



SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

Medium Term Development Plan 2026 - 2030

**Implementation Plan to achieve the National Development Strategy 2016-2035
"Improving the Social and Economic Livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders"**

*Supports the implementation of Policy Priorities of the
Government for National Unity and Transformation*

Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination,
Honiara, Solomon Islands

30 September 2025

i. Preface

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2030 outlines the Government for National Unity and Transformation's (GNUT) medium-term policies and priorities. It serves as the main framework for programs and projects to be funded through the Solomon Islands Government Annual Development Budget.

The MTDP is a five-year rolling plan that aligns government policies with the five broad objectives and fifteen medium-term strategies of the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016–2035. It sets measurable targets and indicators to track progress and includes a pipeline of development programs and projects designated for funding and implementation.

As the implementation vehicle of the NDS, the MTDP guides how global commitments and regional goals are localised within the national context. It strengthens forward planning and resource allocation by setting clear policy priorities at the national, provincial, and community levels, supported by systematic implementation, monitoring, and evaluation in the short, medium, and long term.

The MTDP also captures donor-funded programs and projects, indicating their sectoral contributions. From 2016 to 2021, donor assistance accounted for about 65% of total development financing, with the Government providing 35%. The continued support of development partners and stakeholders is highly valued, as it enhances coordination, resource allocation, and synergy across programs. It also highlights funding gaps and opportunities for targeted donor engagement in under-resourced sectors.

In line with Section 45(2) of the Public Financial Management Act, this plan marks a major achievement for the GNUT Government by ensuring that its medium-term priorities are formally presented to Parliament for information and reference. It demonstrates the Government's commitment to implementing policy priorities through the MTDP and the national budget. These priorities span all sectors, focusing on outcomes that promote prosperity, peace, equity, sustainability, and inclusive resilience.

The GNUT Government envisions tangible development that drives economic growth and improves livelihoods across all levels of society. I commend the ministries, agencies, and partners responsible for delivering these programs and projects. The continued collaboration and financial support from development partners remain critical in achieving the NDS 2016–2035 objectives and realizing the shared aspirations of all Solomon Islanders.



Hon. Trevor Manemahaga
Minister
Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination
Solomon Islands

ii. List of Appreviation

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BCC	Budget Coordination Committee
CBSI	Central Bank of Solomon Islands
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GNUT	Government for National Unity and Transformation
HCC	Honiara City Council
HDI	Human Development Index (UN measure)
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ICT	Information and communication technology
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock
MCA	Ministry of Communication & Aviation
MCILI	Ministry of Commerce, Industries, Labour & Immigration
MCT	Ministry of Culture & Tourism
MNPDC	Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology
MEHRD	Ministry of Education & Human Resources Development
MFAET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & External Trade
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources
MFR	Ministry of Forestry & Research
MoFT	Ministry of Finance & Treasury
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MHMS	Ministry of Health & Medical Services
MID	Ministry of Infrastructure Development
MJLA	Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs
MLHS	Ministry of Lands, Housing & Surveys
MMERE	Ministry of Mines, Energy & Rural Electrification
MTGPEA	Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs
MPGIS	Ministry of Provincial Governance & Institutional Strengthening
MPNSCS	Ministry of Policy, National Security & Correctional Services
MPS	Ministry of Public Services
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MWYCA	Ministry of Women, Youth & Children's Affairs
NCD	National Disaster Management Office
NDS	National Development Strategy
NEAP	National Education Action Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIIP	National Infrastructure Investment Plan
NJ	National Judiciary
NSO	National Statistics Office
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OPMC	Office of the Prime Minister & Cabinet
PFM	Public Financial Management
PPP	Public private partnership
PRIF	Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility
RSE	Recognized Seasonal Employer scheme
RSIPF	Royal Solomon Islands Police Force
RWASH	Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SICCI	Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SOE	State owned enterprise
SME	Small and Medium Size Enterprise
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
TVET	Technical vocational education and training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

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Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Medium Term Development Plan

Section 45 (2) of the The Public Financial Management Act 2013 requires the Minister for Development Planning and Aid Coordination to table the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) in the National Parliament at least three months before the start of next financial year. Prepared by the Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination (MNPDC), the MTDP covers both the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) appropriated development funding and non-appropriated funds provided by donors.

The MTDP consisted of both new and ongoing development programs and projects that are aligned with the Government for National Unity and Transformation (GNUT) priority policies and are implemented by government ministries and agencies. The programs are also aligned with the objectives and medium term strategies of the country's National Development Strategy (NDS). The overall vision of the NDS is to Improve the Social and Economic Livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders.

In the medium term, the government aims to build economic resilience and sustainable development by diversifying the economy and facilitate inclusive participation. It focuses on enhancing productivity in the resource and productive sectors with agriculture, fisheries, tourism, mineral resources and other resource-based commodities being at the forefront of this undertaking. The government's development agenda also calls for balanced approach where efforts of all stakeholders including provincial governments, private sector, civil society groups, faith-based organizations and development partners are recognized. The need to increase investment opportunities for all Solomon Islanders and private-sector led economic growth remained crucial.

Solomon Islands is vulnerable to the adverse impacts of natural disasters, climate change and global economic shocks. Strengthening good governance across all sectors, addressing national security and promoting enabling environment for increased investment should be encouraged and facilitated. The MTDP is the implementing vehicle of the NDS in medium term. It is a framework for strategic allocation of resources towards achieving government priority policies and long term aspirations of the country. It is envisaged that the successful implementation of the NDS will lead to:

- Sustained and inclusive economic growth.
- Poverty alleviation across the whole of Solomon Islands and basic needs addressed.
- All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education services.
- Resilient and environmentally sustainable with effective disaster risk management.
- Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order.

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2026–2030 translates government priorities and the National Development Strategy (NDS) into a medium-term framework to improve forward planning and resource alignment from both government and external funding. It calls for stronger monitoring of program and project against performance targets and a stronger whole-of-government collaboration to ensure efficient use of public finances.

1.2 Government Policy Priority

The Government for National Unity and Transformation (GNUT) is committed to building a resilient and sustainable future for the Solomon Islands. Its policy agenda prioritises reforms that strengthen national unity and stability, enhance the investment climate, expand access and connectivity, and develop human resources to improve service delivery.

Achieving these goals requires strong fiscal discipline including rebuilding monetary buffers, controlling recurrent expenditure growth, and establishing a clear medium-term pathway for economic growth. Resources will be directed toward high-impact sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, mining, and tourism,

which hold the greatest potential for investment, employment, exports, rural development, and poverty reduction.

GNUT's strategic approach is anchored on four foundational pillars:

1. Economic Transformation – Revitalising the economy through innovation and sustainable use of the nation's geographic and natural advantages to maximise benefits for all citizens.
2. Unity and Stability – Promote inclusiveness, good governance, the rule of law, and respect for diversity to strengthen national cohesion.
3. Infrastructure Development – Invest in critical infrastructure to sustain economic activity, improve connectivity, and enhance access to essential services.
4. Human Capital Development – Strengthen health and education systems and focus on skills development to empower citizens and enhance competitiveness.

All government ministries and agencies have a central role in realising these priorities by ensuring development projects are well-designed, aligned with performance targets, and strategically resourced to deliver maximum benefits for all Solomon Islanders.

1.3 Economic Outlook

In its July 2025 World Economic Outlook, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), projects global growth at 3.0% for 2025 and 3.1% for 2026, marking a modest upward revision from the April 2025 forecast. The 0.1% improvement reflects the front-loaded economic activity ahead of anticipated tariffs increases, lower average effective tariff rates, improved financial conditions and fiscal expansion in economic activities. Global inflation is expected to decline to 4.2% in 2025 and 3.6% in 2026. However, the U.S inflation is projected to remain above target with downside from stalled trade negotiations, renewed protectionism, geopolitical tensions and fiscal vulnerabilities¹.

Domestically, the economic growth forecast for Solomon Islands in 2026 has been revised down from 3.5% to 2.7%, reflecting a more cautious outlook amid global and domestic challenges. Contributing factors include reliance on narrow economic base, rising production costs from supply chain disruptions and declining export volumes. Broader uncertainties such as tighter global monetary conditions, geopolitical tensions, infrastructure constraints, climate risks, and disaster vulnerability continue to weigh on prospects.

The country's real GDP growth projections for 2025 has been revised down to 2.6% from an earlier estimate of 3.3%. The 0.7% decline reflects the impacts of both global and domestic challenges. A 7% decline in logging output, driven by forest depletion and the withdrawal of major operators. This further emphasised the need for economic diversification to strengthen resilience across other key growth sectors.

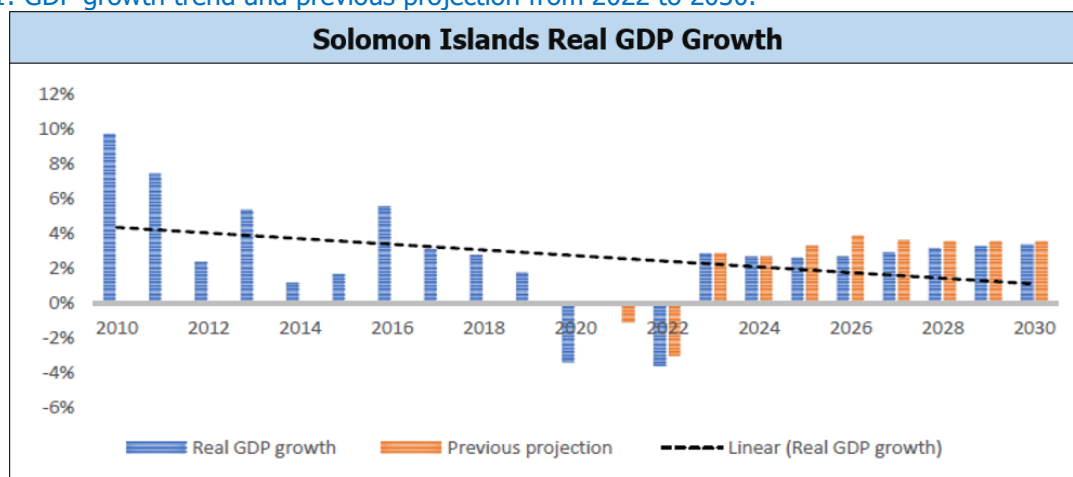
Over the medium term, economic growth is expected to return to pre-pandemic levels and stabilise at 2.5%, assuming no new sources of growth. Sustaining long-term growth will require clear policy direction toward diversification, rebuilding fiscal buffers, and strategic resource allocation to achieve the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2035 goals. Historically, Solomon Islands' average growth has hovered around 2.5%, constrained by factors such as civil unrest, global uncertainties, impacts of climate changes, natural disasters, and regional tensions.

Assessments highlight untapped potential in the forestry, agriculture, fisheries, and tourism sectors. Realising this potential will require policy reforms, stronger governance, and capacity building across the

¹ International Monetary Fund: World Economic Outlook, July 2025

productive sectors. Investments in infrastructure, connectivity, and service delivery remain critical to enabling inclusive and sustainable growth.²

Figure 1: GDP growth trend and previous projection from 2022 to 2030.



Source: 2026 Budget Strategy

The National Development Strategy projected a GDP growth of around 5% by 2025 and sustained at 7% per annum by 2030 and beyond. To achieve this target, it is important for rural and customary land to be made available for commercial and agricultural development. A vibrant and robust economic environment to stimulate growth and investment is required. Private sector led development to be encouraged and public sector management and accountability needs further improvement. Sustained reforms and unlocking new sources of growth³ are essential for achieving the GDP targets projected in the NDS.

The primary sector is projected to experience a moderate growth of around 1.7% in 2026. However, logging activities will continue to decline due to depleted forest resources and closure of several major companies. Forest and logging activities were projected to decline by 4.7% in 2026 with reduction in log outputs by 1 to 1.3 cubic meters. The reduction in logging is expected to negatively impact exports and government revenue, undermining primary sector's growth prospects for 2026. The outlook remains sensitive to uncertainties in international log prices and government policy decisions.

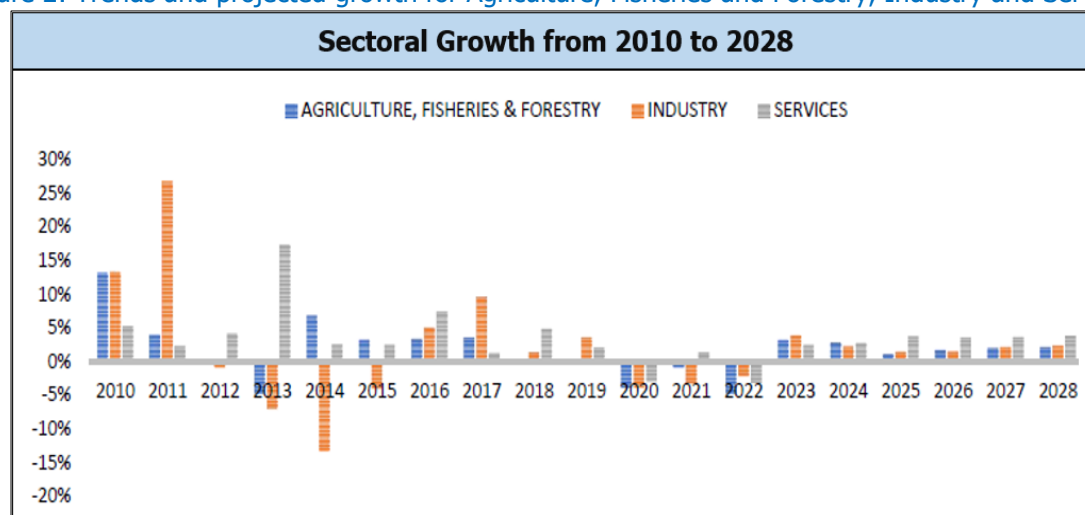
The agriculture sector is expected to grow by approximately 3.0% in 2026. This growth is driven by an increased domestic demand and production with subsistence and smallholder farming playing a vital role in sustaining rural livelihoods. Agricultural exports are also expected to strengthen as government initiatives address key sectoral constraints and promote value addition through public-private partnership collaborations.

Significant growth of around 49.5% is projects in the mining sector as Gold Ridge mining operation reaches full operational capacity in 2026. This surge aligns with ongoing exploration and development activities across the sector. The proposed new Mining Bill is expected to help close regulatory gaps, enhance governance, and ensure that the country maximizes the benefits from its mineral resources. Figure 2 shows trends and growth projects in the resources sector.

² Unlocking Potential for Productive Sector in Solomon Islands

³ Solomon Islands Country Economic Memorandum Report 2024

Figure 2: Trends and projected growth for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Industry and Services.



Source: 2026 Budget Strategy

The informal sector which includes small scale and family-run agricultural activities contribute significantly to economic resilience in rural areas. Fishing activities are expected to grow by 1% in 2026, improving from a decline of 0.3% in 2025. This positive outlook is driven by higher catch volumes and favourable weather conditions, increase in fishing vessels operating within the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) and rising demands for fish both domestically and internationally. However, growth remained vulnerable to weather variability and fluctuations in global fish prices.

Business and service activities are projected to grow by 3.5% in 2026, due to the rising demand for commercial and professional services and the positive impacts of key infrastructure and mining projects fuelling business expansion. The Tina Hydro development project is anticipated to enhance energy supply and support broader economic activities⁴. Upgrade and further development of Henderson and Munda International airports will enhance operational capacity and provide efficient services aligned to international standards. Government buying off policy will enable sealing of domestic airports, providing flight safety and continuity.

1.4 Untapped Potentials in Economic Sector

Over the years, the Solomon Islands economy has remained heavily dependent on a few key sectors including forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and mining. A joint report⁵ by the MNPDC and ESCAP emphasizes the need to unlock and harness untapped potential within these sectors to promote sustainable development and inclusive economic growth, with a particular focus on the following areas:

Table 1

Key Productive Sectors	
Forestry Sector	
Reference 3.1	For decades, forestry becomes the backbone of the economy, contributing more than 70 percent of export earning. However, unsustainable logging practices have led to significant environmental degradation and depletion of forest resources. The sector faces governance challenges, including outdated legislation and weak institutional capacities. Going forward, the new forest act should improve governance and sustainability. Efforts are also being made to enhance value addition through downstream processing and to promote reforestation.
Agriculture Sector	
Reference 3.2	Agriculture remains a critical sector, employing a significant portion of the population and accounting for approximately 17 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). The sector is dominated by traditional cash

⁴ Budget Strategy 2026

⁵ Unlocking Potential for Productive Sector in Solomon Islands

crops, such as coconut, cocoa and palm oil. However, declining productivity, ageing crops, and limited investment have hindered the sector's growth. The Government is prioritizing the revitalization of the coconut and cocoa industries, including through value addition initiatives and the formation of farmer cooperatives, to improve production and market access.

Fisheries Sector

Reference 3.3 The fisheries sector is the second-largest contributor to export earnings in Solomon Islands, accounting for 14 per cent of exports. The sector has exhibited consistent, though marginal, growth. The country's rich marine resources, particularly tuna, are crucial to the economy. However, the sector faces challenges related to illegal fishing and limited processing capacity. The Government is prioritizing the development of the Bina Onshore Tuna Processing Plant, which is expected to significantly boost production capacity.

Tourism Sector

Reference 3.4 Tourism has significant potential to become a leading industry by leveraging the country's natural beauty, cultural heritage and historical sites. Currently, however, the sector remains underdeveloped due to inadequate infrastructure and services. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism is focusing on improving governance, infrastructure and marketing strategies to attract more visitors and increase their economic impact. The country has targeted to welcome 100,000 visitors by 2035. To achieve this goal, substantial investment in accommodations, transport and tourist attractions are required.

Cross-Cutting Priorities

The Government recognizes the critical importance of infrastructure development to support economic activities and improve connectivity across the islands. The completion of key projects, such as the Tina Hydro Project, is expected to reduce energy costs, which are a significant barrier to economic growth. Additionally, efforts are being made to strengthen interministerial coordination, enforce tax compliance and enhance value addition across all sectors.

Source: Unlocking Potential for Productive Sectors in Solomon Islands Report

Section 2: Solomon Islands National Development Strategy

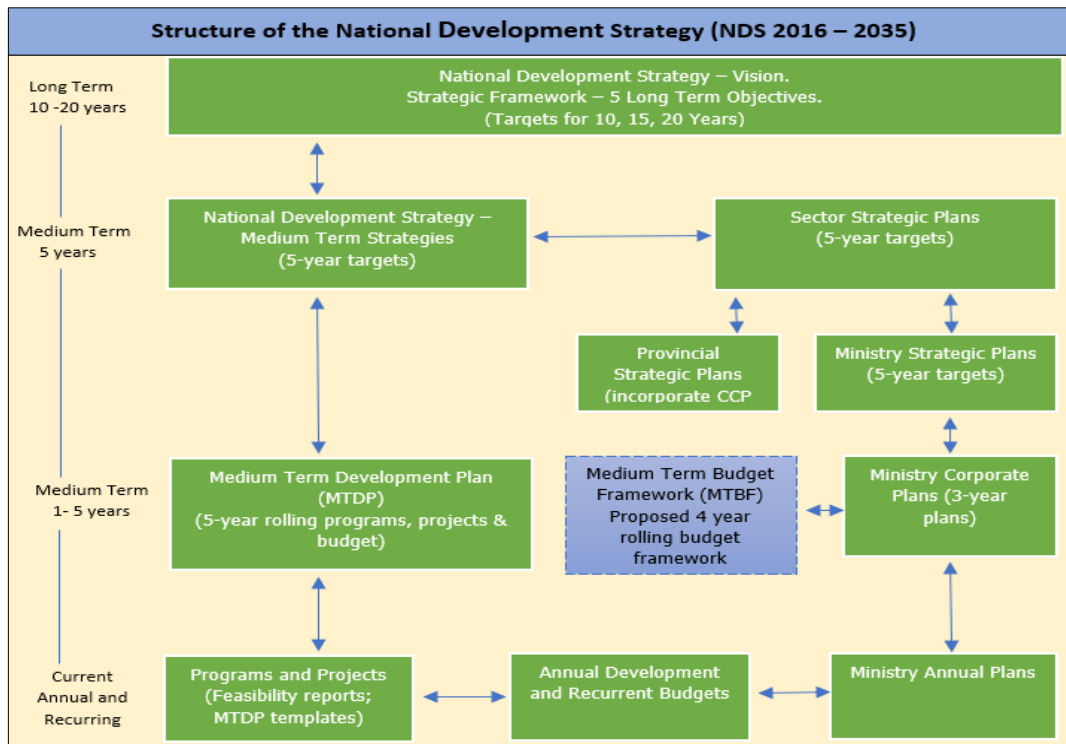
Achieving the five broad objectives and fifteen medium term strategies of the National Development Strategy (NDS) hinges on the quality of the MTDP. The MTDP consisted of development programs, projects and activities that determine annual development budget allocations. Hence, the MTDP becomes the implementing vehicle of the NDS at medium term.

The structure of the NDS highlighted the linkage between the MTDP and government's annual development and recurrent budgets. It connects with sectoral strategic plans, provincial governments, ministries strategic and cooperate plans and community plans. This linkage provides a strategic framework for better alignment of government policies to medium term plans and prioritisation of domestic and external resources to priority sectors and ministries.

It also provides direction for the private sector, development partners, civil society groups and non-government organizations to easily align and map their priorities and strategic plans towards achieving the NDS objectives. At the same time, the structure can accommodate priority policies of any successive government over next ten years until 2035.

2.1 NDS Structure and Planning Process

Figure 3



Source: National Development Strategy (NDS 2016-2035)

Moreover, the structure also provides a framework for integration and implementation of regional and international commitments with the country's priorities. Furthermore, it is part of the ongoing coordination and commitment to develop Solomon Islands through partnership as outlined in the SI Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy 2016⁶. An important achievement is Solomon Islands' ability to successfully report progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to the United Nation in 2020 and 2024, using this framework through its Voluntary National Reports.

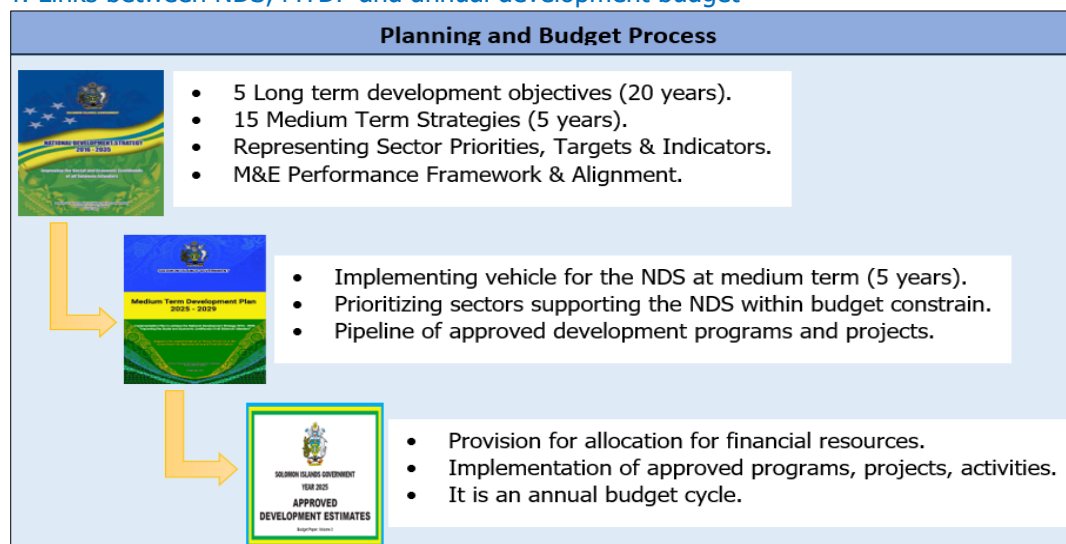
While the National Development Strategy (NDS) provides a strong strategic framework for national planning, there is a need to explore the establishment of a medium-term budget framework. Given the country's limited economic base, developing a four-year rolling budget to complement the government's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) remains a challenge. The annual recurrent budget also requires closer alignment with the NDS objectives and medium-term priorities. Strengthening this alignment will enhance whole-of-government coordination and reinforce commitment to achieving the NDS goals.

The linkages between provincial governments and communities also need to be strengthened. Rising urban migration is increasing pressure on health, education, employment, and market access in urban areas. Strengthening provincial and community networks can support the decentralisation of key services to provincial centres and rural communities. Such initiatives will empower communities to realise their potential, promote inclusive and gender-equitable participation, and contribute to national peace and stability.

Coordination of the national planning and budget process requires collaboration between government ministries and agencies, private sectors, development partners and other stakeholders. Figure 4 shows the current process and important links between the NDS, MTDP and annual development budget.

⁶ Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy 2016

Figure 4: Links between NDS, MTDP and annual development budget



The above planning and budgeting process further emphasised and provides a framework for an integrated financing approach as development is often co-funded by both domestic public finance and donor funding support. According to the 2015 Development Finance Assessment (DFA) the government finance and official development assistance (ODA) each account for over 40%, while private flows such as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and domestic commercial investment is nominal⁷.

2.2 NDS Objectives and Medium Term Strategies

The table below summarizes the fifteen medium term development strategies (MTS) aligned with the five broad objectives of the NDS. This is an important guidelines for ministries and stakeholders to consider when preparing their medium term strategic plans, sector strategies and investment plans.

Table 2

NDS Objectives and Medium Term Strategies				
NDS Objective	Objective One: Sustained and Inclusive Economic Growth			
Medium Term Development Strategies	1. Reinvigorate and increase the rate of economic growth	2. Improve the environment for private sector development & increase investment opportunities for all Solomon Islanders	3. Expand and upgrade weather resilient infrastructure and utilities focused on access to productive resources and markets, and essential services	4. Strengthen land reform and other programmes to encourage economic development in urban, rural and customary lands
NDS Objective	Objective Two: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed			
Medium Term Development Strategies	5. Alleviate poverty, improve provision of basic needs and increase food security.	6. Increase employment and labour mobility in rural areas, and improve the livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders.	7. Improve gender equality and support the disadvantaged and the vulnerable	
NDS Objective	Objective Three: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality social services, including education and health			
Medium Term Development Strategies	8. Ensure all Solomon Islanders have access to quality health care; combat communicable and non-communicable diseases.	9. Ensure all Solomon Islanders can access quality education and the nation's manpower needs are sustainably met.		

