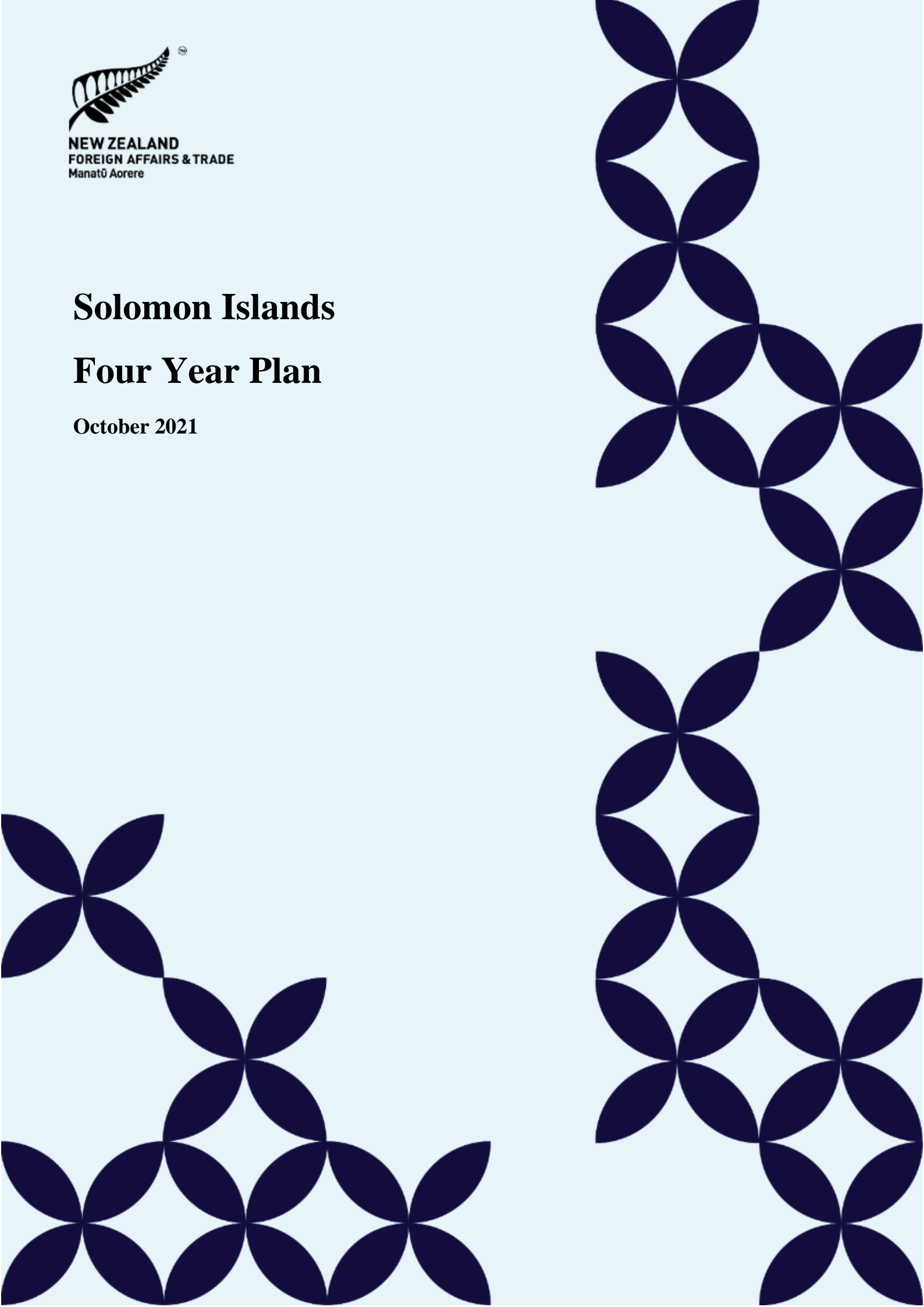
