



## Pacific Digital Economy Programme

Solomon Islands Country Monitor on Migration & Remittance: July 2022

### Country Overview

#### People, Economy and Politics

- Solomon Islands is an archipelago in the South Pacific, located east of Papua New Guinea and northeast of Australia.
- English and Pidjin are the official languages.
- Solomon Islands population is relatively young, with the median age being 23.5 years (23.2 for males and 23.7 for females). (CIA World Fact Book)<sup>28</sup>
- Solomon Islands gained its independence in 1978 and practice a system of government referred to as a Constitutional Monarchy.
- The Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare is the current leader of the Government.
- Solomon Islands' economy has grown slowly throughout the previous five years, from 2017 to 2019, before shrinking in 2020 and recovering in 2021. (Index of economic Freedom, 2022)<sup>29</sup>
- Almost every sector of the Solomon Islands economy has been impacted by COVID-19. Travel has been restricted, some supply chains have been impacted, and business activity has been disrupted on the supply side. On the demand side of the economy, there have been concerns about the demand for the nation's exports globally as well as a severe slowdown in consumer spending domestically. (Central Bank of Solomon Islands, 2020)<sup>30</sup>

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## MACRO INDICATORS - POPULATION



### Geography<sup>11</sup>

Total:  
**28,896 sq. km**

(CIA World Factbook)



### Population<sup>12</sup>

**700,000**

- 2.4 % Average Annual rate of population change (UNFPA 2022)



### Demographic Structure<sup>13</sup>

- Population aged 0–14 years – 40%.
- Population aged 15–64 years – 57%.
- Population aged 65+ – 4%. (UNFPA 2022)



### Urban/Rural<sup>14</sup>

- 25.6% urban population.
- 74.4% rural population. (UNDESA 2021)



### Adult Literacy<sup>15</sup>

**76.6%**

- national literacy rate.
- 83.7% male literacy.
- 69% female literacy. (World Bank 2018)



### Poverty<sup>16</sup>

**24.7%**  
Population below poverty line (World Bank 2012)



### Unemployment<sup>17</sup>

**1.0%**

Unemployment % of total labour force

- Female: 1.1%.
- Male: 1.0%.

(World Bank 2021)



### Identification<sup>18</sup>

ID coverage for adults at or above the mandatory required age:

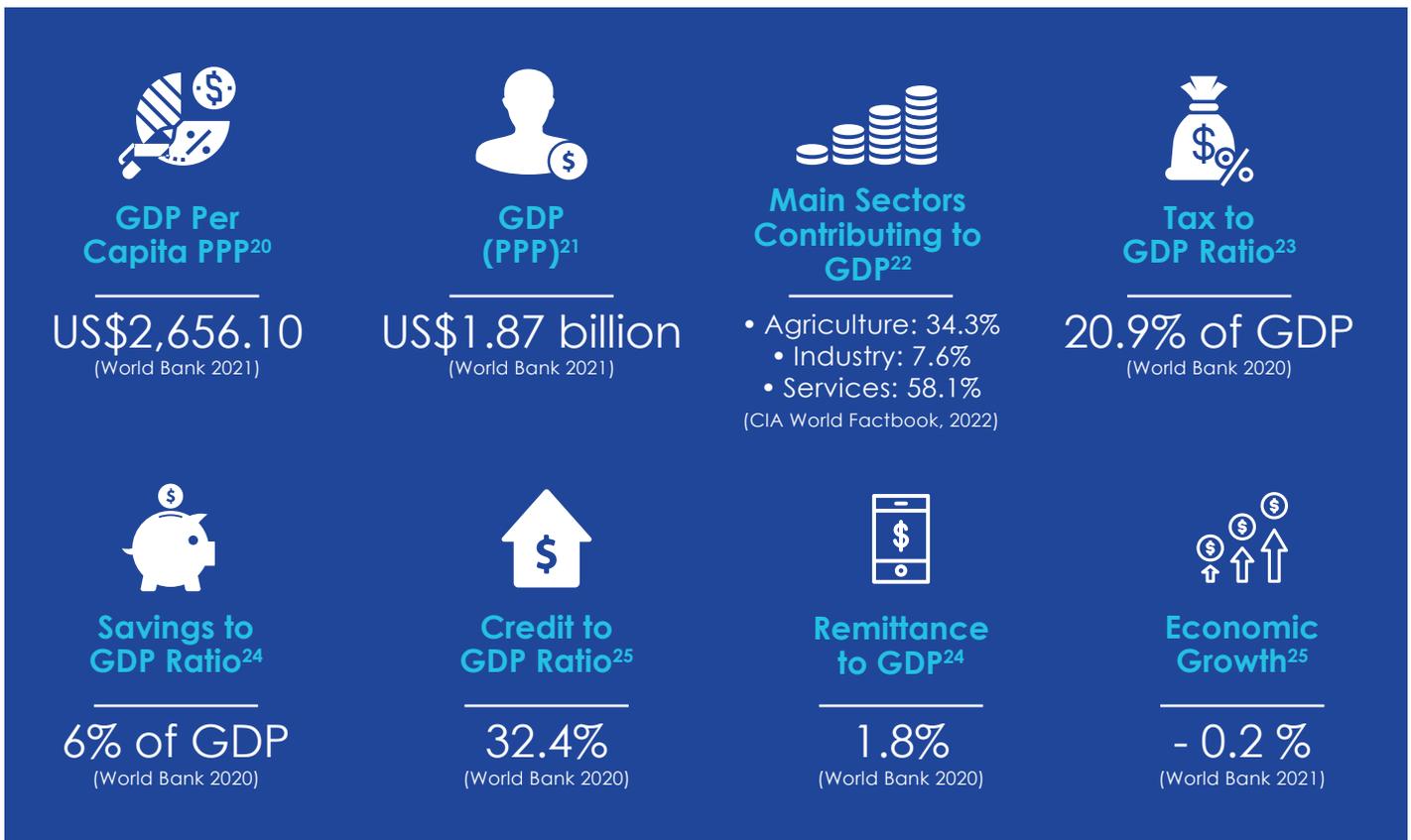
- Birth certificate: 30%
- Voter ID: 55%
- SINPF card: 24%
- » Female: 93.0%
- » Male: 95.6%



