



UNITED NATIONS
FIJI, SOLOMON ISLANDS,
TONGA, TUVALU AND
VANUATU



COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN SOLOMON ISLANDS 2025-2027



I. Declaration of Commitment and Signature Page

This Declaration of Commitment affirms the shared dedication of the Government of Solomon Islands and the United Nations (UN) System to the successful implementation of the Solomon Islands Country Implementation Plan (CIP) 2025 - 2027. Grounded in national ownership, accountability, and mutual partnership principles, this commitment reflects a joint resolve to drive sustainable, inclusive, and impactful development aligned with Solomon Islands' national priorities as outlined in the National Development Strategy 2016 - 2035, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and other international development frameworks.

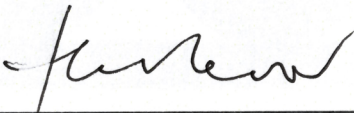
The CIP is firmly embedded in national priorities and governance structures, ensuring alignment with Solomon Islands' development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). *

Through this declaration, both parties pledge to maintain a well-coordinated, data-driven, and impact-focused approach to implementation, ensuring that all interventions contribute meaningfully to advancing sustainable development, gender equality, social inclusion, and climate resilience. This declaration also underscores a shared commitment to internationally recognized human rights, environmental sustainability, and ethical governance throughout the CIP's implementation.

By signing below, representatives of the Government of Solomon Islands and the UN System in Solomon Islands formally endorse the Country Implementation Plan (CIP) 2025-2027 and pledge to work collaboratively toward the achievement of the intended outcomes.

Signatures

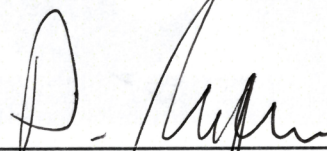
The Government of Solomon Islands



Hon. Trevor Manemahaga
Minister of National Planning and
Development Coordination

Date: 04/11/2025

The United Nations System in Solomon Islands



Mr. Dirk Wagener
United Nations Resident Coordinator
for Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
and Vanuatu

Date: 4.11.2025

Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADO	Asian Development Outlook
CATDDO	Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Operation
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CCCPIR	Climate Change in the Pacific Islands Region Program
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfers
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSO	Civil Society Education
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DBS	Direct Budget Support
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DFI	Digital Financial Institution
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FFA	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
FP	Family Planning
FPLAC	Family Protection and Legal Aid Center
HDI	Human Development Index
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
MFAET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade
MNPDC	Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination
MoFT	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
MWYCFA	Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs
PCDF	Provincial Capacity Development Fund
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV and Aids
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

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II. Executive Summary

The **Solomon Islands Country Implementation Plan (CIP) 2025-2027** outlines the UN's strategic engagement to support Solomon Islands in achieving the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and the **Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States (ABAS)**. This Country Implementation Plan is guided by and aligned to Solomon Islands' **national development priorities** as outlined in the **National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2035**. The NDS outlines five overarching objectives, namely:

1. Sustained and inclusive economic growth
2. Poverty alleviated across the whole of Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed
3. All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education
4. Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery
5. Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order

Furthermore, Solomon Islands is set to graduate from the Least Developed Country (LDC) status, on December 13, 2027. The LDC Smooth Transition Strategy (STS) 2025 serves as a comprehensive roadmap for navigating the pre- and post-graduation period, addressing critical areas such as trade, development financing, structural transformation, capacity building, and social resilience. It underscores the importance of securing extended trade preferences, mobilizing financing resources, fostering industrialization, and strengthening institutional capacities.

The Country Implementation Plan 2025-2027 is structured around the four overarching pillars (Planet, People, Prosperity, Peace) as outlined in the Pacific United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework, the UN's activities have been closely aligned with the Solomon Islands' NDS to respond to its objectives and thus promote national development priorities.

Scope and Focus

The CIP serves as a framework for **UN-Solomon Islands' Government cooperation**, providing targeted interventions across climate resilience, economic diversification, education, healthcare, gender equality and gender-based violence, peace and governance, and digital transformation. It aligns with the **Pacific UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework** to drive **sustainable and inclusive growth** while addressing Solomon Islands' unique geographic, economic, and climate vulnerabilities. The 2025-2027 CIP strategically positions the UN system to provide critical support during Solomon Islands' final preparatory phase for LDC graduation in December 2027, ensuring effective implementation of the country's Smooth Transition Strategy (STS) and sustainable development beyond graduation.

Key Interventions and Expected Outcomes

- **Climate resilience and environmental sustainability:** strengthening community resilience, community disaster risk reduction planning, infrastructure and early warning systems supported by national hazard monitoring and assessments, as well as policies and strategies to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change. This includes implementing coastal protection, renewable energy solutions, and sustainable land-use practices.
- **Economic Diversification and Resilience:** Strengthening sustainable fisheries, economic base expansion, productive sector reforms, agriculture, and eco-tourism to reduce dependency on imports and external aid. This also includes the Solomon Islands' LDC graduation readiness, employment and job creation, and infrastructure resilience.
- **Education and Workforce Development:** The approved legislative framework (Education Act 2023) establishes a conducive environment for improving access, quality, and education governance, management and operation of the education system. It prioritizes and strengthens the school curriculum, teacher professional development and training, expanding vocational training, developing human capital, improving access to education, enforcing workforce readiness, advancing digital literacy, upgrading education infrastructure, increasing system efficiency and promoting social equity.
- **Health and Well-being:** Improving maternal and child health, strengthening primary healthcare access, including mental healthcare, NCD prevention, water and sanitation services, and expanding health infrastructure.
- **Governance and Social Inclusion:** Enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of public administration and governance systems, gender equality policies, and improving statistical capacity to ensure evidence-based decision-making.
- **Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion:** Consolidating social cohesion and addressing the underlying drivers of conflict, such as tensions between the center and the provinces.

Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and SDG Acceleration

The CIP is fully integrated with the **UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the Pacific**, ensuring regional coherence and resource optimization. By leveraging UN expertise and technical assistance, the Country Implementation Plan contributes to **SDG acceleration**, particularly in **poverty reduction** (SDG 1), **good health and well-being** (SDG 3), **quality education** (SDG 4), **gender equality** (SDG 5), **decent work and economic growth** (SDG 8), **climate action** (SDG 13) and **peace, justice and strong institutions** (SDG 16).

Challenges and Opportunities

The Solomon Islands face persistent challenges, including climate change impacts, the economy's heavy reliance on a few traditional sectors, limited private sector growth, high reliance on external aid, gaps in healthcare and education, and gender inequalities, heightens its vulnerabilities. The CIP identifies key opportunities for leveraging blended finance, expanding digital transformation, strengthening public-private partnerships, and enhancing regional cooperation to overcome these barriers. Additionally, the CIP advances strategic policy interventions prioritized by the Government and key stakeholders, targeting the four sectors with the greatest productive potential including, forestry, agriculture, fisheries and tourism, helping to unlock growth, jobs and sustainable development opportunities.

Funding² and Partnerships

- **Required funding:** A sum of US\$74.8 million is required to support the Solomon Islands CIP 2025-2027.
- **Available Funding:** The UN has mobilized significant financial and technical resources to support the CIP implementation, with currently available funding of US\$44.4m, covering a substantial portion of planned activities for 2025-2027.
- **Funding Gaps:** There is a funding gap of US\$30.4m (41%), required particularly for peacebuilding and governance, climate change adaptation, health system strengthening, education disparities, food security and nutrition, and infrastructure development.
- **Partnerships for Success:** The Solomon Islands CIP fosters multi-stakeholder engagement, including government ministries, UN agencies, regional institutions, private sector actors, and civil society organizations, ensuring a collaborative and sustainable approach.

Based on the financial distribution under the key pillars, the key observations and programme implications are:

1. **People Pillar Demand:** Over 40% of the total investment is directed toward social services and rights, highlighting the centrality of human development.
2. **Institutional Reform Momentum:** There is growing traction in legislative and governance reforms, which are essential for long-term stability.
3. **Environmental Vulnerability:** The Solomon Islands faces urgent climate and disaster risks, making resilience programming a critical priority.
4. **Youth and Gender Mainstreaming:** Programmes are increasingly focused on empowering youth and promoting gender equality.

² Based on projections provided by UN agencies, funds, and programmes operating in the Solomon Islands, the funding figures are preliminary estimates only and outlined for the 2025–2027 period. Please note that these figures may be adjusted during the implementation phase of the Country Implementation Plan.

Conclusion

The Solomon Islands CIP 2025-2027 sets a comprehensive pathway toward sustainable development, improved livelihoods, and economic prosperity by strengthening governance, enhancing service delivery, and building climate resilience. The UN remains committed to working alongside Solomon Islands to ensure inclusive, innovative, and impactful progress towards achieving national development goals and the 2030 Agenda.

III. Key development trends and country progress towards 2030 Agenda

1.1 Political and Economic Context

1.2 Political Trends

Tensions remain high in Solomon Islands, with many local actors perceiving a real risk of renewed tension. The political situation is fluid, as longstanding grievances between the central government and provincial authorities remain unresolved. Issues that fuelled previous instability, including the November 2021 riots, continue to linger, with limited tangible progress on both historical and emerging challenges.

Deep-rooted problems from the era known as “the tensions” (1999–2003) persist. Reconciliation and accountability for past violence and human rights abuses have yet to be fully addressed. During the ethnic tensions, women negotiated safe passage, brokered community-level peace, and sustained social provisioning, often drawing on maternal and Christian idioms that carried local legitimacy. Yet these contributions rarely resulted in formal representation during peace talks or in post-conflict power structures.³ Furthermore, there are emerging concerns of rising disputes at the community level and increasing social disorder in urban communities.

Benefits from natural resource extraction, particularly in the logging and mining sectors, are unevenly distributed, fuelling public resentment and perceptions of corruption. Communities often lack effective oversight of extractive activities on customary lands. Unequal benefit-sharing from logging and mining in Solomon Islands has deep gendered dimensions. Although some land is formally held under matrilineal tenure, men dominate negotiations with companies and capture royalties, leaving women with little say in contracts or distribution of benefits.⁴ Women instead bear the environmental and social costs: degraded gardens, polluted water, and depleted fisheries increase their unpaid labour in securing food and caring for families.⁵ Resource frontiers also heighten insecurity, with cash influx and camps associated with rising alcohol use and gender-based violence.⁶ Women’s groups have mobilized in opposition to destructive projects, often invoking their roles as custodians of land for future generations, but their claims are frequently sidelined in formal decision-making. This pattern reinforces both corruption and

³ George, N., & Soaki, P. (2020). “Our struggle, our cry, our sweat”: challenging the gendered logics of participation and conflict transition in Solomon Islands. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 22(4), 572–593.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14616742.2020.1798798>

⁴ Monson, R. (2015). “From Taovia to Trustee: Urbanisation, Land Disputes and Social Differentiation in Honiara, Solomon Islands.” In D. Cox & M. Macintyre (eds), *Governing the Asia-Pacific* (pp. 173–193). Routledge.

⁵ George, N. (2012). *Situating Women: Gender Politics and Circumstance in Fiji and Solomon Islands*. Canberra: ANU E Press, pp. 119–121

⁶ Allen, M. (2018). “Resource Extraction and the Politics of (In)Visibility in Solomon Islands.” *The Contemporary Pacific*, 30(2), 430–463, pp. 456–458.

clientelist politics, as male elites consolidate authority through control of royalties while women shoulder disproportionate burdens.⁷

Women remain underrepresented in political and leadership roles, and progress toward implementing Temporary Special Measures at the provincial level has slowed. Only four of the 50 members (8.7%) of the National Parliament are women, and across the nine Provincial Assemblies, there are only four women of 173 Members (2.3%). Women's decision-making power is significantly constrained by entrenched patriarchal norms, where leadership roles and authority over land, resources, and community affairs are predominantly held by men even in matrilineal systems.

New drivers of instability are compounding these legacy issues. Civil society groups, media outlets, and religious organizations report a shrinking civic space and increasing pressure when voicing criticism of government decisions. Climate change is exacerbating food and water insecurity, particularly in remote islands and coastal communities, and is contributing to displacement pressures. Additionally, low levels of information literacy, combined with widespread use of social media, have created a volatile information environment where rumours and disinformation spread rapidly, stoking divisions and public anxiety.

Geopolitical competition is increasingly intertwined with domestic politics, heightening suspicion about government actions. The government's recognition of China over Taiwan in the last 5 years has increased the Chinese engagement with the government and other sectors of the country. China has further expanded its economic footprint through infrastructure projects, aid, and business investments, sparking debates over transparency, sovereignty, and influence. These geopolitical tensions also translate into increased risks for the local Asian population, who remain vulnerable to being targeted during episodes of public anger and unrest.

Following the 2024 national elections, the government has continued efforts to address center-periphery tensions through reforms aimed at greater decentralization. However, Parliament has not passed the latest Provincial Assembly bill, leaving the future of these reforms uncertain. Western province is demanding faster progress. Some provinces are promoting federalism as a solution, though concerns remain about the potential economic and administrative costs of transitioning to a federal system.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission's (TRC) summary report has been presented to Parliament, but implementation of its recommendations has been hindered by financial constraints and political disagreement.

Political stability remains fragile, influenced by shifting parliamentary alliances and the persistent use of motions of no confidence. The recent failed motion-of-no-confidence against the ruling government has exposed the deep divisions within the various parties and individuals holding power within the government. Members of Parliament continue to control substantial resources

⁷ Monson, R. (2015). "From Taovia to Trustee," in Cox & Macintyre (eds.), *Governing the Asia-Pacific*, pp. 180–182.

through constituency development funds, which account for a significant share of the national budget.

The country continues to rely on security support from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, China and Papua New Guinea, maintaining public order since the November 2021 riots. Australia recently confirmed an extension of its security assistance through the Solomons International Assistance Force (SIAF), amid ongoing concerns about local police capacity. Solomon Islands' police force remains under-resourced, with too few officers to effectively cover the country. Many communities, particularly in remote provinces, lack access to police services or justice institutions.

Debates over federalism and demands for greater provincial autonomy, especially from Malaita, Guadalcanal, and Western Province, remain prominent. Years of constitutional drafting culminated in a draft federal constitution in 2020. However, provincial administrations remain weak, and most public services are still delivered through central government ministries or directly funded by MPs via constituency development funds. The lack of provincial authority over natural resource management remains a major point of contention. In Malaita, opposition to engagement with China partly reflects fears of losing control over local resources without federal protections.