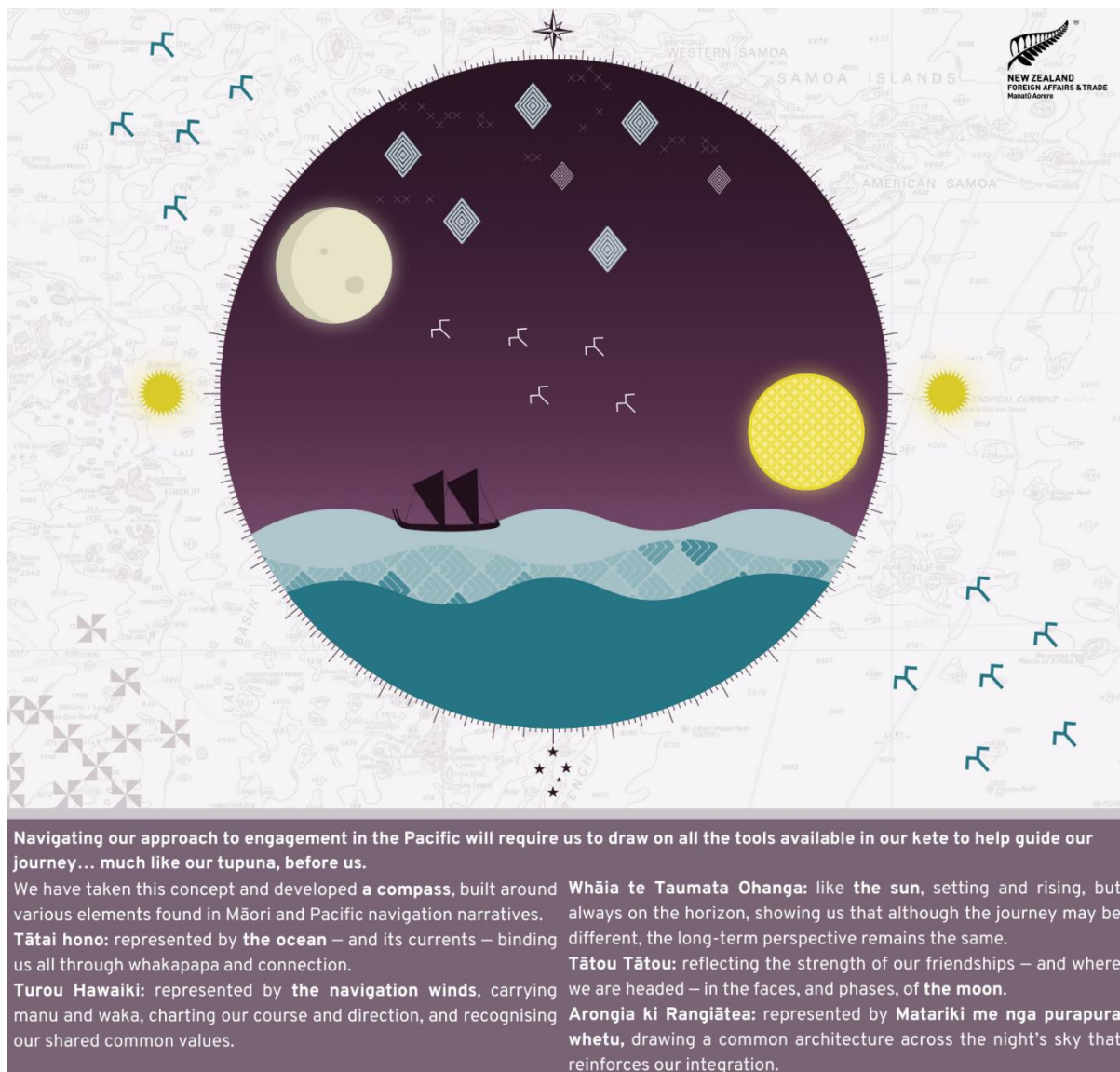