### Diaspora<sup>19</sup>

**2.5**  
(thousands)  
international migrants. (UNDESA 2019)

## MACRO INDICATORS - ECONOMY



### Country Rankings and Status Indicators by Global Indices

- Solomon Islands currency is the Solomon Islands Dollar (SBD) and the country does not belong to any monetary union.
- Due to gender inequality and the patriarchal nature of the Solomon Islands, women experience more difficulties than males. Solomon Islands receives a perfect score for constraints on marriage and thus, there are areas that need reform to address the inequalities that exist. This would involve reform on constraints on freedom of movement, laws affecting

women's decisions to work, laws affecting women's pay, laws affecting women's work after having children, constraints on women's starting and running a business, gender differences in property and inheritance, and laws affecting the size of a women's pension to improve legal equality for women. (Women, Business and the Law 2020)<sup>31</sup>

- Few reforms have been made for business engagement for instance, the internet banking/mobile banking and also the recent launching of bulk-shop e-commerce which had made shopping convenient during the COVID-19 lockdown. (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2021)<sup>32</sup>

## INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS/CATEGORIES



### Monetary Union(s)

None



### Regional Economic Community(ies)<sup>1</sup>

- The Regional Economic Cooperation Branch (REC)
- Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS)



### Fragility Category<sup>2</sup>

Rank: 52<sup>nd</sup>  
Score: 80.4  
(Fund for Peace 2022)



### Income Category<sup>3</sup>

Lower-middle income  
(World Bank 2020)



### Human Development<sup>4</sup>

Index: 0.567  
Rank: 151  
(UNDP 2020)



### Women Business and Law Index<sup>5</sup>

Index: 56.9  
(Women, Business and the Law 2020)



### Level of Development Category<sup>6</sup>

Medium Human Development  
(UNDP 2020)



### Inclusive Economy Score<sup>7</sup>

50%  
digital economy  
inclusiveness score  
(UNCDF 2020)



### Ease of Doing Business - Score<sup>8</sup>

Score: 55.3  
Rank: 136  
(World Bank 2020)



### GSMA Mobile Connectivity Index<sup>9</sup>

Index: 45.8  
(GSMA 2022)



### Regulatory Index<sup>10</sup>

81.10  
(GSMA Mobile  
Regulatory Index 2021)

