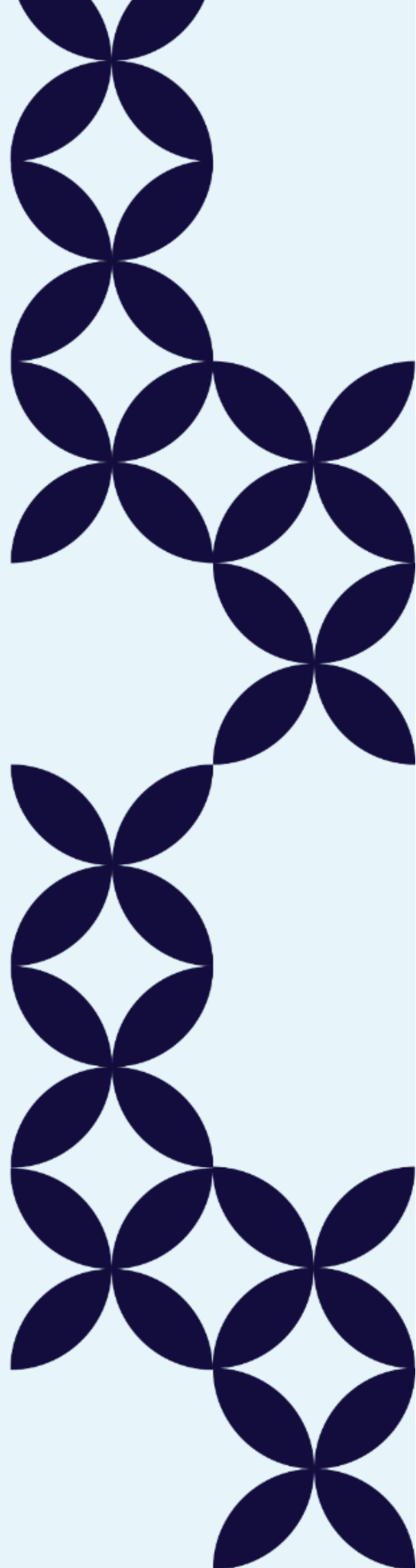
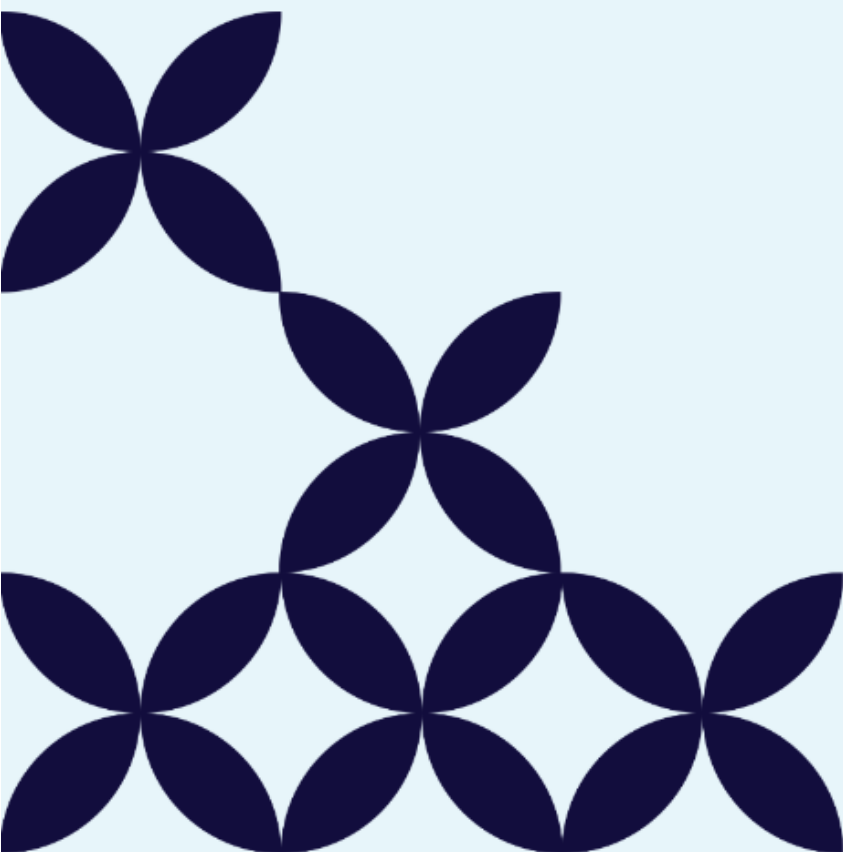