Federalism is often seen as a potential solution to wider governance challenges. Yet public understanding of the draft federal constitution and whether it would genuinely meet community needs remains limited. Some dialogue has taken place between the national government and Malaita since the 2021 riots, with Malaita submitting a "log of claims" under the Townsville Agreement to outline unmet infrastructure needs. The Prime Minister's Office has announced plans to develop a federalism "roadmap" by 2026, although significant questions remain about how such a system would function and be financed.

1.3 Economic Trends

The Solomon Islands has a population of approximately 800,006, with 48.9% females, and 56.4% under the age of 24. Its economy, historically anchored in agriculture, is now driven by an evolving service sector. The economic landscape reflects growing but imbalanced external trade, resilience to recent shocks, and continuing vulnerabilities common to Pacific Island economies.

The Solomon Islands is scheduled to graduate from the Least Developed Countries (LDC) category in December 2027.

i. GDP Growth and Employment:

Solomon Islands' economic growth slowed to 2.5% in 2024 from 3.0% in 2023. The ADB estimates that the Solomon Islands' GDP growth will reach 2.9% in 2025 and 3.2% in 2026.

The Solomon Islands has a high labor force participation rate (84.37% in 2024, with 86.23% male and 82.44% female) and low unemployment (1.47%), though unemployment rates are higher

among women and youth. Services dominated with 47.32% of GDP and 51.79% of jobs (57.49% female and 46.52% male), agriculture employed 37.57% of workers (with 37.91% female workers and 37.24% male), and industry accounted for 18.66% of GDP and 10.65% of employment (4.6% of the female workers and 16.23% of the male workers). Women are overrepresented in the informal sector, making them more vulnerable to external shocks and disasters, and women are primarily responsible for unpaid care work.⁸

The Solomon Islands' persistent trade deficit highlights its economic dependence on imports and the need for long-term strategies to achieve a more balanced and sustainable trade system. Its economy remains resilient but faces risks from commodity price swings, climate shocks, geopolitical tensions, and fiscal pressures, with its heavy reliance on China exposing it to potential impacts from U.S.-China trade disputes.

FDI net inflows in the Solomon Islands rose to 4.8% of GDP in 2023 due to post-pandemic recovery and the Pacific Games but fell to 1.9% in 2024 as event-driven growth subsided.

In 2024, personal remittances received contributed 5.4% of GDP, providing modest household support compared to neighboring Pacific states.

ii. Inflation and Cost of Living:

Inflation in the Solomon Islands eased to 5.1% in 2023 and 4.1% in 2024, with forecasts showing a further decline to 2.7% in 2025 and 2.5% in 2026, though climate risks could still impact prices.

iii. Public Investment and Infrastructure:

The Solomon Islands faces significant infrastructure gaps in transport, energy, and digital connectivity. Through the Solomon Islands Infrastructure Program (SIIP)— a ten-year, SBD 1.65 billion (about \$250 million) initiative funded by Australia — the Solomon Islands Government seeks to boost economic growth by investing in essential infrastructure like transport, ICT, electricity, water and sanitation, and rural development projects that generate local jobs. SIIP is also redeveloping markets across Solomon Islands to grow local economies.

1.4 SDG Progress and Key Gaps

The Solomon Islands is making progress on several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), though challenges remain due to the many challenges faced by the country, especially in the areas of financial availability, geographical location, poor economy and climate related vulnerabilities.

1.4.1 SDGs Showing Progress

⁸ <https://solomons.gov.sb/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/A-National-Strategy-for-the-Economic-Empowerment-of-Women-and-Girls.pdf>

- **SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being):** Maternal mortality declined significantly, alongside improvements in infant/under-five mortality. The incidence of tuberculosis has fallen.⁹
- **SDG4 (Quality Education):** The Solomon Islands has made meaningful progress toward achieving SDG 4, including expanded access to education, the establishment of stronger legislative and policy frameworks, effective partnerships, and early investments in education data systems. These gains have contributed to improvement in quality, equity, completion rates, and inclusive education however, challenges remain.
Early childhood education access and teacher qualifications and teachers' emoluments have significantly improved. School infrastructure has seen notable improvements, particularly in access to WASH.
- **SDG6 (Clean Water and Sanitation):** The country recorded a positive trend in sanitation practices. Safely managed sanitation services (including population practicing open defecation and population with basic handwashing facilities) have improved. The country's implementation of integrated water resources management has also shown improvement. Besides, the country faced growing international support with official development assistance for water supply and sanitation increasing from \$8.15 million in 2015 to \$10.25 million in 2022. The country has strengthened its legal framework for community participation in water resources planning and management.
- **SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy):** Access to electricity in urban areas increased, while the country's renewable electricity capacity more than doubled from 3.24 watts per capita to 6.98 watts per capita between 2015 and 2023. In addition, the improvement recorded in the energy intensity level suggests enhanced energy efficiency.
- **SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities):** The increase in the labor income share of GDP suggests a growing proportion of national output allocated to employee compensation. The number of refugees originating from Solomon Islands decreased significantly. The reduced number of persons seeking asylum outside Solomon Islands could be the result of improved stability in the country. Trade liberalization has also progressed, with zero-tariff lines applied to imports rising from 66.94% in 2015 to 81.94% in 2022.
- **SDG12 (Responsible Consumption and Production):** Between 2015 and 2023, the country's renewable electricity capacity per capita more than doubled, reflecting its strong commitment to expanding clean energy infrastructure. The country also recorded an improvement in food waste. Furthermore, between 2015 and 2022, there were no recorded fossil fuel subsidies given out by the government, either for consumption or production.
- **SDG 15 (Life on Land):** Protection of terrestrial biodiversity and mountain biodiversity sites saw a significant improvement. The country became a party to the Nagoya Protocol in 2021 and has maintained this status. There has been an increase in the number of Standard

⁹ <https://data.unescap.org/national-analysis?tab=overview&country=SLB>

Material Transfer Agreements for plant genetic resources between 2015 and 2023. Solomon Islands has also implemented legislation to prevent and manage invasive alien species and has aligned its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan with Aichi Biodiversity targets. Official development assistance for biodiversity has more than quadrupled. However, challenges remain, particularly in sustainable forest management.

1.4.2 SDGs at Risk of Falling Behind

Despite the progressive push by stakeholders to achieve the SDGs by 2030, there are several SDGs that have fallen behind and are at risk of failing. Some of the key SDGs identified include:

- **SDG 2 (Zero Hunger):** Anemia in women remains irrespective of the pregnancy status. The country is facing a rise in the prevalence of undernourishment and malnutrition. Between 2015 and 2023, the country experienced a decreasing Agriculture Orientation Index for government expenditures. This means that agriculture is receiving a diminishing share of government spending relative to its contribution to the economy, which is further confirmed by the declining official financial flows to the agriculture sector.
- **SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being):** Malaria incidence has worsened, increasing from a rate of 65.64 cases per 1,000 population at risk in 2015 to 223.48 in 2022. The number of people needing intervention for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) has increased, as has the mortality rate from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases.
- **SDG 5 (Gender Equality):** Reducing domestic violence remains a challenge, and mechanisms have been established to help affected women and children.¹⁰ Employment opportunities for women in senior management roles have improved, although more progress is needed.
- **SDG13 (Climate Action):** The country's adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in line with the Sendai Framework regressed, as has the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national DRR strategies (from 40% in 2018 to 0% in 2021). The decline in DRR efforts may highlight the urgent need for improved disaster management policies and practices.

1.5 Climate and Environmental Challenges

The Solomon Islands, an archipelago located in the Melanesian region of the Pacific, with a total land area of 28,900 square kilometers spread over 1.5 million square kilometers of ocean¹¹ faces significant climate and environmental challenges. The country is experiencing warming trends, with future temperature increases projected to likely range between 0.7°C and 2.8°C depending

¹⁰ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/solomonislands>

¹¹ Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2023-2032

on global greenhouse gas emissions.¹² This warming is accompanied by rising sea levels, which are occurring at a faster rate than the global average.¹³ The submergence of low-lying islands has already begun, threatening coastal communities and necessitating urgent adaptation measures.¹⁴

Extreme rainfall events, flash floods, droughts, extreme events related to increasing sea surface temperatures, and tropical cyclones pose substantial risks to human settlements, agriculture, ecosystems, and infrastructure. The fisheries sector is particularly vulnerable, with potential reductions in maximum catch potential exceeding 50%, which threatens food security and national income. Additionally, land degradation, rapid encroachment by invasive species, and deforestation due to logging activities contribute to biodiversity loss and environmental degradation.

Around 65% of the Solomon Islands' population lives within 1 kilometer of the coastline, and 91% within 5km of the coast, making them highly susceptible to the impacts of sea-level rise, coastal erosion, and extreme weather events.¹⁵ Unplanned urbanization exacerbates these vulnerabilities, leading to poor waste management, growth of squatter settlements, and construction on marginal lands prone to landslides and flooding.¹⁶

The Solomon Islands are also highly susceptible to hazards such as earthquakes and tsunamis. The region is part of the Pacific “Ring of Fire”, making it prone to seismic activity. Earthquakes with magnitudes exceeding 8.0 have caused significant damage and loss of life. For instance, a magnitude 8.1 earthquake in April 2007 triggered a devastating tsunami. Similarly, a magnitude 8.0 earthquake in February 2013 led to another destructive tsunami.¹⁷ These events highlight the vulnerability of the people of the Solomon Islands and the need for robust disaster preparedness and response strategies. Solomon Islands, like other Pacific Island Nations, experiences a wide range of hazards on a regular basis, and is thus in “constant recovery mode”, posing serious development constraints. The Strengthening of technical capacity in earthquake, tsunami, volcano, and landslide monitoring would deliver essential geoscientific data that supports early warning systems, risk-sensitive planning, and safer community development.

Solomon Island's high susceptibility and heightened vulnerability to climate change and geo hazards highlights a critical imperative to risk inform development at multiple levels of government and in communities through approaches that strengthen the consideration and integration of risks into national planning, budgeting, implementation and public financial management systems.

¹² WBG, 2021, https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/country-profiles/15822-WB_Solomon%20Islands%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

¹³ Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2023-2032

¹⁴ WBG, 2021, https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/country-profiles/15822-WB_Solomon%20Islands%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

¹⁵ SPC Statistics (Map) at <https://sdd.spc.int/mapping-coastal>

¹⁶ Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2023-2032

¹⁷ World Vision, <https://www.worldvision.org/disaster-relief-news-stories/solomon-islands-earthquakes-tsunamis-volcanoes-floods-facts>

1.6 Key Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies

In response to these challenges, the Solomon Islands has developed several strategies for climate adaptation and mitigation. The National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) identifies agriculture, human settlements, water and sanitation, and human health as priority sectors requiring urgent support to enhance resilience. The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Meteorology (MECDM) coordinates climate change engagement and implements policies aimed at sustainable environmental management.

The Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2023-2032 outlines strategic actions to address and manage the impacts of climate change, focusing on adaptation, loss and damage, and mitigation.¹⁸ The government prioritizes the development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the Solomon Islands Framework for Resilient Development as key strategies that would guide efforts to strengthen adaptive capacities and resilience, including developing and facilitating the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the Solomon Islands Framework for Resilient Development. The government is currently developing a Health National Adaptation Plan (H-NAP) to build the resilience of health systems to the climate crisis. A Public-Private Partnership Strategy is being developed to ensure that ministries, NGOs, and the private sector integrate climate change and risk resilience into their development planning processes, budgets, and programmes. Additionally, climate change and risk resilience considerations are being integrated into environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments. The promotion of nature-based solutions, including payment for ecosystem services, is also a priority. Efforts are being made to strengthen climate change information, awareness, education, and communication programmes, and to support the implementation of the National Disaster Management Plan at provincial and community levels. Strategic actions on climate change under the National Security Strategy 2025-2028 are also being supported. Also, scientific hazard assessments, geological mapping, and groundwater monitoring will complement these adaptation strategies by ensuring development decisions are risk-informed and grounded in national geoscience evidence.

The Solomon Islands have undertaken comprehensive assessments with regards to climate finance and in 2022 published the Solomon Islands Roadmap for Improving Access to Climate Finance and Public Spending (2022-2027). This Roadmap outlines priority actions, not only for improving access to climate finance, but for strengthening national systems to enhance decision-making and investment prioritization for climate action.

Addressing loss and damage involves strengthening advocacy at national, regional, and international levels for the operationalization of loss and damage funding mechanisms and mobilizing targeted resources through other financial mechanisms. The government is proactively engaging with relevant partners to mobilize resources for the relocation of vulnerable communities, particularly those on low-lying atolls. Support is being provided to the Ministry of

¹⁸ Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2023-2032

Lands, Housing and Survey, Provincial Governments, Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), and land-owning groups to facilitate the identification of land for the relocation of vulnerable communities. Efforts are also being enhanced to deliver on the means of implementation, including finance, science and technology and capacity building for addressing loss and damage.

International cooperation plays a crucial role in these efforts, with the Solomon Islands being a signatory to various international and regional climate and environment-related agreements, including, but not limited to, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals, the United Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific,¹⁹ and the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent. Solomon Islands also submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2021, increasing its emission ambition by targeting net zero emissions by 2050, compared to a 45% reduction as initially outlined in its first NDC.²⁰ Committed to the Paris Agreement, the Solomon Islands submitted its third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) to the UNFCCC ahead of COP30 in November 2025, in line with Article 4 and COP decisions to reduce emissions, enhance resilience, and advance climate justice. NDC 3.0 has a chapter on children, youth and gender and has ensured representation of young people and women in climate negotiations, project development and decision-making processes. It also commits to provide training and support for women in climate science, policy, and engineering and to develop indicators to track the participation and impact of children, youth, and women in NDCs. These frameworks guide national policies and strategies, ensuring a coordinated, inclusive and comprehensive approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

1.7 Leaving No One Behind: Vulnerable Populations and Social Inclusion

The Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) principle is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It signifies the commitment of all UN Member States to eradicate poverty, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities that hinder individuals from reaching their full potential. LNOB emphasizes reaching the poorest and addressing discrimination, which involves understanding how various forms of discrimination and inequality intersect and compound to marginalize individuals, families, and communities. The UN's approach to LNOB involves identifying who is left behind and why, addressing root causes, monitoring progress, and ensuring accountability. This comprehensive approach ensures that everyone, especially those most marginalized, can fully participate in and benefit from sustainable development efforts.