# MIGRATION & REMITTANCE

## Migration Key Facts



### Migrant Population

- The Solomon Islands is defined as a low-mobility country with emigrants accounting for 0.3 per cent of the population. (IOM, 2020)<sup>33</sup>
- 2.5 (thousands) migrant population in 2019. (UNDESA 2019)<sup>34</sup>
- 43.9% female migrants in Solomon Islands. (UNDESA 2019)<sup>35</sup>
- The top destination countries are Australia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, the United States, Ukraine, Canada, Switzerland, the Russian Federation, the Marshall Islands, the Netherlands. (KNOMAD 2022)<sup>36</sup>
- New Zealand is also one of the top destination countries for migrant seasonal workers.
- Top source countries (immigrants to Solomon Islands) are France, Indonesia, Australia, Vanuatu, French Polynesia, New Zealand, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the United Kingdom. (KNOMAD 2022)<sup>37</sup>



### Bilateral Agreements on Migration

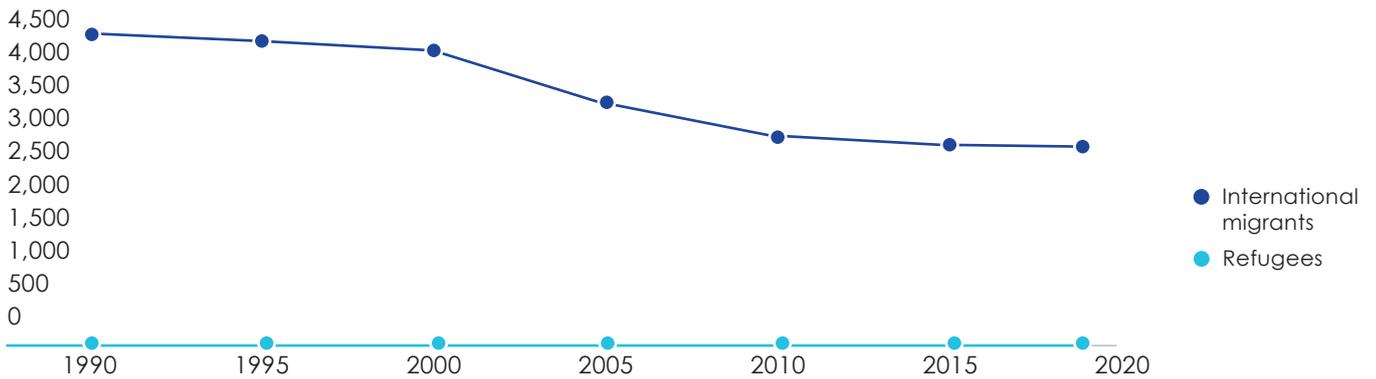
- Solomon Islands has no bilateral migration Agreements with any countries.
- Under the Pacific Labour Mobility scheme, there has been an increase in migration to Australia and New Zealand. (ILO 2019)<sup>38</sup>
- Signed two Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and an Agreement with Morocco in March 2021. The Agreement was on the Visa Exemption for Holders of Diplomatic and Special Passports, and the two MOUs were on diplomatic training and the creation of a political consultation system. (Solomon Islands Government Press, 2021)<sup>39</sup>



### Regional/Global Agreements/Commitments on Migration

- Solomon Islands became a member of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 1984.
- Solomon Islands is not a party to Migration related Conventions/Agreements that would provide them with the advantages of economic development associated with Migration.
- Unlike the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau that have unrestricted access to the United States under the Compacts of Free Association (COFAs they signed) Solomon Islands has none. (ILO 2019)<sup>40</sup>

## Number of international migrants and refugees in Solomon Islands, 1990-2019



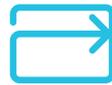
Source: UN DESA (2019a), UNHCR (2018) and UNWRA (2019)

- Of the total population, 0.4% are international migrants. (UNDESA 2019)

## REMITTANCE OVERVIEW



According to current Data released by CBSI on July 2022, remittances have increased by 68 % compared to past years. The total remittances inflow in the past year was SBD \$215 million. (CBSI 2022)<sup>42</sup>



Low number of bank accounts, domestic remittances in cash with 72% of adults sending and 68% receiving remittances through informal channel. (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2022)<sup>47</sup>



'One of the primary causes for low remittance inflow for some Pacific Island countries is because labour migration opportunities have been unevenly distributed among Pacific Island Countries with Melanesian countries like Solomon Islands and PNG having few migration outlets. (ILO 2019). However, this seem to be changing owing to the Pacific Labour Mobility Scheme as more workers are now being recruited from these countries. (ILO 2019)<sup>43</sup>



Domestic remittance through physical cash at 72% and domestic remittance through formal channels is 28%. (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2022)<sup>48</sup>



The cost of remittances in Solomon Islands is currently at 11.1% which is four times higher than the global average of 6.35%. (GSMA 2021)<sup>49</sup>