# Solomon Islands Country Plan

May 2025



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## Purpose of this document

The New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) has developed this Plan to guide the planning and management of New Zealand's overall engagement with Solomon Islands and as a foundation for dialogue with partners and stakeholders.

The Plan is used to bring clarity to what work should be prioritised, and to help monitor progress towards shared outcomes and strategic goals.

This is a living document that will be reviewed with partners and updated periodically to ensure it responds to changes in country / regional context, including the impacts of any external shocks.

## An integrated approach to Pacific engagement

New Zealand pursues a whole of government, integrated approach to engagement with Solomon Islands. We focus on coherence across our diplomatic, trade and economic, climate change, environment, security and development objectives to deliver sustainable progress in developing countries, and advance New Zealand's interests and values. As such, our development contribution (both policy and financial) is an integral pillar of our foreign policy – it reflects our network of international relationships and commitments and is an expression of our values.



## Country overview

### Country context

Solomon Islands is a sovereign state consisting of nine provinces over 900 islands and spread over 1,700 km. It is culturally diverse and home to over 700,000 people who speak over 80 languages. Solomon Islands gained independence from Britain in 1978. It is a constitutional monarchy and member of the Commonwealth, governed by a unitary parliament serving four-year terms. It is classified as a fragile<sup>1</sup> and Least Developed Country<sup>2</sup>.

Around 80% of the population live in rural and scattered communities<sup>3</sup>. Smaller communities rely on primary resources for nutrition and income, with livelihoods derived from the sale of agricultural produce, fishing and small enterprises (e.g. community-based tourism).

As with other small island developing states, capacity across the public sector is limited and this has an impact on the Government's ability to deliver services to all its people. Access to basic services including health, education and formal justice mechanisms is particularly limited in remote parts of the country. Limited infrastructure and transport connectivity between and within islands further impedes service delivery and economic growth. These challenges have promoted rapid urban growth particularly amongst a young population seeking more diverse opportunities (especially in the capital Honiara and provincial hubs such as Gizo and Auki). Whilst urban migration provides some benefit to individuals and families regarding proximity to services, it also contributes to pressure on these in urban centres, land disputes and growing informal settlements.

#### Key development statistics

<b>Total population</b> ( <a href="#">SPC, Stats by country</a> )	761,215 - estimated value, 2023
<b>People with Disabilities</b> ( <a href="#">Pacific Disability Forum</a> )	77,381 - 14% of population
<b>Urban population</b> ( <a href="#">World Bank, 2022</a> )	26%
<b>Population Median Age</b> ( <a href="#">SPC, 2022, Pacific Data Hub</a> )	19 years
<b>Child population aged 0–19 years, as a % of total population</b> ( <a href="#">UNICEF Pacific, 2021</a> )	49.86% - highest of 15 PICTs
<b>Population youth (15–24 years)</b> ( <a href="#">SPC, 2022 Pacific Data Hub</a> )	152,551 - 20% of population
<b>Human Development Index (HDI)</b> <sup>4</sup> ( <a href="#">HDR UNDP</a> )	Medium HDI - 156 out of 193 countries.
<b>Life expectancy at birth, by sex:</b> ( <a href="#">UNDP, 2022</a> )	72.4 (F); 69.3 (M)
<b>Youth Development Index</b> ( <a href="#">thecommonwealth.org</a> )	111 out of 181 countries with 'Medium Youth Development'

*Peace & security:* Sustainable development outcomes were particularly affected instability between 1998-2003 ('the Tensions'). Stability was largely reinstated with the support of a 15-year security engagement by the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI), however Solomon Islands retains interdependent challenges and drivers of instability. Whilst the security environment, notably in Honiara, has had further flux

<sup>1</sup> [World Bank Classification of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations: FSC List 2025](#)

<sup>2</sup> UN categorisation. Graduation was delayed until December 2027 due to the country's economic vulnerability. New Zealand actively supported this decision. Solomon Islands Government started consultation in October 2024 on its Smooth Transition Strategy.