Women in Solomon Islands face significant challenges, particularly in the areas of economic empowerment, political representation, and gender-based violence. Despite making up nearly half of the population, women are disproportionately represented in unpaid care and domestic

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Solomon Islands Nationally Determined Contribution (2021), <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC%20Report%202021%20Final%20Solomon%20Islands%20%281%29.pdf>

work, which limits their economic opportunities and financial security.²¹ Additionally, women are underrepresented in decision-making roles. Out of the current 50 Members of Parliament, only three are female, and out of the current 172 Members of Provincial Assemblies, only three are female.²² On the Honiara City Council (HCC), out of a total of 12 seats, there are two women councilors, representing 17% of the council. This lack of representation extends to business leadership, where women are significantly underrepresented in senior management and board positions. Gender-based violence remains a pervasive issue, with substantial economic costs associated with intimate partner violence (IPV). The direct out-of-pocket expenditures for women accessing IPV services and the productivity losses due to IPV are significant, amounting to nearly 1% of the country's GDP²³.

The Solomon Islands has experienced widespread urbanization over the past decade. As of the 2019 census, the urban population increased to 27.6% from 20% in 2009, while the rural population decreased from 80.2% to 72.4%.²⁴ This shift is largely driven by rural-to-urban migration, particularly among younger individuals seeking employment, education, and other opportunities. As of the most recent data, the poverty rate in the Solomon Islands is approximately 34.8% of the employed population living below \$2.15 purchasing power parity per day in 2023. This indicates a significant portion of the population is experiencing economic hardship.²⁵

For children, barriers to accessing education persist, especially in remote areas, with challenges such as long distances to schools, inadequate facilities, and insufficient teaching and learning materials affecting learning outcomes. Children are vulnerable to various forms of violence and abuse, including physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, and there is a significant prevalence of child labor.²⁶ Communities living near extractive industries in the Solomon Islands are at heightened risk of human trafficking, especially women and children in remote communities. In the logging industry, informal employment practices can lead to exploitation and trafficking. Family members often facilitate these transactions, and under informal justice practices, parents receive payments for sending young women and girls into forced marriages with foreign workers at logging and mining companies, where they are exploited in domestic servitude or sex trafficking. Local community leaders may also benefit financially from these arrangements.²⁷

²¹ CEDAW 4/5

²² CEDAW 4/5

²³ Solomon Islands Summary Report: Costing the Impact of Intimate Partner Violence and the Resources Required to Address it (2023)

²⁴ <https://statistics.gov.sb/rise-in-urbanization-as-growth-in-urban-centers-increase/>

²⁵ <https://www.adb.org/where-we-work/solomon-islands/poverty>

²⁶ <https://solomons.gov.sb/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Solomon-Islands-National-Children-Policy-2023-2028.pdf>

²⁷ <https://www.state.gov/reports/2024-trafficking-in-persons-report/solomon-islands/>

Persons with disabilities in Solomon Islands, particularly women, face numerous challenges in accessing services and participating in society. Approximately 11% of the population reports some form of disability, with seeing difficulties being the most prevalent. Women with disabilities, especially those in rural areas and the older persons, experience higher rates of disability. The lack of accessible infrastructure and services exacerbates their marginalization. Women with disabilities encounter multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, which exacerbate their challenges. They are disproportionately affected by severe deprivations across various dimensions of life, including personal and professional relationships, safety, access to sanitation, and use of time. Solomon Islands strived to address these issues through several interventions, including the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) on 22 June 2023. In the same year, the National Disability Inclusive Development Policy 2022 – 2031 and the Rehabilitation Strategic Plan 2022-2031 was also adopted.

The Solomon Islands criminalizes same-sex sexual activity between both men and women under the Penal Code 1996, with penalties including up to fourteen years' imprisonment. Although there is no recent evidence of the law being enforced, its existence perpetuates discrimination against persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity. The law, inherited from British colonial rule, remains unchanged since the country's independence. Reports indicate that gender-diverse persons in the Solomon Islands face verbal abuse, sexual assault, threats, and exclusion from services.²⁸

1.8 Key vulnerable groups

In Solomon Islands, people deemed vulnerable are classed in categories based on a combination of environmental, social and economic factors. These categories are determined through national strategies and UN-supported initiatives. The key recognized categories of vulnerable groups are:

- Persons with disabilities
- Women and girls
- Children and youths
- Internally displaced persons
- Coastal and island communities
- Indigenous peoples and customary landowners
- Other vulnerable and marginalized groups

²⁸ <https://www.humandignitytrust.org/country-profile/solomon-islands/>

1.9 Strategies to Address Social Inequality

Strategies to address social inequality in Solomon Islands include the following:

- **Expanding social protection programmes**, including cash transfers and community-based development initiatives. The UN is partnering with the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) to prioritize child-sensitive protection to alleviate poverty and inequality among children, and at the same time build resilience against climate change and disaster shocks (see Solomon Islands National Children Policy 2023-2028). Cash transfers are explored as a social protection measure to help reduce monetary poverty amongst women and children and increase their access to better education and medical services. Community-based development initiatives will help communities address their own development needs through their involvement in designing and implementation of projects, obtaining training for livelihood support programmes, and identifying of priority community-driven infrastructure projects.
- **Increasing access to quality education** and vocational training to enhance employment opportunities, invest in rural and remote schools to reduce the disparities in education, promote inclusive education for girls and children with disabilities and those marginalized. Access to vocational and technical training institutions should be expanded to rural communities, with affordable fees, and programmes tailored to meet local economic needs in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, and tourism.
- **Strengthening healthcare services** and community-based health interventions, particularly for maternal and child health, mental health, NCD prevention, emergency preparedness, communicable disease prevention and control, and WASH services in all health services in Solomon Islands. There is also a need to develop social protection systems to support vulnerable groups in the country.
- **Addressing gender inequality** by reviewing current policy frameworks and making legal reforms to existing laws to ensure conformity and alignment with international standards and good practices. Gender mainstreaming will be promoted for the key national strategies and frameworks, such as, the National Development Strategy and the Smooth Transition Strategy. Continuing the efforts to raise the minimum legal age for marriage in Solomon Islands and investing in economic empowerment programmes that encourage and support women's participation in economic activities are crucial. Stakeholders should continue to work towards reducing gender-based violence by supporting the implementation of recommendations from the Family Protection Act Review Report and by raising community awareness on gender-based violence. Stakeholders should also support measures aimed at promoting women's participation in politics and leadership positions through temporary special measures.

- **Disability** in Solomon Islands is supported by policies and plans such as the National Disability Development Policy 2022-2031, the Rehabilitation Strategic Plan 2022-2031, the Gender Equality, and the Disability and Social Inclusion Strategy under the SIIP Program. Efforts should also be placed on mainstreaming disability inclusion in schools, including teacher training and accessible learning materials. Disability organizations and stakeholders should maintain community engagement and advocacy efforts to continue raising awareness and promote the human rights of persons with disabilities in Solomon Islands.
- **Strengthening governance and reducing corruption** by improving transparency and accountability in public service delivery, strengthening the institutions responsible for natural resources, public finance and land management, supporting the institutions that combat corruption in the country.
- **Promoting Inclusive Economic Growth** by supporting smallholder farmers, small scale miners, and fisheries with access to markets and finance, formalization and regulation, capacity building and training, social protection and environment safeguards, community participation, encouraging the participation of vulnerable groups such as women and youths in economic empowerment programmes.
- **Empowering Communities and Strengthening Customary Systems** by recognizing and supporting customary land tenure and traditional governance, promoting community-led development and conflict resolution, and ensuring women, youths and marginalized people are engaged in decision-making at the community level.
- **Supporting initiatives** to record customary land rights to allow customary landowners to utilize their customary land for development and investment. The recording of customary land rights will also allow landowners to engage with stakeholders on conservation projects and strengthen legal recognition of customary landowners and their land rights. (Land recording was supported by the Peace Building Fund (2022).

The potential for these strategies to be successful in addressing social inequality in Solomon Islands are shaped by the initiatives and frameworks that are developed and implemented with the aim to strengthen governance, improve service delivery, and promote inclusive development.

IV. National priorities and plans, gaps, and opportunities for SDG acceleration

4.1 National Priorities and Plans

The Solomon Islands Government has outlined its key national development priorities in the National Development Strategy 2016 – 2035 and other key government documents, including the National Unity and Transformation 100 Days Policy and the Medium-Term Development Plan 2025 – 2029. These documents are aligned with the SDGs and the 2030 Development Agenda by setting targets and benchmarks for their achievement at the country level.

The Solomon Islands National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016 – 2035 is recently undergone a comprehensive review to assess its implementation and identify gaps and challenges it faced in the implementation process. The review report is due to be launched in October 2025. Nevertheless, the NDS integrated key elements of the 2030 Development Agenda, the Samoa Pathway, the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries. The NDS also integrated other international and regional frameworks through the five recognized long-term objectives of inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction, access to quality health and education, resilient and environmentally sustainable development.

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2025 – 2029 serves as the NDS implementation tool. It ensures that global commitments, regional and national goals, and targets are integrated into local policy frameworks for implementation. The MTDP also ensures government priorities, and flagship development projects, such as those listed in the GNUT 100 days policy, are pursued.

The Smooth Transition Strategy (STS) is embedded within the NDS as a key instrument to guide Solomon Islands through its graduation from LDC status and beyond. Positioned as a subset of the NDS and closely integrated into sector and provincial development plans, the STS provides targeted policy measures and capacity-building initiatives that address the specific challenges and opportunities arising from graduation.

The Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination (MNPDC) is the key ministry driving development in Solomon Islands. The MNPDC is the custodian of the National Development Strategy (NDS), formulating its content and ensuring its implementation among line ministries. It is currently responsible for conducting the review of the NDS 2016 – 2035. The Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination also works closely with government line ministries, development partners, NGOs and communities to achieve the development goals of the country. The MNPDC's coordination role is vital in ensuring all stakeholders' development projects and programmes align with the national priorities of the government.

4.2 Top National Development Priorities

The NDS 2016 – 2035 identifies five key national development priorities. These priorities are aimed at improving development and the social and economic livelihood of all Solomon Islanders.

i. Sustainable Economic Growth

The NDS seeks to diversify Solomon Islands' economy beyond traditional sectors such as mining and logging. It seeks to promote growth in areas such as agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and renewable energy. The NDS also seeks to promote and support economic growth in the private sector, the development and promotion of measures that would improve the business environment for investors and attract foreign investment. It also looks to provide a business environment that is also conducive for small and medium-sized enterprises in Solomon Islands.

ii. Improved Social Services

Improved social services as a national development priority seeks promote better access to quality education, healthcare, and social protection for Solomon Islanders. Enhancing quality education at all levels of education in Solomon Islands takes a broader approach that encompasses the improved infrastructure development, teacher training programmes, progressive curriculum development, and inclusive learning environment. Similarly, services such as healthcare and social protection require a broader outreach so that all citizens can access them. Thus, the government is focused on upgrading the available facilities and increasing the availability of medical supplies and staff at these facilities. In the case of social protection, the government will prioritize the implementation of social protection programmes that would support vulnerable groups and those who are disadvantaged.

The improved social services priority also takes into consideration the water and sanitation need of Solomon Islanders. This calls for investment in infrastructure projects that provide safe drinking water and sanitation.

iii. Environmental Sustainability

Environmental sustainability is also one of the key priorities of the Solomon Islands NDS 2016 – 2035 with specific focus on natural resource management, climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation, renewable energy, and waste management. The implementation of policies and programmes relating to these focus areas calls for close engagement with communities in conservation efforts and awareness programmes and continuous partnership with stakeholders.

iv. Infrastructure Development

Investing in critical infrastructure projects such as transportation, water supply, and energy is considered important in pursuance of priority one of the NDS. The Solomon Islands government considered key infrastructure such as road, ports, and energy systems as vital to bringing in potential investors. The Tina Hydro Project is considered a game changer once completed because it has the potential to drastically reduce the rate of high electricity businesses are currently facing in Honiara. Geotechnical assessments of slope stability, seismic hazard, and local construction material availability are essential to ensure that such infrastructure is climate-resilient and safe. An inclusive approach to infrastructure development ensures that no group is left behind in access or usability.

v. Governance and Transparency

Governance and transparency are critical to the development aspirations of Solomon Islands as reflected in the NDS 2016–2035. This priority identifies the strengthening of governance structures, the promotion of transparency, and progressive updating and enforcing of laws and

regulations as its primary focus areas. The enhancement of the capacity of government institutions to deliver their services effectively is very important, as are the reforms that are required to ensure public institutions improve their services and promote accountability.

4.3. Solomon Islands LDC Smooth Transition Strategy and the National Development Strategy 2016 – 2035.

The graduation of Solomon Islands from LDC status marks a significant milestone in its development journey, reflecting the country's progress in economic growth, human development and governance. This achievement is a source of national pride. At the same time, the transition brings important challenges that call for careful planning and strategic measures to safeguard the progress made and to ensure continued advancement toward sustainable development and irreversible graduation. The Smooth Transition Strategy (STS) offers a clear roadmap for both the pre- and post-graduation phases, focusing on trade, financing for development, structural transformation, capacity development and strengthening social resilience, and is positioned as an integral subset of the NDS 2016 – 2035, ensuring that all transition measures are embedded within the existing national plans and frameworks.

It outlines practical measures such as extending duty concessions, strengthening export compliance, and diversifying markets, while underscoring the continued need for technical assistance and concessional financing. Building a more diversified and resilient economy requires strengthening productive capacities, spanning resources, skills, and institutions that support competitive production. To this end, the Government and stakeholders have identified strategic policy interventions in four priority sectors: forestry, agriculture, fisheries, and tourism. These measures aim to reinforce the foundations of growth by enhancing resources, upgrading skills, and improving systems. Collectively, they seek to expand sectoral output, move industries up the value chain, and strengthen integration into regional and global markets.

Forestry

In the forestry sector, the Government of the Solomon Islands emphasizes the need for stronger governance in forestry, including the adoption of a new Forest Act, stricter compliance with the logging code and improved tax collection. It also calls for enhanced inter-agency coordination, promotion of downstream processing (such as milling, veneer and pharmaceuticals), and sustainable reforestation initiatives.

This aligns with the Planet Pillar of the CIP, which stresses resilience to climate change and disaster risks, but also sustainable resource management. The forestry agenda contributes to the outcome on ecosystems and biodiversity protection, while also linking to the Prosperity Pillar through opportunities for green MSMEs, responsible business practices and sustainable value chains.

Agriculture

Agriculture support measures focus on building export competitiveness through product accreditation and certification, revitalizing coconut and cocoa industries and promoting value addition and diversification (e.g., oils, flour, animal feed). Strengthening farmer cooperatives and institutional frameworks is also seen as critical to sector resilience.

These priorities overlap with the People Pillar in the CIP, particularly around food security, nutrition, and equitable development. In the Prosperity Pillar, rural entrepreneurship, MSME development and youth livelihoods are highlighted to support in the agricultural sector. Moreover, agricultural reforms resonate with the Planet Pillar, which emphasizes sustainable land and resource use.