⁷ Solomon Islands Development Financing Assessment 2016

NDS Objective				
Objective Four: Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management				
Medium Term Development Strategies	10. Improve disaster risk and climate risk management, including prevention, risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery, as well as adaptation as part of resilient development.	11. Manage the environment in a sustainable resilient way and contribute to climate change mitigation		
NDS Objective				
Objective Five: Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order				
Medium Term Development Strategies	12. Efficient and Effective Public Service with a sound corporate culture	13. Reduce corruption and improve governance at national, provincial and community levels	14. Improve national unity, peace and stability at all levels	15. Improve national security, law and order and foreign relations

Section 3: SIG Development Budget Allocation

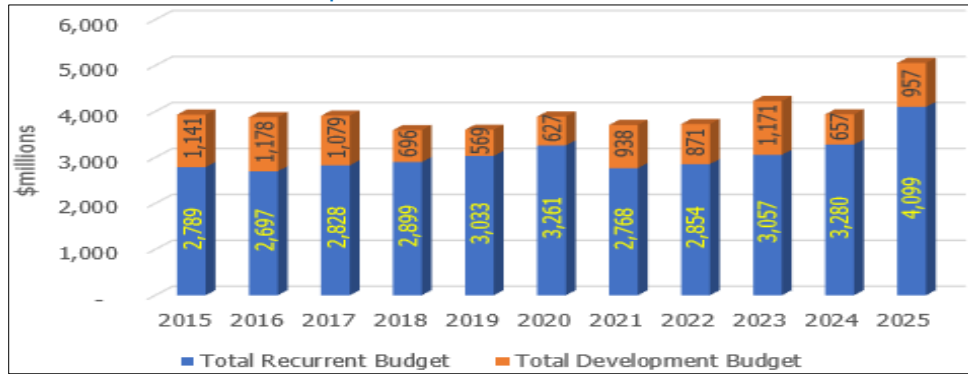
Development financing in the Solomon Islands is primarily sourced from domestic revenue, donor budget support, and borrowings for capital investments. Fiscal expenditure trends highlight the need to review the development budget, as recurrent costs continue to account for 80 percent of the national budget. A needs-based assessment and analysis is essential to identify and address urgent development challenges, resource gaps, and capacity constraints, thereby informing targeted interventions, financial reforms, and skills development initiatives. This process requires a whole-of-government approach, led by central agencies, to ensure resources are directed towards critical priorities and effectively captured in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for annual funding. The following sections outline how the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) development budget has supported implementation of the National Development Strategy (NDS) and MTDP from 2015 to 2025.

3.1 SIG Recurrent vs Development Budget

The SIG recurrent and development budget allocations have been inconsistent, fluctuating from an 87:13 ratio in 2024 to 81:19 in 2025. From 2026 onward, spending priorities should shift more toward development and capital investment. This is to meet the rising demands of a growing population averaging 2.6% annually, for employment, health, education, market access, and security.

General and sectoral budget support from development partners has significantly contributed to the implementation of medium-term development programs and investment plans. It also assisted in narrowing the fiscal deficit between domestic revenue and expenditure. To gradually increase the share of development spending, key reforms and institutional arrangements are required. This includes establishing a clear definition of development expenditures, setting a minimum threshold for development programs, and implementing regulations and operational guidelines to guide future budget decisions. Figure 5 illustrates the overall SIG annual appropriation trend from 2015 to 2025. It shows that recurrent spending has steadily increased from \$2.7 billion in 2015 to \$4.1 billion in 2025, while development allocations have fluctuated between \$600 million and \$1.1 billion.

Figure 5: SIG Recurrent vs Development



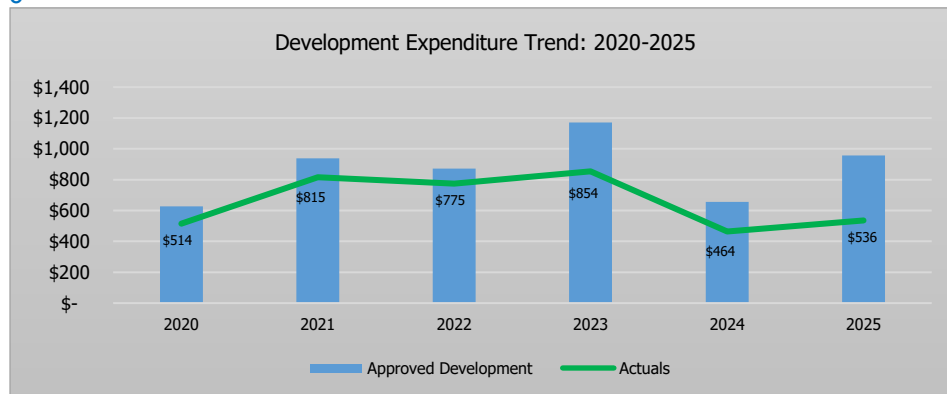
Source: Annual Approved Development Budget

Going forward, establishing a stable public financial management system where the development budget is primarily funded through domestic revenue is critical for long-term sustainability. The continued increase in recurrent spending on operational costs has heightened reliance on donor and development partner financing. Over the medium to long term, this situation is unsustainable, especially as the country prepares to graduate from Least Developed Country (LDC) status in 2027. This underscores the urgent need to invest strategically in revenue-generating sectors and create a conducive environment for private sector growth and foreign direct investment.

Since 2020, overall expenditure performance has fluctuated due to shifting government priorities, delays in approval processes for revised development workplans and annual procurement plans, and capacity constraints within implementing agencies. These challenges have contributed to slow budget execution, particularly in the first quarter of the fiscal year.

3.2 Development Overall Expenditure Trend

Figure 6



Source: Development Final Budget Outcome Report

Overall expenditure has fluctuated in line with inconsistent development allocations since 2020. In 2023, development spending rose to \$854 million, an increase by 10% from \$775 million in 2022, largely due to preparations for the Pacific Games. In 2024, allocations declined sharply to \$656 million, compared to 2023, reflecting efforts to restore fiscal stability following the significant deficit in 2023. In 2025, the development envelope increased again to \$956.7 million, with about 53% of total expenditure executed between January and October, at the time the MTDP 2026–2030 was prepared for Parliament. For previous years, expenditure performance rates were 82% (2020), 87% (2021), 89% (2022), 73% (2023), and 71% (2024).

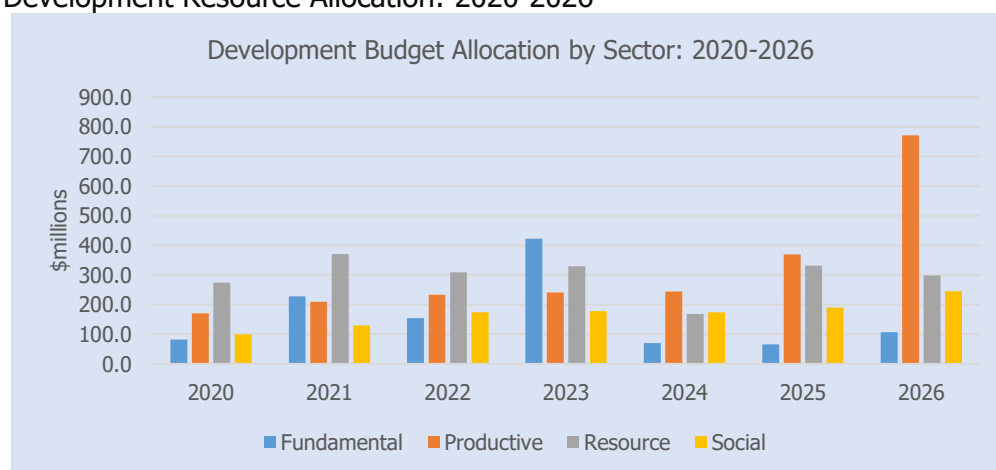
In 2025, the government intentionally increased the fiscal deficit to support key infrastructure projects, invest in growth and resilience-focused sectors, and improve access and connectivity for sustainable development. The goal is to strengthen productive and resource sectors, particularly by boosting cocoa, coconut, and mining production, in line with favorable global prices for cocoa and copra and continued demand for mineral exports. Expenditure data reflects performance from January to October 2025, with two months remaining in the fiscal year.

3.3 Development Allocation by Government Sectors

The development budget continues to support implementation of the National Development Strategy (NDS) and government priority policies across four key sectors: Fundamental, Productive, Resource, and Social. These classifications guide the reprioritisation of resources toward critical areas aligned with medium-term goals. Figure 7 presents the SIG development budget by sector from 2020 to 2025. The trend shows that the Resource and Productive sectors have remained the government's main focus, except in 2023, when the Fundamental sector recorded a significant increase due to commitments related to hosting the Pacific Games. The Social sector has shown a gradual increase since 2020, while in 2026, the Productive sector receives a major allocation for road and wharf infrastructure and SIG's support to the Bina Tuna Processing Plant Project.

Figure 7

Development Resource Allocation: 2020-2026



Source: Development Budget

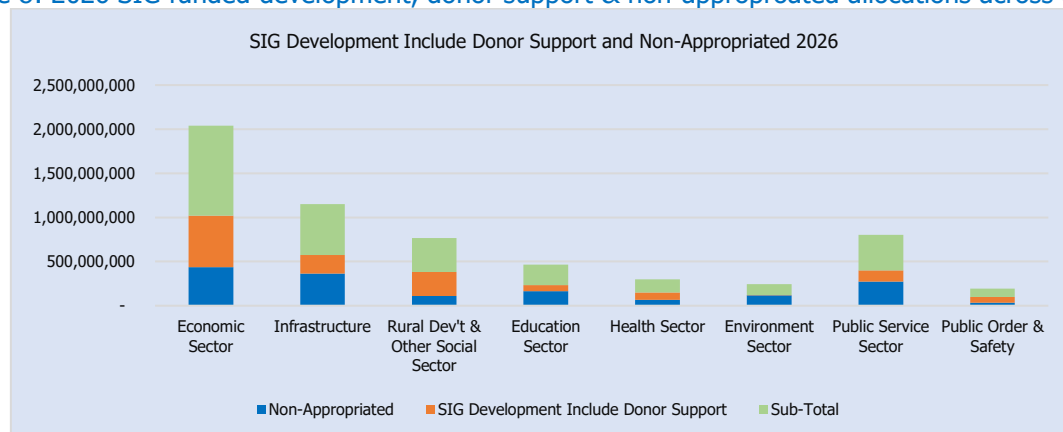
In 2026, the health sector is projected to implement about 6% of the SIG total development budget (approximately \$70 million), focusing on upgrading area health centers and mini-hospitals nationwide. The education sector is allocated 7% (\$83.7 million), while police and national security receive 2% (\$28.4 million). The rural development sector accounts for the largest share at 22% (\$253 million), followed by mining with 3% (\$30 million) and environment with 0.4% (\$5 million). Under the government's transformative agenda, support to farmers and the tourism sector through DBSI represents 2% (\$18.9 million), provincial governments receive 4%, (\$50 million), and MSME support totals 2% (\$20.2 million), including \$18 million via CBSI. Other allocations include 6% (\$64.8 million) for airport infrastructure upgrades, 9% (\$128.9 million) for fisheries development and livelihoods, and 0.5% (\$5.8 million) for the national judiciary.

3.4 Development Allocation by NDS Sectors

From 2020 to 2025, the economic and infrastructure sectors, along with rural development and social services, received the largest shares of SIG development resources under the NDS's eight key sectors. The health, education, and public order and safety sectors recorded modest annual increases, while the environment sector has remained steady at \$9.8 million since 2023. In contrast, the public service sector

has seen a decline in allocations since 2022. Figure 8 summarizes the 2026 SIG funded development, donor support and non-appropriated allocations across the eight NDS sectors.

Figure 8: 2026 SIG funded development, donor support & non-appropriated allocations across 8 NDS sectors



Source: SIG Funded DB, Donor Support and Non-Appropriated 2026

The consolidated total of SIG funded development, donor support for MCA and MID and non-appropriated estimates is approximately \$2.9 billion, with implementation continuing into 2026. Of this amount: Economic sector: 34% (\$1,019.8 million); Infrastructure sector: 19% (\$575.6 million); Rural development and social services: 13% (\$383.9 million); Education: 8% (\$233 million); Health: 5% (\$149.2 million); Environment: 4% (\$122.5 million); Public service (including provincial governments): 13% (\$401.5 million); Public order and safety: 3% (\$97.6 million)

Overall, donor support through non-appropriated funding accounts for 52% of the total, while the SIG development budget (DB) and donor support contributes 48%. Despite ongoing efforts, financing for climate change mitigation and adaptation remains a major challenge. Domestic funding for the environment sector has been consistently the lowest from 2020 to 2025, even though the country faces high climate and disaster vulnerability. The Solomon Islands Government has shown commitment through the launch of its Climate Finance and Public Expenditure Reform Roadmap (2022–2027), which outlines coordinated reform measures across government to strengthen climate financing and public spending. In 2026, the environment sector is projected to receive \$117.5 million in non-appropriated funding and \$5 million from the SIG development budget, reflecting continued fiscal constraints.

Although the overall development budget and non-appropriated estimates have increased for 2026, monitoring and reporting on key outputs against national indicators and targets remain an ongoing challenge. Strengthening the performance framework of the NDS is essential to guide national and subnational planning and improve resource allocation in future years. A robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system is needed to track actual resource commitments against tangible outputs, ensuring that spending aligns with priorities. Regular M&E reporting is critical for evidence-based decision-making, particularly for effective reprioritizing and reallocating resources. Equally important is enhancing the implementation of the Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy across all government ministries and agencies.

Section 4: Solomon Islands Government 2026 Budget Strategy

The 2026 development budget is framed to implement government's priority policies in response to the current fiscal and economic situation. It focuses on investing in transformative infrastructures, increasing productivity, enabling environment for investment, access and connectivity, security and building human capital.

4.1 Development Focus Areas at Medium Term

Solomon Islands over the past 47 years has been through a lot of challenges that have constrained efforts to accelerate growth and economic development. The country is projecting a GDP growth of around 2.7% in 2026. It is anticipated that the growth will be supported by key sectors such as agriculture, mining, tourism and communications. However, despite this positive outlook, growth prospects are overshadowed by significant challenges including decline in logging activities and uncertainties in the global economic environment. The government must broaden the economic base to ensure sustainability and resilience against future shocks.

Given the current fiscal pressures, including the need to finance the budget deficit, the 2026 fiscal policy aims to reduce the deficit from 7.5% of GDP in 2025 to 5.1% in 2026. The 2026 budget theme is *"Accelerating Economic Transformation: Resourcing the Resourced to Drive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development."*⁸.

The theme emphasizes national unity, economic transformation, and sustainable growth through stronger collaboration and adoption of sustainable development strategies. Achieving this requires a fundamental shift toward innovation, strategic investment, and targeted resource allocation to drive tangible economic outcomes. Working closely with all stakeholders is essential to boost productivity, expand access and connectivity, strengthen service delivery, and build resilience against external shocks such as natural disasters and global economic challenges, while ensuring sustainable development for all citizens in the short, medium, and long term.

The 2026 Budget is guided by the following principles:

- Promote transformative and sustainable growth.
- Maintain an affordable budget.
- Safeguard fiscal stability.
- Improve service delivery through quality spending.
- Strengthen national unity and empower people.
- Enhance governance and accountability.

In order to effectively contribute towards achieving the projected growth for 2026 and beyond, sectors and ministries must formulate high quality and high impact projects that are ready for implementation. Ministries need to ensure they have the required capacity to deliver using available financial resources.

As the country prepares to graduate from the Least Developed Country (LDC) status in 2027, government ministries and agencies at both national and sub-national level, private sector, civil society groups, businesses, non-government organization (NGOs), development partners are urged to support the transition process. As highlighted in the Smooth Transition Strategy 2025⁹, Solomon Islands need to strengthen its capacity in trade, development financing, structural transformation, capacity building and social resilience. The 2026 development budget needs to enhance the country's approach to unlocking potential for productive sectors in Solomon Islands¹⁰ through programs and projects. In addition, new and ongoing initiatives should focus on policy and structural reforms to mitigate barriers to development and unlocking new sources of economic growth including access to finance, connectivity, digitalization, infrastructure investment, capacity development, private investment, raise productivity and development of human capital going forward¹¹.

⁸ Budget Strategy 2026

⁹ Solomon Islands Smooth Transition Strategy to support graduation from LDC status

¹⁰ Unlocking Potential for Productive Sector in Solomon Islands.

¹¹ Solomon Islands Country Economic Memorandum Report 2024

4.2 SIG Development Estimate for 2026

Development estimate for 2026 as base-year for the MTDP 2026-2030 builds on the 2025 approved estimate and available fiscal space based on revenue projection and expected expenditure. The final estimate will depend on the outcome of the 2026 Appropriation Bill to be approved Parliament. The summary below reflects ministries' development bids, appraisals, reviews, and recommendations from the full credibility process.

Table 3

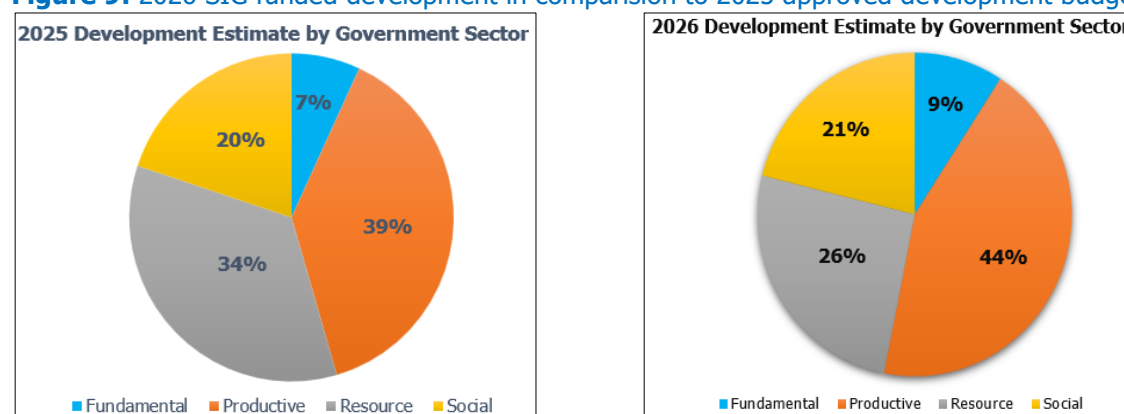
Development Budget Allocation by Ministry: 2022-2026						
Ministry		SIG Development Budget 2022	SIG Development Budget 2023	SIG Development Budget 2024	SIG Development Budget 2025	SIG Development Budget 2026
03	Agriculture and Livestock	25,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000
04	Office of the Auditor General	0	0	0	1,130,000	1,130,000
05	Education & Human Resource Development	60,400,000	66,900,000	66,900,000	67,600,000	83,700,000
06	Finance and Treasury	30,000,000	34,000,000	39,000,000	39,000,000	49,900,000
07	Foreign Affairs and External Trade	0	0	0	0	0
08	Office of the Governor General	0	0	0	0	0
09	Health and Medical Services	40,000,000	44,500,000	40,000,000	44,079,496	70,000,000
10	Infrastructure Development	109,200,000	112,200,000	100,200,000	113,200,000	146,879,496
10	Infrastructure Development (Donor Support)	0	0	0	0	65,625,062
12	National Parliament	2,700,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000
13	Forestry and Research	10,636,000	10,636,000	10,636,000	10,636,000	10,636,000
14	Office of the Prime Minister & Cabinet	107,125,487	374,000,000	9,450,000	9,450,000	9,450,000
16	Police, National Security & Correctional Services	21,630,000	21,630,000	21,630,000	28,375,609	28,375,609
17	Provincial Government & Institutional Strengthening	40,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000	50,000,000
18	Lands, Housing and Surveys	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	16,050,000	16,050,000
19	National Planning & Dev Coordination	1,500,000	1,500,000	8,983,230	2,000,000	2,000,000
20	Culture and Tourism	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	46,400,000	46,400,000
21	Commerce, Industry, Labour, & Immigration	33,663,770	33,663,770	48,963,770	49,193,770	67,333,770
22	Communication and Aviation	30,357,000	30,357,000	30,357,000	64,890,000	64,890,000
22	Communication and Aviation (Donor Support)	0	0	0	0	194,953,115
23	Fisheries and Marine Resources	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	29,800,000	128,900,000
24	Public Service	2,750,000	0	0	0	15,000,000
25	Justice and Legal Affairs	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,680,000	18,680,000
26	Home Affairs	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	8,493,125
27	National Unity, Reconciliation & Peace	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
28	Mines, Energy & Rural Electrification	30,000,000	48,060,000	28,160,000	57,760,000	30,000,000
29	National Judiciary	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,787,000	5,787,000
30	Women, Youth, Children & Family Affairs	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,225,000	4,725,000
31	Rural Development	261,000,000	261,000,000	120,000,000	253,000,000	253,000,000

32	Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology	7,460,000	9,820,000	9,820,000	9,820,000	5,000,000
	Total	870,922,257	1,170,916,770	656,750,000	956,726,875	1,421,558,117

4.3 2026 Development Estimate vs 2025 Approved Budget by Sector

Figure 9 presents the 2026 development estimates in comparison to 2025 approved development budget. The analysis shows that the government prioritises the productive sector, including Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Commerce Industry Labour and Immigration, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Communication and Aviation, Ministry of Infrastructure Development, and Ministry of Lands Housing and Survey will continue in 2026.

Figure 9: 2026 SIG funded development in comparison to 2025 approved development budget



Source: SIG Approved Development Budget 2025

Source: SIG Funded Development Estimate 2026

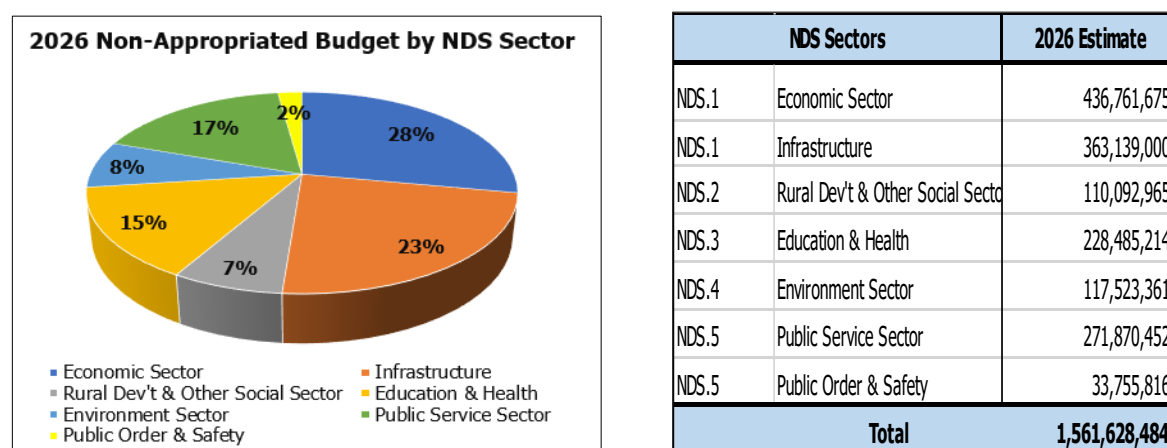
The Fundamental Sector is expected to receive about 9% of the total development budget, the Productive Sector 44%, Resource Sector ministries 26%, and the Social Sector 21%. These allocations are largely consistent with 2025 levels. Given the SIG's fiscal cycle of less than 12 months, stronger coordination and collaboration across sectors and ministries are needed to effectively implement cross-sector programs.

4.4 Non-Appropriate Funding from Development Partners

Off-budget funding has continued to increase significantly over the years, with funds disbursed directly to implementing agencies outside the SIG approval process. However, the Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy 2016¹² emphasised the need for improvement in the utilisation of external and domestic resources in alignment to objectives of the country's national development strategy for ease of reporting against regional and international commitments. Moreover, it is also important to acknowledge every support at the country level.

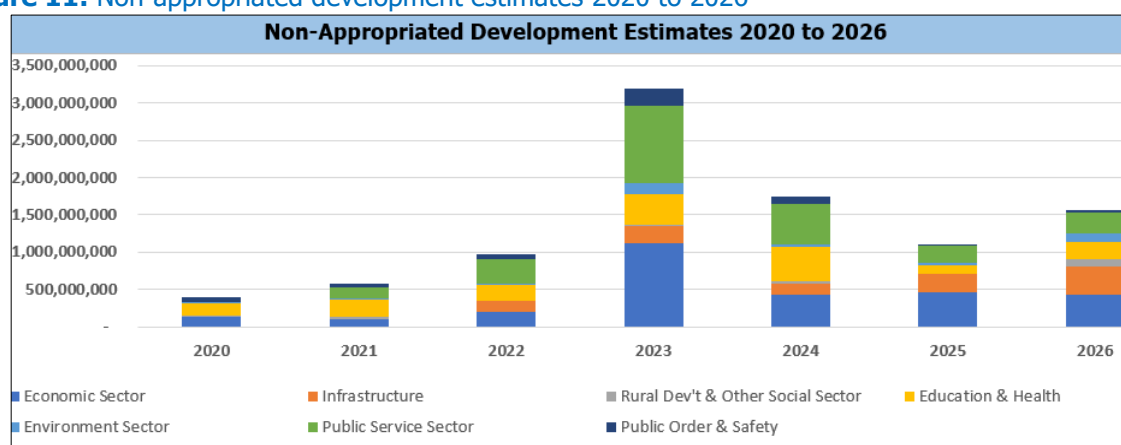
Implementation of this policy is expected to gradually reduce off-budget support, improve the predictability of development partner resources, enhance aid delivery efficiency by lowering overhead and transaction costs, and strengthen reporting on both on and off-budget aid and its alignment with SIG-funded development. Figure 10 summarizes the 2026 off-budget estimates by NDS sector.

¹² Aid Management Development and Cooperation Policy 2016

Figure 10: 2026 non-appropriated estimates by NDS sector

Source: Donor Data, MNPDC

The non-appropriated estimates continue to increase with highest estimate recorded in 2023 mainly for economic sector, infrastructure sector and public service sector. 2025, showed a decline of around -59% from estimates recorded in 2024. The non-appropriated estimate will increase by 34% in 2026. The expected increases are mainly for the infrastructure sector, environment sector, public order and safety sector, education and health sector, rural development and other social sector. The economic sector continues to receive off-budget estimate with with 28 % increase from 2025. The graph below presents off-budget support from 2020 to 2026 by NDS sectors.

Figure 11: Non-appropriated development estimates 2020 to 2026

Source: Non-Appropriated Data, MNPDC

The continued rise in non-appropriated funding highlighted the need for proper reporting to assess the impact of external resources that support government efforts in health, education, employment, livelihoods, and food security. Stronger collaboration is needed to avoid duplication and ensure balanced resource distribution across key NDS sectors. Enhanced coordination with development partners will also support effective implementation of regional and global commitments such as the SDGs, the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS), and the Doha Programme of Action for LDC, and facilitate monitoring, evaluation, and timely submission of Solomon Islands' Voluntary National Review reports. Solomon Islands successfully submitted these report in 2020 and 2024¹³.

¹³ Solomon Islands Voluntary National Review Report 2020 & 2024

Section 5: Alignment of Medium Term Programs to NDS and GNUT Priorities

Implementation of the National Development Strategy and government priorities relies heavily on innovative approaches by ministries and agencies. Each year, the number of development programs and projects submitted to MNPDC for SIG funding continues to increase, including both new and ongoing initiatives partly financed from previous budgets but constrained by limited fiscal space. The table below maps development programs and non-appropriated funding against NDS objectives and medium-term strategies, with reference to Appendix Figures 1, 3, and 4.