# **Solomon Islands**

## **Four Year Plan**

**October 2021**





This document is one in a series of Four Year Plans for Pacific Island countries published by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. For the latest version please go to [www.mfat.govt.nz](http://www.mfat.govt.nz)

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## Purpose of this document

The New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) has developed this Four Year Plan (4YP) to guide the planning and management of New Zealand's overall engagement with Solomon Islands, and as a platform for dialogue with partners.

The 4YP is used to bring clarity to what work should be prioritised and to help monitor progress to achieve shared outcomes and strategic goals.

This is a living document that will be refreshed annually to ensure it responds to changes in country context, including impacts of external shocks such as COVID-19.

### An integrated approach

Aotearoa New Zealand pursues an 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.

## Enduring principles for New Zealand's engagement in the Pacific

The enduring principles which guide New Zealand's overall engagement in the Pacific region are:

- **Tātai Hono** (The recognition of deep and enduring whakapapa connections):

Shared history and meaningful relationships will shape our engagement, reinforcing New Zealand's depth of connection within the region and increasing understanding of Pacific peoples. These connections can further be enhanced by the shared value of reciprocity, shared national and regional priorities, shared language connections, and the recognition and celebration of the diversity between and within our indigenous values and those of Pacific partners.

- **Turou Hawaiiki** (Navigating together):

Our engagement will recognise that we share common values, and will reflect the unique and substantial overlap with New Zealand domestic policy decisions in respect of the Pacific. The development of New Zealand regional and national policies will actively consider their implications for the Pacific. We will also actively consider the impact on Pacific Island countries from international treaties and agreements that Aotearoa New Zealand is negotiating.



- **Whāia te Taumata Ōhanga** (Journey towards a circular economy):

Our engagement will recognise that the journey we each take is different but our horizon is the same. We will collaborate in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, with the long-term inter-generational perspective these Goals bring consistent with New Zealand's and Pacific Island countries' enduring journey together. We will aim to achieve lasting resilience through Pacific Island countries' enhanced capability to deliver on national and regional priorities through supporting sustainable human, economic, and social development. We recognise each country's mana to determine and protect its own kaitiakitanga.

- **Tātou Tātou** (All of us together):

Our cooperation will be underpinned by the principles of whanaungatanga and friendship, including honesty, trust, and respect. We will listen and have conversations. We will act with predictability, consistency, and based on the values we share as people of the Pacific. We will harmonise our efforts with others. We will confidently share New Zealand's views and perspectives, being clear about the things we will do and the things we will not do. The strength of friendship allows us to communicate openly even when our views differ.

- **Arongia ki Rangiātea** (Focus towards Excellence):

We will actively take an integrated approach across each New Zealand Government agency to recognise the centrality of the Pacific. We will amplify our value in the Pacific through encouraging impactful co-investment from actors outside the region, and by supporting regional architecture that reinforces Pacific ownership and priorities.



## Country overview

### Country context

Solomon Islands consists of over 900 islands spread over 1,700 km. It is home to over 700,000 people who speak over 70 languages and have diverse cultural traditions.

Solomon Islands gained independence from the British in 1978. It is a constitutional monarchy and member of the Commonwealth, governed by a unitary parliament serving four-year terms. Solomon Islands is classified as a Least Developed Country and faces a range of social and environmental pressures.

Around 80% of the population of Solomon Islands lives in rural communities scattered throughout the archipelago. Smaller communities rely on primary resources for nutrition and income, with livelihoods derived from sale of agricultural produce, fishing, and small enterprises (e.g. community-based tourism). Urban centres, including the capital Honiara and provincial hubs such as Gizo and Auki, are growing at some of the fastest rates in the Pacific, driven by a youthful population living in a range of formal and informal settlements. Access to good quality basic services, including health and education, is very limited, particularly in rural and remote parts of the country.