Fisheries

Targeted support in fisheries centers on the Bina Onshore Tuna Processing Plant, value addition through enhanced processing capacity and stronger governance to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Institutional and community-level fisheries governance are also flagged as priorities.

This has clear overlaps with the Planet Pillar through the protection and sustainable use of marine resources, contributing to biodiversity conservation and resilient ecosystems. At the same time, fisheries development feeds into the Prosperity Pillar by supporting economic diversification, job creation, and improved livelihoods. The integration of fisheries into national and regional strategies reflects the UN's ongoing work in resource management and sustainable economic development.

Tourism

Tourism interventions are geared toward developing a national tourism policy and legal framework, upgrading accommodation standards, attracting investment in identified sites, and leveraging digital platforms for marketing. The development of cultural and natural heritage assets into market-ready products is another priority.

Tourism is a cross-cutting sector that overlaps strongly with the Prosperity Pillar, supporting diversification of the economy, digital innovation, and connectivity. It also links to the Planet Pillar through the conservation of cultural and natural heritage and to the People Pillar by reinforcing cultural identity and community development. Women are well placed to contribute, particularly in areas of sustainable tourism development, digital transformation, and heritage protection.

In terms of concessional financing, Pacific SIDS successfully advocated for the UN General Assembly to adopt the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) in September 2024, after decades of negotiation and lobbying. The MVI now provides an internationally recognized tool

that moves beyond income measures like GNI per capita to capture structural vulnerabilities, especially climate change risks and external shocks, ensuring that the development realities of SIDS are formally acknowledged. This creates an opportunity for Pacific SIDS to access more equitable and tailored financing, including concessional resources, to support sustainable development and smooth LDC graduation pathways, such as the Solomon Islands. Improved access to finance, including climate finance, by amplifying the region's voice in international forums to advocate for the adoption of solutions such as debt restructuring and the UN MVI will support the drive for enhanced concessional financing. This will allow Pacific SIDS to secure more predictable, fair and needs-based financing, enabling them to invest in resilience, diversify economies and sustain inclusive growth beyond LDC graduation, such as in the Solomon Islands. Support in sustaining ODA and concessional flows from bilateral/multilateral partners, while preparing for minor changes from the UN system is key. The UN will also support managing the strengthening advocacy for the Loss and Damage Funds and other mechanisms.

Further in terms of strengthened financial infrastructure, promote digital financial services and literacy, expand credit access for indigenous businesses and deepen financial inclusion will be supported by the UN system.

Beyond sectoral and financing actions, the STS highlights the importance of reinforcing national development through stronger institutions, greater policy coherence, and improved coordination. It also emphasizes effective governance, strategic investment, and private sector engagement as critical to overcoming structural challenges and unlocking opportunities for sustainable and inclusive growth.

Robust data collection, analysis, and transparent reporting are essential for informed decision-making and adaptive policy responses to emerging challenges. By strengthening information-sharing mechanisms, the Solomon Islands can enhance accountability and coordination among stakeholders. The UN will support Pacific Member States including the Solomon Islands to adopt a more structured and harmonized approach to monitoring multiple reporting priorities across global, regional and national levels. This will strengthen coherence across reporting processes, reduce duplication, and enhance the ability of governments to track progress and deliver evidence-based policies.

The Solomon Islands Country Implementation Plan (CIP) 2025 – 2027 plays a crucial role in supporting the implementation of the STS and contributes to the operationalization thereof as the country prepares for graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) status in December 2027.

The CIP is strategically aligned with the **National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016–2035**, which the STS is nestled within. It supports the STS across multiple dimensions:

1. Trade and Economic Diversification

The CIP promotes export diversification, productive sector reforms, and trade facilitation—key STS measures to mitigate the loss of LDC-specific trade preferences. It supports niche product development and market access, contributing to structural transformation and resilience.

2. Development Financing and Resource Mobilization

Through its emphasis on climate finance, blended financing models, and donor coordination, the CIP directly supports STS objectives to mobilize resources for post-graduation development. It leverages the SIDS status to maintain access to concessional financing and climate-related funds.

3. Institutional Strengthening and Governance

The CIP's investments in public financial management reforms, decentralization, and anti-corruption efforts, are foundational to the STS's goal of building institutional capacity for sustainable development beyond graduation.

4. Human Capital and Social Resilience

By expanding access to education, vocational training, health services, and social protection, the CIP addresses STS priorities related to human assets and social resilience. It also supports gender equality and youth empowerment, which are critical enablers of inclusive development.

5. Infrastructure and Climate Resilience

The CIP's investments in renewable energy, transport, and digital infrastructure align with STS goals to reduce economic vulnerability and improve connectivity. These efforts enhance the country's adaptive capacity and support sustainable growth.

4.4 Key Gaps and Challenges

Solomon Islands faces several challenges that prevents it from achieving its national development priorities. A CIP technical stakeholder validation workshop was held in June 2025 in Honiara. Attended by representatives from line ministries, NGOs, academia and private sector, the participants identified challenges for development. These challenges can be found in the following areas:

i. Infrastructure Deficiencies

Limited infrastructure such as roads, ports, and energy systems is restricting the ability to actively participate in economic activities and access essential services. The country's vulnerability to disasters such as cyclones and earthquakes can set back infrastructure and livelihoods progress, as well as disrupt consistent monitoring of policy implementation. Additionally, deforestation and the impacts of climate change on coastal areas pose challenges for the design and practical

application of climate change policies. Sustaining national hazard monitoring and resource management requires investments in laboratory infrastructure, technical workforce training, and digital geoscience platforms for data management and public access.

ii. Financial Constraints

Insufficient funding and budgetary constraints are affecting the implementation of government programmes and projects. Limited fiscal space hampers domestic resource mobilization. Furthermore, the over-reliance on logging and mining, external aid and donor funding can be unpredictable and create economic volatility and undermines sustainable development.

iii. Governance and Institutional Challenges

Challenges in governance structures and leadership are impacting public administration and the ability to deliver vital services to the people. Many government ministries and agencies lack the technical expertise, staff, and systems to effectively implement and monitor development programmes.

iv. Environmental vulnerabilities

Solomon Island is prone to hazards such as cyclones, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, earthquakes and landslides. Disasters can have devastating impacts on development in the country. Likewise, climate change is disrupting the livelihoods of people and is impacting their food security and ability to meaningfully contribute to development.

v. Lack of Workforce

A shortage of skilled labor, underemployment, and inadequate education and training systems hinder economic growth and innovation in the country. While the country boasts one of the growing populations in the Pacific region, poor access to proper education and training is limiting the ability to fully utilize the high population advantage. The weak coordination between national and the local level impedes service delivery and policy alignment between the two governing levels. It further impacts the ability of government and service providers to implement policies.

vi. Poor Health and Social Services

The poor status of the health services and limited access to them affects the livelihood of Solomon Islands. Similarly, the available social services are only accessible to those in urban and semi-urban areas. Many people in rural communities find it difficult to access health and social services because of isolation and the poor infrastructure network available in the country.

vii. Gender inequalities

Gender inequality, discrimination and the disempowerment of women, visible through, inter alia, the low percentage of female Members of Parliament (8.7%), Provincial Assembly Members (2.3%) and in decision-making positions generally. The high adolescent birth rate, the endemic levels of physical and sexual violence against women and girls, the barriers with respect to their sexual and reproductive health and rights, the unmet needs for family planning, and lingering legislative discriminatory provisions in the *Penal Code*, the criminal procedure code, the Islanders Divorce Act, The Affiliation, Separation and Maintenance Act, the Labour Act and the Citizenship Act, collectively constitute probably one of the gravest risks to inclusive development for the Solomon Islands society. In logging areas, women and girls are at risk of sexual exploitation. Employed women are at risk of harassment. This presents a major risk to inclusive growth and progress under the 2030 Agenda. The unequal participation of women in the economy, and the consequent loss of their full contributions to development, are not only a threat to women's rights to decent work, financial inclusion and economic empowerment, they also threaten the diversity and range of contributions needed for a thriving economy.

viii. Reproductive Health

With an unmet family planning need of around 35%, the Solomon Islands faces significant challenges in reducing its high fertility levels, with the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) currently at 4.4%. Access to SRHR services remains uneven, particularly in remote islands where geographic isolation, shortages of skilled providers and weak supply chains constrain delivery. The Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) stands at 139 per 100,000 live births, which is a critical public health concern and continuing risk. The Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) has reported nine maternal deaths so far in 2025, highlighting the ongoing risks to women during pregnancy and childbirth, and the critical need for targeted policies and strengthened maternal health services and interventions to reduce preventable maternal deaths.

ix. Gender-based Violence

Solomon Islands has one of the highest rates of GBV globally with 64% of women aged 15 - 49 having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner. GBV carries severe health, social, and economic costs, including poor mental health outcomes, lost productivity, and intergenerational trauma. Survivor services remain limited outside of Honiara, with weak referral systems and under-resourced frontline providers. Social norms, stigma, and fear of retaliation continue to hinder reporting and access to justice. A critical gap is the lack of updated prevalence data to inform policies and programmes given that the last Family Health and Safety Study was conducted in 2009. At the same time, continuing urbanization from the provinces to Honiara places additional pressure on an already constrained and overstretched social services. Limited employment opportunities in Honiara further exacerbates the situation. These trends highlight

the pressing need to prioritize equitable, accessible and high-quality service delivery across all urban centers and provinces to ensure all Solomon Islands women and girls are protected and supported.

x. Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy continues to be a critical health and development concern in the Solomon Islands due to its strong association with higher morbidity and mortality for both the mother and child. 12% of women aged between 15 and 19 years old have begun childbearing. For many young women, early pregnancy is linked not only to unprotected sex, unwanted fertility and higher fertility levels, but also to a high risk of sexually transmitted diseases. Childbearing during teenage years is also the leading cause of school dropout among girls, contributing to poverty and exclusion, exposure to gender-based violence, and unequal opportunities. While national initiatives to roll out comprehensive sexuality education and improve contraceptive access are underway, low contraceptive uptake among adolescents, stigma and the lack of adolescent-youth-friendly health services (AYFHS) further limit young people's access to SRHR information and care.

xi. Youth and Human Capital

Solomon Islands has a very young population with about 60% under age 25. Harnessing the demographic dividend requires urgent investment in education, health, and employment pathways. Youth unemployment and underemployment also remain high with limited formal sector opportunities. This contributes to urban drift, social tensions, and migration pressures, particularly in Honiara. Education retention has significantly improved in primary school education, where all children complete their primary education.

However, access to secondary education remains limited, and retention is weak, with over one-third of students leaving school before completing Year 12. At the same time, young people face significant health risks and are highly vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV. The emerging trend of injecting drug use among youth further heightens the risk of HIV transmission particularly when combined with unprotected sex. These challenges highlight the urgent need to strengthen youth-focused interventions that address education, skills development, employability, economic opportunities and health, particularly sexual and reproductive health and rights, as core components of human capital development.

xii. Logistic Management

Weak logistics management is a barrier to health and social services reaching rural areas. The poor shipping services, high cost of fuel, weak infrastructure, and lack of coordination have resulted in health and social services not reaching rural communities. These barriers further exacerbate the last-mile delivery of medical supplies in remote areas, as stockouts resulting from the shortage of medicine may result in doctors prioritizing only emergency cases.

xiii. Lack of land for re-settlement and investment

Approximately 80% of land in the Solomon Islands is held under customary ownership by tribal groups, which limits the government's capacity to relocate individuals and communities affected by climate change and sea level rise. The process of land acquisition for resettlement can be lengthy and challenging. Similarly, land scarcity also restricts investment and hinders efforts to strengthen the enabling environment for private sector development.

xiv. Limited Awareness of funding opportunities

CSOs have reported significant challenges in identifying available funding opportunities, restricting their capacity to access funds and contributing meaningfully to priority programmes.²⁹ Many local governments, CSOs, and community groups are unaware of grants or donor programmes where they can access support to programmes at the local level. This leads to missed opportunities for community development in infrastructure, education, health, and climate resilience projects.

xv. Slow Dissemination of Information on funding opportunities

Information regarding funding opportunities often reaches CSOs too late, leaving insufficient time to prepare and submit applications for support. This reduces their ability to secure critical funding.³⁰ In some cases, urban-based organizations have better access to information and networks, while rural and remote communities are left behind.³¹ Having a centralized platform or strategy to disseminate funding information and efforts to interested stakeholders would address this challenge.

xvi. Corruption

There is an urgent need to empower anti-corruption institutions in the country. Now, all anti-corruption mechanisms in the country rely on the government for funding support.³² Therefore, it is difficult for them to perform their roles independently, especially where the authorities have the upper hand when it comes to resources and funding the activities of the anti-corruption agencies.

xvii. Misinformation

Social media is increasingly becoming a tool to spread misinformation.³³ The information shared on social media can be sensitive and may lead to social disorder or may have the potential to

²⁹ CIP Validation Workshop Report (Draft), 2 – 3 June 2025

³⁰ CIP Validation Workshop Report (Draft), 2 – 3 June 2025

³¹ CIP Validation Workshop Report (Draft), 2 – 3 June 2025

³² CIP Validation Workshop Report (Draft), 2 – 3 June 2025

³³ CIP Validation Workshop Report (Draft), 2 – 3 June 2025

cause harm to certain members or a section of society. The workshop participants called for the implementation of mechanisms to address this concern.

xviii. Maintaining Social Cohesion

Social cohesion is a challenge in the urban centres where communities are losing their social cohesion. This issue was highlighted by participants at the recent CIP Validation Workshop, as chiefs and community leaders reported difficulties engaging with youths on social concerns, including consumption of alcohol, drug use, and anti-social behaviors. Issues such as rural-to-urban migration due to lack of economic activities in the rural areas, climate-induced movement, and search for better health and education opportunities have resulted in overcrowding and youth unemployment. The arrival of youths in the urban centers overwhelmed the existing community leadership structures, leading to a leadership vacuum and a rise of unlawful activities in urban areas.

To address the challenges facing the national development priorities, a multi-pronged approach is needed. A coordinated effort from all stakeholders, including the government and all stakeholders such as development partners, CSOs, and the broader community should be at the forefront of this approach. This is important in ensuring sustainability and inclusivity in development projects and programmes.