5.1 Alignment of Medium Term Development Plans to NDS and MTS

Table 4

NDS Objectives and Medium Term Strategies				
NDS Objective	Objective One: Sustained and Inclusive Economic Growth			
Medium Term Development Strategies	1. Reinvigorate and increase the rate of economic growth	2. Improve the environment for private sector development & increase investment opportunities for all Solomon Islanders	3. Expand and upgrade weather resilient infrastructure and utilities focused on access to productive resources and markets, and essential services	4. Strengthen land reform and other programmes to encourage economic development in urban, rural and customary lands
MTDP - Programs and Projects	MoFT:1, D1-6 MCILI:1-7, D1-3 MAL:1-2, D1-4	MCILI:1-7, D1-3 MID:1-5, D1-6 MLHS:1-4	MID:1-5, D1-6 MCA:1-3, D1-5 MMERE:1-7, D1-7	MLHS:1-4
NDS Objective	Objective Two: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed			
Medium Term Development Strategies	5. Alleviate poverty, improve provision of basic needs and increase food security.	6. Increase employment and labour mobility in rural areas, and improve the livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders.	7. Improve gender equality and support the disadvantaged and the vulnerable	
MTDP - Programs and Projects	MAL:1-2, D1-4 MFMR:1-3, D1-7	MFMR:1-3, D1-7 MCILI:1-7, D1-3 MRD:1	MHA:1-2, D1 MWYCFA:1-2, D1-5	
NDS Objective	Objective Three: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality social services, including education and health			
Medium Term Development Strategies	8. Ensure all Solomon Islanders have access to quality health care; combat communicable and non-communicable diseases.	9. Ensure all Solomon Islanders can access quality education and the nation's manpower needs are sustainably met.		
MTDP - Programs and Projects	MHMS:1-5, D1-5	MEHRD:1-2, D1-15		
NDS Objective	Objective Four: Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management			
Medium Term Development Strategies	10. Improve disaster risk and climate risk management, including prevention, risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery, as well as adaptation as part of resilient development.	11. Manage the environment in a sustainable resilient way and contribute to climate change mitigation		
MTDP - Programs and Projects	MECDM:1, D1-9	MECDM:1, D1-9		
NDS Objective	Objective Five: Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order			
Medium Term Development Strategies	12. Efficient and Effective Public Service with a sound corporate culture	13. Reduce corruption and improve governance at national, provincial and community levels	14. Improve national unity, peace and stability at all levels	15. Improve national security, law and order and foreign relations
MTDP - Programs and Projects	MNPDC:1, D1-2 MPS:1	OAG:1 OPMC:1	NP:1 MTGPEA:1	MPNSCS:1-4, D1-2 NJ:1, D1-3

		NJ:1, D1-3	OPMC:1	MJLA:1, D1-3
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Alignment of development programs and non-appropriate funded projects to government priority policies assisted in tracking the level of commitments from ministries and development partners. Table 5 below provides a summary by ministry and development programs for 2026, mapping to GNUT government policies.

5.2 Alignment of Medium Term Development Plans to GNUT Policies

Table 5

	Ministry/Agency	Policy Reference	2026-2030 Development Programs
03	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	GNUT:8.2.1 (a-m)	1-Agriculture Production and Enhancement Program 2-Agriculture Infrastructure Program
04	Office of the Auditor General		1-OAG Infrastructure Program
05	Ministry of Education & Human Resource Development	NUT:8.4.2 (a-g)	1-SIG Support to SINU Infrastructure Program 2-Education Infrastructure Program
06	Ministry of Finance and Treasury	GNUT:8.1.4 (a-k)	1-MoFT Institutional Development Program
07	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	GNUT:8.1.3 (a-e)	No submission
09	Ministry of Health and Medical Services	GNUT:8.4.1 (a-m)	1-Primary Health Care Services Program 2-Secondary Health Care Services Program 3-Tertiary Health Care Services Program 4-National Public Health Laboratory Program 5-Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program
10	Ministry of Infrastructure Development	GNUT:8.2.3 (a-j)	1-SIG Obligation Program 2-National Transport Fund Program 3-Sea Infrastructure & Transport Services Program 4-Social Services Infrastructure Program 5-Economic Infrastructure Program 6-National Transportation Initiative Program (Solomon Islands Roads and Aviation Projects-SIRAP II)
12	National Parliament	GNUT:8.1.1 (a-h)	1-National Parliament Development Program
13	Ministry of Forestry and Research	GNUT:8.3.2 (a-e)	1-Downstream Processing Program 2-Sustainable Logging Development Program
14	Office of the Prime Minister & Cabinet	GNUT:8.1.2 (a-i)	1-OPMC Infrastructure Program 2-SIBC Infrastructure Program
16	Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services	GNUT:8.4.3 (a-i)	1-RSIPF and CSSI Infrastructure Program 2-RSIPF Strengthening Program 3-National Security Program 4-CSSI Rehabilitation & Reintegration Program
17	Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening	GNUT:8.4.4 (a-e)	1-Provincial Government Strengthening Program 2-Provincial Township & Urban Dev't Program
18	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Surveys	GNUT:8.2.7 (a-k)	1-Lands & Titles Act Reform Program 2-Solomon Islands Urban Management Program 3-Institutional & Capacity Building Strength Program 4-Urban Lands Development Program
19	Ministry of National Planning and Dev't Coordination	GNUT:8.1.5 (a-j)	1-MNPDC Development Program
20	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	GNUT:8.2.5 (a-i)	2-Tourism Dev't & Instit. Strength. Program 3-National Tourism Product Program 4-National Cultural Herit. & Tourism Infrs.Program
21	Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour, and Immigration	GNUT:8.2.2 (a-i)	1-Trade & Export Program 2-Private Sector & MSME Development Program 3-Value Adding & Downstream Processing Program 4-MCILI Reform and Coordination Program 5-ICED and Economic Growth Centre Dev't Program 6-E-Commerce Program 7-Solomon Islands Special Economic Zone Program
22	Ministry of Communication and Aviation	GNUT:8.2.6 (a-e)	1-Communication Program 2-International Airports Program 3-Provincial Airports Program (Solomon Islands Roads and Aviation Projects-SIRAP II)
23	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	GNUT:8.2.4 (a-h)	1-Community Fisheries Livelihood Program 2-Fish Export Infrast. & Fisheries Centre Program 3-Bina Harbour Tuna Processing Plan Project

			4-Noro E-Port Project
24	Ministry of Public Service	GNUT:8.1.7 (a-h)	1-SIPEU Office Complex Project 2-IPAM Infrastructure Project
25	Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs	GNUT:8.1.5 (a-h)	1-MJLA Infrastructure Program
26	Ministry of Home Affairs	GNUT:8.4.5 (a-f)	1-Provincial Sports Infrastructure Dev't Program 2-SI National Sports Council Program
27	Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs	GNUT:8.1.6 (a-d)	1-Peace & State Building Insti. Dev't Program
28	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification	GNUT:8.3.3 (a-e)	1-Renewable Energy Development Program 2-SI Water Sector Development Program 3-Geological Mapping & Mineral Dev't Program 4-Mines Sector Inst. Strengthening Program 5-Petroleum Refining Inst. Strengthening Program 6-Petroleum Legislative Reform Program 7-Ocean Governance Program
29	National Judiciary	GNUT:8.1.5 (a-g)	1-National Judiciary Infrastructure Program
30	Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs	GNUT:8.4.6 (a-e)	1-Invest, Empower, Enhancing WYC Dev't Program 2-National Youth Centre Building Project
31	Ministry of Rural Development	GNUT:8.3.1 (a-e)	1-Constituency Development Programme 2-Constituency Development Growth Centre Program
32	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology	GNUT:8.3.4 (a-f)	1-MECDM New Office Building Project

The increasing expenditure projected for 2026 in the earlier sections requires clear targets and outcomes. Table 6 below provides a summary of proposed outcomes and impacts based on the performance frameworks of the development programs received and included for funding in 2026.

5.3 Projected Outcomes at Medium Term by Government Ministries and Agencies

Table 6

Ministry/Agency		Expected Outcomes and Impacts at Medium Term (2026 – 2030)
03	Agriculture and Livestock	Enhanced the capacity of farmers, cooperatives, and agricultural innovation centres to increase production and incomes. Increased efficiency in agricultural service delivery and research capacity. Increase the export of commodities and value-added products.
04	Office of the Auditor General	Improved audit performance (% of outstanding audits in >1 year backlog).
05	Education & Human Resource Development	Graduates contributing effectively to the delivery of basic services and meeting the country's manpower needs. Accreditation status and ranking of SINU compared to regional benchmarks. By 2030 to ensure all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective outcomes.
06	Finance and Treasury	The Composite Country Performance Rating (CCPR) increased from 10.5 in 2015 to at least 13.0 before 2029.
07	Foreign Affairs and Trade	No submission from the MFAET for medium term development plan.
09	Health and Medical Services	Various health facilities upgraded with required health facilities and provided with minimum equipment as per the Role Delineation Policy. Increased in number of exported commodities, Foodborne and waterborne diseases reduced in communities.
10	Infrastructure Development	By 2026, at least 30% of Solomon Islanders in rural areas have access to essential services as a direct result of rehabilitated roads, bridges and wharves. 60 % increase in maintainable rural roads in the provinces from 2024 to 2028.
12	National Parliament	Safety of government properties and members of Parliament.
13	Forestry and Research	Sawn timber exported each year is increase by 10%. Annual average income increased to more than 10%. Increase number of value-added industries. Increase number of PPP agreements.
14	Office of the Prime Minister & Cabinet	At least Constitutional and Executive Ministers are housed in Government Quarters by 2028.
16	Police, National Security & Correctional Services	Improve national security, law and order in Solomon Islands. Increase % of public trust and confidence on Solomon Islands Security Institutions. The decline in surveyed perception of living in safe and peaceful communities does not fall below 25% and is raised to 50% by 2026. Meet the UN Minimum Standard Rules for Treatment of Prisoners. Effective and efficient delivery of the CSSI Rehabilitation and Reintegration Framework. Reduce rate of inmate reoffending. Improve performance delivery and public access to Policing and Correctional services from the current level.
18	Lands, Housing and Surveys	Improve land management and governance with the revenue collections at all levels by 2026. Revenue target for MLHS reached 10% in 2026. Land development increased, real estate economy increased

		for urban land by 10% in 2026 and beyond. Urban Land Management and Governance in Urban centres in Solomon Islands improved by 10% from 2026 and thereafter.
19	National Planning & Dev Coordination	Improved national planning, development coordination, monitoring and comprehensive reporting on investment.
20	Culture and Tourism	Tourism contribution to GDP increase by 2% per year. International visitor arrivals increased by 9% per year. Visitor expenditure increase by 7% per year. Direct and indirect employment of Solomon Islanders in tourism grows by 5% each year. Increasing recreational visitor nights by 70% in centers outside Honiara per year.
21	Commerce, Industry, Labour, & Immigration	Increase GDP per capita from \$16,500 to \$19,200 by 2030. Support and strengthen more than 350 on-going MSMEs by 2028. Number of products produced for export. Number of SEZ declared. To expand downstream processing, in order to develop more than 5 value-added industries that develop products from our natural resources and settings such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, water and tourism to deliver to our local and international markets.
22	Communication and Aviation	By 2030, 100 percent of the population in Solomon Islands will have access to cheaper and faster internet services, Solomon Islands will become 70% digital. All government services including e-commerce, e-education, e-health and e-government are up and running in 2030 as result of nationwide increase in digitalisation. Henderson international and domestic airport is able to accommodate more than 180, 000 passenger annually by 2025. Improved and efficient transport mode that caters for more than 60 international and domestic flights a week. efficient transport service that is well versed with international and domestic standards. Improve quality of provincial airfields to cater for larger aircraft vessels to land on. Increase use of air transportation for domestic mode of travel from 50,000 per annually to 100,000 by 2026. Improve quality of air services in 50 per cent of provincial airfields that meet the minimal requirements of ICAO regulations by 2026.
23	Fisheries and Marine Resources	GDP growth per annum will continue through to 2020 at 3.5%, then slowly grow to 5% by 2025, progressing to a Sustainable 7% by 2030 and beyond. GDP per capita to be monitored (PPP, current US\$ Atlas method). Fisheries GDP (1985=100) increased by not less than its long-term trend of 1%-2% every year. 2-5% increase in the income earned by coastal fishers by 2030.
24	Public Service	SIPEU financial members fully utilize the office and also look at investment activities for the union to benefit its public servants' members. The composite country performance rating (CCPR) increase from 10.5 in 2011 to at least 13 by 2030. The number of programs delivered by IPAM that leads to effective and efficient service delivery.
25	Justice and Legal Affairs	Improved efficiency results in reduction in pre-trial detainees & remand prisoners from 41% in 2011 to less than 30% by 2026.
26	Home Affairs	Improve performance of athletes at international competitions. Increase in number of participants in sports and physical activity. More athletes available for selections for international competitions.
27	National Unity, Reconciliation & Peace	Percentage of community members participation in planning of community programs. Leadership quality improved with functionality.
28	Mines, Energy & Rural Electrification	Increase access to utility-grid electricity in urban areas to 100% and in rural areas to 40% by 2030. Increase share of renewable energy consumption to 90% by 2030 in the national energy mix (electricity generation). Improve affordability of electricity to customers (electricity tariff). 18 million litres of fuel saved annually. Net greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction – 49,500 tCO ₂ -eq per year. Increase access by large boarding schools to sustainable electrification and water supplies to 30% by 2027. National Renewable Energy mix target of 50% by 2030. Cheap electricity after commissioning of hydro power in 2028. \$3.00 per kWh from current \$6.69 per kWh. Enhance the export value of minerals, particularly gold, nickel, and bauxite, to diversify export revenues and reduce dependence on logging. Boost government revenues through improved taxation and royalty collection mechanisms from mining activities. Mining share of GDP increases from current ~5–7% (est.) to 12–15% by 2030. Mining revenues grow by at least 50% by 2030. 5,000+ new direct and indirect mining jobs created by 2030. Solomon Islanders enjoying access to clean water supplies and sanitation services increased from 35% in 2014 to over 60% in 2035 and 18% in 2010 to over 40% in 2035.
29	National Judiciary	Courts fully operational in safe, efficient and resilient buildings.
30	Women, Youth, Children & Family Affairs	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and descent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
31	Rural Development	Reduce urban drift by 5% in 2030. Employment in Rural formal economy increase by 5% by 2030. Access to improved basic rural social services delivery in 2030. At least 70% of the 80% of rural Solomon Islanders population have access to improved social services by 2027. At least 70% of rural micro businesses are supported both with technical inputs and materials by 2027. More than 70% of rural population have access to improved housing 2029. Rural/local businesses Establishment increased by 5% annually up to 2027.
32	Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology	By 2028, public access to and knowledge of MECDM services (meteorological services, disaster risk management, climate adaptation/mitigation, environmental management and biodiversity conservation, and national focal point responsibilities for relevant international conventions) are improved. By 2028, 80% of the Solomon Islands' population can be to access and effectively respond

		to warning systems (EWS). By 2028, all provinces in the Solomon Islands have established local institutions and capacity to support climate adaptation activities.

Section 6: Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

6.1 Requirement to Report on Public Expenditure

Preparation of the MTDP aims to strengthen the link between national planning, budgeting and public expenditure at the medium term. It is also mandatory under the PFM Act 2013¹⁴ to report on public expenditures annually for transparency and accountability purposes. Therefore, the MTDP obligated government ministries and agencies with development programs to report on performance progress. The NDS provides a performance framework which support the alignment of NDS objectives, MTS, MTDP and Annual Budgeting for ease of monitoring evaluation and reporting. The MTDP bidding provides a performance framework for forward planning and budgeting towards expected outputs, outcomes and impacts.

This underscores the need for a structured planning and budgeting framework to manage public and donor funds toward achieving the government's medium-term development targets and ensuring service delivery at national, provincial, and rural levels. Effective progress tracking requires active monitoring and evaluation of program and project outputs and outcomes funded through the development budget. M&E reports and analysis are essential for informed decision-making on resource prioritization across sectors, ministries, and stakeholders to ensure delivery of expected medium-term outcomes.

6.2 Role of SIG Ministries and Agencies in M&E Process

Currently, SIG ministries and agencies are required to submit biannual program performance reports covering January–June and July–December to MNPDC for data verification and reporting. These reports are used to draft key mandatory reports including the Mid-Year Budget Review, Final Budget Outcome, and Development Budget Implementation Reports. The reports also supported the tracking of program and project progress against GNUT government policy priorities.

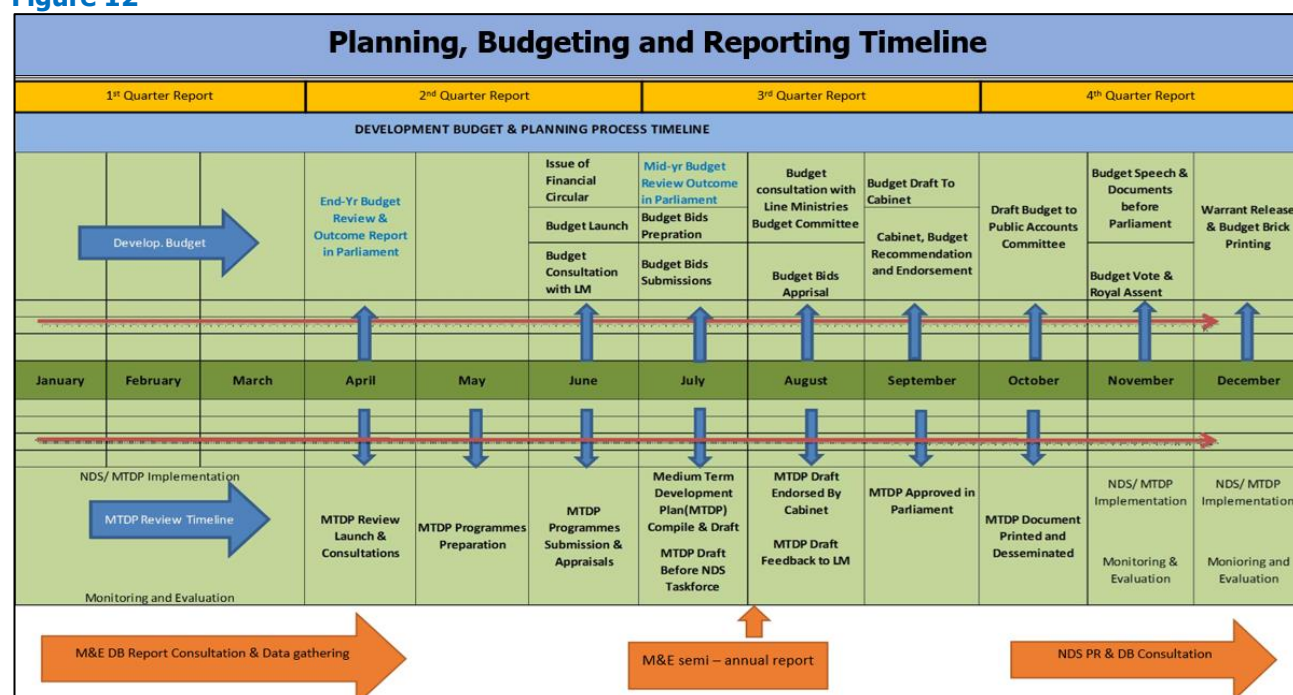
Analysis of development budget implementation from 2016–2018 shows mixed results. Despite high expenditure levels, indicating high disbursements, funds were not always used for their intended purposes. In addition, many medium-term indicators were not SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound), limiting the ability to track outcomes. Strengthening monitoring and evaluation (M&E) across ministries and agencies is therefore essential.

The Monitoring Evaluation System Analysis (MESA) Strategy highlighted the need for a robust M&E framework and policy, supported by a strong M&E ecosystem and continuous capacity-building across ministries, private sector, NGOs, CSOs, and development partners. To enhance centralized data management, MNPDC is reforming its systems to establish the Solomon Islands Integrated Database System, which will strengthen coordination and management of data from the NDS, MTS, MTDP, and donor programs. Once operational, the system will improve data analysis and reporting against NDS, regional, and international commitments.

¹⁴ Public Financial Management Act 2013

6.3 Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting Timeline

Figure 12



Source: MNPDC Planning and Budgeting Timeline 2016

The NDS 2016–2035 Medium-Term Review Report (2025) revealed that Solomon Islands remains off-track on most national targets despite sustained efforts and substantial financial investment across the eight key NDS sectors during the first 8–9 years of implementation. The report recommends urgent action to develop an NDS Acceleration Plan for the remaining decade and to establish a unified M&E framework across all ministries. This should include a comprehensive review of performance targets and indicators to ensure stronger alignment between program design, implementation, and measurable outcomes. These reforms will enhance the preparation of a more targeted Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) and enable more strategic allocation of SIG and donor resources toward achieving the NDS goals and improving the social and economic well-being of all Solomon Islanders.

Section 7: Institutional and Implementation Challenges

The PFM Act 2013 (Section 45[2])¹⁵ requires the preparation of the Government's Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) for tabling in Parliament three months before the next financial year. However, Solomon Islands lacks a comprehensive legislative framework to guide national planning, including the preparation and coordination of key documents such as the NDS 2016–2035. A major challenge lies in financing multi-year development projects within the constraints of the SIG's annual budget cycle, which is tied to revenue performance and re-appropriation, often delaying implementation. Weak capacity amongst SIG agencies to design quality development proposals and the absence of a clear distinction between recurrent and development expenditures further constrain effective budgeting.

Non-compliance with the Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy has also grown, with off-budget donor funds increasingly disbursed directly to recipients. This limits national oversight and recognition of external assistance, despite its intention to improve service delivery at national, provincial, and rural levels.

¹⁵ Public Financial Management Act 2013

Key gaps and challenges include:

- Limited capacity within line ministries for timely implementation of approved programs.
- Weak project planning and readiness, leading to frequent virement requests.
- Shifts in government policy and priorities that alter project scope or cause deferments.
- Misalignment between annual development allocations and national development targets.
- Economic shocks and natural disasters that constrain implementation capacity.
- Duplication and thinly spread resources across competing priorities.
- Limited investment climate and slow decentralization of key development programs.
- Poor market access and weak connectivity along value chains.
- Limited financing options for local investors and entrepreneurs.
- High energy costs and limited access to affordable alternatives.

In addition, the customary land tenure system remains a significant barrier to large-scale investments, with about 80% of land unregistered, restricting secured access and transfer. Strengthening land reform and coordination mechanisms is critical to enable medium and large-scale investments at national and subnational levels¹⁶.

The absence of a centralized data repository at MNPDC limits the Ministry's ability to conduct in-depth analysis and set measurable medium to long-term targets. Strengthening the M&E ecosystem across government, with adequate resources, is essential for effective tracking and reporting of program outcomes alongside fiscal performance.

Finally, the lack of SMART indicators (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time-bound) weakens program design and increases duplication and inefficient resource use. Going forward, available resources must be strategically targeted toward priority areas that deliver measurable benefits and improve the social and economic well-being of all Solomon Islanders.

Section 8: Recommendation

1. **Establish a legislative framework for development planning:** A designated law with clear regulations and operational guidelines should guide SIG's development planning processes. This framework would complement the PFM Act 2013, strengthen implementation of the Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy, improve coordination of the National Development Strategy (NDS) and the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), enhance development budget preparation, and strengthen implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.
2. **Align MTDP preparation with government policy cycles:** The MTDP should be aligned with the policy term of an incoming government rather than being an annually rolling plan. This allows ministries to plan and cost multi-year projects effectively and ensure alignment with NDS targets.
3. **Strengthen technical and institutional capacity:** Given existing human resource constraints, ministries should establish dedicated Project Management Units (PMUs) staffed with technical experts such as project and procurement managers. This will improve project design quality and ensure timely submission of fundable proposals under the SIG annual development budget.
4. **Promote forward planning and project readiness:** Ministries and agencies should use the MTDP as a tool for forward planning and future projections, rather than relying solely on the annual budget cycle. Well-prepared, fully designed projects enhance value for money, improve returns on investment, and reduce unplanned or wasteful expenditure.

¹⁶ Solomon Islands Country Economy Memorandum Report 2024

5. **Resource and operationalize M&E systems:** The National Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Strengthening Strategy 2024–2028 should be fully implemented. M&E systems must be adequately resourced data made accurate and accessible, and M&E functions embedded across all ministries to inform evidence-based decision-making and foster a dynamic and Pacific-centric M&E approaches.
6. **Build capacity through training and workshops:** Short, targeted training programs on project management, procurement, and budget execution should be conducted across SIG. These will improve the preparation of procurement plans, strengthen compliance and monitoring, and enhance reporting on development budget implementation and key outputs.

Section 9: Conclusion

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) is a key instrument for implementing the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016–2035 and advancing government priorities over a four to five-year period. A credible MTDP that focuses on transformative, well-designed investments with detailed cost projections is essential for effectively managing the country's limited resources. Over the years, substantial development funding has been channelled into the economy with the expectation of achieving sustainable transformation. Building the country's human resource base requires a strategic approach to planning, financing, and coordination.

As Solomon Islands prepares for LDC graduation in 2027, the MTDP will help direct resources toward productive and sustainable sectors, particularly agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and mining, as logging declines due to unsustainable harvesting and forest depletion. Strengthening resilience and ensuring sustainable growth in the post-graduation phase will be vital to creating a conducive environment for investment, employment, and efficient service delivery.

A strong monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system is critical for improving reporting, accountability, and the effective use of scarce resources. Establishing a centralized data repository will enhance reporting accuracy and recognition of collective development efforts. The MTDP also emphasizes the need to strengthen planning and budgeting systems to ensure consistent service delivery amid recurring shocks such as natural disasters and geopolitical tensions.

Going forward, Solomon Islands must leverage its strengths and untapped potential in the productive sectors to enhance socio-economic development, governance, peace, and national security. Achieving the broad objectives of the NDS will depend on the quality and resourcing of the MTDP through the annual development budget, supported by development partners.

To sustain progress, it is crucial to pursue key reforms that reinforce national planning and budgeting. This includes establishing a legislative framework to guide planning and resource allocation, and ensuring effective implementation of the Aid Management and Development Cooperation Policy to promote alignment and reduce duplication. It is further proposed that each MTDP cover a four to five-year cycle, unless revised due to changes in government policy. The MTDP 2026–2030 therefore outlines the government's priorities and focus areas for the upcoming planning and implementation period.

Appendix.

Fig 1: MTDP 2026-2030 Development Programs Performance Frameworks

03-Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

03-1: Agriculture Production and Enhancement Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth. NDS Objective 2: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed.	Increased agricultural productivity and sustainable rural development contribute to Solomon Islands' economic growth.	National agricultural production statistics, household income surveys, and MAL annual reports.	Assumptions: Government policy support continues, Climate conditions remain favourable; markets remain accessible. Risks Climate variability (droughts, floods, cyclones); Market volatility impacting prices and demand.
Outcome MTS 1: Reinvigorate and increase the rate of inclusive economic growth. MTS 5: Alleviate poverty, improve provision of basic needs, and increase food security. Policy Statement 2.1.5 (d): Increase the export of commodities and value-added products. Policy Statement 2.1.5 (e): Diversification of agriculture production. Policy Statement 2.1.5 (h) Securing SI fauna and flora against invasive alien species and facilitating access to markets.	Enhanced the capacity of farmers, cooperatives, and agricultural innovation centres to increase production and incomes.	Number of farmers benefiting from support; volume and value of key crop outputs improved; operational innovation centers reporting.	Assumptions: Timely delivery of inputs and training; beneficiaries maintain engagement; infrastructure and market access are adequate Risks: Reduced participation or interest by farmers and cooperatives; Delays in delivery of inputs and training; Infrastructure constraints.
Outputs Increased production and rehabilitation of cocoa and coconut.	Support provided to at least 500 cocoa and coconut farmers. Rehabilitation of 200 hectares of cocoa and coconut plantations. Cocoa seed garden fully established at Tenaru.	Project reports, field monitoring, extension service records.	Assumption Availability of quality seedlings and inputs, Farmer willingness to adopt practices, and Timely rehabilitation activities. Climate variability affecting plantations, Pest or disease outbreaks, Delays in input supply.
Support for commercial agriculture and livestock.	Kava production increased by 100 hectares. Rice demonstration farm operational. Taro production scaled up. Support delivered to piggery, honey, and poultry producers as per the budget.	Monitoring reports from field visits; farmer surveys.	Assumption Adequate technical support and extension services, Market price fluctuations, Access to sufficient land and resources for increased kava, rice, and taro production. Risks Delays in training and support delivery, Budget allocation for livestock support, and Disease outbreaks affecting livestock.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Strengthened farmer cooperatives and organizations.	Youth and women entrepreneurs trained and actively engaged.	Cooperative and training records; beneficiary feedback.	Assumption Active participation of ABPOs and members. Risks Low engagement from youth and women entrepreneurs, Effective training programs, and Weak organizational capacity.
Operationalization of Tenaru and Garanga MAL Innovation Centers.	Land suitability assessment completed. Farm machinery and climatic data equipment procured and operational.	Project activity reports, equipment logs, and monitoring visits.	Assumptions Availability of skilled staff and resources, Smooth completion of land suitability assessments. Risks Equipment procurement and maintenance challenges, Insufficient operational funds.