<sup>3</sup> Solomon Islands Census 2019.

<sup>4</sup> summary measure for assessing average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.



since the 2021 Honiara Riots, security risks have not heightened to the same degree since. Solomon Islands maintained peaceful engagement throughout its 2024 Election and government formation.

*Climate change:* Solomon Islands' Government has a strong commitment to climate change adaptation and international action, and communities across the archipelago have demonstrated resilience to significant climate and disaster-related instability. Climate change will continue to place significant pressure on low-lying coastal areas, arable land, water and fisheries.

*Education:* Equitable access to education, including vocational and tertiary training, is foundational to Solomon Islands' economic resilience and human development outcomes. Literacy and numeracy rates are steadily improving and are among the highest in the Pacific region<sup>5</sup>. With high population growth, the education system needs further support to meet the rising demand for schools and classrooms and to ensure continued improvements to access and quality. The new Education Act 2023 provides a framework to transform education delivery, including increased decentralisation.

*Economy:* While Solomon Islands' GDP is forecast to grow 2.5% in 2025<sup>6</sup>, the IMF currently rates Solomon Islands at 'Moderate' risk of debt distress.<sup>7</sup> Long-term challenges to economic resilience and development have worsened as a result of the global economic downturn, impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic, the high cost of delivering the 2023 Pacific Games, and a range of competing budget priorities. Existing problems around land tenure, resource distribution and inter-ethnic division have been exacerbated as a result. Solomon Islands geography, climate and natural hazard profile compound these challenges.

The formal economy hinges on extractive industries (log exports (in decline), aluminium ore, fish, and palm oil). Tourism and agriculture contribute on a small scale. Formal employment is largely made up of services (51%), agriculture (37%) and the industrial sector 11%).<sup>8</sup> Foreign investment and development assistance also contribute significantly to the Government's operating budget.

The Government's economic development focus is on expanding its economic base and improving connectivity through infrastructure development. Mining has replaced logging as an expansion area. Relative to GDP, remittances are low but provide significant economic resilience at the household level. This reflects relatively lower, albeit growing, participation in labour mobility schemes and a smaller overseas diaspora.<sup>9</sup> Solomon Islands functions with an extensive informal economy supporting livelihoods for much of the mostly rural population, a large proportion of which rely on subsistence agriculture, aquaculture and labour mobility.

Domestic and multilateral development banks remain important in support of core development priorities, including for their access to finance and technical expertise.

## **New Zealand's partnership with Solomon Islands**

New Zealand and Solomon Islands are connected through shared Pacific history, people-to-people connections and a range of common interests. Our relationship is underpinned by consistent engagement and mutual respect. Diplomatic relations began in 1978 when Solomon Islands gained independence. Our diplomatic mission in Honiara is sizeable, and Solomon Islands maintains a High Commission in Wellington.

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<sup>5</sup> [Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment](#)

<sup>6</sup> [ADB Asian Economic Outlook](#)

<sup>7</sup> [Solomon Islands: Staff Report For the 2024 Article IV Consultation—Debt Sustainability Analysis \(IMF\)](#)

<sup>8</sup> [WB / ILOSTAT Solomon Islands Employment data 2022](#)

<sup>9</sup> [World Bank - Solomon Islands Country Economic Memorandum July 2024](#)



Regular policy dialogue supports mutual achievement of our shared goals and expectations, which are formalised through a Statement of Partnership (SOP)<sup>10</sup> that sets out the strategic direction and high-level principles under which we work. These include respect for each other's sovereign rights, friendship and understanding, collective ambition and mutual benefit, and sustainability. We acknowledge and firmly support Solomon Islands' priority to enhance development coordination and effectiveness, including through improved monitoring and evaluation. This Country Plan will inform collaboration with the Solomon Islands Government on a revised SOP to be published in 2025.