4.5 Opportunities for SDG Acceleration

To overcome challenges and accelerate SDG progress, the Solomon Islands can leverage partnerships, innovation, and investment in key areas:

i. Blended Finance and Climate Funding

The mobilization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and private sector co-financing to support infrastructure and energy projects is an example. This can be utilized through the Climate Finance Access Roadmap (2022-2027), the blended finance approach by the government, including public funds, private sector investment and climate-specific funding opportunities, the Climate Resilience and Finance Unit (CRFU) within the Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT), and small partnerships between the government and stakeholders.

ii. Digital Transformation and Private Sector Growth

Solomon Islands reaffirmed its commitment to building an inclusive digital economy at the 2025 Inclusive Digital Economy Stock-take by launching mobile money platforms, development of digital infrastructure (Automated Transfer System (ATS) and Regulatory Sandbox (RSB)), and implementation of strict sim card registration measures. Solomon Islands is also expanding e-government, fintech solutions, and digital jobs and is also embarking on data driven policy using Inclusive Digital Economy Scorecard (IDES) to track digital economy progress and to influence policy and regulatory reforms.

iii. Regional and International Partnerships

Strengthening engagement with Pacific regional organizations, multilateral banks, and development partners. The Honiara Summit 2025 marked Solomon Islands' commitment to SDG 14.4 with the goal of putting an end to overfishing and working on efforts to restore fish stocks to sustainable levels for the region. The country is expected to engage in more regional and international partnerships to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.

As an example of regional partnerships for SDG acceleration, SPREP is engaging with the government of Solomon Islands to address unsafe waste management through initiatives such as the formulation of the National Waste Management and Pollution Control Strategy (2017 – 2026) and the SWAP projects in the Pacific region.

iv. Sustainable Blue Economy Investments

The promotion of eco-tourism, marine protected areas, and sustainable fisheries to drive economic diversification. At the 2025 Blue Economy and Finance Forum (BEFF) held in Monaco, Solomon Islands reiterated its commitment to investing in the blue economy through sustainable fisheries, tourism and clean energy. The Bina Harbour Tuna Processing Project and the Urban Fish Markets are current projects that, once completed, would accelerate the achievement of various SDGs related to eco-tourism, sustainable fishers and clean marine energy.

v. Community-Led Development Initiatives

The strengthening of civil society engagement and indigenous knowledge systems in climate adaptation and governance. The Local Climate Adaptive Living facility (LoCAL) is making headway in financing initiatives that empower local communities to lead climate adaptation efforts. It supports projects in areas such as water infrastructure improvements, climate-smart agriculture, coastal protection, and community awareness programmes. There are also other community-led programmes in areas such as local leadership and climate resilience, education and health infrastructures, roads and water systems, and enhancing access to social services.

By addressing these key gaps and leveraging opportunities, Solomon Islands can accelerate SDG implementation while enhancing economic resilience, social well-being, and environmental sustainability.

V. The UN Development System Support toward achieving the 2030 Agenda, the ABAS and other priority frameworks

5.1 UN Contributions to National Development

The United Nations is a key partner in supporting the Solomon Islands' national development agenda. This support is evident in the alignment of the UN Pacific Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027 with the Solomon Islands' National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2035.

UNSDCF Pillar	CIP Priority Areas	NDS Objectives	
			STS
Planet	- Ecosystem and Biodiversity Management - Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation and Resilience - Effective Disaster Management	Objective Four: Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response, and recovery	Area of impact - Finance Action: Request resource for climate funds, such as GEF and LDCF, while still eligible STS Enablers - Goal 1: enhance the enabling environment to boost private sector development/productivity. Example: foster climate resilient investments in infrastructure and transportation
People	- Child and Social Protection - Nutrition, Food Systems and Security - Gender-Based Violence	Objective Two: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed Objective Three: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education	Area of impact - Finance Action: Explore the possibility of extending reduced fees for LDCs offered by ITU, UPU and WIPO (including support for maintaining special and differential treatment under WTO agreements, as relevant) STS Enablers - Goal 1: enhance the enabling environment to boost private sector development/productivity Examples: facilitate land reform; lower electricity prices; promoting digital financial literacy - Goal 3: Enhance domestic production and trade capacity, including in agriculture, fisheries and forestry

			Examples: create employment opportunities; support production of local goods and services by strengthening local capacity
Prosperity	- Moving to a Low-Carbon and Blue Economy - Macroeconomic Stability, Sound Fiscal Management and Trade Facilitation - Bridging the Digital Divide - Transformation of Agri-Food System - Decent Work	Objective One: Sustained and inclusive economic growth Objective Two: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed	Area of impact - Trade Actions: All - Trade and private sector support Actions: All - Trade-technical assistance- capacity building Actions: All - Finance Actions: (i) Source financing and projects to target improved supply side constraints of the country and productive capacity (ii) Use donor roundtables and related mechanisms to confirm what flows of development cooperation is expected over the medium-term (iii) Explore the possibility of extending reduced fees for LDCs offered by ITU, UPU and WIPO STS Enablers - Goal 1: enhance the enabling environment to boost private sector development/productivity - Goal 2: Invest in Human capital development and job creation - Goal 3: Enhance domestic production and trade capacity, including in agriculture, fisheries and forestry - Goal 4: strengthen governance capacity, peace and security Example: review and update relevant natural resource sector legislations to boost the share of benefits resource owners get from the resources.
Peace	- Women and Youth Empowerment and Leadership - Access to Justice and Human Rights - Inclusive Political Structures and Processes - Strengthened Multi-Level Governance, Institutions and Processes - Effective Public Resource Management	Objective Two: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed Objective Five: Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order	STS Enablers - Goal 4: strengthen governance capacity, peace and security

In June 2025, the Government of Solomon Islands and the United Nations co-organized a technical stakeholder validation workshop in Honiara, comprising government representatives, Civil Society Organizations, academia, private sector and programming UN agencies, funds and programmes. The participants validated that existing priority areas for UN intervention as outlined in the previous CIP 2023-2024 remain highly relevant and aligned to Solomon Islands' development context.

5.2 United Nations Contribution to the Solomon Islands' National Development (2025–2027)

Budget Overview

The planned budget for the CIP 2025-2027 is USD \$74.8million with an available budget of USD \$44.4 million. The funding gap is USD \$30.4 million, which remains to be mobilized. Below is a detailed overview of funding by pillar:

Pillar	Required	Available	Gap
Planet	\$12,852,018.53	\$11,010,365.38	\$1,841,653.15
People	\$39,366,749.00	\$19,790,071.86	\$19,576,677.14
Prosperity	\$16,156,433	\$8,625,455	\$ 7,530,978.21
Peace	\$6,422,882.68	\$5,007,097.73	\$1,415,784.95

5.2.1 Planet Pillar

Required	\$12.9 M	UN agencies, funds and programmes	<i>FAO, IFAD, IOM, ITU, OCHA, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO, UNESCAP.</i>
Available	\$11.0 M	Implementing partners	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Education & Human Resource Development, Ministry of Health & Medical Services, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology, Water Resources Management Division of the Ministry of Mines, Energy & Rural Electrification, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Climate Action Groups, Environmental Concerns Action Network of Solomon Islands, Live And Learn Environmental Education Solomon Islands, Local Education Boards, Ministry of Culture & Tourism, Ministry of Health & Medical Services,</i>

			<i>Ministry of Infrastructure Development, National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)</i>
Gap	\$1.8 M		

Priority area 1: Ecosystem and biodiversity management

The UN will work with the government to strengthen community and ecosystem-based natural resource management including reducing and controlling marine pollution, mainstreaming biodiversity and sound chemical management in agriculture, and strengthening the prevention, early warning and management of pests and diseases.

The UN will support efforts to ban and phase out the use of single plastic bags and polystyrene products. It will provide capacity development and technical advice on management, protection, and use of natural resources. The UN will provide support to the government to address land degradation and control unsustainable resource use. It will undertake a study related to trade of CITES protected endangered species and the feasibility of deploying a digital management and permitting system for the government. The UN will continue to support national and sub-regional capabilities of the Solomon Islands for the systematic assessment and resolution of water resources and coastal zone management issues to ensure access to clean water to ensure its management is sustainable. The UN is partnering with the Asia-Pacific Centre for Ecohydrology and the government to establish the Solomon Islands' first ecohydrology demonstration site, to improve freshwater management in stressed environments.

Priority area 2: Climate Change Mitigation, Adaption and Resilience

UN agencies are focusing on increasing the resilience of communities and ecosystems to impact climate change. The UN will enhance climate resilience policies and infrastructure for human settlements and will be supporting the government (MECDM and MLHS) to develop and implement the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on planned relocation, ensuring effective operationalization of the Planned Relocation Guidelines. It will also support the government with Solomon Islands Integrated Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments (SIIVAs) including actions to address SIIVA report recommendations. The UN is working with partner agencies, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, to utilize the SIIVA assessment data to inform their development initiatives and embed climate change and disaster risk lens in project planning budgeting and implementation. The UN will continue to support communities adapting to climate change threats in the fisheries sector and ensure that farmers' organizations are included in the shaping of a supportive business environment in the agriculture sector. The UN will strengthen capacities on gender empowerment, disability, and social inclusion across all stages of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) implementation. The UN will support child-inclusive climate action by supporting the NDC 3.0 process, integrating the voices of children, youth, and women into national commitments, and advancing evidence-based planning through the development of the Sub-National Children's Climate Risk Index.

The UN is continuing its support to enhance gender-responsive actions on climate change adaptation, mitigation, and climate security across all sectors. It ensures governance systems are risk-informed to manage and finance disasters and shocks. The UN will also contribute to government efforts to reduce the annual growth rate of GHG emissions in the energy sector.

The UN will work towards mainstreaming climate-related risk and resilience aspects into health policy and will continue to support climate-resilient health facilities. It will strengthen climate-smart social services in WASH, health, education, and child protection to build resilience of communities and institutions, including through solarization of schools and health facilities.

The UN will continue to work with the Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening to adopt a risk-informed development approach and mainstream climate change and disaster risk and gender and social inclusion into provincial government systems. Tools, processes and capacities are being supported in each of the nine provinces, to ensure finance channeled through the Provincial Capacity Development Fund results in resilient community development outcomes.

The UN will contribute through the Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination to strengthen leadership for resilience development within national and sub-national institutions. Building adaptive leadership capacities among senior officials, technical staff, provincial administrators, and community leaders will be essential to drive and sustain climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. Through targeted leadership development initiatives, mentoring, and peer learning, the UN will support the emergence of resilience champions who will lead risk-informed planning, resource mobilization, and implementation across sectors and levels of governance. This will help ensure that climate action is not only technically robust but also institutionally anchored.

The UN will continue to work with the government to protect World Heritage sites that are in danger of destruction due to climate change in line with the World Heritage Work Plan for the Pacific region 2021 – 2025. It will continue to provide support to the protection, safeguarding and promotion of natural and cultural heritage, including through technical assistance to measure progress towards achieving the desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) in East Rennell and building on its regional pool of experts for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.

Priority area 3: Effective Disaster Management

The UN is supporting the Solomon Islands in managing the impact of disasters better through programmes implemented by its agencies. The UN is supporting Solomon Islands' participation in regional mechanisms. It is also supporting the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) by developing an online data platform for monitoring, detecting preparation for and responding to both climate hazards and geohazards, as part of the UN's wider Early Warning for All initiative. The UN will support the National Meteorological Service (NMS) and NDMO in enhancing their

technical and institutional capacity in the various disaster response areas, continue to support the prepositioning of NFIs at the provincial level and partnering with the government to ensure communities are tsunami ready by 2030. The UN will be creating a consolidated one-stop data platform that overlays information held by various stakeholders that could be of use in a disaster, in liaison with the government and with financial support from Japan. The UN will support the National Tsunami Warning Centre (NTWC), NDMO and Geological Services Division on strengthening Solomon Islands Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System through partnerships with development partners and NGOs and ensuring all tsunami at-risk communities in Solomon Islands to be officially recognized UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready by 2030. The UN will also be working to ensure that anticipatory action systems and financing are established and tested.

The UN will be ensuring gender-responsive disaster management by integrating protection into national plans in partnership with national and provincial government agencies, supporting women's organizations and organizations of persons with disabilities, promoting leadership of women and persons with disabilities in preparedness and response efforts, and advancing inclusive and resilient livelihoods.

The UN will support efforts to strengthen national capacities to prepare and respond to climate change and other shocks in the areas of food security, humanitarian supply chains and emergency telecommunications, and displacement vulnerabilities, while continuing to strengthen WASH systems in humanitarian emergencies. It will help to strengthen prepositioning and supply chain management and strengthen the capacities of the health workforce for meeting sexual reproductive and reproductive rights and protection needs.

In partnership with key government ministries, the UN will strengthen disaster preparedness through child-focused risk assessment and Community-based Early Warning Systems, including support to air-quality monitoring. The UN will be utilizing parametric insurance to enable rapid financing for cyclone response, prepositions essential supplies at the national level to ensure timely delivery of life-saving assistance when disasters strike, and works with MEHRD to build safe, secure and resilient schools and communities through integration of disaster risk reduction into education sector policy and planning.

5.2.2. People Pillar

Required	\$39.4 M	UN agencies, funds and programmes	<i>FAO, IFAD, IOM, OHCHR, UN Women, UNAIDS Secretariat, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, WFP, WHO</i>
Available	\$19.8 M	Implementing Partners	<i>Ministry of Health & Medical Services, Ministry of Education & Human Resource Development; Ministry of Finance and Treasury, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & External Trade, JP Solomon Islands PGSP, National Commission for Education, World Vision Solomon Islands, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association, Ministry of Women,</i>

			<i>Youth, Children and Family Affairs, Family Support Centre, Seifples, Malaita Christian Care Centre, National Civil Society Organizations, Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs.</i>
Gap	\$19.6 M		

Priority area 1: Child and Social Protection

UN agencies have committed themselves to strengthening social protection mechanisms and identification and targeting of the most vulnerable groups in Solomon Islands. The UN continues to support women and girls to have a voice and an agency through which they can withstand multiple hazards and recover from disasters and increase their resilience to climate change and future crises. The UN continues to support expanded access to social protection systems for victims of trafficking through assisting law enforcement actors in Solomon Islands to identify and assist victims of trafficking and strengthening the capacity of service providers and case workers to provide social protection, shelter and case management services, including referral practices and procedures and reintegration. It is also supporting the coordination efforts carried out under the Anti-Human Trafficking Advisory Committee (AHTAC). The UN will support system strengthening to better monitor the situation of children and women through the Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS); build provincial and national capacities for evidence-based policy, planning, and budgeting; and advance shock-responsive and inclusive social protection through capacity building, national dialogue, and technical assistance for policy development.

On child protection, the UN will continue to enhance service delivery by strengthening the social workforce and improving children's access to justice, including birth registration, mental health, and legal services. It will also promote community-based child protection and youth engagement with SafeNet, Civil Service and faith-based organizations, embedding climate resilience and sustainability into programmes. In addition, the UN will support the operationalization of the Child and Family Welfare System Multi-Sectoral Implementation Plan (2025–2030) to ensure coordinated and effective national and provincial action to protect children and uphold their rights.