In 2018, Solomon Islands along with 10 other Pacific Countries remittances amounts to \$689 million with Fiji, Tonga and Samoa receiving the largest sum. (ILO 2019)<sup>44</sup>

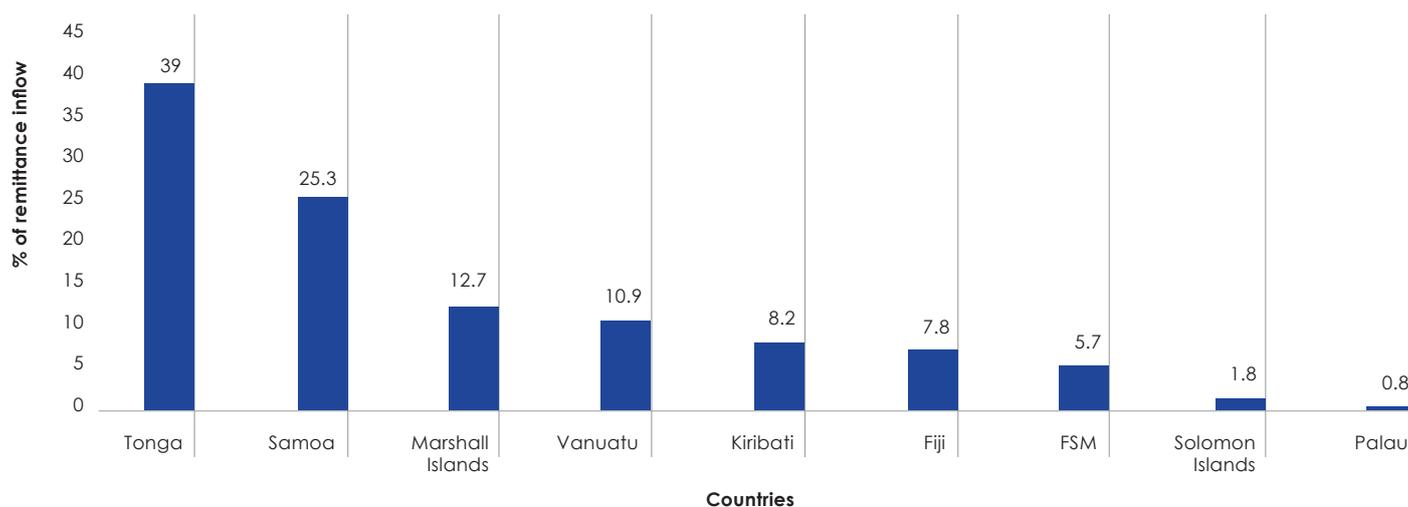
The average cost of sending USD 200 to Solomon Islands by February 2021 was 11.1% with the Pacific Average at 10.4 and global average at 6.5%. (GSMA 2021)<sup>50</sup>

Solomon Islands costs of sending back remittances remain high. The initiative to implement mobile money service is an effort to reduce this cost. (GSMA 2021)<sup>45</sup>



The Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI) does not currently have any data on informal remittance values. Accurate estimations of informal remittances are uncommon. The Informal remittance channels mostly include sending money with friends and family, which are quite common. (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2022)<sup>46</sup>