We share the Solomon Island Government's concerns about the widespread threats of climate change to people, environment, livelihoods, the national economy and security, as well as its assessment of the need for increased development partnerships with provinces.

New Zealand has targeted Solomon Island Government priorities where we can offer strong expertise to support building state capability, prosperity and enduring peace and stability. This includes long-term programmes strengthening education, fisheries and aviation management systems, economic resilience,<sup>11</sup> and community policing. Other key sectors include climate adaptation, youth engagement, and employment and tourism. While two-way trade is modest,<sup>12</sup> our strong labour mobility relationship is highly valued. New Zealand is committed to ensuring that labour mobility opportunities, including through the Regional Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme, lead to positive outcomes for Solomon Islands<sup>13</sup>. Whilst not a bilateral partnership priority, we contribute to Solomon Island Government health priorities through regional and multi-country initiatives and NGO partnerships.

New Zealand also adopts a partnership approach to supporting humanitarian response and disaster management. This includes responding quickly to requests by Pacific governments and delivering practical and financial assistance for those most in need when a disaster strikes. Our 'whole of Government' commitment enables New Zealand Government agencies to deploy coordinated specialist emergency capabilities. We work closely with other development partners, the United Nations, international and local non-government organisations and the private sector, and we invest in longer-term disaster recovery. We recognise the value of investing in measures that reduce and manage the risks of disasters, and increase resilience; and in helping countries be better prepared for disasters through regional, bilateral and NGO partner initiatives.

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<sup>10</sup> Signed in 2019 and under renewal.

<sup>11</sup> Including diversification in fisheries, building provincial infrastructure and connectivity, supporting Solomon Islands national economic reform agenda and public financial management, labour mobility.

<sup>12</sup> Key import commodities include wood and coconut oil; our top exports are electrical machinery and equipment, travel services, dairy, sugars, meat and machinery.

<sup>13</sup> In October 2024 there were 340 Solomon Islands RSE workers in New Zealand.



## Solomon Islands Government plans relevant to the relationship

Solomon Islands' 20-year National Development Strategy (NDS, 2016-2035<sup>14</sup>) guides our joint priorities. The five headline NDS goals mainstream ethical, accountable and credible leadership to support cultural and economic well-being:

- sustained and inclusive economic growth
- alleviation of poverty with basic needs addressed, food security improved and the benefits of development more equitably distributed
- access to quality health and education for all Solomon Islanders
- resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery
- unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order.

The following national strategies, plans and policies further guide areas of our partnership:

Climate, environment & disaster preparedness	Education & training	Economy & Infrastructure	Peace, security
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ National Adaptation Plan</li> <li>○ Nationally Determined Contributions</li> <li>○ National Biodiversity Action Plan</li> <li>○ Solomon Islands National Disaster Management Plan 2018</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Education Act 2023</li> <li>○ Education Legislative Framework</li> <li>○ National Education Action Plan (NEAP) 2022-2026</li> <li>○ Solomon Islands Education Strategic Framework (ESF) 2016-2030</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Joint Policy Reform Group programme &amp; matrix</li> <li>○ Solomon Islands National Infrastructure Investment Plan</li> <li>○ Solomon Islands Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline 2021</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) Crime Prevention Strategy</li> </ul>

## Strategic framework for the Solomon Islands Country Plan

The IDC Priorities Framework 2024-27<sup>15</sup> is a guiding document for the Solomon Islands Country Plan. It shows how the IDC Programme contributes to the Ministry's overall goals, as set out in the Ministry's Strategic Framework<sup>16</sup>, and articulates the priority outcomes that we aim to advance through the IDC Programme.