03-2: Infrastructure Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth. NDS Objective 2: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed.	Improved infrastructure for Honiara and selected provinces. Enhanced agricultural productivity and service delivery. Economic growth supported through better infrastructure. Increased social benefits in rural communities.	MAL Annual Workplans and Reports.	Assumptions Funding is available and disbursed on time. Risks Delayed or insufficient funding disrupts implementation. Natural disasters (cyclones, floods, earthquakes) impact construction timeline and infrastructure durability..
Outcome MTS 1: Reinvigorate and increase the rate of inclusive economic growth. MTS 5: Alleviate poverty, improve provision of basic needs, and increase food security. Policy Statement 2.1.5 (f): Build Research Capacity in Agriculture through Agriculture Research Centers.	Completion of key infrastructure projects in provinces and Honiara. Enhanced staff welfare through improved residential and office facilities. Increased efficiency in agricultural service delivery and research capacity.	MAL Annual Reports; Site Inspection Reports; Construction Completion Certificates.	Assumptions: Efficient procurement and project management. Risks: Procurement delays, capacity limitations within MAL departments, and recurrent extreme weather events.
Outputs Productive infrastructure.	Farm infrastructure constructed at Tenaru.	Site Inspection Reports, Quarterly Progress Reports.	Assumptions: Continuous stakeholder engagement and community support. Risks: Cost overruns, supply chain disruptions, and environmental compliance challenges.

Construct new Residential and office Buildings for the provincial and Honiara.	Residential and office buildings were constructed across provinces (Lata, Noro, and Tenaru).	Site Inspection Reports, Quarterly Progress Reports.	Assumptions: Continuous stakeholder engagement and community support. Risks: Cost overruns, supply chain disruptions, and environmental compliance challenges.
Research Facilities.	Research and support facilities developed (boom gates, security houses and field office).	Site Inspection Reports, Quarterly Progress Reports.	Assumptions: Continuous stakeholder engagement and community support. Risks: Cost overruns, supply chain disruptions, and environmental compliance challenges.

04 – Office of the Auditor General

04-1 OAG Infrastructure Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS 5 United Nation with stable and effective governance and public order.	Improved SAI Performance Report. Baseline: published 2017 report. (Improved PMF scores over next five years). Improved budget execution (Actual/Revised Budget %) Improved audit performance (% of outstanding audits in >1 year backlog)	PASAI/SAI Self-assessment reports. OAG Annual report. OAG Annual report.	Assumptions Independence legislation continues to receive government support. Risks Government support is not forthcoming.
Outcome Attract and retain staff through improved work and housing environment. Greater quality training provided to staff will lead to improve quality of audit work and more timely completion of work. Ultimately this will lead to improved quality and timeliness of information for government decisions and public accountability.	Staff retention ratio (# of original staff in calendar year/ total number of employees EOY). Staff vacancy levels (EOY % vacant established roles). Increased percentage of CPA equivalent qualifications at executive level. Baseline 2023 data from published 2023 annual report.	OAG annual reports.	Assumptions Wider remuneration package along with focused training and accommodation are sufficient to retain staff. Risks Competitive remuneration package is insufficient to retain staff. Office is not autonomous.
Outputs Skilled public servants. Enhanced audit and accounting capacity. Improved service delivery.	Train at least 100 public servants annually in audit and accounting. Deliver 4 specialized technical training modules per year. Achieve 80% satisfaction rate in post-training evaluations.	Infrastructure reports.	Assumptions Funding is available. Staff are willing to attend. Trainers and materials are ready. Risks Budget cuts. Low attendance. High staff turnover.

05 – Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development

05 – 1 SIG Support to SINU Infrastructure Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources & Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective3 & MTS 9:		SINU Annual Report.	Assumptions

To ensure all Solomon Islanders have access to quality education and the country's manpower needs are adequately and sustainably met. SI has a skilled workforce to contribute effectively to the delivery of basic services and needs of the country.	Percentage of graduates contributing effectively to the delivery of basic services and meeting the country's manpower needs.	SINU Newsletter. SINU Periodical Management Report.	No cash flow problem and the fund is available when requested Risks Change of Government Policy
Outcome - The number of Solomon Islanders completing tertiary education attainments - The standard of SINU tertiary qualifications is comparable to the other regional tertiary institutions.	The number of Solomon Islanders completing tertiary education attainments increased to 20%. Accreditation status and ranking of SINU compared to regional benchmarks.	SINU Annual Report. SINU Periodical Reports. SINU Newsletter.	Assumptions The commitment and support from the national government remains the same. Risks SINU will be relying heavily on the Government as the main source of capital and development funding
Outputs SINU Administration Complex. Kukum Library Building. UniPrep College & DFL Building.	100% completion of building. 100% completion of Building. 100% completion of Building.	SINU Clerk of work Report. SINU Periodical Reports. SINU Newsletter. SINU Clerk of work Report.	Assumptions The fund is available and the construction work continues to progress on the current level without disruption. Risks Lack of adequate funds due to budget cuts and cash flow problems.

05-2 Education Infrastructure Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 3 To ensure all Solomon Islanders have access to quality education and the country's manpower needs are adequately and sustainably met. SI has skilled workforce to contribute effectively to delivery of basic services and needs of the country.			Assumptions Risks Medium
Outcome MTS 9 Number of Solomon Islander completing secondary, Primary education attainments increase to 100% according to Increase access policy expectations.	Net Enrolment increased by 100% in secondary education from 2019 to 2023.	MEHRD Annual Report. MEHRD Periodical Reports.	Assumptions Risks Medium.
Outputs Constructing New Western EP office. Completion of Aligegeo New Dinning Hall. Constructing of Su'u Classroom.	Progressing of Western EA office. Facilitation of Final payment for Aligegeo PSS Dinning Hall. Constructing of Patupaele CHS Double story classroom. Construction of Su'u NSS boys Dormitory.	MEHRD Annual Report. MEHRD Periodical Reports. MEHRD Annual. MEHRD Periodical Report. MEHRD Annual Report. MEHRD Periodical Report. MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium Medium Medium Medium

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Constructing of Sasamuga Classroom.	Progressing of Sasamuga CHS Classroom	MEHRD Annual MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Choiseul EP office.	Constructing of New Choiseul EP office	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Anopala Classroom	Constructing Anopala Primary school.	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Palau CHS Classroom	Constructing of Palau CHS Classroom		
Constructing of Jack Harbour CHS Classroom	Constructing of Jack Harbour CHS Classroom	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of St. John CHS Classroom	Progressing of St, John CHS Double story Classroom	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Katova CHS Dinning Hall	Progressing of Katova CHS Dining hall	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Santa Ana CHS Classroom	Constructing Santa Ana CHS Classroom	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Tenakoga Dormitory	Progressing to complete Tenakoga boys Dormitory	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Mboeni Classroom	Progressing of Mboeni Primary school double story classroom	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Fourau CHS Classroom	Progressing of Fourau CHS Double story Classroom	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Tenakoga classroom	Progressing of Tenakoga CHS 8 blocks double story classroom	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Rufoki classroom	Progressing of Rufoki CHS Double story Classroom	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Na'au Classroom	Constructing of Na'au CHS Double story classroom	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Laukasi Classroom	Progressing of Laukasi Memorial centre Classroom	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing Tabasauke CHS Classroom	Progressing of Tabasaukete CHS	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Moah classroom	Progressing of Moah Primary school Double story classroom	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Lata CHS double story Classroom	Progressing of Lata CHS 8 blocks Double story Classroom	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Constructing of Ngalipapa CHS Double story Classroom	Progressing of Ngalipapa CHS Classroom	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Construction of Ogcho CHS Double Story Classroom	Completion of Ogcho CHS Double story Classroom	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Construction of New Place CHS Dormitory	Progressing of New Place CHS Dormitory	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
Nagolau School Project		MEHRD Annual Report	Medium

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Talakali Primary School	Nagolau School Project	MEHRD Periodical Reports	
Monitoring of progressing project cost	Progressing of Talakali Primary Project	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium
	Monitoring budget to cater for staff travel to each project sites	MEHRD Annual Report MEHRD Periodical Reports	Medium

06 – Ministry of Finance and Treasury

06-1 MoFT Institutional Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS 5: {NDS Objective 8}To Improve Governance and Order at National, Provincial and Community Levels and Strengthen Links between Them	The Composite Country Performance Rating(CCPR)increased from 10.5 in 2015 to at least 13.0 before 2029	ADB's Annual Country Performance Assessment	Assumptions SIG and Donor support Risks Natural Disasters Political instability
Outcome MTS 12 Improved quality of PFM and budget execution, service delivery and revenue supply to Solomon Islands Government and citizens	Rating for Quality of Public Administration increased from 2.5 in 2011 to at least 3.5 before 2029	ADB's Annual Country Performance Assessment	Assumptions Budget is available Project is supported Risks Natural disaster Political instability
OUTPUTS Enhanced Technology infrastructure Physical infrastructure enhanced Key Economic, Revenue and Financial legislation and Administration Acts improved SOE Recapitalization SIG Support to DBSI	100 % New Customs Office Building and staff housing completed and operational by 2026 100 % New Inland Revenue Office Building completed and operational by 2027 Transfer of SIG funding support for New Telecommunication Towers Completed by 2026 Transfer of SIG funding support to DBSI Completed	Meetings Project work plan and Budget Reporting Contract documents Tender documents	Assumptions Supply of funds continues as anticipated Continued economic stability Goods and Services available to be procured Risks Natural Disaster Specialised Expertise not available Currency exchange rates inflate cost of material Political instability delaying co funding

09 – Ministry of Health and Medical Services

09-1 Primary Health Care Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 3: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality Health Services	Maternal Mortality reduced Child mortality reduced	Health Information systems reports. Project monitoring and assessment reports.	Assumptions SIG commitment to improve Primary Health Risks Not enough budgetary.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Outcome Improved and accessible health care services to people in rural areas Role Delineation Policy (RDP) implementation Increase medical doctors at AHCs. All primary health facilities open	Various health facilities upgraded as per the minimum standards of the Role Delineation Policy. Health facilities are provided with minimum equipment as per the Role Delineation Policy. At least 10 closed clinics are reopened by end of 2026	Infrastructure Assessment reports MHMS Establishment MHMS annual report Project monitoring report Media report on project handover	Assumptions Primary Health services now available to all people of Solomon Islands Risks Natural disasters or bad weather conditions may delay project.
Outputs Health facilities in the provinces improved. Closed clinics reopened. Equipment available in the health facilities. Construction for both new and existing clinics completed.	All renovated & upgraded RHC projects are fully operational and functioning. All final retention payments are received on schedule. One new AHC facility fully completed and certified. All new RHC facilities completed with final certifications issued.	Infrastructure reports MHMS Establishment MHMS annual report Project monitoring report	Assumptions New health Facilities for MHMS and improved health services successfully completed. Staffs Doctors/nurses) are not willing to be posted to the facility. Risks Projects not meet schedules due to delays with payments.

09-2 Secondary Health Care Services Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 3: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health.	Various health facilities upgraded as per the minimum standards of the Role Delineation Policy. Health facilities are provided minimum equipment as per the Role Delineation Policy. Buffer medical stores and SLMS completed Provincial hospitals upgrades, redeveloped.	Infrastructure reports MHMS Establishment MHMS annual report Project monitoring report	Assumptions Government commitment to improving Primary Health Care of the country Risks Not enough budgetary support. Equity surrounding using of the service may not be fulfilled.
Outcome Improved and accessible health care services to people in rural areas Role Delineation Policy (RDP) implementation Improved functioning provincial hospital infrastructure. Improved waste management at hospitals.	Medical supplies stock out minimised in the provinces. Backup/ buffer medical store completed by end of 2022. Improved and functioning provincial hospitals with an increase in the number of beds.	Infrastructure reports MHMS Establishment MHMS annual report Project monitoring report	Assumptions Secondary Health services available to all people of Solomon Islands Risks Natural disasters that may affect
Outputs Buffer medical stores built in Noro and Kiluufi thus improving stock levels. Increase access to hospital facilities and hygiene	Kiluufi Medicals store completed and functional Taro Hospital upgrade project fully completed Malu second level medical store completed and operational Lata Hospital fully completed and functional	Infrastructure reports MHMS Establishment MHMS annual report Project monitoring report	Assumptions Change of government with new priorities and policies Risks Program is not implemented due to lack of capacity. Insufficient budget allocated

09-3 Tertiary Health Care Services Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Increased bed availability to meet the increasing demand to maternal care services at the NRH	Number of available beds at the maternal departments (Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department).	Monthly Bed Counts by Bed Manager, Nursing Department, NRH.	Assumptions Increased bed numbers Risks Right staffing and numbers.
Outcome The number of maternal patients admitted to the hospital and seeking specialist care services increased by 50-100% over the next 24 months (2 years)	Currently, an average of 13,000 patients are either seen or admitted by the Obstetrics & Gynaecology Department of NRH. The target is to access more Obstetrics & Gynaecology patients. The average number is increased nominally by 50 to 100% over the next 2 years.	Bed count. Annual Health Report. Medical Records Report of Admissions, Discharges and Transfers (ADT)	Assumptions The availability of more beds. Operational efficiency comes with a new facility that allows for good work and patient flow. Risks
Outputs The new building accommodates 50-100% increased bed numbers over the next 24 months (2 years)	There is a physical increase of bed numbers from 71 to 100 and 150 over the next 24 months and beyond.	Bed Count	Assumptions Increase in physical spaces Risks Bed expansion not adequate

09 – 4 National Public Health Laboratory Project

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth. NDS Objective 3: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality social services including education and health.	All Solomon Islanders Continued and sustainable economic growth. Ensure Healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	NSO MHMS, NSO	Government policies and regulations not scoping all relevant SIG stakeholders. E.g., NDS not scoping NPHL. Global financial stability maintained Low government revenue.
Outcome Improvement in the economic and social well-being of all Solomon Islanders.	Increased number of exported commodities Foodborne & waterborne diseases reduced in communities.	NSO, MHMS-HIS, MCILI	MHMS priorities not aligned with NPHL. Marketing channels are adequate for increased production.
Outputs A state-of-the-art analytical laboratory space.	Analytical space to house sensitive analytical instrument such as HPLC, GC, ICP, and Thermal Desorber. Adequate wash area for the NPHL.	MHMS-NPHL	Delayed release of budget. Understaffing caused by slow recruitment.

09 – 5 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 3: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health.	Increase access to water supply from 60% to 90% by 2029 Increase sanitation coverage in the Solomon Island from 21% to more than 50% by 2029	WatSan coverage report Project monitoring report DHIS2	Assumptions Improve access to water and sanitation Risks Not enough budgetary
Outcome Improved sanitation in all communities around Solomon Islands. Improved access to water supply services Role Delineation Policy (RDP) implementation Improve access to water supply in health facilities	-Number of communities with access to water supply increased Number of communities with sanitation coverage increased. Backup/ buffer medical store completed by end of 2022. Improved and functioning provincial hospitals with an increase in the number of beds.	RWASH Program report WATSAN Project monitoring report DHIS2	Assumptions Water and sanitation available to all people of Solomon Islands. Risks Natural disasters Economic recessions international and domestically.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Improved waste management at hospitals.			
Outputs Number of communities with improved sanitation. Number of communities with access to water supply	DHIS2 reporting indicators	RWASH Program report WATSAN Project monitoring report DHIS2	Assumptions Change in priorities Risks Lack of capacity

10 – Ministry of Infrastructure Development

10-1 Economic Infrastructure Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1 Sustained and Inclusive Economic Growth.	By 2026, at least 30% of Solomon Islanders in rural areas have access to essential services as a direct result of rehabilitated roads, bridges, wharves.	MID annual reports. CPIU baseline survey report. MID annual reports.	Assumptions Consistent budgeting. Risks Budget constrain.
Outcome Rehabilitated and new rural road infrastructure provides rural population to improved access to social facilities (health care center and schools), markets, rural economic centers and other transport infrastructure such as wharves and airfields. Improved wharves facilities.	60 % increase in maintainable rural roads in the provinces from 2024 to 2028. At least 1 wharf completed by 2025.	MID annual report. MID annual report.	Assumptions Improved roads encourage rural public transport. Risks Change in priorities by Gov't leads to reduced development budget for roads. High fuel and other vehicle operating costs discourage rural public transport development
Outputs Rehabilitation of selected important access roads. Wharves construction.	At least 3 contractors mobilised for road rehabilitation contracts in 2026 At least 1 wharf is constructed and completed by 2026.	MID annual report.	Assumptions Staff capacity to manage. Sufficient contractors. Risks Extreme natural events.

10-2 National Transport Fund Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1 Sustained and Inclusive Economic Growth.	Solomon Islanders will be able to enjoy adequately improved main roads for better accessibility and lower transport costs by 2027. Honiara Core Road Network in adequate (at least fair) condition increases from 25% to 60%.	MID annual reports	Assumptions Consistent budget support by SIG through NTF. Risks SIG development budget cuts that may affect NTF program.
Outcome Honiara population can enjoy roads of adequate quality, facilitating efficient and safe traffic to economic and social services, which improves livelihoods and quality of life. Rural population can enjoy roads of adequate quality, facilitating efficient and safe traffic to economic and social services, which	Main road network in adequate (at least fair) condition increases from 60% to 90%. Honiara Core Road Network in adequate (at least fair) condition increases from 25% to 60%. At least most rural roads in all provinces are maintained regularly by 2026.	MID annual reports MID annual reports MID annual reports MID annual reports	Assumptions Release of annual budget is timely. Improved transport services will act as a catalyst for increased. Private sector operators respond to opportunities. Risks Implementation of project might not happen in a planned schedules due to delay of release of annual budget.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
improves livelihoods and quality of life.	Civil works and transport services are provided in remote areas where output per capita is less than 75% of the national average		
Outputs Main road and other feeders rehabilitation (including bridges). Provincial main and town roads are under regular maintenance. Honiara feeder roads rehabilitated and improved. Selected wharves rehabilitation.	20 km of main and feeder roads will be rehabilitated 2026 – 2030. Over 80 Km of provincial roads are under ongoing and regular maintenance. Increase in adequate level of service on the main roads in Guadalcanal and Malaita annually from 2026 to 2030 At least 2 wharves rehabilitations	MID annual reports MID annual reports MID annual reports MID annual reports	Assumptions MID have the capacity to prepare and manage contracts and ensure that adequate quality is produced. Risks Contracting industry limitations to implement the contracts under the programme.

10-3 Sea Infrastructure Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact: NDS Objective 1 Sustained and Inclusive Growth.	At least 6 wharves constructed and maintained in 2026. 7 un-economical routes operational.	MID Monthly/Quarterly Reports MID Monthly/Quarterly Reports.	Assumptions: Budget available on time. Risks: Insufficient budgeting.
Outcome: Sea infrastructure facilities safe and reliable. Services to the uneconomical and remote island communities be made available.	Construction of New Moli Wharf. Design and Construction of Sigana new Wharf in Isabel province.	MID Monthly/Quarterly Reports.	Assumptions: Consistent budget to support approved projects. Risks: SIG procurement process affect vs implementation.
Outputs: Construction of new wharves and maintenance of existing wharves completed.	Maintenance Works to Western Wharves (Gizo). Maintenance Works to Malaita Wharf (Atori). Maintenance to Ugi wharf in Makira/Ulawa province. Maintenance of Afio Wharf.	MID Monthly/Quarterly Reports	Assumptions: Implementation progress as scheduled. Risks: Natural disaster may affect delivery of projects.

10-4 SIG Obligation to Donor Funded Projects

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1 Sustained and inclusive Economic growth. Develop physical infrastructure and utilities to ensure all Solomon Islands have access to essential services and markets.	Increase from 25% to 60% the Highways in the Solomon Islands by 2026. Honiara Highway in adequate (at least 12 km in Good) condition increases from 25% to 60%.	MID annual reports.	Assumptions Consistent budget support by SIG. Risks Budget cuts to development budget. National and social instability is present. Government Policy shift in projects priorities
Outcome MTS 1. Rural populace in the provinces enjoy safe and comfortable travelling to markets. Upgrading of Munda Airport.	Honiara Highway in adequate (at least 12km in Good condition) increases from 25% to 60%. At least 21km of gravel roads and 17km of sealed roads and 3 bridges upgraded and constructed. Meeting international airport required standards.	MID Annual Reports MID annual Reports	Assumptions Release of annual budget is timely. Risks Change in priorities by Gov't leads to reduced development budget for roads.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Reconstruction of wharves on selected sites throughout Solomon Islands.	Wharves completed and used by vessels.		
Output Land Connectivity Maritime Project (LMCP). Town Ground Round About to White River Road 3km. Kukum Highway Upgrading Phase 2. Solomon Islands Road Aviation Program(SIRAP). SIG Obligation to CAUSE.	Road upgraded to 4 lane to cater for traffic demand, 3km. Reduce the traffic jam by 5%. At least 3km of existing 4 lane road upgraded plus another upgrading of existing 2 lane to Henderson Airport. 5% Increase business accessibility and relevant activities. At least 21km of gravelled roads and 17 Km of Sealed road maintained and at least 3 bridges constructed in Malaita. 3% of transportations services activities for Social and commercial activities in the Provincial Headquarters. Targeting first two (2) township headquarters in 2026.	Project Monthly ,Quarterly and MID annual reports. Project Monthly, Quarterly and MID annual reports Project Monthly, Quarterly and MID annual reports Project Monthly, Quarterly and MID annual reports	Assumptions CPIU Have enough Engineers to Coordinate the projects implemented through Donor Interventions Risks Limited staff in the TIMS Department to implement the program Limited local contractors to implement this program Extreme natural events Delay in implementation due to disputes.

10-5 Social Services Infrastructure Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1 Sustained and Inclusive Economic Growth.	Solomon Islands will have able to enjoy improved and well contracted public buildings in 2026.	MID annual report.	Assumptions Improved office space. Risks Domestic and external economic conditions.
Outcome MTS 1. To improve Governance and order at National, Provincial and Community Levels and Strengthen Links between them and to Build and upgrade physical infrastructure and utilities to ensure that all Solomon Islanders have access to essential services and to Markets.	At least 60 % of government buildings are maintained.	MID Annual Reports.	Assumptions Release of annual budget is timely. Risks Change in Gov't might lead to change in priorities. Funds diverted into other sectors. MID has limited staff capacity to manage Disbursement of Funds to Local and international Recipients.
Outputs Increase in No. of maintain government buildings in the provinces of Solomon Islands.	At least buildings assigned to be maintained are completed in year 20267. At least 60 % completion of projects.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports	Assumptions Safe work environment. Risks Inflation to prices.

10-6 National Transportation Initiative Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1: Sustain and inclusive Economic Growth. Develop physical infrastructure and utilities to ensure all Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands will have able to enjoy adequately improved frequent shipping services by 2026 Interisland cargo volume and passengers increased by 20% from 2026 to 2029.	MID annual report Provincial Governments' annual report	Assumptions The private sector and the general public respond to opportunities; Supplementary incentives are provided for rural agriculture to grow in response to services Risks

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
have access to essential services and markets Improvement of road access and maintenance to constituencies inland	Access to transport and other machinery for road improvement and easy transportation		Consistent budget support by SIG. Budget cuts to development budget of TIMS/CPIU
Outcome MTS 1. MID provides through constituencies a safe and reliable shipping services to economical and uneconomical parts of Solomon Islands. MID will provide funds under annual approved budget allocation to approved constituencies for machineries, vehicles and where necessary adequate capital to facilitate constituency road improvements	At least 10% of targeted expansion of Shipping fleet by 2026	MID Annual Reports Provincial Government's Annual Reports, NGOs' Annual Reports, Constituency Annual Reports	Assumptions Release of annual budget is timely. MID has the staffing capacity to manage Disbursement of Funds. Risks Change in Gov't might lead to change in priorities. Funds diverted into other sectors. MID has limited staff capacity to manage Disbursement of Funds to Local and international Recipients
Outputs Increase in No. of Vessels servicing the provinces of Solomon Islands. Increase in No. Of machineries for construction of roads to ensure access to markets and connectivity.	Performance Indicators: 5% Increase of Number of shipping vessels in the country by 2026 Target: Increase by 3 Shipping vessels to be operational. Provide Machineries to new and requesting constituencies. Improve rural transportation at 15% accessibility rate per annum.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports	Assumptions People are willing to participate in economic activities with regular, safe and reliable shipping services. Risks High cost of fuel and other related costs will trigger the increase in sea fares and freights, which might discourage rural communities to participate in economic activities

12 – National Parliament

12 – 1 National Parliament Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact To contribute to the long – term safety, resilience, and operational efficiency of the NPSI facility, thereby supporting the uninterrupted function of parliamentary democracy and enhancing public confidence in government infrastructure.	Safety of Government Properties Safety of Members of Parliament Safety of staff and the public Implementing the recommendation of the NPSI Building Condition Assessment Report	MTDP Project –Bi annual Report NPSI Procurement Report Progress Report on Project Activities	Assumptions National financial stability Risks Unstable Revenues Non –allocation of funds
Outcome To control encroachment into Parliament Precincts and ensure safety for Parliament Members, staff and visitors.	Reduction in infrastructure related disruptions to parliamentary operations. Parliament meets safety and compliance standards	MTDP Project –Bi annual Report NPSI Procurement Report Progress Report on Project Activities	Assumptions National financial stability Risks Unstable Revenues Non –allocation of funds
Outputs			Assumptions National financial stability

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Fencing Project (Final Phase) Completed Recommendation of the Building Condition Assessment Report implemented	Full Completion of the final phase to be completed by the Qtr.3, 2026 Supervision start on the 2 nd quarter and ends in the 3 rd Qtr. of 2026	MTDP Project –Bi annual Report NPSI Procurement Report Progress Report on Project Activities	Risks Unstable Revenues

13 – Ministry of Forestry and Research

13-1 Downstream Processing Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS objective 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth.	Sawn timber exported each year is increase by 10%.	Ministry of Forestry sawn timber export report.	Assumptions Budget remain as approved. Risks Political directives.
Outcome Small holder income from timber sales increase	Annual average income increased to more than 10%.	Ministry of Forest sawn timber report.	Assumptions Project is carried as planned Risks Political directives.
Outputs Timber yard development. Assessment works done to timber yards area. Freight subsidy completed. Market access with our regional countries. Land Purchase Completed. Overseas Market access. Monitoring and Evaluation.	Fencing and construction in Henderson new timber yard and some small upgrade works at old Henderson Timber yard. Improvements to Henderson timber yard. Increase timber export by 50% in 2025 Expansion of Henderson timber yard. Phase 2 expansion of Henderson timber yard. Sawn timber export increase. 67 Lucas mill recipients will encourage more export.	Ministry of Forestry Annual Report. Forestry Annual Report. VATA and MOFR report. Forestry annual report. Forestry sawn timber export data report. Forestry Annual report.	Assumptions Assume budget spend as per budget proposal. Risks Politicised

13-2 Sustainable Logging Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective One: Sustained and inclusive economic growth. NDS Objective four: Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery	A new Forest Policy, Regulation and Act that benefit Forest Resources owners, companies. Increase value added forest product and log export earnings. Improve Building facilities to support growth in resources sector. Increase the rate of inclusive economic growth.	MoFR Annual Report.	Assumptions Government policy continues Global Financial Stability improved Risks Lengthy SIG procurement process.
Outcome Increase value added industries. Resilient economy Innovative development. Increase in Private Public Partnership Strategic Development. Secure and Safe and Clean Botanical Garden ready to	Increase number of value-added industries. Increase number of PPP agreements. Reliable security to guard the gardens and Visitors. More plant research done in the Solomon Islands by the NHBG	MoFR Annual Report. NHBG Divisional Reports. MTDP Biannual Reports.	Assumptions Financial support continues Conducive environment for investment. Risks Unconducive environment for investment Limited support to resource owners to participate in timber value adding.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
receive visitors whilst operating as a National Plant research Institution. Plant research support forest non timber products.	Division and research stakeholders. New non timber forest products enter the markets.		
Outputs Forest Act Review <i>Forest Regulations Procedures and Rules reviewed and finalised.</i> SIG Obligation <i>Establishment of Nursery and repairs of provincial House.</i> Forest Industries Purchasing of New Speed Boats. Forest Research Division. <i>Development of a research division.</i> REDD + <i>Develop National REDD+ Strategy. Land use and Land use change assessment.</i> Infrastructure maintenance and construction. Living plant maintenance and upkeep. Forest services include Reforestation subsidy.	Number of Provincial and National workshops to be conducted by 2026 on the revised act. Socialisation of FRTU (Amendment) bill 2026. Support JICA Sustainable Forest Resource Management Capacity Building project and IFMP. 2 Provincial housing projects initial BOQ. Complete Sourcing of speed craft for monitoring in Provinces by Quarter 2 2026. A working committee is set up. A working paper is developed. A national REDD+ strategy is developed by 2026. Land use and land use change assessment report 2026 is produced and published.	Biannual Reports. Annual Report 2026. Biannual Reports. Annual Report 2026.	Assumption Timely compilation of regulations and processes. Risks Delay procurement process.