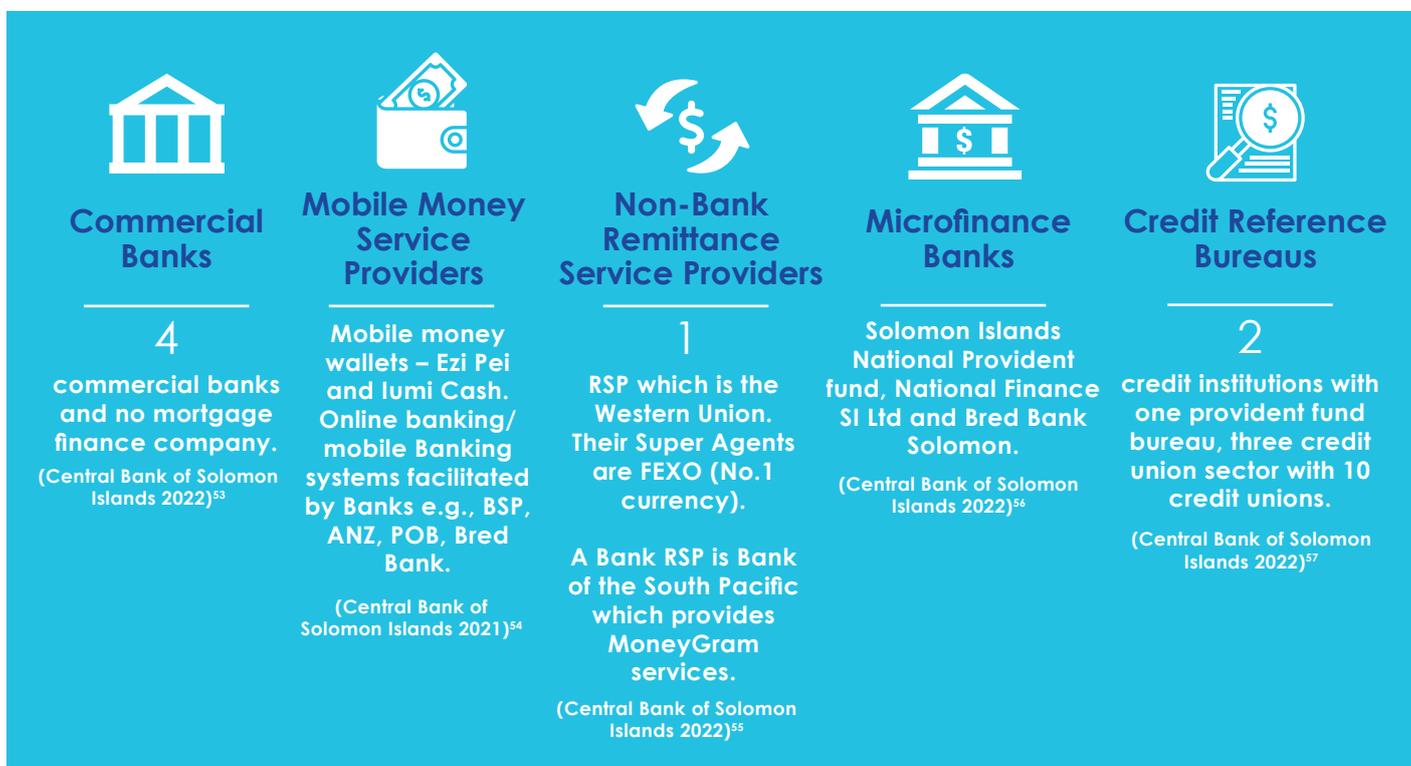
## Pacific countries remittances in flow (2020)



Source: World Bank Data 2020

- Solomon Islands struggles with unemployment and under-employment, which could be as high as 70%. (IFC East Asia Pacific 2022)<sup>51</sup>
- In 2020, US\$29 million, which is 1.8 % of the GDP, was sent to Solomon Islands.
- Stock of emigrants: 3.0 thousands.
- Stock of emigrants as a percentage of the population: 0.5%. (KNOMAD 2020)<sup>52</sup>

## FINANCIAL SERVICES OVERVIEW



# DIGITAL FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR (DFS) SECTOR OVERVIEW

## Demand Side

### Financial Inclusion

- **There are 283,954 active users** of financial accounts and 825 financial access points (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2022)<sup>58</sup>
- **28,890 individuals** have taken up formal credit (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2022)
- **21,441 people participated** as active savings group members (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2022)
- **Financial inclusion remains low at 34%** with gender gap of 15% (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2022)<sup>59</sup>
- **In 2015, 26% of adults had a bank account** with another 8% using other formal financial services, additional 35% using informal financial services (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2022)<sup>60</sup>
- **31% of adults excluded from using any financial services.** (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2022)
- **Adults with mobile banking** account is at 40.1%
- **In 2016 survey, 56% of adults did not have enough money for bank account** with 46% do not know how to use one and 31% have lack of documents. (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2020).

### Digital Inclusion

- **Agency and branches** banking services are widely used.
- **The banking sector mostly has sought non-digital methods of services offerings for their customers** e.g., filling in a document to create bank accounts but recently this can be done online e.g., the BSP website. Only online personal banking/mobile banking is the most common digital method service for (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2022)<sup>61</sup>
- **There were 229.5 thousand Internet users** in the Solomon Islands in January 2022. (DATA REPORTAL 2022)<sup>62</sup>

## Supply Side

### Financial Inclusion

- **There are only 14 bank branches** across the country. (Central Bank of Solomon Island 2021)<sup>67</sup>
- **There are 59 automated teller machines** (ATMs (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2021)<sup>68</sup>
- **Two Remittance Service providers**, the Western Union and MoneyGram.