The Solomon Islands programme logic diagram below sets out in more detail our ambitions with Solomon Islands, in alignment with the IDC Priorities Framework. It represents the integrated approach to Pacific engagement and provides a total country view of our IDC investment, covering the core IDC programme, multi-country investments, NGO partnerships and scholarships. It also sets out how our strategic goals drive medium- and short-term outcomes. New Zealand will work towards these outcomes in partnership with Solomon Islands. Short term outcomes signal areas of immediate focus rather than all initiatives required to deliver medium term outcomes.

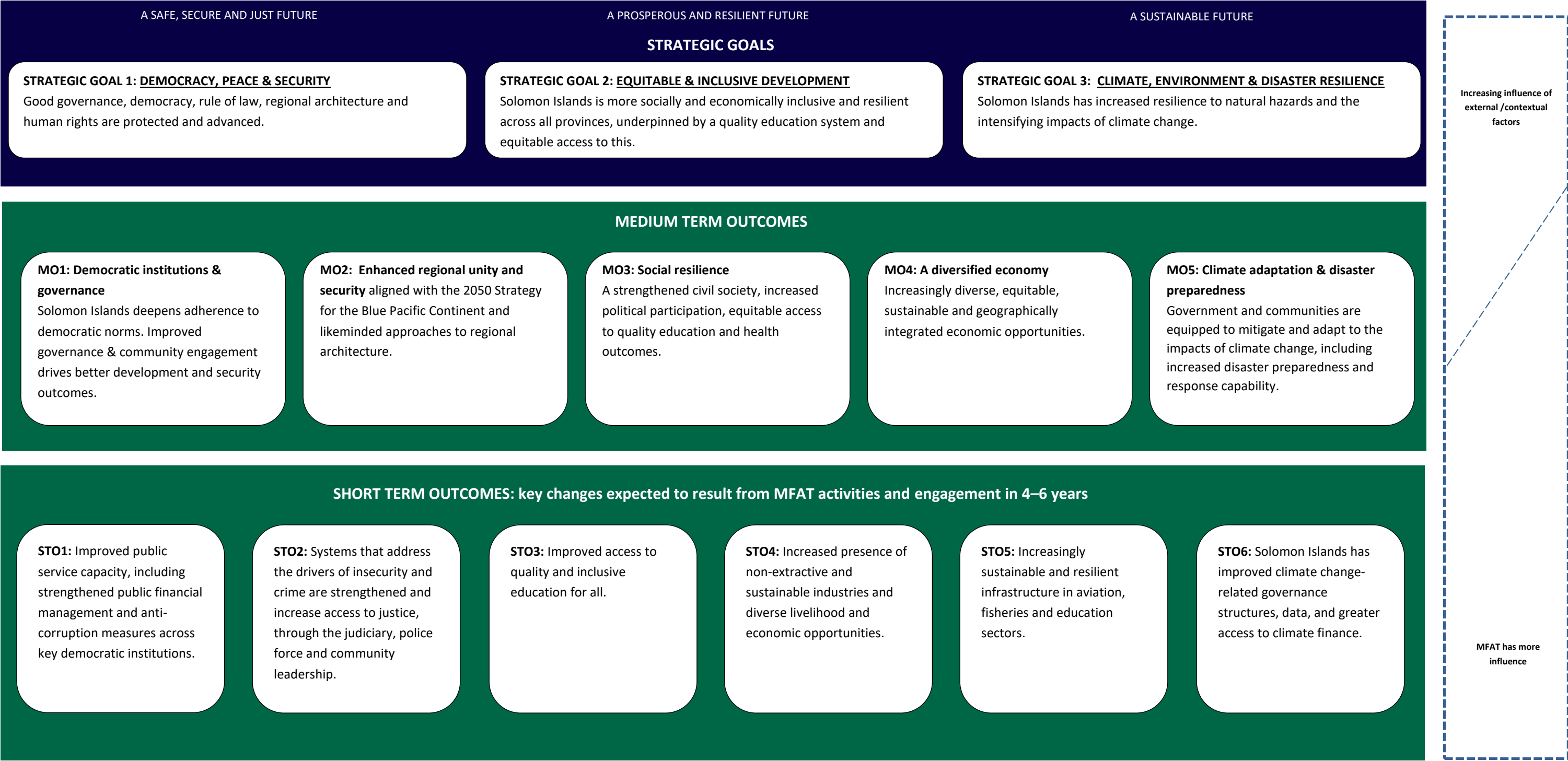
<sup>14</sup> [Solomon Islands National Development Strategy](#)