14 – Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

14 – 1 OPMC Infrastructure Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 5: To build and upgrade Physical Infrastructure and Utilities, ensure that all Solomon Islanders have Access to Essential Services	Improved government policy implementation by year 2028	Cabinet conclusions Cabinet annual reports CBSI quarterly and annual reports	Assumptions Government serious in the improvement of policy implementation Risks Changes in Government priorities
Outcome MTS 12/13 Cabinet Ministers and staff work more efficient and effectively.	At least Constitutional and Executive Ministers are housed in Government Quarters by 2028	Annual Report	Assumptions OPMC/Cabinet Housing is a priority of the Government Risks Changes to Priorities
Outputs PMs new residence Design Completed and constructed Construct, Renovate, demolish existing OPMC/cabinet quarters.	Detailed design and BOQ Donor support MOU Contractual agreement signed by contractor and client Contract awarded Construction and Supervision	OPMC Annual Report Project Monitoring Reports Project progress report	Assumptions Receive funds on time to undertake activities Risks Slow implementation.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Picket fencing around OPMC office completed			

14 – 2 SIBC Infrastructure Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS 5. Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order	By 2027, radio and transmission broadcasting services from the SIBC to reach more than (5000+) villages and communities in nearly a thousand (1000) islands throughout SI.	SIBC Annual Reports HIES Report/ evaluation	Assumptions Improved broadcasting services Risks Prolong procurement process
Outcome Provide Solomon Islanders with free daily access to up-to-date and reliable information and professionally produce entertainment programs broadcast on quality equipment and transmitters.	SIBC studios with modern equipment to provide a full operating platform for broadcasting services by 2027.	Statement of Corporate objectives 2019 to 2021 SIBC Annual Reports	Assumptions Improved broadcasting services Risks Prolong procurement process
Outputs Rehabilitation of the Radio studio building in Temotu, radio and studio infrastructure in Lata Temotu Province. Land acquisition for radio transmitters in Lata complete by end of 2024 – All phases of land acquisition fully completed in 2024.	Radio Temotu in Lata to be fully rehabilitated by end of 2026 Renovations to the studio building in Lata fully completed by end of 2026 Land acquisition completed in 2026	SIBC Annual Reports	Assumptions Radio Temotu studio fully renovated and fully functional Risks Delay in procurement process Delay in overseas procurement on specialized equipment. Transportation and logistical delays due to isolation of project site.

16 - Ministry of Police National Security and Correctional Services

16 – 1 CSSI and RSIPF Infrastructure Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 5: Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order	Increase of Public confidence and trust in the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force and Correctional Services in Solomon Islands.	Public Perception of RSIPF & CSSI Police Statistic Reports Annual Reports	Assumptions Security is the National interest and SIG priority. Risks Political instability
Outcome MTS 15: Improve national security, law and order in Solomon Islands	Improve performance delivery and public access to policing and correctional services.	Police Statistic Reports Ministry Annual Reports.	Assumptions Govt Policy maintained Risks Political instability
Outputs Develop and upgrade infrastructures and facilities to enhance delivery of policing and correctional services nationwide.	Ongoing; CSSI Holding Facility. Atori Police Post. Exercise Yard at RCCC. Mamara Police Project. East Honiara Police Station. New; Tetere Gate lodge. Bellona new Police Post.	Reports from Project Managers Monitoring and Evaluation Team from MPNSCS and MNPDC	Assumptions MPNSCS have the capacity to deliver projects within timeframe Risks Lengthy procurement process. Natural Disaster

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Construct and refurbish staff residential buildings annually to ensure safe, adequate, and standard living conditions for personnel. Secure and register land and property assets to mitigate land disputes, encroachment, and other risks that may hinder police and correctional service operations.	Ongoing; Maka police station staff house. New; AvuAvu Police Post staff house Namugha Police Post staff house CSSI Commissioner's residence. Survey and Lodge transfer instrument for Aimela land in Auki. Chain-link fence, Tandai Copsland. Conduct assessment on project sites	Contractors progressive claims. Progressive site assessment	

16 – 2 National Security Program

Design summary	Performance targets and indicators	Data sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Objective 5 – Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order	Increase % of public trust and confidence on Solomon Islands Security Institutions.	People survey	Assumptions Improve ease in doing Business. Risk Political instability
Outcome MTS 15 Strengthen national security capability, law and order and foreign relations.	Decline in perception of living in safe and peaceful communities does not fall below 25% and is raised to 50% by 2026	People survey	Assumptions Safer and secure living environment for SI Risks Lack of support
OUTPUTS Implementation of National Security Strategy (2025-2028) Strengthened Border Security Management Development of Intelligence Agency Institution Within the National Security Framework. Development of Maritime Policy and Implementation Plan Developing the national UXO framework	Progress made on implementation of National Security Strategy Progress made to activities in strengthening border security management & structures Progress activities relating to Establishment of An Intelligence Agency Institution Within the National Security Framework. Progress activities under the maritime security initiative Progress activities related to the development of the national UXO framework	Ministry annual report MTDP Bi-annual reports	Assumptions Government support and approve budget provisions Risks Budget cut. Lengthy procurement SIG financial challenges Manpower resource availability Land owners' disputes

16 – 3 RSIPF Strengthening Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Objective 5 – Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order	Increase of Public trust and confidence in Solomon Islands policing.	CBSI Annual Report. Police Crime Statistic Reports RSIPF Annual Reports Judicial Annual Reports	Assumptions Security is the National interest and priority of the Solomon Islands. Risks The Political instability

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Outcome MTS 15 – Improve national security, law and order in Solomon Islands	Improve performance delivery and access to Policing services from the current level	Police Quarterly Crime Statistic Reports Ministry Annual Report.	Assumptions Govt Policy direction remain unchanged Risks Political instability and diversion of funds
Outputs Transformation of RSIPF training academy into a fully accredited, contemporary Police College Develop a Comprehensive Communication Strategy for RSIPF Police Public Perception Survey & Data Collection Project	Accreditation of police academy. Review of the training curriculum. Develop and approve concept plan for Police College Establish Police Training Instructors development program Conduct consultations with local and regional Police and training institutions. Standards and SOPs established Launch of RSIPF. Communication Strategy and Implementation Plan 2026-2030	Weekly Reports from the Project Managers of RSIPF National Crime Prevention Department Monitoring and Evaluation Team from MPNSCS and RSIPF visit to establish councils Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual Reports Crime Statistics Monitoring and Evaluation reports Public perception of RSIPF	Assumptions APP and preliminaries are prepared and approved in advance Risks Delay procurement process Land allocation for project Performance Indicators Modern training facility Professionalism and Discipline. Public Perception Report available

16 – 4 CSSI Rehabilitation and Reintegration Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 5 – Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order	Increase public confidence in the delivery of Correctional Services in the country. Reduce the rate of Inmate reoffending.	CBSI annual report National Development Strategy 2016-2035	Assumptions Ease in doing business ratings by World bank Risk Political instability
Outcome MTS15 – Improve national security, law and order, and foreign relations. Effective coordination and collaboration with the Security Institutions Government Policy Statement [4.1.3] (g) Strengthen the inmates’ rehabilitation and reintegration programme, and evaluate 26 Correctional Services development programs, for inmates to successfully transition into their respective communities	Meet the UN Minimum Standard Rules for Treatment of Prisoners. Ongoing update on JIMs database – indicating parolee release and effective prisoner case management Effective and efficient delivery of the CSSI Rehabilitation and Reintegration Framework - Five Streams programs, pre-release plans, Sports and Recreational activities. Meet CSSI Rehabilitation and Reintegration Policies and Procedures Reduce rate of inmate reoffending	Annual CSSI and Police Reports	Assumptions A safer and secure living environment for SI citizens Risks: No proper framework to provide feedback after prisoners’ release

Outputs Set up Rehabilitation facilities in Lata. New Rehabilitation Classroom - Tetere CC Tetere Solar Project	Complete construction of Joinery workshop in Lata by Q4 2026. Install equipment for the Lata Joinery Complete construction by Q3-Q4. Procurement and Installation by Q1 Handing over of Solar Q4 2026.	CSSI Annual Report MTDP Bi-annual reports	Assumptions Ongoing support from the government Risks Insufficient Funding
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17 – Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening

17-1 Provincial Governance and Institutional Strengthening Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 5 Improved governance and order at national, provincial and community levels and strengthen links at all levels.	Stable provincial government. Motion of no confidence for provincial assemblies decreased from 2 to 1 by end of 2029. Number of public accounts committees' meetings increased from 2 per annum to 4. Percentage of PAC report accepted increases by 30%.	Annual Assessment Report. Reports from Provincial Assembly PAC's.	Assumptions Total amount appropriated by the Assembly should be made available. Donors continue support and funding of the program. Risks Political instability at national and provincial level.
Outcome Improved public expenditure management system for effective service delivery because of effective implementation of PGSP.	Financial report submissions of provincial gov'ts improved and would be maintained at 100%. Increased citizen participation in development decision making with the legislation of the WDCs in all provinces in 2018.	Financial statement submissions to OAG. Annual Audit Report. PCDF Annual Assessment Reports. Special PCDF Audit Reports. Quarterly Reports of Provincial Gov't.	Assumptions Funds appropriated by assembly not re-allocated to other projects by SIG. Risks Low capacity of Provincial Gov'ts to implement project and program.
Outputs PCDF grant. Provide funds for small-scale capital investments in service delivery. Provide funds for small-scale infrastructure development.	Access to social services and basic infrastructure by the rural population increased from 25% to 35% by end of 2024. Number of projects delivered by PGs increased from 1,549 projects in 2022 to 2,000 projects by 2029.	Reports from Planning division PCDF Output Reports PCDF Financial Reports Provincial Government Routine Monitoring Reporting by Provincial Officers.	Assumptions The National & Provincial Gov't committed to support the program. Risks Political intervention into program/project can hinder implementation. Lack of compliance to established procedures of procurement systems.

17-2 Provincial Township Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS: Objective 5 NDS Objective Five: Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public Order.	S.I improved Corruption Perception Index Ranking. Improve governance at sub-national level.	National Statistics Office Public Service Perception Survey	Assumptions Gov't continues to support Decentralisation of Service delivery at subnational. Risks Inconsistency of Gov't priorities.
Outcome MTS 12 Efficient and effective public service with sound corporate culture.	Increase number of Public Officers at provincial level. There is improved coordination of government departments and programmes at provincial level. Improve perceptions about public service delivery at provincial level.	Household Income &Expense Survey CBSI Reports. MPGIS Report (Annual Reports). A designated national survey on governance sector.	Assumptions The government offices at provincial level have been improved. Risks: Limited interest by national government through low /lack of budgetary support.

Output 1 Choiseul Bay Township development Project. <i>EOD clearances, Lot 277-To mobilize the EOD team to clearance site. Continue with Construction infrastructure (roads) in 2026. Solar Power detail design at Tarekukure completed. Choiseul Bay School relocation Design phase 2. and detailed school designed plan with.</i> <i>Design and Construction of the Township Bridge linking Lot 9 to Lot 277.</i>	Complete UXO Clearance, Lot 277 by end of 2026. Complete CBPSS Road access construction, Lot 277 from end of mid-2026. Complete Solar Power Detail design for Tarekukure Site by mid-2025. Complete CBPSS Relocation detail design (Phase 2) by end of 2025. Full relocation by end 2026 Township Bridge Design completed and approved according to Standards. Contract awarded for the construction of the new township Bridge.	UXO Clearance reports. Completed design reports. MPGIS Report (Monthly, Quarterly & Annual Reports). PGs Reports.	Assumptions Development projects and activities are prioritized and budgeted for. Timely release and available of funds. Availability qualified contractors and consultants. Risks Lack capacity from govt agencies and province to implement development outputs.
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18 - Ministry of Lands Housing and Survey

18-1 Institutional Capacity Strengthening Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Enhances social reform and economic advancement in the country.	Improve land management and governance with the revenue collections at all levels by 2026.	Ministry Annual Reports.	Risks Effects of the Covid 19 pandemic. Political interference on assigned projects.
Outcome Effective land administration that delivers secure title to productive land in a timely and efficient manner is essential for economic recovery in the Solomon Islands.	20 Land titles secured by 2026. MLHS institutional capacity strengthened by 2026. Government has given priority to developing the productive use of land through more secure title and its more efficient allocation and management	Ministry, Provincial Governments and Local Governments Reports.	Assumptions Funds will be available. Risks Political interference on assigned projects.
Outputs Revenue increased through improved land valuation and rates MLHS Office Infrastructure improved Auki New Lands Office Complex	Revenue target for MLHS reached and increased by 10% in 2025 Completion of the MLHS completion of the Conference room. Construction of Car, garage & fencing plus other office improvements. Construction of New Office Complex to assist Lands Ministry as the Main Hub to support Land Customary Land Registrations within the Province by 2025.	Ministry Annual Report Ministry Annual Report Ministry Annual Report	Assumptions Funds will be available. Risks Effects of Covid- 19 Political interference on assigned projects. Lack of funding support may delay the projects.

18-2 Lands and Titles Act Reform Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Increase economic growth and equitable distribution of	Land development increased, Real Estate Economy increased for urban land increased by 10% by 2026 and	CBSI and National Government Reports.	Assumptions SIG Policies on Land remains favorable. Risks The impact of COVID-19 pandemic

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
employment and income benefits.	thereafter.		may pose potential changes to financing arrangement
Outcome Rural Land Management and Governance in Solomon Islands is efficient, effective and improved. Relevant Reforms to the current Land and Titles Act to better enhance and facilitate timely land dealings. Progress with Customary Land Recording and go beyond registration.	Rural Land Management and Governance in Urban centers in Solomon Islands improved by 10% by 2026 and thereafter. Relevant land reform options are proposed by 2026. Customary land recording conducted on specified sites by 2026.	Annual Report, Divisional Reports and publications by MLHS. MDPAC Bi annual report MLHS Annual Report. MDPAC Bi annual report MLHS Annual Report.	Assumptions MLHS continues to support the Programmes. Risks Lack of coordinated support at National, Provincial and community levels. Assumptions MLHS implements and delivers the programmes on time. Risks Delay in implementinon
Outputs Relevant Reforms to the current Land and Titles Act. Customary Land recording continues to new sites and piloting of a Business Case	Customary land recording successfully conducted on specified sites.	MDPAC Bi annual report MLHS Annual Report.	Assumptions Funds available on time. Risks SIG delay procurement process delay timely implementation.

18-3 Solomon Islands Urban Management Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Increase economic growth and equitably distribute employment and income benefits.	Land development increased, Real Estate Economy increased for urban land increased by 10% by 2026 and thereafter.	CBSI and National Government Reports.	Assumptions SIG Policies on Land remains favourable.
Outcome Urban Land Management and Governance in Solomon Islands is efficient, effective and improved.	Urban Land Management and Governance in Urban centres in Solomon Islands improved by 10% by 2026 and thereafter.	Annual Report, Divisional Reports and publications by MLHS.	Assumptions MLHS continues to support the Programmes. Risks Lack of coordinated support at National, Provincial and Community levels.
Outputs Urban Relocation and Pilot Programme sites in Honiara and provinces Lands Technical Equipment. Government Land Audit Land Reform (TOL upgrading) MLHS/SHL Pilot Housing Project Completed. Local Planning Scheme (LPS)	Number of urban and rural land to be trialed for relocation from natural disasters and climate change New digitalised technical equipment's and upgrading of old equipment's Site Landscape & Preparation. Informal Settlement Urban upgrading project to be achieved in 2025 Site Preparation Landscape, UXO & Road Upgrade. New Local planning schemes for provincial towns	MNPDC Biannual report MLHS Annual Report MNPDC Biannual report MLHS Annual Report MNPDC Biannual report MLHS Annual Report MNPDC Biannual report MLHS Annual Report MNPDC Biannual report MLHS Annual Report MNPDC Biannual report MLHS Annual Report	Assumptions MLHS implements and delivers the programmes on time. Risks Delay in implementing and delivering the programmes as scheduled.

18-4 Urban Land Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Increase economic growth and equitable distribution of employment and income benefits.	Land development increased, Real Estate Economy increased for urban land increased by 10% by 2025 and thereafter.	CBSI and National Government Reports.	Assumptions SIG Policies on Land remains favourable. Risks The impact of COVID-19 pandemic may pose potential changes to financing arrangement
Outcome Informal Settlements to secure land ownerships and formalisation of the subdivision.	Informal Settlement are upgraded and improved standard of living and security of the ownership of the sites by 10% by 2025 and thereafter.	Annual Report, Divisional Reports and publications by MLHS.	Assumptions MLHS continues to support. Risks Lack of coordinated support at National, Provincial and Community levels
Output Site Improvements Landscape, Road & Access Upgrade. Utilities (power & water) main connections.	Formalisation and securing of Land Title for occupants. All Sites are formalised with good security and financial year.	MDPAC Bi annual report MLHS Annual Report.	Assumptions MLHS implements and delivers the programmes on time. Risks Delay in implementing and delivering the programmes as scheduled.

19 – Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination

19 – 1 MNPDC Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 5: Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order.		MNPDC Annual Reports	Assumptions Risks
Outcome More effective planning, coordination, reporting, monitoring and evaluation processes in MNPDC	Development plans, budgets and work plan processing completed in a timely manner. Coordination with development partners more effective and mainstreamed in MNPDC processes. Monitoring and evaluation of plans and programmes is comprehensive and timely.	MNPDC Annual Reports	Assumptions Risks Limited capacity in government agencies to sustain/implement project outcomes.
Outputs MNPDC Conference room upgraded. MNPDC Institutional Reform. Legislative Support.	MNPDC conference room renovated with video conferencing facility and furniture installed by 3 rd quarter of 2026.	MNPDC management reports	Assumptions Procurement processes are adhered to and approvals granted as planned. Risks Delay in CTB awarding Delay due to cashflow issues in MoFT

20 – Ministry of Culture and Tourism

20 – 1 National Cultural Heritage and Tourism Infrastructure Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth	Tourism contribution to GDP increase by 2% per year.	CBSI reports MCT reports on project. HIES and Census IVS Reports (NSO)	Assumptions Increasing interest and growth in demand for authenticity in holiday experience, culture, people and natural environment Risks Political instability

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Outcome Solomon Island is positioned as a competitive and attractive destination for visitors by broadening its offering and product base to meet international standard, improvement in investment and support infrastructure.	International visitor arrivals increased by 9% per year. Visitor expenditure increase by 7% per year. Direct and indirect employment of Solomon Islanders in tourism grows by 5% each year. Increasing recreational visitor nights by 70% in centers outside Honiara per year	CBSI reports MCT reports on project. Solomon Islands Visitors Bureau product up-date reports. Tour operators' records Visitor survey reports	Assumptions There is continuous support and commitment from government towards the tourism sector. Risks Land Disputes
Outputs Renovate & Upgrade of Archives Building Concept design of Anuha Resort. Detailed Design of New State of Art Museum Complex. Detailed design of Temotu Provincial Museum. Landscaping & Civil works at National Art Gallery Develop & Upgrading of Tourism Attraction Sites (Auditorium Landscaping & Access).	Archives Building Renovated & Upgraded Number of specialised equipment's installed	Progress reports Concept plans / design documents Profile of additional products Building plan with BOQ Progressive reports Work schedule M & E report Building Plans	Assumptions Stronger partnership between National and Provincial Governments and the Private Sector as well as communities and resource owners. Risks Delay in releasing payment by MoFT Travel advisories

20 – 2 National Tourism Product Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth.	Tourism contribution to GDP increase by 2% per year.	CBSI reports MCT reports on project. HIES and Census IVS Reports (NSO)	Assumptions Increase and demand for authenticity. Risks Political instability
Outcome Solomon Island is positioned as a competitive and attractive destination for visitors by broadening its product base to meet international standard, improvement in investment and support infrastructure.	International visitor arrivals increased by 9% per year. Visitor expenditure increase by 7% per year. Direct and indirect employment of Solomon Islanders in tourism grows by 5% each year. Increasing recreational visitor nights by 70% in centers outside Honiara per year	CBSI reports MCT reports on project. Solomon Islands Visitors Bureau product up-date reports. Tour operators' records International Visitor survey reports	Assumptions There is continuous support and commitment from government towards the tourism sector. Risks Instability in provinces-security concern Vandalism to infrastructures by opportunists
Outputs Bloody Ridge National Park Vilu War Museum Redevelopment and upgrading of WWII Heritage Sites, Memorial Parks & Peace gardens, and Historical Trail in Tulagi Central Islands Province Marketing of Calendar of Events Community Tourism product packaging	Bloody Ridge Project Development-trail, Vilu War Museum Develop and ready for marketing. Cultural centre Cruise ship sites cultural & Heritage products ready Callendar of Events	Project Implementation reports Concept Plans BOQs Receipts	Assumptions Stronger partnership between National and Provincial Governments and the Private Sector as well as communities and resource owners. Risks Lack of government support Political interference over funding

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Accomplished tourism accommodation activity packaging.			

20 – 3 Solomon Islands Tourism Development and Institutional Strengthening Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth	Tourism contribution to GDP increase by 3% per year.	CBSI reports MCT reports on project. HIES and Census	Assumptions Demand for authenticity Risks Threat from social unrest
Outcome Solomon Island is positioned as a competitive and attractive destination for visitors by broadening its product base to meet international standard, improve in investment and infrastructure.	International visitor arrivals increased by 9% per year. Visitor expenditure increase by 7% per year. Direct and indirect employment of Solomon Islanders in tourism grows by 5% each year. Increasing recreational visitor nights by 70% in centers outside Honiara per year.	CBSI reports MCT reports on project. Solomon Islands Visitors Bureau product up-date reports. Tour operators' records Visitor survey reports.	Assumptions Community support and understanding of the value of the activities. Risks Inadequate financial resource for future office operation.
Outputs Grant to support Tourism Operators Tourism Investment Grant package for Local Investors Tourism grant for young Potential Entrepreneurs. Tourism credit facility scheme grant support to DBSI. Development of New Policies and Legislative Frameworks Review of Policies and Legislative Frameworks.	Identified Tourism Operators are supported financially. Number of potential local tourism investors supported to expand the tourism economic base. Number of Young Entrepreneurs participated in Economic activities. Number of local investors & young entrepreneurs supported financially. National Heritage Policy & Bill. National Events Festival Policy & Bill. National Tourism Industry Road Map. National Art Gallery Policy. National Strategy to implement Ratified Conventions for SI. Protection of Wrecks & War Relics Act 1980 (CAP 150). Reviewed Nasinol Kalsa Policy. New National Tourism Policy Archives Act and Records Policy	Progress reports Concept plans / design documents Profile of additional products Progressive reports M&E Reports	Assumptions Land for the proposed development of tourism related activities is available without any encumbrance. Risks Delay in releasing payment by MoFT

21 – Ministry of Commerce Industry Labour and Immigration

21-1 Special Economic Zone Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth MTS 2: Improve the environment for private sector development and increase investment opportunities for all Solomon Islanders.	Increase GDP capita per capita from \$16,500 to \$17,200 by 2030. Increased Employment	CBSI Reports SISEZA Annual Report	Assumptions SEZs identified by feasibility studies in Solomon Islands. PPP model of financing. Risks Identified Zones may be politically motivated and no proper feasibility study and return on Investment.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Outcome Production of agricultural and fisheries products for export; manufacturing and processing industries; produce science and technology products for export; provide tourist and recreational facilities and services; any other purpose prescribed by regulations on the advice of the Authority.	Number of products produced for export Number of SEZ declared To create employment	CBSI Reports SISEZA Annual Report	Assumptions The assumption is that the developer provides for the infrastructure for the investor/operator to operate Land for all declared SEZ should be registered Risks Non-support by SIG, PGs, Financial Services and Private sector
Outputs Establishment of the Solomon Islands Special Economic Zone Authority	Authority is established to administer SEZ activities as per SEZ act	CBSI Reports SISEZA Annual Report	Assumptions Focus on Agriculture, Fisheries and Tourism Risks Budget support constrain

21-2 IECD and Economic Growth Centre Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1 Sustain and Inclusive Economic Growth	Increase GDP capita per capita from \$16,500 to \$17,200 by 2030.	Technical Assessment Reports M&E Reports	Assumptions World Economic Situation is favourable for export of our natural resources and products Risks Unequal opportunities in value added products and supply of resources.
Outcome Expansion of the downstream processing industry in across provincial areas of Solomon Islands, in order to develop value-added products from natural resources such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, water and tourism to deliver to international and local markets.	To expand downstream processing, in order to develop more than 5 value-added industries that develop products from our natural resources/ settings such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, water and tourism to deliver to our local and international markets. Create 1000 employment in downstream processing and manufacturing activities by 2026. Thus, improving our GDP per capita by 0.2% annually.	Technical Assessment Reports M&E Reports	Assumptions Central Government, Provincial Government, Financial Services and Private sector working together. Risks Non-support by SIG, PGs, Financial Services and Private sector. Importantly customary landowners' support & delays in sorting out land matters.
Outputs Establishment of basic infrastructure at Suava Bay Economic Growth Centre Gozoruru Industrial Commercial Estate. Mamara Tasivarongo Mavo Township. Kirakira Cocoa Factory. Kibiri Economic Growth Centre. Noro Industrial Estate. Vellalavella Oil Palm. Tatamba Fisheries and Market Center.	Transfer of land to government. Subdivision and demarcation of the EGC site in 2025 and continue to 2026. Seaweed ware house completed. Conduct water and other utility study. Reassess the costing of Road. MOU signed with IPG on project site. Submission of Gozoruru Cabinet paper Demarcation and Land subdivision. Completion of the Cocoa oil factory.	Technical Assessment Reports M&E Reports	Assumptions Political situation is unchanged and all stakeholders continue working together. Projects will provide facilitation of income generating and employment opportunities for the rural populace. Risks Central Government Provincial Government, Financial Services and Private sector working together

Industrial Feasibility Study. Monitoring & Evaluation.	Procure machine, equipment installation. MOU & Business model for Cocoa Factory. Conduct pre-feasibility, Environment Impact Assessment, Aerial image, topographic, risk hazard, integrated and planning master plan. Conduct site development land registration. Assist Investor on Oil Palm feasibility study. Renovate Tatamba Fisheries Market Center. Conduct study in Choiseul Bay Township. And Bina Industrial & Commercial.		
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21-3 Private Sector and MSME Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1 Sustain and Inclusive Economic Growth	Increase GDP capita per capita from \$16,500 to \$19,200 by 2030.	CBSI Annual Report	Assumptions High government support Risks Lack of political will
Outcome Expansion of MSME businesses in Solomon Islands is increased through improved access to business, economic & financial investment/ loan schemes, Infrastructure & technology business development support.	Establish and support 350 new MSME(s) Support and strengthen more than 350 on-going MSMEs by 2028. More than 9 SME BDSC office are setup in the provinces and Establish MSME Development Enterprise Authority with appropriate Funding and Technical Committees for more than 800 MSMEs businesses around the country by 2028.	MSME Assessment Reports CBSI Annual Report DBSI Annual Report SINU Annual Report TVET Annual Report M&E Annual Reports	Assumptions Central Government, Provincial Government, Financial and Credit Institutions and Private Sector and Donor Partners working together. Risks Funds and cash flow constraints.
Outputs Review and enhance appropriate institutional framework and setup for SME development in Solomon Islands. Establish and strengthen mechanisms for SME access to business development services and business financing and market information. Provide simplified and incentivise tax regulatory for MSMEs in Solomon Islands. Review and Strengthen network with established local, regional and International SME partners, Banks & agencies to support local SME businesses in Solomon Islands. Strengthen and build the capacity of MCILI staff to carryout SME policies	The MSME Act is finalized, enacted and is to be implemented by 2026 through to 2028 A National MSME Council is formalized with TOR is established by 2026. Develop appropriate regulations for the MSME Act and technical committees for operation by 2026 and 2027. Source TA to formulate and design the structure and cost of establishment of the Enterprise Authority by 2026. Cooperative Societies Act 2004 is fully Reviewed, Amended, Enacted by 2026. Funding support available for MSMEs through DBSI and CBSI for productive investment opportunities for 2026 and on-going support to 2028. Create and operationalise business START-UP grant for MSMEs and Cooperatives Societies with MSME Authority by 2027. BDSC established in all provincial headquarters in Solomon Islands by 2028.	MSME Assessment Reports CBSI Annual Report DBSI Annual Report SINU Annual Report TVET Annual Report M&E Annual Reports	Assumptions Central Government, Provincial Government, Financial and Credit Institutions and Private Sector and Donor Partners working together. Risks Funds and cash flow constraints normally delays implementation most of the activities

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
and regulations in Solomon Islands Review, establish, strengthen and train local on-going SMEs businesses, entrepreneurs', and interested SME stakeholders with appropriate training guidelines and enabling access to finance to SMEs	With IRD MoFT, review Tax incentives for SMEs, create tax system for SMEs by 2027. Liaise with AFI & CBSI to implement financial inclusion strategy 3 in Solomon Islands on-going program 2026 -2028. With IDD division, ERU, DMU and MNPDC, PPP framework and network is established by 2027. Liaise with SISBEC, MCILI and relevant government agencies to conduct inclusive data collection of MSME user materials and develop online usage for SMEs by 2028. In collaboration with Education Curriculum centre, SINU business department, and the TVET curriculum department develop an integrated business training component on entrepreneurship development for Solomon Islands. Review of the credit line facility with DBSI and SMECGS with CBSI by 2026 and Development of the new SME Finance Policy commenced in 2024 and to be launched by 2026.		