Priority area 2: Public Health System

In line with the National Health Strategic Plan 2022-2031, key UN agencies will work together to help strengthen public health systems in Solomon Islands. The UN will strengthen the pre- and in-service capacity of the midwifery and sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn and adolescent health workforce with emphasis on quality SRH services. The UN will continue to support strengthened government capacities for climate- and risk-informed and evidenced-based primary health care and nutrition policy, planning and financing. It will support the establishment of differentiated HIV testing, technology, approaches, and differentiated service delivery models, which include community-led and community-based service with equitable access to HIV medication, viral load testing and monitoring.

The UN will support the development and implementation of key legislation, strengthen digital health, human resources for developing a health strategy, communicable disease prevention and control, as well as support NCD screening and management.

Priority area 3: Nutrition, Food Systems and Security

UN agencies will work together with the government to alleviate poverty and increase food security. The UN continues to support the government to strengthen capacities to undertake multi-sectoral actions to reduce the triple burden of malnutrition, including during emergencies. The UN will work with the government and academic partners to develop evidence-based national policies and guidelines on a resilient food system, while it will provide support to strengthen food safety advocacy and risk management practices.

The UN will support the Ministry of Health to address health and nutrition risks posed by the intersection of natural hazards with climate change. The UN will be focusing on continued support for COVID-19 food systems and economic recovery to improve local food production and food preservation.

Priority area 4: Education and WASH

UN agencies will work with the government to support the NDS 2016-2035 in alignment with the National Education Strategy 2016-2030 and the National Education Action Plan 2022-2026. The UN will continue its emphasis on early childhood education and inclusive learning skills, to develop resilience and engaged young learners. The UN will promote Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education through curriculum review, piloting STEM labs and innovative learning approaches, while also advancing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to enhance skills development, expand career pathways for young people — with particular focus on young women, rural youth, and marginalized communities — thereby strengthening their contribution to employment creation and sustainable economic growth.

The UN will continue its work to strengthen skills and opportunities for adolescents and youth in the Pacific to make informed choices and to harness the demographic dividend. The UN will support the integration of transversal competencies in education by providing targeted training and support to teachers to translate curriculum into effective classroom practices.

The UN will continue its support in the WASH sector with increased support in strengthening institutional capacities. It will support selected communities in partnership with the Ministry of Health's Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (RWASH) programme.

The UN will continue to provide technical secretariat support to the Solomon Islands, the next Chair and host of the regional PHES meeting in 2027.

Priority area 5: Gender-based Violence

The UN works in line with the NDS Medium Term Strategy 7 to improve gender equality and support the disadvantaged and vulnerable, by prioritizing work to combat gender-based violence including advocacy with and capacity development of religious, cultural institutions and opinion

leaders. The UN will continue to support the strengthening of capacities of human rights mechanisms to integrate sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

The UN will provide advocacy and support for implementation of human rights commitments related to the International Conference on Population and Development alongside strategic and behavioral change communications and public communications targeting men and boys with messages on positive masculinities. Caregivers, communities, youths, adolescents and children will be supported to generate transformative and protection-focused social norms to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, and harmful practices.

The UN will support strengthening of national capacities, systems, and partnerships in preventing and responding to violence against women and girls. Working closely with government and multi-stakeholder partners, the UN will facilitate the development and roll-out of the National Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls Framework, engaging sports and faith-based organizations to reshape harmful gender norms and promote positive masculinities. The National Service Delivery Protocol will be reviewed and updated to integrate emerging challenges, including climate-related shocks, disasters and technology-facilitated gender-based violence, while referral networks will be strengthened to ensure seamless, survivor-centered care across sectors. Collaboration with civil society will ensure delivery of life-saving services for survivors, supported by fortified administrative data systems to generate timely, actionable evidence. Additionally, the UN will conduct a costing study to quantify both service delivery and prevention investments, informing sustainable financing and evidence-based planning to end violence against women and girls.

5.2.3 Prosperity Pillar

Required	\$16.2 M	UN agencies, funds and programmes	<i>FAO, IFAD, IOM, ITC, ITU, OHRLLS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO, UNESCAP.</i>
Available	\$8.6 M	Implementing Partners	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Education & Human Resource Development, Ministry of Health & Medical Services, Ministry of National Planning & Development Cooperation, Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening; Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology, Ministry of Infrastructure Development, Ministry of Finance and Treasury; Ministry of Foreign Affairs & External Trade, Private sector, Food Security Partners, JP Solomon Islands PGSP, Ministry of Culture & Tourism, Ministry of Urban Development, National Public Health Institute, Pacific Island Farmers Organization Network, Solomon Islands Women in Business Association</i>
Gap	\$7.5 M		

Priority area 1: Moving to a low-carbon and blue economy

The UN is venturing into joint programmes that aim to simultaneously advance the development of foundations for the digital economy for private sector development and increase investment opportunities. The UN will support the Ministry of Commerce Industry, Labour and Immigration (MCILI) to enhance capacity on ICT and climate change and E-waste management. It will promote its Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centers (GEN-SEC) to help the country transition to low-carbon economies and reduce dependence on expensive fossil fuels.

To respond to the limited maritime connectivity and inclusive transport options in the Pacific, and building upon ongoing initiatives, UN agencies aim to develop national and regional policies for efficient, resilient, and low-carbon shipping, support inclusive transport systems in port cities and enhance connectivity and accessibility to achieve better transport connectivity and accessibility for all. The UN will continue to support solar electrification of health facilities.

Priority area 2: Transformation of Agri-food systems

The UN agencies will work to improve the capacity of farmers and organizations and farm-led enterprises to deliver economic services. This will include strengthening the enabling environment to enhance sustainable development and gender-sensitive agri-food systems. It will support women and youth participating in income generating decision-making and agribusiness activities. It will continue to support the involvement of government and communities to address the impacts of climate change, provide working capital for land preparation, access to improved planting materials, training in improved farming practices, and provisions of labour-saving tools.

Priority area 3: Decent Work

UN agencies are supporting the NDS Medium Term Strategy 6 to increase employment and labour mobility opportunities in rural areas and improve the livelihoods of Solomon Islands by accessing decent work. The UN has important programmes of action in Solomon Islands promoting this agenda.

The UN is working together with the Ministry of Commerce Industry, Labour and Immigration (MICILI) to support informal enterprises transition towards sustainable growth and formalization in Solomon Islands. It will convene representatives from government agencies and the extractive industries to map existing structures, mechanisms and processes and to assess their alignment with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The UN will also support women to improve their socio-economic security and leadership capacity in the market space and will strengthen the economic empowerment of women through increased access to training, capital and entrepreneurship opportunities.

UN agencies will support strengthened institutional capacities and mechanisms to address and prevent decent work deficits in the fishing industry. They will provide ongoing support for research on the labour migration experiences of Solomon Islands to support data driven policymaking, as well as support for the Regional Labour Mobility Principles initiative with PIFS

and contribution towards the Pacific Immigration Development Community (PIDC)-led research on regular labour pathways through enhanced immigration and border management practices.

The UN will provide capacity building support to local government and market administrators on the implementation of gender-responsive policies and strategies. It will also continue to promote national data systems and use of evidence on population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and gender-based violence policies and programmes. UN agencies will also build strategic partnerships to improve understanding of evidence-based decisions on population structures.

Building on the successful joint launch of the first Collective Management Organisation, SIPRA, in the Solomon Islands in 2025, the UN will continue to provide support to enhance the protection of artists' intellectual property rights and foster a conducive environment for the cultural and creative industries to flourish. In parallel, the UN will continue to provide policy advice and technical assistance to accompany the Solomon Islands in the ratification of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, and to strengthen the implementation of the 1980 Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist.

Priority area 4: Macroeconomic Stability, Sound Fiscal Management and Trade Facilitation

The UN is continuing to advocate for the use of sensitive child data, planning, budgeting and reporting, and inclusive social policies and programmes that reduce child poverty. It will support Solomon Islands to strengthen its integrated planning and financing systems and to promote policy coherence as the country moves towards LDC graduation.

The UN will seek to improve trade facilitation and border/customs procedures by supporting the revision of current business processes and the enhancement and upgrade of the customs digital management system. Agencies will continue to support building the capacity of trade policy makers for sustainable development through international trade in the digital economy. Agencies will support economic diversification by advocating cross-border paperless trade and fostering foreign direct investment (FDI) in sustainable sectors. These efforts are anchored in the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific, the world's first and only UN treaty dedicated to trade digitalization, which entered into force in 2021. By promoting seamless digital trade and investment flows, the country and region will reduce trade costs, enhance competitiveness and channel capital into sectors that drive inclusive and sustainable growth.

Priority area 5: Bridging the Digital Divide

The UN is working on bridging the digital divide by enhancing the policy environment for entrepreneurship and business development. It looks to strengthen institutional policies and capacities on digital infrastructure and connectivity and defining the requirements and guidelines for a National Single Window System (NSW) for Solomon Islands. The recent launch of a Digital Border Management System (DBMS) is a foundational step towards establishing an NSW system.

The UN has conducted a digital readiness assessment for the health system and is electrifying health facilities to close the digital gap.

The UN seeks to narrow the gap in port digitalization and climate resilience across member States' ports, with a special focus on the Pacific. By doing so, the goal is to strengthen regional connectivity, reduce trade costs, and safeguard critical supply chains from climate-related disruptions. Together, these outcomes will help Pacific ports transition into smarter, greener, and more resilient gateways that promote inclusive growth and sustainable development.

The UN is supporting the development of a digital transformation strategy to support digital transformation at the community level. It will do a follow-up on the Digital Readiness Assessment for Solomon Islands by supporting the government to develop its e-Government Strategy to enhance internal effectiveness and efficiency. The UN is also enhancing the capacity of the government by developing digital governance frameworks that leverage digital technologies and data, aligned with the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway (APIS) platform.

The UN will provide technical assistance to government ministries on integrating human rights into economic transformation, as well as on improving access to information, digitization, and digital services. This support will be complemented by enhanced engagement with communities to ensure rights-based access to information, digital services, and to address challenges relating to access to information and freedom of expression in the digital environment. The UN will support national monitoring and reporting on progress towards the SDGs. It will support the development and implementation of an e-agriculture strategy and gender and youth sensitive digital products and services to support the agri-food systems. The UN will build on the assessment conducted through the implementation of its ROAM-X indicators, to promote human rights, openness, accessibility, and multistakeholder participation in the digital environment.

The UN is supporting the Government to leverage digital technologies for inclusive service delivery, with a focus on education, health, and civil registration services. This includes improving connectivity for schools and health facilities, strengthening digital public infrastructure through national ID systems, and advancing Education Management Information Systems and Electronic Immunization Registries. The UN will also provide support to the development and implementation of the national ICT in Education Masterplan and promote digital literacy and skills for children and youth to ensure equitable access to learning and essential services. To foster more prosperous and equitable societies, the UN places a strong emphasis on social inclusion. Through advisory services and analytical work—such as 'leaving-no-one-behind' analyses, the UN will support the government to strengthen national statistical systems and improve civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS), enabling evidence-based policymaking and safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities and older persons.

Priority area 6: Strengthen institutional capacity to access non-LDC specific support measures including transitional financing

Building on the work of the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) on LDC Graduation Support and the pilot phase of the iGRAD (Sustainable Graduation Support Facility), the UN will provide tailored capacity-building support to mitigate the impacts of graduation, particularly the loss of international support measures in trade, finance and development cooperation. It will support the government in undertaking a comprehensive country diagnostic study aimed at identifying and addressing capacity constraints in accessing non-Least Developed Country (non-LDC) specific support measures, including transitional finance. This initiative will include the provision of policy and technical advisory services to facilitate tailored, country-specific assistance.

The diagnostic study will serve as a foundational exercise to inform the development of a national strategy for mobilizing financial resources. This multi-dimensional analysis at the macro-level across different thematic areas to be validated through a national workshop, and endorsed by the Government, will establish a baseline for targeted interventions and guide efforts to access at least two non-LDC support mechanisms which will contribute to economic diversification and resilience by exploring and utilizing non-LDC specific support measures, to offset any impact of loss of preferential treatment for LDCs, both for existing and other potential exports. These mechanisms may include, but are not limited to, climate finance, aid for trade, infrastructure financing, and sustainable energy initiatives, in alignment with the implementation of the Smooth Transition Strategy (STS).

In addition, the UN will provide support to the Government in formally requesting resources from eligible funds. To enhance resource mobilization, the UN will facilitate information exchange and promote strategic partnerships, with a particular emphasis on leveraging South-South and triangular cooperation.

A global workshop will be convened to present the resource mobilization strategy, foster dialogue among stakeholders, and launch new initiatives that strengthen South-South and triangular partnerships and collaborative financing efforts.

5.2.4 Peace Pillar

Required	\$6.4 M	UN agencies, funds and programmes	<i>IOM, OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO</i>
Available	\$5.0 M	Implementing Partners	<i>Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs, Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Industry,</i>

			<i>Labour and Immigration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & External Trade, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Health & Medical Services, Environmental Concerns Action Network, Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs, Live And Learn Environmental Education, National Civil Society Organizations, Human Rights Defenders; University of the South Pacific, Women Human Rights Defenders Network, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Civil Society Organizations; National Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of National Planning & Development Cooperation, CAC, Ombudsman, Leadership Code Commission, FIU.</i>
Gap	\$1.4 M		

Priority area 1: Access to Justice and Human Rights

The UN is supporting enhanced access to the justice agenda in Solomon Islands. It provides capacity-building and human rights training to relevant government officials to strengthen the prevention of human rights violations and promote international human rights standards. It will also provide technical assistance and policy guidance to the government and parliament in reviewing discriminatory laws and policies, and provide support to the Pacific Human Rights Defenders Network, human rights defenders, CSOs and the media through human rights courses, workshops and other capacity-building initiatives.

The UN will provide capacity building training for government officials to increase their access to training in the region, shared information for refugees and asylum seekers, and strengthened engagement with authorities to promote improvement in the protection outcomes for refugees and asylum seekers. UN agencies continue to provide technical support to Solomon Islands with accession to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and implementation of the National Action Plan Against Human Trafficking and People Smuggling (2020 – 2025). The UN is also supporting the Solomon Islands Government in developing an Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

The UN will work to increase immunization coverage to reach under- and un-immunized children and populations with COVID-19 risk factors. It will continue with its advocacy programs to ensure high level political commitment for implementation of the National Health Strategic Plan 2022-2041, NCDs, and nutrition policies.