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid/Aid-General/IDC-Priorities-Framework-2024.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> See: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/About-us-Corporate/MFAT-strategies-and-frameworks/Strategic-Intentions-2024-2028.pdf>



Logic diagram for the Solomon Islands Country Plan



## How we put this Plan into action

New Zealand's IDC funding for this Plan is managed over a three-year period and includes flexibility to respond to rapidly changing contexts. New Zealand's overall IDC budget for the current funding triennium is available on MFAT's website.<sup>17</sup>

## How we will work to deliver on this Plan

New Zealand's International Cooperation for Effective Sustainable Development (ICESD) Policy<sup>18</sup> identifies four development principles that guide New Zealand's work with partner countries and sets out a commitment to deliver development that is effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained.

Regular high-level official-led consultations will take place, along with maximising opportunities for engagement between our respective ministers and leaders. We will work as 'one' New Zealand Government, with an integrated approach to development, bilateral policy, regional and multilateral priorities with Solomon Islands.

We will take an increasingly consolidated approach around medium-term outcome areas to operationalise this plan, drawing on the mandates and experience across New Zealand agencies to realise opportunities and address challenges faced by Solomon Islands. Delivery mode will continue to be determined based on appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency. Most bilateral activities will continue to be delivered through/with the Government of Solomon Islands, and all with oversight from its Ministry of National Planning & Development Coordination. Activities will be supported by in-line roles, technical advisers<sup>19</sup>, complementary projects, multi-country and regional initiatives. Working towards a more integrated approach with provincial governments, local NGOs and civil society will improve progress towards goals.

We will leverage regional and multi-country investments to strengthen our impact and demonstrate delivery on SIG priorities when bilateral investment is not feasible. Key delivery channels include project-based, reform-linked budget support, and NGO partnerships. The Head of Embassy Fund (HEF) provides a strong and proven mechanism for reaching vulnerable communities at a scale inefficient for the broader IDC programme, and delivers on the diplomacy objectives for our work in Solomon Islands.

A core focus on strengthening education and training will lead to stronger, more equitable and peaceful communities and a strong democracy, more resilient to the threats of climate change, pandemics, regional and international shocks. It will help to stimulating economic growth and increased local capability in a range of fields.

The New Zealand Manaaki Scholarship programme is available to citizens of Solomon Islands for tertiary study in New Zealand and in the Pacific. It will increasingly target Plan outcomes. New Zealand also provides short-term training scholarships.<sup>20</sup> We look to embed local internships within sector-specific funding arrangements and leverage opportunities across our programme with Solomon Islands Association of Vocational Rural Training Centres, Solomon Islands National University and University of the South Pacific (USP).

We continue to support economic resilience through labour mobility, connecting private sector and Government of Solomon Islands, small to medium enterprise access to finance, government revenue management, tax reform, priority climate-resilient infrastructure projects<sup>21</sup>, and technology that enables industry innovation,

<sup>17</sup> See: [www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/our-planned-idc-expenditure](http://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/our-planned-idc-expenditure)

<sup>18</sup> See: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Policy/Policy-Statement-New-Zealands-International-Cooperation-for-Effective-Sustainable-Development-ICESD.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> Including from NZ Government.

<sup>20</sup> Including cohort training in Good Governance, Public Sector Leadership, Public Health Management, Diplomatic Training and Trade.

<sup>21</sup> Including construction of outer island airstrips to support improved connections and tourism development.





adaptation and diversification. We maintain a focus on aviation management reform and preparatory work around a potential tuna processing plant at Bina Harbour. New Zealand will maintain economic reform-linked budget support to help facilitate macroeconomic stabilisation and build fiscal resilience.