### Digital Inclusion

- **The GSMA mobile connectivity** index score is 45.8, with 72% 3G coverage. (GSMA 2022)<sup>69</sup>
- **The penetration of mobile connections is 73%**, with 49% penetration of mobile broadband connections and 75% mobile connectivity for the rural population. (GSMA 2022)<sup>70</sup>

### Digital Financial Services Providers

- **There are two money wallets as digital financial service providers** - Ezi Pei and Umi Cash. There is also the YouSave Lo Mobile which enables members of the SINPF to deposit to their accounts using airtime credit. (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2021)<sup>71</sup>
- **Ministry of Finance and Treasury's** internal Revenue Department e-payments.
- **There are no fintechs** in the market for Solomon Islands.
- **Western Union** is the only non-banked licensed RSP and is inclusive of a digital platform where transfers can also be done online. Other Banked RSP include Bank of the South Pacific MoneyGram services.

- **There were 512.3 thousand mobile connections** in Solomon Islands in January 2022. The number of mobile connections was equivalent to 71.9% of the total population. (DATAREPORTAL 2022)<sup>63</sup>

### Digital Financial Services Providers

- **YouSave LoMobile currently has reached 33,000 members** with value airtime deposits at SBD 915,000. (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2021)<sup>64</sup>
- **Ezi Pei had 1632 clients with 40,485 transactions** (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2022)<sup>65</sup>. LumiCash is another Digital Financial Service Provider.<sup>65</sup>
- **Considering the enormous untapped market** and the suggestive success of youSave LoMobile and Ezi Pei, "use of financial services" is still a top priority area under NFIS 3. (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2022)<sup>66</sup>

## UNCDF'S ASSESSMENT OF THE MIGRATION & REMITTANCE ECOSYSTEM



### Enabling Policy and Regulation

#### Challenges

- Lack of Bilateral agreements on migration or migration policies by the government resulting in a smaller number of migrant populations.
- The regulatory environment is not entirely favourable to digital developments (eKYC, Digital ID etc.)
- Regardless of the CBSI Exchange Control Act, the Charges on remittances can be unreasonably high and high costs of sending remittances back to the country.
- Although regulations like the Consumer Protection Act and the Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act are already in place, there are currently no regulations on electronic KYC or how to apply a proportionate risk-based approach to KYC/CDD criteria based on the value of cross-border transactions.

- Bank of the South Pacific (BSP) as a licensed financial institution engages in remittances and handling of forex as per the BSP Foreign Exchange Regulations. However, Financial institutions in the country like Bred Bank is only allowed to handle forex but not engaged in remittances.
- Micro Financial institutions like the National Finance SI Ltd do not engage in remittances nor handling of forex as they are solely focused more on helping low-income earners with loans. This is a barrier to remittances as there is lesser number of financial institutions engaging in these important services that would boost remittance flow and made these financial services more accessible to the huge population.

#### Recommendations

- Government to create migration policies and enter agreements with other Pacific Countries like Australia and New Zealand to encourage migration.
- The CBSI could undertake policy changes in operating procedures and improve existing payment arrangements in accordance to the CBSI Act of 2012 which provides for 'promoting a safe, sound and efficient payment system'. This would mean a reformed national payment system in place.
- UNCDF is currently undertaking various initiatives to implement sim registration with eKYC and a Digital ID platform.
- The CBSI could introduce mobile money services to make sure there is access to finance for the huge dispersed population.



### Open Digital Payment Ecosystem

#### Challenges

- There are additional or even redundant costs when there is no open digital payment infrastructure or system to support mobile financial services from other retail payments.
- Since the population is dispersed in all rural provinces more expenses in travelling to urban centres or business access points to do physical cash payments.

- Lack of payment and digital support of digital innovations targeting migrants and their families.
- Lack of mobile money services (except for Ezei Pay and iumi Cash - mobile money wallets) increases the costs of sending back remittances.
- The intra-day credit, to payment, clearing and securities settlement systems are subjected to risks – large volume of wire transfers, extreme difficulty of the exact matching of inflows with outflows.

## Recommendations

- The Central Bank of Solomon Islands should consider facilitating mobile money providers to reduce the cost of improving the infrastructure and high costs of sending remittances. An example would be an improved telecommunications infrastructure/ an improved network coverage with digital money services.
- Accelerated shift from cash to digital payments modes for receipt of remittances directly to account/wallets of beneficiaries.