21-4 MCILI Reform Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS 1. Sustain and Inclusive Economic Growth.	Improved environment for private sector development and increase investment opportunities for all Solomon Islanders Reduce vulnerability of low wage earners by Large Majority to meet daily needs. Create Labor Market that is attractive to provide employment in low skilled to no skilled areas of occupations.	Conduct a Survey of All employment undertaking throughout Solomon Islands.	Assumptions Conducive economic environment supported by effective legislation framework and policies that promotes private sector development. Risks Inadequate budget
Outcome Improved public sector delivery of services and infrastructure will allow an environment that fosters private sector development and increase investment opportunities for local and foreign investors.	Effective and Efficient service delivery to Solomon Islanders by the MCILI officers. Improvement on sound MCILI acts, policies, and strategies that provide sound and just advice for the development of Solomon Islands	Conduct a Survey of All employment undertaking throughout Solomon Islands. MNPDC bi-annual M&E reports Feasibility studies Technical. Provincial Gov't Reports.	Assumptions Conducive economic environment supported by effective legislation framework and policies that promotes private sector development. Risks Inadequate budget support

Outputs Establishment and Implementation of key Acts and legislation that strengthen the mandatory role of MCILI to carry out its functional duties and support for private sector development.	Comparative analysis to Verify Data in corresponding to other reports provided by the NSO	Conduct a Survey of All employment undertaking throughout Solomon Islands. MNPDC bi-annual M&E reports Feasibility studies Technical. Provincial Gov't Reports.	Assumptions Conducive economic environment supported by effective legislation framework and policies that promotes private sector development. Risks Inadequate budget support
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21-5 Value Added and Downstream Processing Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS.1 Sustain and Inclusive Economic Growth	Increase GDP capita per capita from \$16,500 to \$17,200 by 2030	CBSI report Biannual and Annual Reports	Assumptions Market is available with comparative advantage Risks High costs of utilities
Outcome Expansion of the downstream processing industry in across provincial areas of Solomon Islands, in order to develop value-added products from our natural resources such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, water and tourism to deliver to international and local markets.	To expand downstream processing, in order to develop more than 5 value-added industries that develop products from our natural resources/ settings such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, water and tourism to deliver to our local and international markets.	CBSI report Biannual and Annual Reports	Assumptions The availability of supply or raw material sufficient for value adding and processing Risks High utility costs and Changes in technology*
Outputs Food processing, Manufacturing and Value adding (Sea food and agro processing- fish filleting, feed mills, pineapple juice & meat processing, kava processing, cocoa processing, coconut value added, Arts other related processing activities) Youth entrepreneurship innovation program (Youth Entrepreneurship & Innovative Business Activities) Bonale Pineapple processing. Coconut Secretariat.	Small and medium manufactured industries increased quality production in domestic and international marketing value chain that promote local food security and import substitution Youths actively engaged in economic viable adding business ventures Value added Products in Pineapple is produced. Recipients of Subvention and grant capacitated and sustain their businesses. Administration of Secretariat office	CBSI report Biannual and Annual Reports	Assumptions Collaboration of private sector, provincial & National Government. Priority Sector- Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Manufacturing. Risks High costs in downstream processing Assumption YECSI and SINU collaborate. Risks Lack of experience in operating new businesses.

21-6 Trade and Export Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Provide sustainable and inclusive economic growth with export management &	Increase in GDP, increase in employment.	The source and means of collecting data is from other institutions, including the CBSI and Customs and National Statistics	Assumptions Support for the policy continues. Risks Insufficient Budget

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
development capacity support			
Outcome The export base of the Solomon Islands expanded that leads to increase percentage of foreign exports earning in productive sectors.	Value of exports increased by 10 percent.	The source and means of collecting data is from other institutions, including the CBSI and Customs and National Statistics.	Assumptions Policy support continues. Risks Budget constrain.
Outputs The exporters received support in their export value chain. Solomon Islands to participate at World Expos and China International Import Expo (CIIE). Facilitate businesses to participate in overseas trade exhibition and promotions. Enhance economic development through Rural Marketing Infrastructure which can help bridge the gap between urban and rural areas, promote economic development and improve the overall well-being of rural communities. CEMA exports increased Export Policy socializing, to ensure all stakeholders know about and identify policy objectives to be implemented.	Support 20 cocoa through grants, capacity, and technology and through freight or price subsidy. Exhibits and promotional items prepared and transported to China Expo. Assisted 20 exporters to prepare their products. Copra and Cocoa exports from CEMA increased. More grants from Government to increase CEMA trade for copra and cocoa at rural areas not reached by other cocoa and copra exporters. Present the policy to stakeholders at nine Provinces	Monthly Reports to Ministry and Annual Report. Monthly and Quarterly report to MCILI. Get wider feedback from stakeholders.	Assumptions The financial requested are available on time The logistics required to carry out the projects are provided. Risks The funding requested to support the activities are delayed. The budget for this activity is available but availability of fund will delay the implementation.

21-7 E-Commerce Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1 Sustain and Inclusive Economic Growth.	Increase GDP capita per capita from \$16,500 to \$17,200 by 2030.	CBSI report National Statistics UN Trade Assessment Reports.	Assumptions High government support. Risks Lack of political will.
Outcome E-commerce will support businesses of all sizes and consumers across the Solomon Islands to integrate domestic markets, increase exports, create	<i>Increased consumer uptake of e-commerce across diverse segments of society.</i> At least 5-10 per cent of the population aged 15+ have purchased something online <i>Increased adoption of e-commerce tools and services by businesses of all sizes.</i>	Data Sources Business Registration Records. E-commerce Platform Analytics. Consumer Surveys. Innovation Metrics. Market Integration Metrics.	Assumptions Businesses and consumers are willing to adopt and engage with e-commerce platforms. Risks Inadequate infrastructure may limit the reach and effectiveness of e-commerce activities.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
employment opportunities and spur innovation.	The number of enterprises engaged in e-commerce (either via platforms or via their e-shops) has increased to 50 enterprises nationally, of which 50 per cent are rural enterprises 25 per cent are women-owned 25 per cent are youth-operated Deepened integration of rural and urban domestic markets. E-commerce accounts for 10 per cent of overall rural-urban trade Enhanced export competitiveness in priority sectors, led by e-commerce. E-commerce-led MSME exports (either via marketplaces or through their e-shops) account for 10 per cent of all MSME exports originating from the Solomon Islands.	Reporting Mechanisms Annual Innovation Reports. Consumer Feedback Reports. Market Integration Reports.	Cybersecurity threats may deter businesses and consumers from engaging in e-commerce. Resistance to adopting e-commerce among businesses and consumers due to lack of trust or familiarity.
Outputs E-Commerce distribution – Delivery Service/E-Commerce Platforms support program. E-Commerce Adoption Program/Project: Facilitate Digital Skill workshops and awareness-building for SMEs and Consumers. Digital Support Services for SMEs – Incubation Voucher Scheme program.	Support 3 to 5 e-commerce delivery services both in Honiara and Provincial Centers. Support establishment of 2 - 4 drop-off/pickup points in Honiara and provincial capitals within the first year. Partner with 2 - 3 local e-commerce platforms to enhance logistics capabilities, including tracking systems and inventory management. Number of SMEs and Consumers trained with Digital Skills. Number of Digital Skills workshop training sessions conducted. Reach at least 50,000 consumers and SMEs with sensitization and awareness campaigns within the first year. Achieve a 10% increase in the number of SMEs and consumers engaging in e-commerce. Ensure at least 70% of the target audience reports improved awareness and understanding of e-commerce benefits and practices. Social media and online ads published and their reach (impressions, clicks). Percentage increase in the number of SMEs registering for e-commerce platforms. Percentage increase in the number of consumers making online purchases. Establish a pool of at least 20 support service providers within the first year. Successfully facilitate the matching of at least 50 to 100 SMEs with support	Delivery Records. Route Optimization Data. Pickup/Drop-off Hub Data. Order Data. User Survey. Participant Attendance Records. Broadcast Records Social Media Analytics. Distribution Records. SME and Consumer Surveys.. E-commerce Platform Data. Bi-annual Reports. Annual Review. Incubation Programme Records Grant-Voucher Scheme Records. SME Feedback Surveys. Performance Metrics.	Assumptions There is sufficient demand for drop-off/pickup services among consumers and businesses. Adequate training and support are provided to entrepreneurs to ensure quality service delivery. Risks Low participation of entrepreneurs due to lack of interest or perceived challenges. Difficulty in scaling the delivery network to additional rural areas due to logistical or operational challenges. Assumptions There is a baseline level of interest and receptivity among SMEs and consumers regarding e-commerce, as show from the favourable adaptation of Mobile money and digital payments such as M-Seleni, UmiCash etc. Risks Low engagement with the awareness campaigns due to lack of interest.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
	service providers through the grant-voucher scheme. Ensure at least 60% of SMEs report improved business performance (e.g., increased sales, enhanced online presence).		

22 – Ministry of Communication and Aviation

22-1 Communication Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS 1 Sustain and Inclusive Economic Growth.	By 2030, 100 percent of the population in Solomon Islands will have access to cheaper and faster Internet services, Solomon Islands will become 70 % digital.	Ministry of Communication and Aviation Report Solomon Islands Integrated Digital Scorecard. Telecommunication Commissioner Annual Reports.	Assumptions All telecommunication Operators to roll network to last mile. ICT environment will continue to be stable for the next 20 years. Risks Global shift to less technology dependency.
Outcome Provision of enabling policy frameworks to support ICT improvements. Strengthened and improved utilization of broadband and telecommunication connectivity.	By 2030, all necessary policy, legislation and regulation needed to enable ICT growth are in place. All government services including e-commerce, e-education, e-health and e-government are up and running in 2030 Nationwide increase in digitalization,	Telecommunication Commissioner Annual Reports. Solomon Islands Integrated Digital Scorecard. Ministry of Communication and Aviation Report.	Political environment is supportive to ICT development and digital transformation Solomon Islands will embrace change in life style. Risks Unsupportive policy. People not supportive.
Outputs Establish the Cyber security policy implementation framework. Development ICT Enovation Centres (Telecentres). National Digital Transformation Roadmap (NDTR). (New Telecommunication Towers (Broadband Towers Project). National Post Code. Telecommunication Act Amendment. National Data centre. Cyber Crime. Information security policy.	Implement cyber security implementation plan. Established MOUs with Security operational Centres and other cybersecurity agencies. Develop least 8-cybersecurity experts in CERT. Provision of Cyber safety materials to all Schools. Establishment of basic Rural ICT Enovation Hub in Seven provinces Develop online marketing hub in 2026. Sign MOU with Solomon Post for Logistics in 2025 and utilisation of Easy pay. Establish transformation Committee by 2026. Developed Implementation framework. 142 towers done in 2025, hence, in 2026 work will be targeted to identified additional 19 sites and complete 19 towers and sites. Acceptance of National Post Code at Universal Postal Union (UPU) level for trading. Complete piloting in Honiara. Finalise and complete national addressing in 2026.	Ministerial reports. Solomon Islands national Statistics report for 2020. MCA Annual report IDES Score card. MCA Annual report IDES Score card. Project completion report. MCA annual Reports. MCA Annual Report Project completion report IDES Score card. Report from Inclusive digital score card developed release in 2021. MCA Annual Report. Project completion report.	Assumption Cybersecurity policy will still be prioritised. The project provides cheaper services, safe and available. Internet services for all population for communication, information access and trade. Increase economic activity online and an increase in national economy. Risks Global economic and financial crisis may affect economic viability of the project. Assumptions Dependency on ICT will be very high. ICT literacy in Solomon Islands is below average. Risk Reduced dependency on ICT. Assumption The global economy continue to depend heavily on digitalisation of process. ITU will continue to financially support the development of NDTR. Risk Financial challenge. Assumption Increasing number of towers will

	Develop policy for amendment of telecommunication act. Cabinet approval. Development of Bill. Feasibility study. Establishment of project working committee. Construct national data centre. Bill Drafting and Consultation. Develop Policy. Cabinet approvals.		increase customer base and economic activities through technology
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22-2 Provincial Airports Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Improve the competitiveness of air transport and International airport facilities so as to provide efficient and quality services in compliance with International standards.	Solomon Islands becomes the second largest Airport Hub at the regionally level in the Pacific.	ICAO stocktake report Ministry of Communication and Aviation Report..	Assumptions Airport Facilities, management and equipment meets required standards set by ICAO. Risks Airport maybe closed down, as the international standards are not met.
Outcome Increase provincial airport operational capacities by upgrading infrastructures, expanding the airport surveillance system, and reinforcing ICAO aviation to ensure all Solomon Islanders have efficient and effective access to inter-island transportation of people and goods.	Improve quality of provincial airfields to cater for larger aircraft vessels to land on. Increase use of air transportation for domestic mode of travel from 50,000 per annually to 100,000 by 2026 Improve quality of air services in 50 per cent of provincial airfields that meet the minimal requirements of ICAO regulations by 2026.	ICAO stocktake report. Ministry of Communication and Aviation Report. Solomon Airline's Annual report.	Assumptions Operations meet required standards set by ICAO Risks Airport maybe closed down, as the international standards are not met.
Outputs Construction and maintenance of Provincial Airports and Terminals. Carryout Feasibility and viability studies on identified and potential airfields across Solomon Islands	Rehabilitation for Suavanao provincial airfield is to be completed by third quarter of 2026. Signing of Marau MOU. Technical feasibility and Rehabilitation of Marau Airport First-Second quarter of 2026. Technical and Rehabilitation work for Avuavu airfield will be implement and completed by Second quarter of 2026. Technical and Rehabilitation work for Mbambanakira airfield will be implement and completed by third quarter of 2026. Feasibility study and strategy on plan airports in the Solomon Islands. This is to identify the economic viability and how this will help drives the economics of Solomon Islands. Carryout out studies for more than 6 proposed projects in the various locations of Solomon Islands by 2026. Potential and viable projects identified from the feasibility report	ICAO stocktake report Ministry of Communication and Aviation Report Solomon Airline's Annual report NZAID Santa Cruz Implementation Report	Assumptions Every single project is successfully complete. Project will accommodate the new changes that is required by ICAO and will result of new flights and will accommodate more than 200,000. Risks Unpredictable weather may affect timeline for implementation. Land issues. Economic and financial crisis may affect economic viability of the project No support from partners in providing the financial resources/ technical resources to complete the projects. Projects are not risk proved and maybe damaged due to natural disasters.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
	will be included for technical design by 2026.		

22-3 International Airports Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Improve the competitiveness of air transport and International airport facilities so as to provide efficient and quality services in compliance with International standards.	Solomon Islands becomes the second largest Airport Hub at the regionally level in the Pacific.	ICAO stocktake report MCA Report	Assumptions Airport Facilities, management and equipment meets required standards set by ICAO. Risks Airport maybe closed down, as the international standards are not met.
Outcome Increase airport operational capacities by upgrading infrastructures, expanding the airport surveillance system, and reinforcing ICAO aviation international terminal, passenger and ground security and safety requirements.	Henderson International and Domestic Airport is able to accommodate more than 180, 000 passenger annually by 2025. Improved and efficient transport mode that caters for more than 60 international and domestic flights a week. Efficient Transport service that is well versed with International/ Domestic Standards.	ICAO stocktake report MCA Report Solomon Airline's Annual report	Assumptions Operations meet required standards set by ICAO. Risks Airport maybe closed down, as the international standards are not met.
Outputs Improvement and Rehabilitation of the Henderson International Airport facilities and Infrastructure. Expand and improve Airspace management infrastructure, network and facilities at Henderson and Munda Airport. Improvement of Munda Airport facilities and infrastructure	Construction of the detail design of the new Henderson Terminal, Completion of MCA Office complex, and progress of Hanger, Fire station, baggage facility and security surveillance will be completed. Maintenance and rehabilitation of existing facilities is taken place at Henderson International Airport during post construction of the new airport from 2026 to 2028. Construction of the new Henderson International airport facilities, buildings and runway to completed in 2026. Ongoing progress works at Henderson Domestic airport to improved and rehabilitated and accommodates new office space for various stakeholders identified. Ongoing maintenances and Installation of sophisticated equipment such cameras, surveillance equipment to ensure safety of passengers using the terminal services in 2026. Working on the lower and upper air space from assessment and feasibility studies, design, procurements and commissioning.	ICAO stocktake report MCA Report Solomon Airline's Annual report JICA technical design JICA/ SIG Contract agreement. ICAO stocktake report MCA Report Solomon Airline's Annual report JICA technical design JICA/ SIG Contract agreement ICAO stocktake report. MCA Report. Solomon Airline's Annual report. NZAID technical design and implementation report.	Assumptions Every single project is successfully complete. Project will accommodate the new changes that is required by ICAO and will result of new flights and will accommodate more than 200,000. Risks Unpredictable weather may affect timeline for implementation. Land issues Economic and financial crisis may affect economic viability of the project Identification of the project. No support from partners in providing the financial resources/ technical resources to complete the projects. Projects are not risk proved and maybe damaged due to natural disasters. Project may be not sustainable in terms of energy usage, financial expenses and water consumption

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Grant Support to Solomon Islands Airport Corporation Limited (SIACL)	Provide infrastructure support to enhance Airport facilities to meet ICAO standard. Provide infrastructure support and able to collaborate with SIACL managed airport infrastructure. SIACL management of the International and Provincial Airport is adequately and efficiently delivered aviation services. In 2026 SIACL managed Airport operations efficient and sustainably.	NZAID/ SIG Contract agreement.	

23 – Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources

23-1 Bina Tuna Processing Plant Project

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1 Sustain and Inclusive Economic Growth	GDP growth per annum will continue through to 2020 at 3.5%, then slowly grow to 5% by 2025, progressing to a Sustainable 7% by 2030 and beyond. GDP per capita to be monitored (PPP, current US\$ Atlas method) .	NSO Report	Assumptions GDP will increase steadily. Risks GDP is stagnant or fall below the current level.
Outcome Sustainable fisheries methods to improve food security, livelihoods and community sufficiency in rural areas; diversify Resources in the offshore in partnership with Resource owners and fishing communities.	Fisheries GDP (1985=100) increased by not less than its long-term trend of 1%-2% every year.	CBSI Report	Assumptions Food security for all rural communities. Rural people have access to regular incomes. Risks Continuous unsustainable use of resources by rural communities.
Outputs Master lease Available. Water Source and Waste Water Study Harbour Tribes identified. Investor(s) Identified. EIA and Social safeguard studies conducted in 2026. Office operation (BHTPPP-Honiara). Development partners identified for infrastructure construction (BHTPP). Bina project site early works.	Land Holding Entity operational by 2026. Water Holding Entity Operational by 2026. Investor identified by 2026. Harbour holding Entity operational by 2026. Safeguard issues identified and addressed by 2026. Processing plant operational by 2028.	PMD Progress Reports PMD Annual report MFMR Annual Report	Assumptions Components of the project implemented according to plan. Risks Limited funding from SIG. Landowners argues over land ownership of the identified land parcel. Donor cannot co-financed project.

23-2 Fish Export Infrastructure and Fisheries Centres Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact: Impact: NDS objective 1. Sustained and inclusive economic growth	GDP growth per annum will continue through to 2020 at 3.5%, and then slowly grow to 5% by 2025, progressing to a sustainable 7% by 2030 and beyond. GDP per capita to	NSO	Assumptions: GDP Growth sustainable Risks: Retorted Growth

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
	be monitored (PPP, current US\$ Atlas method) and NSO.		
Outcome Relevant supporting infrastructure and Connectivity Adopted for provincial fisheries development.	Fisheries GDP (1985=100) increased by not less than its long-term trend of 1%-2% every year.	CBSI Report	Assumptions: Expansion of provincial fisheries activities in all provinces. Risks: Lack of infrastructure dev't
Outputs Cooperative centre Developed at Tataba Operation. Lata/Temotu Fisher Cooperative. Yandina/Russel Fisher Cooperative by December 2026. Two 2 x Guard Houses at MFMR HQ Compound by Dec July 2026. Renovation & Maintenance of MFMR Noro Staff House by Dec 2026. Design and Bill of Quantity Gizo Fisheries Centre. MFMR Office Seafront Backfilling Works. New Staff House Tulagi. Outstanding Payments.	Tataba infrastructure improved and full operational and linked to better market by 2026. Lata/Temotu infrastructure improved and full operational and linked to better market by 2026. Yandina infrastructure improved and full operational and linked to better market by 2026. Ministry of Fisheries Fully Secured by two New Guard Houses. Noro Staff House Fully Renovated. Design and BOQ Produced in place for Sourcing Funds 2027 MFMR HQ Additional Space secured and protected Office Head Quarter Central Islands Province Have New Staff House. All due payments in 2025 completed	MFMR Reports M&E Reports	Assumptions: Expansion of provincial fisheries activities in all provinces in Solomon Islands.. Risks: Lack of infrastructure development in the Province.

23-3 Community Fisheries Livelihood Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective One: Sustained and inclusive economic growth.	Fisheries GDP increased by not less than its long term trend of 1%-2% every year.	CBSI Report MFMR Annual Report	Assumptions Funds available Risks Government priority changes
Outcome Promote artisanal and semi commercial activities by providing incentives, market access and relevant supporting infrastructure to foster community fisheries development; diversify and introduce appropriate aquaculture systems.	2-5% increase in the income earned by coastal fishers by 2030.	MFMR Annual Report	Assumptions Fund availability to support rural fish farmers. Government provide incentives for fish farmers. Risks No changes in legislations regarding supports for fish farmers.
Output MFMR Gift Tilapia hatchery facilities.	Hatchery facilities & 6 Staff residence completed by 2026.	MFMR Aquaculture Division Report MTDP Bi-annual Report	Assumptions Communities engage fully in fish farming and seaweed farming. All materials available locally.

Hatchery/research of farming of sea cucumber expand.	Sea cucumber brood stock available to farmers for farming.		Risks Fund Availability. Uncertain weather patterns.
Dried Seaweed production increased.	Commercialized seaweed farms.		Land Disputes.
Community Based Resource Management.	CFMP Launched.		

24 – Ministry of Public Service

24-1 SIPEU Building Complex Infrastructure Project

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective Five: Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order.	SIPEU financial members fully utilize the office and also look at investment activities for the union to benefit its public servant members.	MPS Annual Report. OPMC Policy Report Monitoring and Evaluation Report. MoFT Fiscal Expenditure Report.	Risks. Budgetary support is not available for this worthwhile project for 2026.
Outcome Medium Term Strategy 12: Efficient and effective public service with a sound corporate culture. Medium Term Strategy 13: Reduce corruption and improve governance at national, provincial and community level.	SIPEU financial members fully utilize the office and also look at investment activities for the union to benefit its public servant members. Improved SIPEU services encouraged and increase members to join SIPEU.	MPS Annual Report. OPMC Policy Report. Monitoring and Evaluation Report. MoFT Fiscal Expenditure Report.	Assumptions. Maintaining the project and adequate for increased in membership drive and maintain operation. Marketing and awareness or even promotion are adequate for increased in membership.
Outputs To deliver good and better services to public servants who are members of SIPEU. Provide opportunity for public servants who are members can access.	The project is completed by 2026 and tenants moved in. To hand over the building by the contractor to SIPEU and MPS , and certifying building worthy by MID to ensues safety for use of the building.	MPS bi-annual report to MNPDC. Monitoring and Evaluation Report. MPS Annual Report. OPMC Policy Report. MoFT Fiscal Expenditure Report.	Risks Further budget delay then much need activities in the project will be affected.