Cornerstone partnerships in community policing, judicial strengthening and good governance include assisting the RSIPF to deliver its flagship Crime Prevention Strategy, enhancing national security through consistent community engagement and targeting drivers of crime in a way that builds public confidence. New Zealand will maintain justice sector and parliamentary strengthening support for judges, magistrates and parliamentary services, helping to develop tools and legal processes to support their work and interdependencies on other agencies. Local government and wider public service technical assistance and peer support will continue targeting digital connectivity, leadership development and strengthening governance.

Investments in quality and climate-resilient infrastructure in Solomon Islands centre on improving provincial connectivity (airfield upgrades), promoting economic resilience and livelihood opportunities, accessibility (education) and adaptation to climate change. These are delivered by infrastructure contractors and specialist consultants and occasionally with other donor partners.

We strongly advocate Pacific Island Forum priorities and solutions to domestic and regional needs. New Zealand, like Solomon Islands, is committed to successfully implementing the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent.

### **Who we will partner with to deliver on this Plan**

The Government of Solomon Islands (at central and provincial levels) remains New Zealand's primary strategic relationship and delivery channel. Our partner-led approach ensures this Plan is well aligned to Solomon Islands' development priorities. We will take a strategic approach to working with other development partners in Solomon Islands, to harmonise and leverage investment where possible. New Zealand coordinates closely with Australia and UN agencies in particular to deliver our IDC Programme.

Expertise from New Zealand Government agencies or organisations is sought and well-regarded by Solomon Islands counterparts. New Zealand Police, New Zealand Defence Force, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Education New Zealand, Public Service Commission, Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand Electoral Commission, Taituara<sup>22</sup> and Crown Research Institutes directly support the bilateral partnership. A whole-of-New Zealand Government approach increases our presence in the region, enables resource sharing and builds sustainable institutional linkages.

Multilateral agencies are delivery channels for our Plan where they work in partnership with Government of Solomon Islands (particularly UN agencies, the ADB and the World Bank). Alongside New Zealand's core funding to multilateral agencies, we partner directly to support expanded reform-linked budget support programmes and enable Solomon Island priorities to improve fiscal management and tax reform. We will continue to use our engagement with the UN and other multilateral partners to support Solomon Islands' advocacy for senior UN representation and partner coordination, and more targeted programming.

Pacific regional organisations contribute to indirect bilateral outcomes, including through SPC (in agriculture and health), CePaCT (agriculture), SPREP (environment and climate), SPTO (tourism) and USP (tertiary education). These partnerships and broader multi-country programmes often enable engagement with, and support to, the private sector.

MFAT partners with NZ NGOs through the *Partnering for Impact* programme, which supports inclusive economic, social and environmental resilience, health outcomes, good governance, and strengthening of civil society.

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<sup>22</sup> A local government professionals organisation supporting the PacificTA Programme.



Through this approach, we partner with NZ NGOs and local civil society to use their experience, knowledge and reach, to support delivery of locally led solutions for people experiencing vulnerabilities. In addition to multilateral and regional activities, NGO partnerships also contribute to SIG NDS health priorities.

## How we will assess progress against this Plan

The logic diagram sets out the strategic goals, medium- and short-term outcomes we expect will result from New Zealand's activities and engagement with Solomon Islands. Progress will be assessed with the indicators tabled below.

We report back on progress towards our goals in Solomon Islands via MFAT's Annual Report<sup>23</sup>. We also report back to the Government of Solomon Islands via annual High-Level Consultations, periodic formal donor reporting and engagement with senior officials. These fora provide opportunities to discuss what has been achieved in partnership and test whether our Plan remains fit-for-purpose.