Solomon Islands' formal economy hinges on extractive industries. Logs are the largest export group, while mining, fisheries, tourism and agriculture also contribute. An extensive informal economy supports livelihoods for much of the rural population. However, GDP is lower than other Pacific countries. Sustainable development outcomes were particularly affected by a period of profound instability between 1998 and 2003 ('the Tensions'). Stability was reinstated with the support of a 15-year security engagement by the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI).

While communities across the country have demonstrated resilience, Solomon Islands continues to face challenges to sustainable development. Climate change will test the adaptability of rural and urban communities, placing significant pressure on low-lying coastal areas, arable land, water and fisheries. The expanding youth population provides both opportunities and challenges. Underdeveloped infrastructure and connectivity constrain development of sustainable livelihoods. Stretched resources test governance capacity at all levels and hamper service provision.

### Solomon Islands National Development Strategy

Solomon Islands Government has formulated a 20 year National Development Strategy (2016-2035). This Strategy has five main objectives:

- sustained and inclusive economic growth
- the 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, and
- unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order.



The Strategy notes that progress against these goals will be underpinned by ethical, accountable and credible leadership that supports cultural and economic well-being.

In order to achieve its development goals, Solomon Islands Government works with a range of international government and multilateral partners including Australia, Aotearoa New Zealand, Japan, China, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and a range of other actors.

Both Aotearoa New Zealand and Solomon Islands are signatories to a number of international treaties and conventions relating to development, human rights, environment and climate change. New Zealand will continue to partner with Solomon Islands to meet our mutual commitments to these agreements, including the Paris Agreement for Climate Change and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)<sup>3</sup>.

### **Impacts of COVID-19**

In response to the growing threat of COVID-19, Solomon Islands closed its borders in March 2020. This action, which includes strict controls at the country's north-western border with Papua New Guinea, has kept the country free of community transmission to date (Nov 2021). The rollout of vaccines for all adult Solomon Islanders began in March 2021. However, the economic and social impacts have been severe and have undermined development of non-extractive industries such as environmentally sustainable tourism. Fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to persist over the next four years and will require consistent strategic commitment by Solomon Islands Government and its international partners over the medium to long term.

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

Aotearoa New Zealand and Solomon Islands are connected through our shared Pacific history, our people-to-people connections and our common interests. Our partnership is based on mutual priorities, shared values and trust.

The shared expectations of the New Zealand-Solomon Islands relationship are formalised through the Statement of Partnership, signed in 2019. This statement outlines the values, priorities and principles that guide this important bilateral relationship, recognising New Zealand's strategic objectives, and policy settings in addition to the Vision, Mission and Objectives of Solomon Islands' National Development Strategy (2016-2035).

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<sup>3</sup> The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The 17 SDGs are defined in a list of 169 SDG Targets. Progress towards these Targets is agreed to be tracked by 232 unique Indicators. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>



## New Zealand's 4YP strategic goals in Solomon Islands

Strategic goals	
<b>Goal One:</b> <b>Progress towards a state that effectively delivers for, and engages with, all its citizens</b>	Our engagement will focus on supporting Solomon Islands Government to deliver effectively, accountably and transparently to Solomon Islanders. We will partner with all levels of government and civil society to promote engagement by all Solomon Islanders including women, children, young people, rural communities and other excluded people in decision making and the processes and benefits of development.
<b>Goal Two:</b> <b>An increasingly stable Solomon Islands that contributes to the security of the region</b>	We will partner with Solomon Islands Government to promote security and stability both nationally and regionally. We will partner with government, civil society and communities to address the root causes of conflict, including emerging drivers; tackle the drivers of insecurity; and strengthen peace.
<b>Goal Three:</b> <b>An increasingly resilient Solomon Islands able to enjoy greater prosperity and sustainability, and more equitable benefits of development</b>	We will support the development of sustainable and diverse economic opportunities that provide tangible benefits and build resilience for communities. We will promote opportunities for women and young people to drive as well as benefit from greater economic growth and social inclusion. We will diversify our partnerships so that people living across the country, including in rural communities, share these opportunities.
<b>Goal Four:</b> <b>New Zealand's distinctive partnership with Solomon Islands is recognised, valued and reciprocated</b>	We will continue to invest in our relationship with Solomon Islands. We will work in partnership to achieve the priority areas for cooperation as outlined in the New Zealand-Solomon Islands Statement of Partnership. We will collaborate with Solomon Islands to ensure that our shared priorities, including climate change, are recognised at a regional and global level. By promoting open and constructive dialogue, we will maintain our strong ties with Solomon Islands which are fostered through trust and mutual respect for one another's independence, sovereignty and equality.