Priority area 2: Inclusive Political Structures and Processes

The UN will support institutions and systems to accelerate inclusive development through responsive, participatory, and transparent governance processes. In cooperation with regional partners, the UN will raise awareness on the universality and indivisibility of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and its complementarity with national and regional values, while convening CSOs, development partners and government representatives to commit to pledges to advance human rights.

The UN has supported the Electoral Commission, the Political Parties Commission, and other relevant state institutions in their efforts to conduct provincial and national elections and will continue to work with them towards the 2028 joint elections. It will continue to work with the National Parliament to strengthen its engagement with the public through various open parliament initiatives, building institutional capacities in law making, representation and oversight and support efforts to modernize the work of the national parliament.

The UN will support the government to monitor threats from transnational organized crime and build capacity of law enforcement and border agencies to detect, investigate and prosecute crime including human trafficking, environmental crime, maritime crime, money laundering and drug trafficking.

The UN has supported the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs in their effort to review and update the second Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan (WPS NAP) and will continue to support the socialization and dissemination of the final WPS NAP ensuring communities, leaders and institutions understand, engage with, and act on its commitments. The UN will continue to support peacebuilding and inclusive local governance by working with government, communities, and women's rights groups to make constituency and ward development more inclusive and accountable. The agencies will ensure data is collected on who sits on constituency development committees, strengthen the leadership of women already in local governance structures and build a pipeline of women leaders to be recruited for local leadership positions. Additionally, the UN will support women's groups to access and monitor constituency development funds and create opportunities for diverse women to voice their priorities in the constitutional reform process.

Priority area 3: Strengthened Multi-Level Governance, Institutions and Processes

The UN is supporting a whole-of-government approach to governance strengthening, focused on risk-informed and resilient development and embedding an approach that considers climate change and disaster risk as well as gender and social inclusion in all development planning, budgeting and implementation.

The UN is providing support to gender equality advocates to attend and participate in global and regional intergovernmental fora to support the NDS Medium Term Strategy 7. It will also support the government and stakeholders in the implementation, monitoring and reporting of CEDAW and other normative commitments to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

UN agencies will support evidence generation, analysis and measurement of social and gender norms changes and increased availability and analysis of high quality and disaggregated data on population dynamics, sexual reproductive health and rights, and gender-based violence. The UN will work with child protection service providers and stakeholders to ensure that effective birth registration systems are in place. It will continue supporting legal and policy reforms by advancing the review and amendment of the Islanders Marriage Act and the development of the Youth

Justice Bill, alongside providing technical assistance and input for the Cybercrime Bill and the Birth and Death Registration Bill.

UN agencies will support the strengthening of provincial governments, the provincial divisions for education and health to implement coordinated, more efficient and better targeted services to populations across the country. They will continue to support the Provincial Government Act 1997 reforms with the Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening. The UN also provides sector grants to provincial governments through the Provincial Capacity Development Fund (PCDF) mechanism for service delivery investments in health, education, and WASH for the nine provinces.

The UN will provide capacity-building support and technical assistance to relevant State institutions concerning their participation in the UPR process and implementation of UPR recommendations.

Priority area 4: Effective Public Resources Management

The UN is supporting the mainstreaming of risk-informed development and climate planning into budgeting and budget consultations. Support is being provided to an inter-ministerial technical working group, comprised of MECDM, MNPDC and MoFT, to progress integration of climate change into the budget process and explore the benefits of adopting a climate expenditure tracking system. It is further extended to the media arms of the National Parliament, the Auditor General's Office, general media and CSOs to be supported on oversight on aspects of public finances. It will also support the review and update of the Constituency Development Funds Act. The UN further extends its support for people centered management of their natural resources through the peace-building funds and will work with various stakeholders from government at national and sub-national levels, communities and its leaders, the private sector and CSO representatives.

Agencies will also work towards reducing corruption and improve governance at the national and community level by ensuring relevant institutions have the adequate power, mandate and capacity and share the responsibility to prevent, raise awareness of, detect, investigate and prosecute corruption. They will support the updating and revision of anti-corruption legislature frameworks and will support the strengthening of institutional capacities.

The UN will support the 'reduce malaria programme' and prevent the recurrence of Vivax through G6PD test guiding of primaquine. Support will also be provided to reestablish and improve the quality and reach of maternal child health services. The UN will further provide technical assistance to apply the WHO WPRO primary health care quality improvement (PHCQ) modules in the provinces.

Priority area 5: Women and Youth Empowerment and Leadership

The UN will continue its work with the Ministry of Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MYCFA) and the National Youth Council to revitalizes the provincial youth structures and work with relevant stakeholders for the inclusion of young people and women in the recording of customary

lands. It will further work with relevant stakeholders from the Electoral Commission, Political Parties Commission, registered political parties, civil society, and national youth and women machinery to increase the inclusion of women, youth, persons with disabilities and other potentially marginalized communities in democratic processes and structures.

The UN supports the meaningful participation and leadership of women in peacebuilding and decision-making processes in the Solomon Islands, aligning with the Women, Peace and Security agenda and national commitments, including NDS, to inclusive governance, security and reconciliation. As mentioned above, the UN will strengthen the leadership of women sitting on Constituency Development and Ward Development Committees and strengthen a pipeline of women leaders to take up local leadership positions.

UN agencies will also work to ensure gender sensitive mechanisms are in place to accelerate achievement of the SDGs and increase women's participation in leadership at different levels. The Solomon Islands shows momentum in legal and institutional reforms, with strong integration of youth and gender across sectors.

The UN will contribute to advancing women's economic empowerment through support to CSOs and supporting youth leadership in disasters preparedness and response. Through various small grants programming, the UN is also strengthening capacity of CSOs, including women's organizations, to ensure these organizations can access and utilize climate and development finance for resilient community outcomes.

5.3 Key Observations and Programming Implications

Based on the financial distribution under the key pillars, the key observations and programme implications are:

4. **People Pillar Demand:** Over 40% of the total investment is directed toward social services and rights, highlighting the centrality of human development.
5. **Institutional Reform Momentum:** There is growing traction in legislative and governance reforms, which are essential for long-term stability.
6. **Environmental Vulnerability:** The Solomon Islands faces urgent climate and disaster risks, making resilience programming a critical priority.
4. **Youth and Gender Mainstreaming:** Programmes are increasingly focused on empowering youth and promoting gender equality.

5.4 Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

The UN's support is closely aligned with the Solomon Islands' national priorities and the SDGs. Key areas of focus include poverty reduction, climate resilience, education, health, and gender equality. Through coordinated efforts, the UN is helping the country build a more inclusive, sustainable, and resilient future. The Solomon Islands is laying the groundwork for a significant transition as it aims to graduate from least developed country (LDC) status in 2027. To ensure a seamless transition, the nation adopted a Smooth Transition Strategy in April 2025 as a roadmap

to guide the country towards a more resilient and sustainable future. The Smooth Transition Strategy (STS) aims to proactively manage the impacts of graduation, particularly on trade and finance. It outlines a series of targeted and complementary measures to mitigate these impacts and clearly identify key agencies to support their implementation. The Strategy is purposefully positioned as an integral subset of the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2035, ensuring alignment with existing national plans and frameworks. The UN will extend its support to the stakeholder's consultation process with a view to mapping specific outputs under the STS and subsequently assisting in its implementation.

The UN system plays a critical role in accelerating SDG progress in the Solomon Islands through strategic investments in key sectors such as food security, energy access, digital transformation, job creation, climate resilience, and social protection. The UN's engagement is aligned with Solomon Islands' National Development Strategy, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States (ABAS).

5.5 Key UN Investment Pathways for SDG Acceleration

5.5.1 Food Systems and Nutrition Security (SDG 2, SDG 3)

- The UN is supporting sustainable agriculture, fisheries management, and local food production to reduce Solomon Islands' heavy dependence on imported food.
- The UN Food Systems Coordination Hub has developed a Biennial Work Plan (2024–2026) that includes five coordination clusters, a) Policy and Governance, b) Science and Knowledge, c) Strategic Partnerships, d) Finance and Investment, and e) Landing the Vision (Overarching Cluster). These clusters guide investments and technical support, ensuring that countries like the Solomon Islands receive coordinated assistance from UN agencies.
- The UN is collaborating on climate-smart agriculture initiatives, such as promoting resilient crop varieties and expanding access to agricultural financing and agroforestry.
- Investments in school feeding programmes and nutrition awareness campaigns aim to combat high rates of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), particularly diabetes and obesity. The UN is currently working with stakeholders to implement this.
- The UN supports resilient food systems, through technical assistance, training and data on emergency preparedness and response for food security.

5.5.2 Energy Access and Affordability (SDG 7, SDG 13)

- The UN is partnering with the Solomon Islands government to expand renewable energy infrastructure, particularly solar and wind energy projects.
- Projects supported by the UN and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) are focused on reducing reliance on fuel, lowering energy costs, and increasing climate resilience.

- Subsidies and financing mechanisms are being explored to make clean energy more affordable for low-income households.

5.5.3 Digital Connectivity and Innovation (SDG 9, SDG 4, SDG 8)

- UN agencies are working together with the Solomon Islands government to expand its digital infrastructure by investing in broadband and mobile connectivity in the rural areas, and support towards the satellite and undersea cable projects to improve internet speed and reliability in the country.
- Promote digital literacy and innovation by providing digital skills training for youth, women and marginalized groups, and supporting innovation hubs and entrepreneurship programmes to support tech solutions.
- Strengthen e-government and public services through the development of platforms for digital health, education and social protection, trade, and improvement of data systems for better policymaking and service delivery.
- Enhance financial inclusion through the promotion of mobile banking and digital payment systems to reach rural communities and support regulatory frameworks for safe and inclusive financial technology solutions.
- Support digital public infrastructure and inclusive service delivery by improving connectivity for communities, schools, and health clinics, and by strengthening foundational systems such as digital identity, civil registration, secure data exchange, and interoperable platforms through a whole-of-government approach.

5.5.4 Job Creation and Social Protection (SDG 8, SDG 10)

- The UN is addressing job creation initiatives in Solomon Islands through an initiative called the Green and Blue Economy Jobs where investments are encouraged in sustainable agriculture, fisheries and eco-tourism.
- The UN is supporting digital entrepreneurship and mobile finance platforms to create new income streams for youth and women.
- The UN is supporting projects in renewable energy, transport, and water systems that provide short and long-term employment in the country.
- Agencies are expanding labor market programmes to create decent work opportunities, particularly for women and marginalized populations.
- UN continues to support and strengthen social protection initiatives, including the expansion of cash transfer programmes and social safety nets for low-income families, women and persons with disabilities through community-driven development projects aimed at reducing poverty and enhancing economic resilience

5.5.5 Climate Resilience and Environmental Protection (SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15)

- The UN supports Solomon Islands adopt a risk-informed approach that embeds climate change and disaster risk, as well as gender and social inclusion into all development planning, budgeting and implementation at national, subnational and community levels.
- The UN supports Solomon Islands' National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the Blue Economy and Marine Protection, focusing on marine conservation, coastal protection, and climate finance access.
- The UN is investing in reforestation, mangrove restoration, and disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes.
- The UN is helping the Solomon Islands to develop green policies and environmental regulations to support long-term sustainability.
- The UN is supporting in capacity building on developing indicators and disaggregated data collection related to gender empowerment, disability, and social inclusion across in NDC and NAP implementation.
- The Solomon Islands government is receiving technical assistance from the UN and development partners in climate financing, as it launched a Climate Finance Access Roadmap to improve access to and management of climate finance and has established a inter-ministerial Technical Working Group to strengthen integration of climate change and disaster into budget processes.
- The UN supports Solomon Islands government in advancing its climate resilience through community-led adaptation and mitigation interventions and the development and implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures on Planned Relocation, and further initiatives to support communities staying in place.

5.6 Integrated Approach Across Sectors

The UN's integrated approach in the Solomon Islands is guided by the Country Implementation Plan (CIP), which is part of the broader Pacific United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2027. This approach is designed to align UN efforts to the Solomon Islands' National Development Strategy (NDS) 2015-2035 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The UN ensures cross-sectoral coordination and mechanism strengthening through joint programming across health, education, climate, economic development, digital infrastructure and governance.

Implementing and monitoring specific initiatives, expected results, partner agencies involved, and financing strategies engaged contribute to making sure expected results are achieved for the

key priorities. The integrated approach serves as a roadmap for joint UN-Government action, ensuring accountability and measurable progress.

The UN's integrated approach and efforts are also aligned with various global and regional frameworks. Besides its alignment with the UNSDCF and the National Development Strategy, the approach also aligns itself with the efforts taken by the country as it transitions towards LDC graduation through the Smooth Transition Strategy 2023 – 2027.

5.6.1 Commitment to Inclusion and Human Rights

The UN system is committed to leaving no one behind, promoting human rights, non-discrimination, gender equality, and social inclusion across all initiatives. The UN's technical assistance to Solomon Islands in the context of the Universal Periodic Review and human rights treaty reporting demonstrates its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and advancing inclusion. The UN will support work on survivors of violence, including through economic reintegration. It also supports inclusive disaster risk reduction, including migrants. The UN remains engaged in supporting Solomon Islands in the UPR process and the implementation of its recommendations.

The UN continues to support activities that promote women's leadership, addressing workplace bullying and sexual harassment, and supports inclusive economic participation of women through partnerships with businesses and civil society.

5.6.2 Promoting Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

The UN is supporting gender-responsive policy reforms, including violence prevention programmes and women's economic empowerment initiatives. The Access to Justice programme and the Pacific Partnership to end VAWG are initiatives to improve the legal frameworks and increase access to justice for women, and ensure domestic violence survivors have access to shelter, counselling, legal aid and healthcare.³⁴ The UN expects to ensure increasing the skills of women and access to resources and greater representation of women at decision-making processes in the immediate future with close partnership with government Ministries and CSOs. The UN is expanding access to healthcare, education, and employment opportunities for persons with disabilities and indigenous communities. UN advocacy campaigns are focused on gender-based violence prevention, human rights, and child protection.

5.6.3 Community Engagement and Civil Society Participation

The UN is actively supporting community engagement and civil society participation through various initiatives and partnerships to drive development at the community level. This

³⁴ Solomon Islands Government Media, 24 March 2025 < <https://solomons-gov.sb/solomon-islands-reaffirms-commitment-to-gender-equality-and-empowerment-of-women-at-the-69th-session-of-the-commission-on-the-status-of-women/>>

engagement is done through UN agencies on the ground, through community-led Guidelines for Extractive Activities in West Rennell aimed at ensuring any future mining or extractive operations are transparent, fair, environmentally responsible and are respectful of existing traditional governance structures and landownership rights. The UN's continuous engagement with provincial governments emphasizes the importance of locally led development and highlights the importance of community-driven economic and social initiatives.

