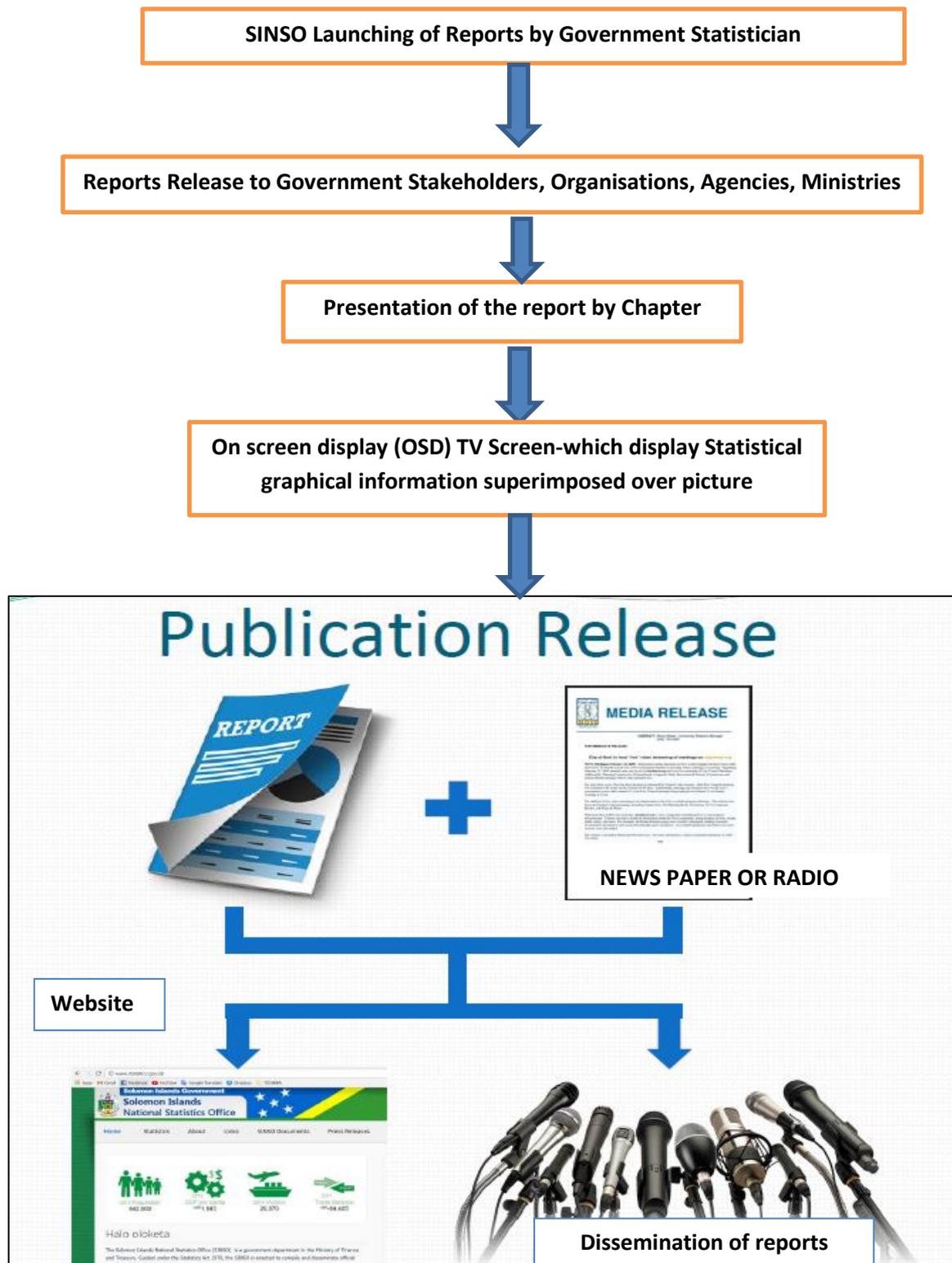
#### **4.0 Communication and Advocacy Solomon Islands National Statistics Office**