## Inclusive Innovation

### Challenges

- RSPs mainly the Western Union and Bank of the South Pacific MoneyGram services are insufficient to cater for the dispersed population. Only few of the provinces have access to RSPs like Western Union and majority of the rural population are financially illiterate when it comes to using financial digital services like MoneyGram.
- Only few of the Provinces have Western Union agents operating in their capital more so, only one WU agent. Majority of the rural people do not know how to use MoneyGram services and so this is a limitation to business access points for rural areas.
- The establishment of RSP as a branch of a foreign RSP is not allowed. e-money issuance can only be carried out by a legal person who must be incorporated in Solomon Islands. It may limit RSP ease-of-entry, limit competition

and limit efficiency and quality of service to the final consumer.

- Fintech sector mostly in rural areas less active. Low network coverage in most remote centers thus less usage of mobile phones.
- Too much reliance on written or physical applications and less reliance on software applications in businesses (although this seem to be changing).

## Recommendations

- CBSI can consider introducing mutual recognition criteria in the RSP regulatory framework. In this case, a license issued by a central bank in one of the partner states is recognized by the CBSI, and the licensed RSP can be allowed to operate in Solomon Islands upon simple notification to the supervisory authority of Solomon Islands.
- Partnerships to develop innovative products beyond just money transfer for migrants migrants e.g., pension products, etc.



## Empowered Customers

### Challenges

- Low levels of financial and digital literacy affect consumers' ability to use digital payments. This is further exacerbated by complex and non-intuitive steps to effect payments, thereby inhibiting the use of digital payment services. Lack of awareness and understanding of DFS and very low level of financial literacy with heavy reliance on cash

## Recommendations

- The ministries responsible for foreign affairs could create the position of liaison officer. The liaison officer would prepare programmes for public education and awareness, particularly for women and men migrants. The education and awareness initiative should involve the central banks, which should inform on ways in which various payment mechanisms and products can be accessed easily.

## MIGRATION & REMITTANCE UPDATES

### Key Initiatives That Improved Migration & Remittances

#### Government/Regulator

Solomon Islands has established the Labour Mobility Unit under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade to encourage more Solomon Islanders to apply for work under the Seasonal Worker Programme. This had opened the door for more Solomon Islanders to migrate to the host countries like New Zealand and Australia. (IOM 2020)

Ongoing

Solomon Islands as launched by the Prime Minister Sogavare the country's first Inclusive Digital Economy Scorecard (IDES) alongside its five-year National Financial Inclusion (NFIS). (UNDP 2022)<sup>72</sup>

Ongoing

Various initiatives are being carried out by CBSI to implement the NFIS3 recommendations with the objectives to amplify the reach and quality of digital financial services, products and channels as well as develop and implement data and measurement framework. (National Financial Inclusion Strategy 2021 - 2025)

Ongoing

CBSI has a regulatory sandbox Framework in place which provides an innovative and safe space that facilitates controlled live tests of new financial products and services prior to commercial deployments. one of the key objectives is to ensure that products and services of applicants into the sandbox serves the needs of the marginalized population segments such as women, and the unbanked population which include those in the rural and remote of Solomon Islands. (Central Bank of Solomon Islands 2022)<sup>73</sup>

2022

Ministry of Finance and Treasury along with CBSI and the World Bank international cooperation has led to the reform the national payment system (NPS). The NPS Bill was passed and is now at the user Acceptance Testing (UAT)with the Banks. This should provide an enabling legal framework and core payment infrastructure to provide an enabling environment for market players including those that can provide remittance on a P2P basis using mobile phones. The Bill is to recognize the crucial role in effective and efficient circulation of money in the economy thus giving boost to trade & business and to enhance economic activity in the country (Central Bank of Solomon Islands, 2020)<sup>74</sup>.

2022

CBSI Collaboration with National Stakeholders, Donor and Development Partners to roll out Key DFS impact investments such as the youSave IoMobile service and Bulk-Shop's Digital Marketplace. The Issuance of Prudential Guide 2 for Mobile & E-money Service Providers and Encouraging financial institutions, and other DFS Providers to conduct awareness on their DFS Products and services, including consumer protection.

### Private sector

Western Union and MoneyGram as the remittance providers in the country, remittances have now increased by 68% in 2021 from 2020.

Banks like Bred Bank, BSP, ANZ, POB have online banking/ mobile banking introduced facilitated by our telecom network service provider.