24-2 IPAM Infrastructure Project

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 5: Improve Government and order at the National, Provincial and community levels and strengthen links at all levels.	The composite country performance rating (CCPR) increase from 10.5 in 2011 to at least 13 by 2030.	NDS Performance reports ADB & World Bank Reports RAMSI People's Survey	Assumptions Government policy continues
Outcome MTS 12: MPS through the Institute of Public Administration and Management (IPAM) able to deliver trainings to contribute to the creation of a skilled, professional and ethical Public Service Workforce. A new Learning and Development Complex to house the IPAM designed and constructed.	The number of programs delivered by IPAM that leads to effective and efficient service delivery. Number of Public officers trained using the new complex. Number/range of courses provided by IPAM.	NDS Performance Report IPAM Evaluation Reports MPS Skills Survey RAMSI People's Survey IPAM Quarterly Reports MPS Annual Reports Aurion Data and Reports	Assumptions IPAM trainings do not have the desired outcome of effective and efficient service delivery. Funding cuts to finance training programs for IPAM. Risks

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Outputs A new Learning and Development Complex to house the IPAM designed and constructed	New complex completed and ready for use by 31st October 2022.	Progress Reports by Project Management Unit Progress Reports by Contractor.	Risks Delay in tender processes to identify suitable contractor. MPS incurs additional costs from rental of office space and training venues if slow implementation of project.

25 – Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs

25-1 MJLA Infrastructure Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS 5. To Improve Governance and Order at National, Provincial and Community Levels and Strengthen Links between.	Composite Country Performance Ratings increased from 10.5 in 2011 to at least 13 in 2026.	NDS Performance reports based on ADB and WB.	Assumptions That improved infrastructure will improve performance. Risks Funds not available on time.
Outcome Capacity of the Courts, legal staff, and systems are better able to deliver accessible, efficient and effective justice services to the Government and people of the Solomon Islands.	Improved efficiency results in reduction in pre-trial detainees/ remand prisoners from 41% in 2011 to less than 30% by 2026.	MJLA Annual Reports. International Centre for Prison Studies.	Assumptions That improved infrastructure will improve performance. Risks Changes in priorities.
Outputs Public Solicitors Meeting House in Gizo. Design for Auki Public Solicitors Office. New Genset for Kalala House.	Award contract and construction completed by 2026. Design completed in 2026. Genset procured and installed.	MJLA Quarterly and Annual Reports. Justice Asset Management Quarterly Progressive Reports. M&E Reports.	Assumptions Implementation progress as planned without interruption. Risks Insufficient funding. Designs may not fully meet functional use.

26 – Ministry of Home Affairs

26-1 Provincial Sports Infrastructure Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Objective 5: Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order.	The composite country performance rating (CCPR) is increased from 10.5 in 2011 to at least 13.0 by 2028 Human Development Index score increased from Low HDI of 0.507 in 2010 to Medium HDI of 0.625 to 0.675 by 2028	United Nations Annual Human Development Report	Assumptions National Sports Policy direction on inclusiveness Risks Un-decisive political will

Outcome MTS 14: Improve national unity and peace and promote cultural heritage at all levels Increase in number of organized public social events including sports locally, nationally, regionally or internationally	Rating for social protection and labour increased from 2.5 (2011) to at 3.0 by 2028. Increase by 20% of the number of semi-professional sporting people of all sports by 2028. Improved performance of athletes and excel in human integral development by 2028. Increased in number of elite Athletes by 2028.	ADB's annual country performance assessment MHA Annual Report 2026.	Assumptions Sustenance of facility standards/condition to accommodate sports development programmes (eg. Football schools of excellence) Risks Budget constraints Lack of decent/standard sports facility/institute for training/coaching programmes in-country
WESTERN PROVINCE PORTS STADIUM DEVELOPMENT (NORO TUNA PARK FITNESS CENTRE PROJECT COMPLETION. Guadalcanal Province Sports & Recreation Centre Stadium MAMARA TASIVARONGO. Western Province Shortland Multipurpose hall. ISABEL PROVINCE	Construction work completed Handover Program Scoping and feasibility. Consultations & Development consent. Project site identification. Land acquisition. Western Province consent & Partnership agreement for the development executed. Confirmation of new project site. Ground Breaking. Project site feasibility: service providers engaged by contracts and awaiting confirm sites for assessments. Architectural design proper. UXO & GeoTec Scoping and feasibility. Isabel Province consent & Partnership agreement for the development executed. Ground Breaking & Traditional recognition of Traditional Land Owners. Architectural design proper. UXO & GeoTec. Tender process and contract engagement. Mobilization and site preparation.	MHA Annual Report	Assumptions Sectoral programme support at implementation and M&E level Risks Process delay in fund decision-making

26-2 SI National Sports Council Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Active participation, inclusion for a high quality sporting and physical activity environment	Improved performance of athletes at international competitions Increase in number of participants in sport and physical activity	Results from competitions including SISSG, Solomon Games and international events Number of school students included in elite talent pathways. Reports and database – gender, province, age, ability	Assumptions High quality activities and facilities in place and used Risks Constraints resource availability especially NSC provincial coordinators.
Outcome New facilities inline with school needs to determine a long term plan with pre-designed indoor and outdoor facilities.	Training levels of staff (facility and sport trainers) improved.	Primarily visits to: Schools and other education facilities Communities Church groups Sports organisations Government Ministries	Assumptions The information is there but has not been collected into a central point. It will be used by numerous entities to guide planning (bulk infrastructure, training)
Output Upgrade and Construction of KGIV	Sport facilities completed on time.	Consultant contracted	Assumptions Funds available as expected. Risks

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
field facilities completed.		Final report submitted with recommended and costed seating arrangements	Delay in accessing of funds.

27 – Ministry of Traditional Governance, Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs

27-1 National Peace Building and State Building Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS5- Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order.	Percentage of community members participation in planning of community programs. Key Community Management structures mainstreaming with integration of representation. Proportion of community members that feel safe. Number of enforceable . Community by-laws. Number of community youth and parental initiatives.	Periodic programme documentation and reports. A survey and case study conducted annually from 2027 on the effect of the impact on the beneficiary communities.	Assumptions The WOG effort consistently leverages the improved CGS context during the programme period. Risks Proposed funding level compromised by disaster or other emergencies.
Outcome Functional CGS facilitating MTS 13,14 &15	Leadership quality improved with functionality as a community pillar. Functional community governance & stewardship increases community order. Functional customary land management, decreases land disputes, improves land access for development.The youth labour mobility improves, national identity and consciousness and general	Periodic programme documentation and reports. A survey and case study conducted annually from 2027 on the effect of the impact on the beneficiary communities.	Assumptions The WOG effort consistently leverages the improved CGS context during the programme period. Risks Proposed funding level compromised by disaster or other emergencies.
Outputs 3,994 CGS outputs include; functional and scheduled community life cycle, O&M committee established, FPIC tribal customary land management platform & nexus established, Indigenous land trust board bill consulted and socialized, Community Governance & Indigenous Stewardship Bill consulted and socialized, MTGPEA restructuring Cabinet paper. MTGPEA restructure implemented, Increased WOG integration, MEL framework & database established, Improved Corporate Capacity to implement donor funded components, Multi-Disciplinary Team services established.	CGS community outputs 1, 2, 3a will be delivered annually as per rollout plan in 2.2. 3b will be delivered in 3 rd quarter of 2026. 4 & 5 will be delivered in 2027. 6 in 3 rd quarter of 2026. 7 delivered in the 4 th quarter of 2026. 8 is an ongoing facilitation since 2025. 9 is delivered in the 4 th quarter of 2026. 10 and is an ongoing capacitation for finance, procurement and MEL. 11 is delivered from last quarter of 2025.	Periodic programme documentation and reports. A survey and case study conducted annually from 2027 on the effect of the impact on the beneficiary communities.	Assumptions The WOG effort consistently leverages the improved CGS context during the programme period. Risks Proposed funding level compromised by disaster or other emergencies.

28 – Ministry of Mines Energy and Rural Electrification

28-1 Renewable Energy Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1. Sustained and Inclusive Economic Growth.	Increase access to utility-grid electricity in urban areas to 100% and in rural areas to 40% by 2030. Increase share of renewable energy consumption to 90% by 2030 in the national energy mix (electricity generation). Improve affordability of electricity to customers (electricity tariff). Proportion of population in urban and rural areas with access to utility- grid electricity. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption. Price of energy per kWh.	IRENA Annual Renewable Energy Statistics Report. Solomon Power Annual Report MMERE annual report. Gazette publication of Electricity Tariff.	Assumptions Priority policies supporting energy development in SI maintained. Risks Unavailability of funds for timely implementation of projects. Availability of Attorney General Chambers in terms of Creating Acts and amendments to laws in the Energy Bill.
Outcome MTS 3 Expand and upgrade weather resilient infrastructure and utilities focused on access to productive resources and markets and to essential services.	Solomon Islanders receive improved levels of electricity services in terms of quality, quantity, affordability and sustainable electricity supply. Increase number of households connected to electricity grid from 10,748 households (2009) to 50,000 by 2030. Reduce electricity tariff to \$2-00 per unit by 2030.	IRENA Annual Renewable Energy Statistics Report. Solomon Power Annual Report MMERE annual report.	Assumptions Priority policies supporting energy development in SI maintained. Risks Availability of Attorney General Chambers in terms of Creating Acts and amendments to laws in the Energy Bill.
Outputs Tina Hydropower Development Project. Rural Renewable Energy Electrification project. Renewable Energy Institutional Governance Strengthening project.	Cheap electricity after commissioning of hydro power in 2028. \$3.00 per kWh from current \$6.69 per kWh. 78GWh of energy generated from renewable energy (hydro) in 2025. Share of hydropower in the generation mix 68% contributing towards the target of 90% by 2030. 18 million litres of fuel saved annually. Net greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction – 49,500 tCO₂-eq per year. New rural road constructed - 18.7 Kilometres. Increase access to reliable electricity in rural areas to 40% by 2030. Increase access by large boarding schools to sustainable electrification and water supplies to 30% by 2027. At least 2 Sustainable downstream processing of primary products plants operational by 2027. Increase in IPP investment to 3 private investors on Honiara grid by 2028. Target renewable energy mix in Honiara grid 90% by 2030 and 100% by 2050. National Renewable Energy mix target of 50% by 2030. Established relevant legislation and Acts in the Energy sector reform.	Solomon Power Annual Report MMERE Annual report. M&E Annual Report. MoFT Expenditure Report.	Assumptions Priority policies supporting energy development in SI maintained. Risks Unavailability of funds for timely implementation of projects. Availability of Attorney General Chambers in terms of Creating Acts and amendments to laws in the Energy Bill.

28-2 Petroleum Legislative Review and Reform Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective : 1 Sustained and inclusive economic growth.	Access and provided an overview of the current petroleum legal and institutional framework for petroleum (oil & gas) resources development, and their critical significance to socio-economic and political development amidst the global energy transition and climate change challenges December 2025. Develop Petroleum Policy & Institutional Structure by December 2027. Petroleum Drafting Instruction concluded by December 2028. Petroleum Bill ready by 2029.	Assessment Report/Progress Report. Progressive Project Report/ Policy Document. Drafting Instruction Document/ and Report. Petroleum Bill/ & Associated Report.	Assumptions Local and external expert consultancy services is engaged. Risks Funds inadequate to support engagement of local, external consultant to assess, develop policy; draft drafting instructions and draft the petroleum bill.
Outcome MTDS 1: Reinvigorate and increase the rate of inclusive economic Growth.	Petroleum legal & Institutional Structure Policy captures critical aspects of the country's petroleum sector and concerns include environmental, safety, social, financial, economical and administrative issues. Petroleum Bill captures critical concerns include national security issues.	Project Reports/Cabinet Memo conclusions. Project Report/ Petroleum legal & institutional Structure policy document. Project Report/Drafting Instruction document. Project Report/ Petroleum Bill.	Risks Funds not adequate to engage expertise consultancy services for all three components. Non-availability of legal expertise to undertake assessment work, policy development and other regulatory reforms.
Outputs Petroleum legal & Institutional structure Assessment/ overview Report. Petroleum Legal & Institutional Structure Policy. Petroleum Bill Drafting Instruction. Petroleum Bill.	Assessment Report completed by December 2026 Petroleum legal & Institutional Structure Policy completed by December 2028 Petroleum Bill Drafting Instruction completed by December 2030 Petroleum Bill Finalized by December 2028	Project Reports/ & Final Assessment & Overview Report Project Reports/ Final Petroleum & Institutional Structure Report document Project Report/ Final petroleum bill drafting instructions Project Report/ Final Petroleum Bill	Assumptions Top quality assessment and overview report on the petroleum legal & institutional structure. Risks Assessment and overview report is sub-standard and does not capture critical areas of concern in the current legislation, global petroleum industry and practice.

28-3 Petroleum Refining Institutional Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth.	Develop and adopt national petroleum-biofuel Refining Policy by June 2027. Solomon Islands Petroleum –Biofuel Refining Legislation adopted by December 2029.	Project Reports/ Solomon Islands National Petroleum – Biofuel Refining Policy. Petroleum-Biofuel Refining Act.	Assumptions Funds are adequate to engage local, external expert Risks Competing and diverge energy development policies.
Outcome MTDS 1: Reinvigorate and increase the rate of inclusive economic Growth.	Solomon Islands have a petroleum-biofuel Refining legislation that sets out clear guidelines for petroleum-biofuel Refining operations in Solomon Islands.	Project Reports/ Solomon Islands National Petroleum – Biofuel Refining Policy. Petroleum-Biofuel Refining Act.	Assumptions Petroleum-biofuel Refining Legislation Regulation is adopted. Risks Change in priorities.
Outputs Petroleum-Biofuel refining Act & Petroleum-Biofuel Refining Regulation.	Petroleum-biofuel Refining Act enacted and adopted by 2029 & associated Petroleum Refining Regulation enforceable by 2029.	Project Reports/ Solomon Islands. National Petroleum – Biofuel Refining Policy. Petroleum-Biofuel Refining Act.	Assumptions Opposing parties Risks Unavailability of funds.

28-4 Solomon Islands Water Sector Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 2: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equally distributed. SDG 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe improve and affordable drinking water sources for all. By 2030, ensure universal access to improve and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	Solomon Islanders enjoying access to clean water supplies and sanitation services increased from 35% in 2014 to over 60% in 2035 and 18% in 2010 to over 40% in 2035. Incidence of diarrhoea among children aged less than five years old diseased from 9.4% in 2007 to a lower value 4% in 2035. Ensure availability and access to good quality water and appropriate sanitation. On-going support to existing and new water and sanitation programmes are implemented based on accessibility by gender and vulnerable groups.	Programme M&E Reports People's Survey HIES/Census, SIWA Report, RWASH Report	Assumptions No change of Government policy on water supply and sanitation or related issues and sectors. Budget support continue and increase for water resources. Natural disasters, water access disputes and other external factors do not lead to significant delays in implementation. Risks Policy change. Fund diversion and shortage Land dispute.
Outcome Urban centres and rural communities receive improved levels of water supply and sewerage (sanitation) services in terms of quality, quantity, coverage, reliability, and resilience.	Coverage of water supply and sewerage in urban areas increased from about 55% to 75% by 2026 and from 6% to 35% in 2026. Coverage of water supply and sanitation in rural areas increased from 35% in 2014 to over 60% by 2035 and from 18% in 2010 to over 40% by 2035. Water quality samples meeting WHO increased from less than 48% to 95% by 2035. Non-revenue water reduced from 64% to 45% by 2022 (ambitious). Residents receiving water increased from current 22% to 30% in 2025. SIWA continues to recover its annual operation and maintenance costs, asset depreciation costs and debt servicing costs form user charges.	Programme M&E Reports People's Survey HIES/Census SIWA reports NDMO reports MHMS reports	Assumptions Continued government policy, Funding not forthcoming to implement the activities. Risks Limited capacity in government agencies and community groups to sustain project outcomes. Participation by communities may not reach the necessary level to ensure sustainability of outcomes. Political instability. Fund diversion and limited budget. Extreme natural events.
Outputs Strengthening Urban Water Supply and Wastewater services (SIWA/SIG). Hydrological Monitoring Network.	Support Solomon Water to secure water sources. 16,500 households connected to SIWA supplies. Nonrevenue water in GHA is reduced to 30% (2019 baseline 62%). 4,000 households in GHA are covered by sewer network (Baseline 2020, 643 households). Water Source Ownership resolved. Enhanced Flood and drought mitigation and disaster preparedness for communities. Improving sensor	Monitoring & Evaluation Reports. SIWA reports. Groundwater development reports. MMERE Annual Report. WRMD Investigation & Assessment Report.	Risks SIG maintains a commitment to sound corporate governance and management of Solomon Water and to CSO payments. Limited capacity in government agencies and community groups to implement the sub-project outputs. Weak coordination amongst development partners may impede implementation.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Groundwater Resilient Development – resilient water supply services for provincial centres and communities. Water Governance – water resource bill for proper administration and management of water resources.	reliability to enhance accuracy and support data-driven decision-making. Enhancing resilient water systems, improving water management, water quality, and increasing community access to safe water and sanitation. The expenditure of providing water quality, potential for increased revenue from better-managed services, and the economic benefits of resource security for sectors like agriculture and manufacturing, though these are sensitive to water stress and institutional capacity. Support government key policy to achieve water governance policy objectives – development of new water resources legislation.	MMERE Annual Report Field Assessment Report Consultation Report. Synthesis Provincial Consultation Report. Consultation Reports.	Extreme natural events. Land issues and disputes regarding the abstraction of water derived from Customary Lands can result in a threat to the availability of raw water or result in malicious damage to operational facilities. Community support towards drilling operation costs to ensure sustainable drilling program in the country

28-5 Geological Mapping and Mineral Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth.	Improve contribution of the mineral sector to the national employment statistics from 166 in 2011 to over 2000 by 2020 and improved mineral shares in Commodity Export from 16% in 2011 to over 25% by 2026.	MMERE Annual Reports CBSI Annual Reports	Assumptions Continued competitive world market prices for minerals. Risks Fund diversion, shortage.
Outcome Geological reconnaissance program aims to systematic publication of mineral resource information and to produce national minerals occurrence maps and model for our country.	Completed Makira Geological mapping by QTR 4 2026. Review potential economic geology in the provinces. Commencement of geohazards assessment of 20 sites in 2026. Assessment for potential Geothermal sites, aggregate, cement, and other development commences in 2026.	MMERE Annual Reports. Monitoring Evaluation Reports. Review and Assessment Reports.	Assumptions Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) operational. Risks Procurement delay and Land dispute.
Outputs Update the national mineral occurrence map and associate reports. Improved Geology offices, petrological, and Geological national information data centre. Development of Geothermal Policy. Carry out Geological Hazards risk assessment of urban (Honiara) and the provincial centers/communities/development sites. Identify and assess potential sites for industrial aggregate around Honiara and the Provincial centres and raw material for cement production in Solomon	Compilation of data for National mineral occurrence map commence in 2026. Complete renovation of Geological building blocks by December 2026. Geothermal policy completed by 2026. Two assessments annually for ten urban and province centres. Three potential types of cement and aggregate Assessment for 10 urban centres completed by 2026. New laboratory Complex by 2029.	MMERE Annual Report. Scientific Journal reports. Mining & Exploration Company Resource Report. Geological survey fieldwork. MID Report. MMERE Annual Report. MNPDC Annual Reports. Geohazard Assessments Reports. Fieldwork Reports. Scientific Journal. Manpower and fieldwork Analytical Report.	Assumptions Continued government policy budget support for the mineral sector. Risks Fund diversion and shortage Weather and climate. Malfunction of Equipment.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Islands. Development and Construction of a new geochemical and petrology laboratory complex.			

28-6 Mines Institutional Strengthening Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1. Sustained and Inclusive Economic Growth.	GDP Contribution from Mining: Increase the mining sector's contribution to GDP, aiming for a more substantial share beyond the current levels. Export Value of Minerals: Enhance the export value of minerals, particularly gold, nickel, and bauxite, to diversify export revenues and reduce dependence on logging. Private Sector Investment in Mining: Attract and sustain private sector investment in mining operations, ensuring that investments are responsible and contribute to economic development. Employment in Mining Sector: Increase direct and indirect employment opportunities within the mining sector, with a focus on local communities and equitable distribution of benefits. Revenue Generation from Mining: Boost government revenues through improved taxation and royalty collection mechanisms from mining activities. Environmental and Social Impact Management: Implement effective environmental and social safeguards to minimize negative impacts of mining operations, ensuring sustainable practices. Regulatory Framework Strengthening: Enhance the regulatory environment to ensure transparency, accountability, and efficiency in mining sector governance.	National Statistics Office (NSO) annual GDP reports. Ministry of Finance and Treasury economic reports. Mining company production and financial reports. Central Bank of Solomon Islands sectoral economic analysis Report. Annual economic review reports. NDS performance monitoring reports. Parliamentary economic briefings. Sector-specific dashboards maintained by Mines Division. Export Value of Minerals- Customs and Excise Department export declarations. Ministry of Finance and Treasury trade statistics. Mineral exporting companies' export documentation. Bank of Solomon Islands foreign exchange and trade reports. Monthly and quarterly trade reports. Annual Mines Division export performance report. NDS trade and economic monitoring publications. Private Sector Investment in Mining- Investment applications and approvals recorded by Mines Division and Investment Promotion Authority (IPA). Company financial statements. Public-private partnership (PPP) agreements and memoranda of understanding (MOUs).	Assumptions National and global economic conditions remain stable enough to support mining exports and investment. Exchange rates and inflation do not severely erode mining revenues. Global Commodity Prices International demand and prices for gold, nickel, and bauxite remain favourable. Government Commitment Strong political will to support mining reforms, implement transparent governance, and reinvest mining revenues into national development. Investment Climate Solomon Islands maintains a secure, predictable, and attractive environment for foreign and domestic investment (legal certainty, security, infrastructure). Community Support & Social License to Operate- Local communities are willing to participate in and support mining projects when benefits are equitably shared.
Outcome Enhanced Contribution of Mining to National Prosperity Mining sector consistently contributes a larger share to GDP and national revenue, supporting fiscal stability and financing for social services. <i>Beneficiary Change:</i> Citizens benefit from improved public investments in health,	Outcome 1: Enhanced Contribution of Mining to National Prosperity Performance Indicators Percentage share of mining in national GDP. Value of mining royalties, taxes, and fees collected annually (SBD millions). % Of government development budget financed by mining revenues. Targets Mining share of GDP increases from current ~5–7% (est.) to 12–15% by	Outcome 1: Enhanced Contribution of Mining to National Prosperity Indicators: GDP share of mining, mining revenues, share of budget funded by mining Data Sources: Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI) – quarterly/annual economic reports. National Statistics Office (NSO) – national accounts data. Ministry of Finance & Treasury (MoFT) – budget books, revenue	Outcome 1: Enhanced Contribution of Mining to National Prosperity Assumptions Macroeconomic stability continues and mining remains a priority sector for government. Government channels a significant share of mining revenues into national development priorities. Risks Global commodity price shocks reduce GDP

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
education, and infrastructure funded by mining revenues. Diversified and Resilient Export Base Mineral exports (gold, nickel, bauxite) reduce over-reliance on logging, making the economy more resilient to shocks. <i>Beneficiary Change:</i> Households and businesses benefit from a more stable economy, reduced vulnerability to single-sector downturns, and new market opportunities. Sustained and Responsible Private Sector Investment Increased and long-term private sector participation in mining aligned with international standards. <i>Beneficiary Change:</i> Local communities experience more sustainable, transparent, and equitable mining operations that build trust and long-term partnerships. Expanded Employment and Skills Development in Mining Higher levels of direct and indirect employment with equitable opportunities for local people, including women and youth. <i>Beneficiary Change:</i> Communities enjoy better livelihoods, reduced unemployment, and improved technical skills for future employability. Strengthened Government Revenues and Resource Management More effective collection of taxes and royalties with reduced leakages. <i>Beneficiary Change:</i> Citizens gain from more transparent and accountable use of mining	2030. Mining revenues grow by at least 50% by 2030. At least 20% of national development budget annually supported by mining revenues Outcome 2: Diversified and Resilient Export Base Performance Indicators Total value of mineral exports (SBD and % of total exports). Export diversification index (reduced reliance on logging). Contribution of minerals (gold, nickel, bauxite) compared to logging share Targets Minerals account for at least 40–50% of total exports by 2030 (up from current levels dominated by logging). Dependence on logging reduced to <30% of total exports by 2030. Outcome 3: Sustained and Responsible Private Sector Investment Performance Indicators Number/value of new FDI projects in mining registered annually. % Of mining projects complying with Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) requirements. Number of joint ventures/partnerships with local businesses Targets At least 2–3 new large-scale mining investments by 2030. 100% compliance with ESIA and regulatory standards by 2028. 30% of mining operations engaging in local joint ventures or procurement Outcome 4: Expanded Employment and Skills Development in Mining Performance Indicators Number of direct mining jobs (citizens vs expatriates). % Of workforce recruited from local communities. Number of technical/vocational graduates placed in mining sector jobs. Gender ratio in mining sector employment Targets 5,000+ new direct and indirect mining jobs created by 2030. At least 70% of mining jobs held by Solomon Islanders by 2030. 40% of new jobs in support industries (services, transport, SMEs). At least 20% female participation in mining workforce.	reports. Mines Division (MMERE) – royalties and fees collected Reporting Mechanisms: CBSI annual report. National Budget and Economic & Fiscal Updates. Government financial reporting (e.g., budget speeches, public accounts). Outcome 2: Diversified and Resilient Export Base Indicators: Value of mineral exports, export diversification index, % share of minerals vs logging Data Sources: CBSI – Balance of Payments & External Trade reports. NSO – trade statistics. Customs & Excise Division (MoFT) – export permits and receipts Reporting Mechanisms: CBSI quarterly and annual economic bulletins. NSO trade and production reports. Customs annual trade summaries Outcome 3: Sustained and Responsible Private Sector Investment. Indicators: Value/number of mining FDI, compliance with ESIA, joint ventures Data Sources: Investment Division (MCILI) – foreign investment registry. MMERE (Mines Division) – mining license and project approvals Ministry of Environment – ESIA approvals/compliance records. Company Haus – joint ventures, company registrations. Reporting Mechanisms: MCILI annual investment reports. MMERE mining sector annual reports. Environment compliance monitoring reports Outcome 4: Expanded Employment and Skills Development in Mining Indicators: Number of mining jobs, % locals, vocational placements, gender ratio Data Sources: Ministry of Mines (MMERE) – mining company employment returns. Ministry of Labour & Industrial Relations – work permits (expat vs local). Mining Companies – HR reports, corporate sustainability reports. TVET institutions & SICHE – graduate placement records	contribution. Revenue mismanagement or corruption weakens public benefit. Outcome 2: Diversified and Resilient Export Base Assumptions International demand for gold, nickel, and bauxite remains strong. Export infrastructure (ports, shipping) can handle increased mineral volumes. Risks Dependence on one or two minerals exposes the economy to new vulnerabilities. Logistical bottlenecks or trade restrictions limit export growth. Outcome 3: Sustained and Responsible Private Sector Investment Assumptions Solomon Islands maintains an attractive and predictable investment climate. Regulatory processes are transparent and efficient, giving investor confidence. Risks Political instability, weak enforcement, or landowner disputes deter investors Non-compliance with environmental and social standards damages investor reputation and causes project delays. Outcome 4: Expanded Employment and Skills Development in Mining Assumptions Mining companies are committed to local recruitment and training. Vocational and technical institutions can supply skilled graduates. Risks Skills gap means expatriates dominate key jobs. Local communities feel excluded, leading to conflict. Gender and youth remain underrepresented despite employment targets. Outcome 5: Strengthened Government Revenues and Resource Management