The UN also partners with local NGOs, youth groups, and traditional leaders to ensure community-driven development approaches. Civil societies are considered a crucial agent of change, given their ability to reach rural communities and promote social justice and environmental sustainability in areas that are beyond the reach of formal government services. UN agencies have been key in empowering civil societies, supporting local leadership and advocacy, promoting locally led development, and providing the link between NGOs/civil society with international partners.

The UN continues to promote participatory mechanisms that facilitate inclusive decision-making, including citizen consultations and public-private partnerships. The UN-supported civic education programs aim to strengthen democratic participation and governance accountability. Civic education at the youth level has played an important role in strengthening youth participation in democracy by establishing formal platforms for youths to engage in public debates and enhance their awareness of national issues and their confidence to speak out. The engagement of NGOs/Civil societies has created a more inclusive and participatory approach to decision-making and development in Solomon Islands.

5.7 Sustainability and Risk Management

The UN's development interventions in Solomon Islands are designed for **long-term sustainability**, ensuring that investments yield enduring benefits.

5.7.1 Sustainability Measures

The UN's sustainability measures are focused on strengthening institutional capacity-building in government agencies to enable policy continuity and programme ownership. This aligns with the country's aim to transition from a least developed country (LDC) status by strengthening institutional capacity and resilience. The UN is supporting the government with the Pacific Community (SPC) to improve its data systems and analytical capacity in the ministries to ensure that policies and investments are backed by reliable evidence and data, to strengthen statistical capacity in the region and track progress toward the national regional and global agendas.

All UN supported programmes are embedding climate resilience, digital innovation, and inclusive governance as priorities. The UN supports community-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction with a specific focus on sustainable land use, climate-smart agriculture, and resilient

infrastructures. Digital innovation support is provided through an assessment of digital transformation gaps, and investments in digital infrastructure and the digital economy. The UN also supports the integration of traditional governance structures into formal systems to ensure cultural relevance and inclusivity in decision-making.

The fostering of public-private partnerships (PPPs) is an important platform to mobilize additional resources and scale up successful pilot projects. The UN is working with the government and private sector actors to mobilize financing in areas such as a) sustainable development in climate resilience, digital infrastructure and renewable energy, b) bridging the digital divide and expanding mobile financial services, c) promoting partnerships that are designed to address inclusive economic growth, c) improving public service delivery, d) promoting sustainable financing mechanisms, and e) creating an enabling environment for PPPs through reforms in policies, legal frameworks and institutional strengthening.

The UN is promoting inclusive and participatory planning through extensive consultation with government ministries, civil societies and development partners to ensure there is broad-based support and accountability in the development of programs. The UN further ensures there is capacity building and local empowerment through training local institutions, improving data systems, and supporting policy development to ensure progress is sustained.

The UN will look to identify and develop integrated financing strategies that include clear financing strategies and promoting donor coordination to avoid duplication and ensure efficient use of resources.

5.7.2 Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategies

The UN's development interventions in the Solomon Islands face a range of risks due to the country's geographic, environmental, and socio-political context. Some of the risk assessment and mitigation strategies relevant to UN operations in the Solomon Islands include:

- Disaster risk reduction (DRR) integration: All development projects are aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 priorities, environment and social impact assessments are conducted before project implementation and providing support for early warning systems and community based DRR initiatives.
- The UN is supporting capacity building and governance support through strengthening of local institutions in training and technical assistance, promoting inclusive governance by engaging women, youth and indigenous groups, and through support for the implementation of the National Disaster Risk Financing Strategy (NDRFS) 2024-2027. The UN is supporting the implementation of the NDRFS.

- The UN is supporting climate resilient infrastructure by investing in infrastructure (e.g. health facilities) that can withstand extreme weather events, and the use of nature-based solutions to buffer climate impacts. The implementation of the Community Access and Urban Services Enhancement Project (CAUSE II) to enhance the status of urban services, the UNICEF and KOICA Climate Smart Partnership to upgrade school and health infrastructures to withstand climate shocks, and UNDP's launching of the weather and climate resilience project to strengthen national preparedness, are recent examples of the support towards investing in climate resilient infrastructures in Solomon Islands.
- Through its Markets for Change project, the UN continues to support provincial and municipal markets with infrastructure upgrades. Climate-smart agricultural farming practices training is also provided to market vendor farmers, together with training on value addition.
- The UN is supporting sustainable livelihood and economic development initiatives such as enhancing food security through climate-smart agriculture, support for fisheries management and value chain development, and the expansion of digital financial services for rural entrepreneurs. The UN is partnering with the government through the AIM-N Project (Agriculture Investment for Markets and Nutrition) to boost food security and nutrition among rural families and revitalize traditional farming systems in the face of climate change and market volatility.
- The UN ensures better monitoring, evaluation and learning processes by establishing robust MEL frameworks to track progress and adapt strategies and use real-time data and feedback loops to inform decision-making.
- The UN is assisting national stakeholders in strengthening access to justice and the rule of law, supporting anti-corruption frameworks, and promoting inclusive civic education.

VI. Mapping Priorities and Agency Contributions by CF Pillar

CF Strategic Pillars	CF Outcome	2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent	National Strategic Objectives (O) as outlined in the NDS 2016-2035	UN Contributions	UN Contributing Agencies
Planet	By 2027, people, communities and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and stresses,	Resilience to climate Change and Disasters	4. Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery	DRR integration into school systems; multi-hazard early warning systems	UNDP, UNICEF, IOM WFP, WHO, UNDRR, UNHCR, UN Women

	especially related to climate variability impacts, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed and restored.				
		Ocean and environment	4. Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery	Ridge-to-reef approaches, protected areas, and sustainable resource planning	UNEP, FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Habitat,
		Ocean and environment	4. Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery	Support to national environment policy reform and MRV systems	UNDP, UNEP, UNOD, IFAD
		People-centred development	5. Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order	Support to World Heritage and ICH documentation and protection	UNESCO, UNDP
People	By 2027, more people, particularly those at risk of being left behind, benefit from more equitable access to resilient, and gender-responsive, quality basic services, food security/nutrition and social protection systems.	People-centred development	3. All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education	SRHR, maternal and child health, HIV/TB services and NCD outreach	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, WFP
		People-centred development	3. All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education	ECE, TVET, inclusive digital education platforms	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, IOM
		People-centred development	2. Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitable distributed	MCP7 implementation; GBV prevention and women's leadership support	UNFPA, UN Women, UNICEF, IOM
		People-centred development	2. Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitable distributed	Strengthening family-based care systems and inclusive policy frameworks	UNICEF, UNDP, IOM
Prosperity	By 2027, more people, especially those	Resource and economic development	1. Sustained and inclusive economic growth	Support to green MSMEs, rural	UNDP, ILO, FAO, IOM,

	at risk of being left behind, will contribute to and benefit from sustainable, resilient, diversified, inclusive and human-centred socio-economic systems with decent work and equal livelihoods opportunities, reducing inequalities and ensuring shared prosperity.			entrepreneurship, youth livelihoods	UNESCO, UN Women
		Technology and connectivity	1. Sustained and inclusive economic growth	Digital tools for service delivery, online learning and business access	UNDP, UNESCO, ITU, UNCDF, UNIDO
		Resource and economic development	1. Sustained and inclusive economic growth	Migration systems development and remittance optimization	IOM, ILO, UNDP
		Resource and economic development	1. Sustained and inclusive economic growth	Technical assistance on responsible business and financing ecosystems	UNDP, UNCTAD, IOM, UNCDF
Peace	By 2027, people enjoy and contribute to more accountable, inclusive, resilient and responsive governance systems that promote gender equality, climate security, justice and peace, ensure participation, and protect their human rights.	Political leadership and regionalism	5. Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order	Legal identity systems, civic participation, and governance reform	UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF
		Political leadership and regionalism	5. Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order	Support for UPR, treaty implementation, and justice service delivery	OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF
		Peace and security	5. Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order	Capacity for asylum systems and counter-trafficking	IOM, UNHCR, UNDP
		Peace and security	5. Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order	Support for ethics systems, anti-corruption action plans	UNDP, UNODC
		Peace and Security	5. Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order	Enhanced capacities and systems to identify maritime crime and security threats, including climate security, drug trafficking, transnational organized crime as well as crime that affects the environment	UNODC

VII. UNCT Configuration

7.1 UN Presence and Capacities

The Solomon Islands is served by the Fiji UN Multi-Country Office (MCO) for Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu based in Suva, Fiji and has in-country presence in Honiara. As of August 2025, this office coordinates 12 resident and 14 non-resident UN agencies, funds and programmes operating on the ground. Resident UN agencies, funds and programmes in Solomon Islands include FAO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNICEF, UNOPS, UN Women, UNV, WFP and WHO. These agencies, funds and programmes maintain a direct in-country presence, facilitating programme implementation, technical support, and engagement with national stakeholders to provide direct technical assistance and policy support and implement programming across various sectors.

Meanwhile, non-resident UN agencies deliver assistance remotely through regional or headquarters-based mechanisms, providing technical expertise, policy guidance, and programmatic assistance. These include IFAD, ILO, ITC, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNDRR, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNODC, and WMO. These agencies complement in-country operations through in-person technical missions, virtual consultations, and strategic partnerships with government institutions and civil society organizations. By integrating on-the-ground engagement with remote technical support, the UN ensures coherent, well-coordinated, and impact-driven development interventions across Solomon Islands.

Table: UN entities with programmes in country

No.	Resident	Non-Resident	No.	Resident	Non-Resident
1.	FAO	IFAD	14.		WMO
2.	IOM	ILO	15.		OHRLLS
3.	UNCDF	ITC	TOTAL	12	15
4.	UNDP	ITU			
5.	UNFPA	OHCHR			
6.	UN-Habitat	UNCTAD			
7.	UNICEF	UNDRR			
8.	UNOPS	UNEP			
9.	UN Women	UNESCAP			
10.	UNV	UNHCR			
11.	WHO	UNIDO			
12.	WFP	UNODC			
13.		UNESCO			

7.2 UN Staffing, Programmes, and Stakeholder Engagement

The UN's work in Solomon Islands is supported by a network of technical experts, regional advisors, national focal points, and project staff, who work closely with government agencies, civil society, and private sector stakeholders to drive sustainable development. UN agencies, funds and programmes implement comprehensive programmes across various sectors, including climate action, social protection, economic diversification, governance, health, education, and gender equality, ensuring an integrated approach to national development priorities.

The UN system coordinates closely with the Government (central government and provincial governments) of Solomon Islands, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector actors, and development partners to foster participatory, inclusive, and high-impact implementation. Through these collaborations, the UN enhances national capacities, promotes knowledge-sharing, and mobilizes resources to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Solomon Islands' development agenda.

7.3 Operational Modalities for Effective Engagement

Given Solomon Islands' geographic and logistical challenges, the UN employs a multi-modal engagement strategy to ensure efficient programme delivery and long-term impact. A hybrid - remote and in-country - support model enables agencies to leverage digital tools, conduct periodic technical missions, and establish localized partnerships that enhance national implementation capacity. This approach ensures that technical expertise remains accessible while optimizing resource efficiency.

At the regional level, the UN coordinates efforts with institutions such as the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to align programmes with regional development frameworks and mobilize additional resources for enhanced impact. In parallel, the UN facilitates decentralized programme delivery by working closely with national agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations. This ensures that services reach rural and vulnerable populations, particularly those in remote/outer island areas.

The UN also engages in cross-border and thematic collaboration through multi-country initiatives under the UNSDCF 2023-2027, leveraging regional expertise and pooled funding to address shared development challenges across Small Island Developing States (SIDS). This integrated approach allows for the scaling of best practices, greater efficiency in resource allocation, and improved policy coherence among island nations.

7.4 Commitment to Safeguarding and Protection Standards

As part of its commitment to ethical and responsible engagement, the UN upholds a zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). All personnel, partners, and service providers involved in UN-supported programmes must adhere to Protection from Sexual

Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) protocols, which include mandatory training, strict reporting mechanisms, and safeguarding measures to prevent misconduct and ensure accountability.

Through this comprehensive, multi-faceted approach, the UN remains a trusted partner in advancing sustainable, inclusive, and transformative development outcomes in Solomon Islands.

VIII. Governance Arrangements

8.1 Implementation Oversight and Coordination

The Solomon Islands Country Implementation Plan (CIP) will be governed by the principle of national ownership, ensuring strong cooperation among the Solomon Islands government, UN agencies, funds and programmes, civil society, and private sector stakeholders. This approach fosters inclusive decision-making, strategic alignment with national priorities, and enhanced coordination to drive sustainable development outcomes.

8.2 Joint Steering Committee (JSC)

The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) serves as the high-level decision-making and coordination body for the CIP and functions as the primary governance mechanism overseeing its implementation, alignment with national priorities, and inter-agency coordination. The JSC will be co-chaired by senior representatives from the Government of Solomon Islands through the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination, alongside the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) for Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Its membership includes key representatives from government ministries and agencies, UN heads of agencies, diverse and inclusive civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, academia, and development partners, ensuring a multi-sectoral composition that enhances inclusivity, coordination, and strategic coherence.

The JSC will convene biannually to provide strategic oversight for CIP implementation, ensuring alignment with Solomon Islands' National Development Strategy, the 2030 Agenda, and the ABAS framework. It will monitor and review progress to enable adaptive programming, address implementation challenges, and coordinate resource mobilization efforts. By fostering high-level collaboration and joint decision-making, the JSC will ensure that interventions remain relevant, effective, and aligned with national priorities.

8.3 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework

The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework will provide a structured approach to assessing CIP outcomes to ensure continuous performance tracking, impact measurement, and knowledge sharing. This framework enhances transparency, accountability, and programmatic effectiveness by integrating key monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Annual Performance Reviews will be conducted jointly by government stakeholders, UN agencies, and development partners to assess progress, identify implementation gaps, and refine strategies. These reviews will be co-chaired by the Government of Solomon Islands, represented by the Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination and the UN Resident Coordinator to ensure high-level engagement and accountability. In addition to the annual reviews, Technical Review Meetings will be conducted jointly by the Country Coordination Officers (CCO) and TOS co-chairs to monitor the technical implementation of the CIP. These meetings will serve as a forum for identifying collaboration opportunities, assessing performance against key targets, and recommending course corrections where necessary to improve effectiveness and maintain strategic alignment.

An Action-Learning Cycle will be established to promote adaptive learning as an ongoing feedback mechanism that ensures UN interventions remain relevant and responsive to evolving national priorities. By continuously integrating insights from implementation experiences, this cycle will allow for iterative improvements and dynamic adaptation of programs based on emerging trends, risks, and lessons learned.