Ezi Pei money wallet introduced by Solomon Post with 1632 clients enables customer to make payments through their mobile phones making it easy and convenient for customers. YouSave LoMobile by SINPI – paving way to digital financial inclusion in the country.

Ongoing

Our Telekom as a service provider to be part of the mobile money project and will be the digital service provider of mobile money.

Ongoing

<sup>01</sup><https://www.oecd.org/aidfortrade/countryprofiles/regionaleconomiccommunities/aftquestionnairesrecsandtransportcorridor.htm>

<sup>02</sup><https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/>

<sup>03</sup><https://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/the-world-by-income-and-region.html>

<sup>04</sup><https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI>

<sup>05</sup><https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/32639/9781464815324.pdf?sequence=10&isAllowed=y>

<sup>06</sup><https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/SLB.pdf>

<sup>07</sup><https://ides.uncdf.org/dashboard>

<sup>08</sup><https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/32436/9781464814402.pdf>

<sup>09</sup><https://www.mobileconnectivityindex.com/#year=2021&zonelsoecode=SLB>

<sup>10</sup><https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Mobile-Money-Regulatory-Index-2021.pdf>

<sup>11</sup><https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/solomon-islands/>

<sup>12</sup><https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard>

<sup>13</sup><https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard>

<sup>14</sup><https://population.un.org/wup/Country-Profiles/>

<sup>15</sup><https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS?locations=SB>

<sup>16</sup><https://data.worldbank.org/country/SB>

<sup>17</sup><https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.NE.ZS?locations=SB>

<sup>18</sup><https://www.uncdf.org/Download/AdminFileWithFilename?id=14498&cultureId=127&filename=2021-pacific-solomonislands-digital-id-country-diagnosticpdf>

<sup>19</sup><https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/countryprofiles.asp>

<sup>20</sup><https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?locations=SB&view=chart>

<sup>21</sup><https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.PP.CD?locations=SB>

<sup>22</sup><https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/solomon-islands/>

<sup>23</sup><https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GC.TAX.TOTL.GD.ZS?locations=SB&view=chart>

<sup>24</sup><https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNS.ICTR.ZS?locations=SB&view=chart>

<sup>25</sup><https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FS.AST.PRVT.GD.ZS?locations=SB>

<sup>26</sup><https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS?locations=SB&view=chart>

<sup>27</sup><https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=SB>

<sup>28</sup><https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/solomon-islands/>

<sup>29</sup>[https://www.heritage.org/index/country/solomonislands#:~:text=GDP%20\(PPP\)%3A,5%2Dyear%20compound%20annual%20growth](https://www.heritage.org/index/country/solomonislands#:~:text=GDP%20(PPP)%3A,5%2Dyear%20compound%20annual%20growth)

<sup>30</sup><https://www.cbsi.com.sb/immediate-release-impact-of-covid-19-on-the-solomon-islands-economy-revised/>

<sup>31</sup><https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/32639/9781464815324.pdf?sequence=10&isAllowed=y>

<sup>32</sup><https://www.cbsi.com.sb/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Governors-DMP-brief-remarks-final-.pdf>

<sup>33</sup><https://www.iom.int/countries/solomon-islands>

<sup>34</sup><https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/countryprofiles.asp>

<sup>35</sup><https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/countryprofiles.asp>

<sup>36</sup><https://www.knomad.org/data/migration/emigration?page=21>

<sup>37</sup><https://www.knomad.org/data/migration/immigration?page=21>

<sup>38</sup>[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-suva/documents/publication/wcms\\_712549.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-suva/documents/publication/wcms_712549.pdf)

<sup>39</sup><https://solomons.gov.sb/solomon-islands-and-morocco-signs-bilateral-mous-and-agreement/>

<sup>40</sup>[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-suva/documents/publication/wcms\\_712549.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-suva/documents/publication/wcms_712549.pdf)

<sup>41</sup><https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/countryprofiles.asp>

<sup>42</sup><https://www.sbm.sb/remittances-increase-by-68-with-215m-in-2021/>

<sup>43</sup>[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-suva/documents/publication/wcms\\_712549.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-suva/documents/publication/wcms_712549.pdf)

<sup>44</sup>[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-suva/documents/publication/wcms\\_712549.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-suva/documents/publication/wcms_712549.pdf)

<sup>45</sup><https://www.cbsi.com.sb/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Solomon-Islands-National-Financial-Inclusion-Strategy-Final.pdf>

<sup>46</sup><https://www.cbsi.com.sb/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Solomon-Islands-National-Financial-Inclusion-Strategy-Final.pdf>

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