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
revenues, boosting trust in government institutions. Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Mining Practices Stronger environmental safeguards and social protections reduce negative impacts of mining. <i>Beneficiary Change:</i> Communities benefit from healthier ecosystems, safer living conditions, and reduced conflicts over land and resources. Effective and Transparent Regulatory Framework Robust mining governance ensures compliance, accountability, and efficiency. <i>Beneficiary Change:</i> Both investors and citizens benefit from predictability, fairness, and improved public confidence in resource governance.	Outcome 5: Strengthened Government Revenues and Resource Management Performance Indicators % Of due royalties and taxes collected vs projected. Time taken to collect/pay out royalties (efficiency). % Of mining revenue published in public financial reports (transparency) Targets At least 90% collection efficiency by 2028. Royalty payments processed within 90 days of due date by 2026. Annual public disclosure of 100% of mining-related revenue flows by 2027. Outcome 6: Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Mining Practices Performance Indicators Number of environmental violations recorded annually. % of mining operations with rehabilitation/restoration plans implemented. Number of community development agreements (CDAs) signed and active. Targets Zero major environmental incidents reported annually by 2030. 100% of operating mines have approved rehabilitation plans by 2028. 100% of active large-scale mines have functioning CDAs with local communities Outcome 7: Effective and Transparent Regulatory Framework Performance Indicators Number of mining regulations and policies updated/modernized. Time required to process mining license applications. Public access to mining data (online cadastre, revenue reports) Targets New Mineral Resources Bill and Regulations fully implemented by 2026. Average licensing processing time reduced by 30% by 2028. Public mining cadastre and revenue reporting system operational by 2027	Reporting Mechanisms: Annual labour force survey (NSO). Mines Division monitoring reports. Industry association or chamber of commerce reports. Outcome 5: Strengthened Government Revenues and Resource Management Indicators: % of royalties/taxes collected, time to payout, transparency in reporting Data Sources: MoFT Inland Revenue Division – tax and royalty collections. CBSI – fiscal updates. MMERE Mines Division – revenue assessments. Auditor-General / OAG – public financial audits Reporting Mechanisms: Government budget documents (revenue statements). Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) reports (if active). Auditor-General’s annual reports Outcome 6: Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Mining Practices Indicators: Environmental violations, rehab plans, CDAs signed Data Sources: Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology (MECDM) – ESIA compliance monitoring. MMERE Mines Division – mine closure and rehabilitation plans. Mining Companies – Community Development Agreements (CDAs). Civil Society/NGOs – independent monitoring reports Reporting Mechanisms: Environment Ministry annual state-of-environment reports. MMERE compliance monitoring reports. Mining company annual sustainability/CSR reports	Assumptions Revenue collection systems (tax, royalties) are enforced fairly and consistently. Transparency mechanisms are politically supported. Risks Weak institutional capacity leads to revenue leakages. Political capture of mining revenues prevents equitable distribution. Lack of public disclosure undermines citizen trust. Outcome 6: Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Mining Practices Assumptions Environmental and social safeguards are enforced by government. Mining companies adopt and comply with rehabilitation and CDA commitments. Risks Weak monitoring results in environmental degradation. Social conflict arises if community benefits are not fairly distributed. Natural disasters (cyclones, earthquakes) exacerbate mining impacts.
Outputs Data & revenue systems. Export & infrastructure. Investment & licensing. Employment & skills.	Economic Data & Revenue Systems Annual mining GDP/export data published by 2026. Revenue collection system automated by 2027. 90% of mining revenues collected by 2028. Export & Infrastructure Support	Economic Data & Revenue Systems Data Sources: Central Bank of Solomon Islands (CBSI) – national accounts & economic reports. National Statistics Office (NSO) – GDP & production	Assumptions Agencies, companies, and institutions have capacity, resources, and willingness to deliver outputs.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Revenue, accountability, Environmental & social safeguards, Regulatory & governance reforms.	Mineral export data published quarterly by 2026. 2 major mining infrastructure projects completed by 2030. Digitized customs/export systems operational by 2027. Investment & Licensing Services Mining license processing time cut by 30% by 2028. 3 new large-scale mining projects licensed by 2030. 100% ESIA compliance for new projects by 2027.	statistics. Ministry of Finance & Treasury (MoFT) – revenue collection records. Mines Division (MMERE) – royalties & fees. Reporting Mechanisms: CBSI Annual Reports & Quarterly Economic Bulletins. NSO National Accounts Reports. MoFT Budget & Revenue Reports. MMERE annual mining sector performance reports	Risks Delays, capacity gaps, non-compliance, or external shocks can prevent outputs from achieving their intended outcomes.

28-7 Ocean Governance Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective One: Sustained and inclusive economic growth	Continental Shelf Data Collection/ Compilation/ Defence/ & Revising of Extended Continental Shelf claim submissions. Legislative Review & Reform Review and revise the Continental Shelf Act and Delimitation Marine Waters Act. Ocean Energy Execute Joined Ocean Energy research projects by December 2026.	Cabinet Memo (Presidential Order), Terms of Reference (ToR) + Project Report. Project Report, Cabinet Memo, Terms of Reference, & Project Report. Project Report/ Agreement on Joined Cooperation on Ocean Energy Research.	Assumptions Funds are sufficient to engage expert marine geology research. Risks Inadequate funds to progress bilateral/tripartite meetings/ or to undertake marine survey concerning continental shelf claims
Outcome MTDS 1: Reinvigorate and increase the rate of inclusive economic growth	Continental Shelf Claim Solomon Islands exercise jurisdiction over a vast extended continental shelf beyond the EEZ, rich in oil/gas, mineral, pharmaceutical, marine etc. resources. Legislative Review Solomon Islands have up to date/modern Continental Shelf Act & Delimitation Marine Waters Act Ocean energy Ocean Energy Potential Sites Identified and mapped for development. Solomon Islands have an up-to-date Ocean Energy Data hub. Solomon Islands build & strengthen capability in Ocean Energy knowledge and Technology. Solomon Islands becomes Oceania's leading Centre for Ocean Energy Research & Technology	Project Reports Project Report Project Reports	Assumptions Extended continental shelf claims successfully defended and favourable recommendation received in due course by 2028. Legislative review & reform concluded by 2029. More than 5 Ocean Energy Potential Sites identified and mapped by 2026. Ocean Energy data hub in operation by 2026. Risks Continental Shelf claim submissions unsuccessful.

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Outputs Extend Continental Shelf Region. Modern Continental Shelf Act. Modern Delimitation Marine Waters Act. Ocean Energy Potential Report.	UN Commission on the Continental Shelf favourable recommendation received by 2029. Adopt Modern Continental Shelf Act by 2029. Adopt Modern Delimitation Marine Waters Act by 2027. Ocean Energy Report concluded by 2028.	Project Report/ UN Commission Recommendation Report. Project Report/ Continental Shelf Act/Legislation document. Project Report/Delimitation Marine Waters Legislation document. Project Report/Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, tide, etc. Reports.	Assumptions Solomon Islands continental shelf claim is Successful. Modern continental shelf Act. Modern delimitation marine Waters Act. SIG strong & continuous financial support towards Ocean Energy Research Risks Claim submission with Geological/Geophysical data supplied is not convincing.

29 – National Judiciary

29-1 NJ Institutional Infrastructure Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 5 Improved access to justice across Provincial Centres.	Courts fully operational in safe, resilient buildings	National Judiciary Reports. Case Processing and Clearance Rates.	Assumptions Government continues support for judiciary in the Country. Security and political stability maintained. Risks Not enough budgetary support.
Outcome Improved and accessible Justice services to people in rural areas.	Construction and occupation of new court buildings. Improved staff retention due to better housing.	Infrastructure reports. Staff and Stakeholder Feedback.	Assumptions Skilled contractors available. Communities support judiciary development. Risks Delays in procurement. Labour shortages or logistical constraints.
Outputs Construction and new court building and Residences. Architectural designs for the upgrade of the Current Court facilities for the High Court and Central Magistrate Court.	Construction of Chief Justice new fencing. Construction of New Judges Residences in Lengakiki. Construction of the New extension for the Central Magistrate Criminal Registry.	Infrastructure Reports. Monitoring Evaluation Reports	Assumptions Availability of funds to improve infrastructure from the Government

30 – Ministry of Women Youth Children and Family Affairs

30-1 National Youth Development and Training Centre Project

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS 1: Sustained and Inclusive economic growth. NDS Objective 2: Poverty alleviated across the whole of Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved;	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	MWYCFA Policy implementation reports. Progress Reports. Annual Reports. CRC reports. CEDAW reports. Universal Periodic Review Reports. NSO Report. Other government reports, NGO and Donor Reports. National Youth Policy 2017-2030. Strategic Framework for Youth Development and	Assumptions Political in support of international and national obligations and policy commitments for women, youth, children; and on pertinent areas for family development. Risks Slow rate of acceptance to fully commit to addressing issues facing ministry key sectors

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
benefits of development equitably distributed.		Empowerment in Solomon Islands.	thereby resulting in low investment in these areas
Outcome MTS 6: Increase employment and labour mobility opportunities in rural areas and improve the livelihoods of all Solomon islanders and; MTS 7: Improve gender equality and support the disadvantaged and the vulnerable.	By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.	Household Income Expenditure Survey (HIES), MWYCFA reports, NACC reports, Police reports, UNCRC reports, Research findings and outcomes, Draft National Youth, Employment and, Entrepreneurship Strategy.	Assumptions Government fully support the program and rate of acceptance by community is high. Risks Investment opportunities for women, youth, and children enhancing family development remains.
Outputs SIG through MWYCFA handover National Youth Training Centre Building.	Payment is given on time as stipulated in the Grant Agreement; and programme implemented as per schedule on a timely manner.	Monitoring Evaluation Report MWYCFA Annual Report	Assumptions Payment will be made on time Risks Slow process in the raising of payments.

30-2 Provincial Youth and Children Resource Centre Infrastructure Project

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS Objective 1: Sustained and Inclusive economic growth and; NDS Objective 2: Poverty alleviated across the whole of Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed.	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and descent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	MWYCFA Policy implementation reports, Progress Reports, Annual Reports, CRC reports, CEDAW reports, Universal Periodic Review Reports, NSO, Other government/ donor/ NGO reports. National Youth Policy 2017-2030, Strategic Framework for Youth Development and Empowerment in Solomon Islands.	Assumptions Political support to international and national obligations. Risks Slow rate of acceptance to fully commit to addressing issues facing capacity of the ministry to implement approved project.
Outcome MTS 6: Increase employment and labour mobility opportunities in rural areas and improve the livelihoods of all Solomon islanders and; MTS 7: Improve gender equality and support the disadvantaged and the vulnerable.	By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.	Household Income Expenditure Survey (HIES), MWYCFA reports, NACC reports, Police reports, UNCRC reports, Research findings and outcomes, Draft National Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Strategy.	Assumptions The government will fully support the program and rate of acceptance by community is high. Risks Investment opportunities for women and youth.
Outputs SIG Ministry Deliver construction of provincial youth and children resources centre in Kirakira, through the Makira Ulawa Provincial Government (MUPG).	Payment is given on time as stipulated in the Grant Agree; and programme implemented as per schedule on a timely manner	Monitoring Evaluation Report MWYCFA Annual Report	Assumptions Payment will be made on time Risks Slow process in the raising of payments.

31-Ministry of Rural Development

31-1 SIG Support to Constituencies Development Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact NDS 2 Poverty alleviation across the whole of Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved: benefits of development more equitably distributed to Solomon Islanders.		NDS M&E framework report.	Assumptions The political environment remains stable over the implementation period. Risks Change in political leadership may shift policy focus from proposed development priorities in constituencies
Outcome MTS 5: Alleviate poverty, improve the provision of basic needs and increase food security. MTS 6: Increase in employment and labour mobilisation opportunities in rural areas and improve the livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders.	At least 70% of the 80% of rural Solomon Islanders population have access to improved social services by 2027. 20% improvement in supportive infrastructure by 2027.	Constituency reports. MRD M&E annual Reports. CBSI Report. MCILI/HIES.	Assumptions Financial and technical inputs for program implementation are prioritised by constituencies or at the government level Risks Lack of support for program implementation at the local level by key stakeholders.
Outputs Small businesses established and operating. Income Generated Initiatives support and local economies developed. Employment opportunities Created. Small infrastructures supporting socio-economic livelihoods constructed.	At least 70% of rural micro businesses are supported both with technical inputs and materials by 2027. Rural/local businesses establishment increased by 5% annually up to 2027. An annual increase of 2% in rural employment in the 50 constituencies by 2029. More than 70% of rural population have access to improved housing 2029. 75% increase in facilities supporting processing constructed by 2029.	Constituency annual reports Monitoring Evaluation Report. MRD M&E annual Reports. Constituency Profiles updates. CBSI Reports	Assumptions Local communities are prepared to develop potential resources to improve their livelihoods. Risks Lack of support for local-level development by local communities.

31-2 Constituency Development Growth Centre Program

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact To Increase the Rate of Economic Growth and Equitably Distribute the Benefits of Employment and Higher Incomes Amongst all the Provinces and People of the Solomon Islands.	GDP per Capita (2024 PPP\$) to increase from \$2,500 in 2024 by an average exceeding 3.5% per year.	CBSI Report World Bank Development Indicators (NDS Report) ADB's Annual Country Performance Assessment (NDS Report)	Assumptions Stable Political environment Risks Unstable or change of government with a shift in policy prioritisation from CDGC to other development priorities.
Outcome Increase participation of the rural populace in socio-economic development through improvement to socio-economic infrastructure supporting rural economies and increase investment in rural economy.	Reduce urban drift by 5% in 2030. Employment in Rural formal economy increase by 5% by 2030. Access to improved basic rural social services delivery in 2030. Basic infrastructures (roads wharves and airstrips) established by 2030.	MRD/CDGC Division/ Other key line Ministries [MID,MLHS] field Reports. MRD Annual M&E Reports Constituency Development Growth Centre Division Reports.	Assumption Government provide CDGC project funding support. Provincial governments support. Risks Lack of funding support to implement projects.
Outputs	CDGC Sites surveyed & site plans completed for 2 sites by 2026.	MRD and Other key line Ministries field Reports.	Assumptions

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators	Data Sources and Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
CDGC sites identified and surveyed. Land payment made & MOU signed. Procure needed equipment and machines. CDGC developed.	At least complete land payments for 2 sites by 2027. At least 2 CDGC developed by end 2030. Site developments take place in 2 CDGC sites by Dec 2030.	MRD Annual M&E.	Land owning groups agreed to allow their land for CDGC establishment. Risks Shift of priorities. Social conflict, disputes over land ownership issues.

32 – Ministry of Environment Climate Change Disaster Management & Meteorology

32-1 MECDM New Office Building Project

Design Summary	Performance Indicators	Data Sources/ Reporting Mechanism	Assumptions and Risks
Impact: To build and upgrade physical infrastructure and utilities to ensure that all Solomon Islanders have access to essential services and to markets.			
Impact Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery	By 2028, public access to and knowledge of MECDM services (meteorological services, disaster risk management, climate adaptation/mitigation, environmental management and biodiversity conservation, and national focal point responsibilities for relevant international conventions) are improved.	State of the Environment Report NDS Implementation Reports MECDM Annual Reports Annual Development Project Implementation Reports	Assumptions Continued government policy and financing commitments. Risks Natural disasters Political Instability
Outcome: Improved capacity to support integration of national environmental issues in a holistic way so as to adapt to impacts of climate change and variability, improved disaster preparedness and risk resilience, halt deterioration of the eco-systems, restore damaged ecosystems and ensure their survival in the long term to benefit Solomon Islanders.			
Outcome Improved capacity to support integration of national environmental issues in a holistic way so as to adapt to impacts of climate change and variability, improved disaster preparedness and risk resilience, halt deterioration of the ecosystems, restore damaged ecosystems and ensure their survival in the long term to benefit Solomon Islanders.	By 2028, 80% of the Solomon Islands' population can be to access and effectively respond to warning systems (EWS). By 2028, all provinces in the Solomon Islands have legal registered protected areas. By 2028, all provinces in the Solomon Islands have established local institutions and capacity to support climate adaptation activities.	NDS Implementation Reports Annual Project Implementation Reports MECDM Annual Reports Third National Communications	Assumptions Continued policy commitment Risks Political instability
Outputs: A new and adequately furnished MECDM office building that provides conducive and professional working environment for the MECDM staff and its clients and partners.			
Outputs A new and adequately furnished MECDM Office Building that provides conducive and professional working environment for the MECDM staff and its clients and partners.	By the end of 2028 a new MECDM office building has been completed, furnished and operational.	Annual Project implementation Reports MECDM Annual Reports	Assumptions Continued and committed support from contractors Continued financing commitment from SIG Risks Natural disasters Inadequate Annual Development Budget Allocation Political interference.

Fig 2: SIG Ministries and Agencies Mapping to NDS Sectors

Sectors	Objectives	Head	Ministry
Economic	1	03	Agriculture & Livestock
		13	Forestry & Research
		20	Culture & Tourism
		21	Commerce, Industry, Labour & Immigration
		22	Communication & Aviation
		23	Fisheries & Marine Resources
		28	Mines Energy & Rural Electrification
Infrastructure	1	10	Infrastructure Development
Rural Development and other Social Services	2	18	Lands, Housing and Surveys
		30	Women Youth, Children & Family Affairs
		31	Rural Development
Education	3	05	Education & Human Resources Development
Health	3	09	Health & Medical Services
Environment & Disaster Risk Management	4	32	Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology
Public Service including Provincial Government	5	04	Office of the Auditor General
		06	Finance & Treasury
		07	Foreign Affairs & External Trade
		08	Office of the Governor General
		12	National Parliament
		14	Office of the Prime Minister & Cabinet
		17	Provincial Government & Institutional Strengthening
		19	Development Planning & Aid Coordination
		24	Public Service
Public Order & Safety	5	16	Police, National Security & Correctional Services
		25	Justice & Legal Affairs
		26	Home Affairs
		27	National Unity, Reconciliation & Peace
		29	National Judiciary

Fig 3: SIG Development Budget by NDS Sector

NDS2016-2035 SECTORS		SIG DEVELOPMENT BUDGET						
		2020 MTDP	2021 MTDP	2022 MTDP	2023 MTDP	2024 MTDP	2025 MTDP	2026 MTDP
Economic (NDS Objective 1)								
Head-03	MALD	23,375,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000
Head-13	MoFR	15,665,000	10,636,000	10,636,000	10,636,000	10,636,000	10,636,000	10,636,000

Head-20	MCT	6,325,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	46,400,000	46,400,000
Head-21	MCILI	14,300,000	25,000,000	33,663,770	33,663,770	48,963,770	49,193,770	67,333,770
Head-22	MCA	24,807,706	24,803,000	30,357,000	30,357,000	30,357,000	64,890,000	64,890,000
Head-22	MCA (Donor Support)	0	0	0	0	0	0	194,953,115
Head-23	MFMR	10,300,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	29,800,000	128,900,000
Head-28	MMERE	10,800,800	11,800,000	30,000,000	48,060,000	28,160,000	57,760,000	30,000,000
		105,573,506	122,239,000	154,656,770	177,716,770	173,116,770	308,679,770	583,112,885
Percent		17%	13%	18%	15%	26%	32.3%	41.0%
Infrastructure (NDS Objective 1)								
Head-10	MID	87,900,000	100,000,000	109,200,000	112,200,000	100,200,000	113,200,000	146,879,496
Head-10	MID (Donor Support)	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,625,062
		87,900,000	100,000,000	109,200,000	112,200,000	100,200,000	113,200,000	212,504,558
Percent		14%	11%	13%	10%	15%	11.8%	14.9%
Rural Development and Other Social Services (NDS Objective 2)								
Head-18	MLHS	4,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	16,050,000	16,050,000
Head-30	MWYCFA	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,225,000	4,725,000
Head-31	MRD	240,000,000	342,000,000	261,000,000	261,000,000	120,000,000	253,000,000	253,000,000
		247,000,000	355,000,000	271,000,000	274,000,000	133,000,000	272,275,000	273,775,000
Percent		39%	38%	31%	23%	20%	28.5%	19.3%
Education (NDS Objective 3)								
Head-05	MEHRD	28,500,000	34,750,000	60,400,000	66,900,000	66,900,000	67,600,000	83,700,000
Percent		5%	4%	7%	6%	10%	7.1%	5.9%
Health (NDS Objective 3)								
Head-09	MHMS	30,741,900	44,800,000	40,000,000	44,500,000	40,000,000	44,079,496	70,000,000
Percent		5%	5%	5%	4%	6%	4.6%	4.9%
Environment and Disaster Risk Management (NDS Objective 4)								
Head-32	MECCDM	7,960,000.0	5,960,000.0	7,460,000	9,820,000	9,820,000	9,820,000	5,000,000
Percent		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1.0%	0.4%
Public Service including Provincial Government (NDS Objective 5)								
Head-04	OAG	0	0	0	0	0	1,130,000	1,130,000
Head-06	MoFT	10,000,000	10,000,000	30,000,000	34,000,000	39,000,000	39,000,000	49,900,000
Head-07	MFAET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Head-12	NP	0	1,500,000	2,700,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000
Head-14	OPMC	71,000,000	201,400,000	107,125,487	374,000,000	9,450,000	9,450,000	9,450,000
Head-17	MPGIS	31,500,000	31,500,000	40,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000	50,000,000
Head-19	MNPDC	0	8,400,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	8,983,230	2,000,000	2,000,000
Head-24	MPS	0	0	2,750,000	0	0	0	15,000,000
		112,500,000	252,800,000	184,075,487	441,650,000	89,583,230	88,730,000	129,630,000
Percent		18%	27%	21%	38%	14%	9.3%	9.1%
Public Order and Safety (NDS Objective 5)								
Head-16	MPNSCS	5,979,300	10,000,000	21,630,000	21,630,000	21,630,000	28,375,609	28,375,609
Head-25	MJLA	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,680,000	18,680,000
Head-26	MHA	0	5,500,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	8,493,125
Head-27	MTGPEA	0	1,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Head-29	NJ	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,787,000	5,787,000
		6,979,300	22,500,000	44,130,000	44,130,000	44,130,000	52,342,609	63,835,734
Percent		1%	2%	5%	4%	7%	5.5%	4.5%
TOTAL		627,154,706	938,049,000	870,922,257	1,170,916,770	656,750,000	956,726,875	1,421,558,177

Fig 4: Non-Appropriated Estimates by NDS Sector

Non-Appropriated Development Estimate 2011, 2020 - 2026		Non-Appropriated Development Estimate							
		2011	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Economic Sector: NDS Objective 1									
03	Agriculture and Livestock	1,340,456	0	141,411	14,007,102	136,254,246	37,204,295	12,210,530	69,397,072
13	Forestry and Research	0	0	0	0	15,233,330	27,635,227	2,402,428	26,512,000
20	Culture and Tourism	0	0	120,247	0	0	0	0	0
21	Commerce, Ind, Lab, Immig	6,407,030	14,567,516	17,225,322	34,231,235	56,539,181	55,282,206	8,527,223	41,834,210
22	Communication and Aviation	21,633,000	1,571,067	34,225,535	126,219,432	119,314,116	6,269,010	111,024,106	150,032,575
23	Fisheries and Marine Res's	0	20,106,156	4,460,140	5,719,582	9,153,331	24,664,807	101,414,102	58,295,174
28	Mines, Energy & Rural Elec'	16,030,233	158,230,277	51,425,462	24,719,108	782,005,010	203,310,037	159,116,710	90,690,644
Total Economic (NDS 1)		45,410,719	194,475,016	107,598,117	204,896,460	1,118,499,215	354,365,583	394,695,099	436,761,675
Percent		5%	42%	24%	22%	36%	21%	34%	28%
Infrastructure Sector: NDS Objective 1									
10	Infrastructure Development	234,232,134	0	0	140,408,156	226,169,345	161,458,319	240,538,000	363,139,000
Total Infrastructure (NDS 1)		234,232,134	0	0	140,408,156	226,169,345	161,458,319	240,538,000	363,139,000
Percent		24%	0%	0%	15%	7%	10%	21%	23%
Rural Dev & Other Social Sector: NDS Objective 2									
18	Lands, Housing and Surveys	5,031,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Women, Youth, Children & Fam	17,506,717	23,220,198	27,432,650	22,630,808	82,424,535	22,627,274	2,500,000	28,092,965
31	Rural Development	0	2,48,0143.26	5,666,249	8,240,265	8,258,124	10,175,416	2,280,000	82,000,000
Total Rural Dev & Social (NDS 2)		22,538,517	23,220,198	33,098,899	30,871,074	90,682,659	32,802,690	4,780,000	110,092,965
Percent		2%	5%	7%	3%	3%	2%	0.4%	7%
Education and Health Sector: NDS Objective 3									
05	Education & HRD	149,292,828	134,085,357	126,429,223	141,459,536	308,233,213	234,662,225	41,801,000	163,015,158
09	Health and Medical Serv'	204,337,061	23,220,198	25,510,265	12,219,127	107,315,029	225,122,342	135,032,208	65,470,056
Total Education & Health (NDS 3)		353,629,889	157,305,555	151,939,488	153,678,663	415,548,242	459,784,566	176,833,208	228,485,214
Percent		37%	34%	34%	16%	13%	27%	15%	15%
Environment Sector: NDS Objective 4									
32	Environment, CC, DRR	8,003,264	19,266,173	27,619,256	9,618,277	142,214,351	22,170,519	38,534,329	117,523,361
Total Environment & Disaster Risk Management (NDS 4)		8,003,264	19,266,173	27,619,256	9,618,277	142,214,351	22,170,519	38,534,329	117,523,361
Percent		1%	4%	6%	1%	5%	1%	3%	8%
Public Service Sector: NDS Objective 5									
04	Office of the Auditor Gen'l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06	Finance and Treasury	0		46,508,256	149,803,330	629,216,227	222,304,668	259,163,235	169,539,697
07	Foreign Affairs and Trade	0	2,067,548	2,233,301	2,213,101	6,364,662	5,117,104	505,806	0
08	Office of the Governor Gen'l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	National Parliament	9,253,368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Office of the PM & Cabinet	32,457,314	2,124,359	3,241,107	50,528,05.51	25,217,311	17,154,214	0	0

17	Provincial Govt & Instit Str'g	23,616,829	0	0	25,322,125	21,210,271	46,002,132	34,600,000	66,699,421
19	National Planning & Develop. Coord	108,716,413	4,608,242	29,503,605	155,461,057	282,639,264	250,240,678	5,303,711	35,631,334
24	Public Service	16,418,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Public Service (NDS 5)		190,462,130	8,800,149	81,486,269	332,799,614	964,647,735	540,818,797	299,572,753	271,870,452
Percent		20%	2%	18%	36%	31%	32%	26%	17%
Public Order & Safety Sector: NDS Objective 5									
16	Police, National Security, Cs	16,357,600	14,251,671	7,412,808	7,412,008	59,311,046,32	57,111,128	4,059,648	15,884,800
25	Justice and Legal Affairs	1,403,500	9,141,620	13,618,029	35,659,527	19,062,032	34,407,312,06	5,609,149	17,471,016
26	Home Affairs	14,422,000	38,305,513	28,176,504	16,569,223	151,714,230	47,321,661	1,014,242	400,000
27	Traditional Gov. Peace & Ecclesi.	11,264,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	National Judiciary	69,276,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Public Order(NDS 5)		112,723,810	61,698,804	49,207,341	59,640,758	170,776,262	104,432,789	10,683,039	33,755,816
Percent		12%	13%	11%	6%	5%	6%	1%	2%
Total Non-appropriated Estimate									
Total Non-appropriated Estimate		967,000,463	464,765,895	450,949,369	931,913,002	3,128,537,810	1,675,833,265	1,165,636,428	1,561,628,484