National Statistics Office in Solomon Islands priorities communication and advocacy for it is the strategy for improving awareness, it is also the driving force to change those who listen and understand because communication creates policy. For Solomon Islands the Agriculture Census still at its process of survey, so we don't have any press release or media lately on agriculture but we do have similar sample of dissemination and communication practice from other surveys, such as Solomon Islands Demographic and Health survey 2015 and NSDS report, that recently launch this month on June 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> 2017. I will state some examples that SINSO formally practice of communication and dissemination.

Communication begins when NSO official launch reports by the Government Statistician, NSO will release Reports for reading after the official launching. The National statistics office have a communication and information officer who responsible with this (Special Duties), to create publication release for the reports.

The form of Communication and information NSO usually did every time after any launching of any report is through media. For Solomon Islands the technical release is new, yet we are able to release media through radio the Solomon Islands Broadcasting communication(SIBC), news Papers for the public and go as far as international publication through our Solomon Islands National Statistics website([www.statistics.gov.sb](http://www.statistics.gov.sb)), we use emails on Microsoft outlooks, using internet to interface. After few weeks the Office usually form team of three people to travel to the main domain provinces Guadalcanal, Malaita, Western and the urban Honiara, for dissemination on the report presenting each chapter. See below the flow diagram showing the Solomon Islands National Statistics communication and dissemination process.

#### 4.1. Solomon Island National Statistics type of Communication and advocacy Process.



## 5.WEAKNESSES

The National statistics have specific weakness and shortfalls usually encounter during the period of survey. Solomon Islands is a developing country suited in the pacific region just like other pacific country,

For Solomon Islands it is a country that prone to high risks of natural phenomena from the surrounding environment. Such as:

- **Climate change risk**
  - ✓ Rough seas, heavy rain and cyclones could hinder or delay the implementation of the national agriculture survey.
- **Disaster risks**
  - ✓ nil because this is only a census
- **Environmental Risk**
  - ✓ Nil-because
- **Gender and social risk**
  - ✓ There is little risk issue in conducting agriculture census as this is mostly dealing with survey and desktop exercise. However risk related to the occurrence of natural hazards might impact negatively in terms of timing for conducting the census (delay in implementation).
- **Financial and political risks**
  - ✓ SIG delay in the release of funds and procurement to provide assistance to the national survey projects to further do the next phase of the survey project.
- **Capacity Development**
  - ✓ NSO need support for officials specifically on Technical skills

## Conclusion

Finally, Solomon Islands Agricultural cost of production is yet to be collected through the agriculture census survey on June, July-August 2017. The Agricultural statistics data available is on agricultural economic activity on the total growth rate percentage of GDP level apart from other economic activity sector which is 6.2 percent at its constant price, that contribute towards the SI GDP level. The agricultural total production available is on specific crops in Solomon Islands identify high production level from differ provinces without no record data on cost production for cocoa and coconut.

The Solomon Islands NSO look forward for the first agriculture Census implemented this year 2017 and it was funded by FAO upon the agreement between Ministry of Agriculture and National Statistics Office of Solomon Islands.

The SINSO has its strategy committee the NSDS, as planning force to improve surveys and the National statistic office act as back bone for regular basis to shape the evidenced-based decision making, policy development and planning Solomon Islands to its national status. Also NSDS provide the framework to enable our government to meet the quality data requirements for policy document.

Overall the official workforce in the SINSO serves the office for implementing surveys, supporting by her government in collecting, formulating, update and store available data for the requirement of the international obligations such as the UN sustainable Development Goals and even data requirements of our development partner strategies and the Solomon Islands country as a whole.

**National Statistics in Solomon Islands consider communication important** for it is the driving force to change those who listen and understand because communication creates policy.

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