Strategic Goal	Indicators
Goal 1: DEMOCRACY, PEACE & SECURITY Good governance, democracy, rule of law, regional architecture and human rights are protected and advanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Governance Indicators (Government Effectiveness, Voice &amp; Accountability, Control of Corruption, Rule of Law)</li> <li>SDG 16.7.2 - Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive</li> </ul>
Goal 2: EQUITABLE & INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT Solomon Islands is more socially and economically inclusive and resilient across all provinces, underpinned by a quality education system and equitable access to this.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of Government expenditure on education<sup>24</sup></li> <li>SDG 4.1.1 - Proportion of children and young people achieving minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics</li> <li>SDG 4.1.2 – Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education),</li> <li>SDG 14.7.1 - Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP</li> <li>SDG 8.1.1 - Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</li> <li>SDG 3.7.2 - Adolescent birth rate (10–14 years; 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</li> <li>SDG 5.5.1 - Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments</li> </ul>
Goal 3: CLIMATE, ENV & DISASTER RESILIENCE Solomon Islands has increased resilience to natural hazards and the intensifying impacts of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ND-GAIN Index Readiness score</li> <li>SDG 1.5.2 – Direct economic loss attributed to disasters relative to GDP</li> </ul>

<sup>23</sup> See <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid>

<sup>24</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GB.ZS?locations=SB>



Short Term Outcome (STO)	Indicators
STO1: Improved public service capacity, including strengthened public financial management and anti-corruption measures across key democratic institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of improved PFM systems and capacity (use of recent audit findings to improve governance/management of public finances).</li> <li>Solomon Islands assessed as on track on their economic and public sector reform programme.</li> <li>Annual reduction in government contribution to Constituency Development Funds</li> </ul>
STO2: Systems that address the drivers of insecurity and crime are strengthened and increase access to justice, through the judiciary, police force and community leadership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people receiving training or capability-building support in peace and security</li> <li>Evidence of increased RSIPF capacity and capability to operationalise RSIPF Crime Prevention Strategy</li> <li>Evidence of increased community engagement with policing, justice &amp; domestic/gender-based violence services (by sex, disability status).</li> </ul>
STO3: Improved access to quality and inclusive education for all (incl. basic, vocational and tertiary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of high-quality education regulations established/improved per annum</li> <li>Evidence that Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development Solomon Islands Education Management Information System (SIEMIS) data is increasingly accurate and being used to inform planning and implementation of the NEAP</li> <li>Ratio/% of people that complete tertiary or vocational scholarships</li> <li>Number of people receiving training or capability-building support in education (education professionals)</li> </ul>
STO4: Increased presence of non-extractive and sustainable industries and diverse livelihood and economic opportunities (domestic & international, incl. labour mobility & scholarships).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people participating in a labour mobility initiative</li> <li>Number of people receiving training or capability-building support in fisheries and oceans</li> <li>Evidence of increasingly sustainable non-extractive SMEs, particularly in tourism sector (disaggregated by type, province where possible)</li> </ul>
STO5: Increasingly sustainable and resilient infrastructure in aviation, fisheries and education sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people directly benefiting from improved climate resilient infrastructure and services</li> <li>Evidence of increasing SIG ability to identify and deliver aviation, fisheries and education infrastructure investments that build resilience to climate change.</li> </ul>
STO6: Solomon Islands has improved climate change-related governance structures, data, and greater access to climate finance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people directly benefitting from activities which aim to increase resilience to climate change and environmental degradation</li> <li>Evidence of barriers to climate finance being reduced, enabling Solomon Islands to access increased financing.</li> <li>Evidence of SIG being supported by New Zealand to engage in carbon markets.</li> <li>Evidence central and provincial governments have improved risk-informed climate and disaster planning and response capabilities.</li> </ul>

The Solomon Islands Plan will be evaluated approximately once every four years. The next strategic evaluation is expected to take place in 2025. The Ministry's forward strategic evaluation schedule is available on the website<sup>25</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> See: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/evaluation-and-research>



## For further information

Contact details for the New Zealand High Commission to Solomon Islands are available on the MFAT website <sup>26</sup>.

To find out more about New Zealand's engagement with Pacific Island countries also go to the MFAT website, at [www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/australia-and-pacific/](http://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/australia-and-pacific/).

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<sup>26</sup> <http://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/>

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<sup>28</sup> <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1981/0047/latest/DLM51358.html>