Our focus on stability, economic prosperity and resilience, and on effective delivery of the state is well aligned with Solomon Islands' National Development Strategy, which seeks to "Improve the Social and Economic Livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders" through the objectives described earlier.





Our focus on effective partnership with Solomon Islands underpinning these goals aligns well with Solomon Islands' National Development Strategy's implementation action area: "Coordination of donor partner support to help ensure complementarity of programme", as outlined in the Government's Partnership Framework for Effective Development Cooperation.

## Specific outcomes linked to our strategic goals

The logic diagram annexed to this 4YP sets out how our strategic goals, which are long term outcomes, drive more specific **medium and short term outcomes**. Aotearoa New Zealand will work towards these outcomes in partnership with Solomon Islands.

## Assumptions

In setting out the logic diagram and outcomes, we have made the following **key assumptions** which we will continue to monitor and test throughout the implementation of this 4YP:

- Climate change will continue to pose a significant threat to sustainable development in Solomon Islands with increasingly severe impacts.
- Solomon Islands will continue to be affected by the indirect impacts of COVID-19 over the next four years and will continue to face the risk of an outbreak over the next 12 months.
- Solomon Islands will remain stable and secure over the Four Year Plan period.
- Aotearoa New Zealand will remain a diplomatic and development partner of choice over the Four Year Plan period.

## Risks

We have noted the following **key risks** which we will continue to monitor and develop mitigation measures for during the implementation of this 4YP:

Strategic level risks	Mitigation measures
COVID-19 enters Solomon Islands, increasing the immediate needs of Solomon Islanders, undermining existing development gains, and hindering development efforts on the ground.	We assess the likelihood of this risk as moderate and the impact as significant. We will mitigate this risk by maintaining support to the rapid rollout of the Solomon Islands Government led COVID-19 vaccination process. We will continue to work with Solomon Islands Government to strengthen systems and build internal capacity, and to respond flexibly to emerging issues. We will draw on the skills of local partners and contractors to manage any disruptions to these activities and promote a localised approach.
Global economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic affect Solomon Islands' economic resilience, including by undermining efforts to strengthen international tourism.	We assess the likelihood of this risk as moderate and the impacts as moderate. We will mitigate this risk by continuing to support the diversification of economic livelihoods within Solomon Islands and targeting areas of economic vulnerability.





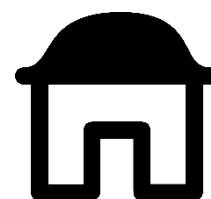
Strategic level risks	Mitigation measures
There is a significant natural disaster resulting in a significant loss of life, shelter and infrastructure.	We assess the likelihood of this risk as moderate with significant impacts. We will mitigate this risk by maintaining support to the regional Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance's (PIEMA) capacity strengthening partnership with Solomon Islands National Disaster Management Office. We will work with institutions and communities to support resilience to natural disasters and ensure this is considered in infrastructure design and construction.

## Key themes supporting these outcomes

Aotearoa New Zealand has adopted a number of thematic focus areas for its engagement with the Pacific region, recognising that thematic policy, insights and technical expertise are vital to building strong and resilient partnerships. Our engagement with Solomon Islands covers a wide cross-section of thematic and sectoral focus areas. Priority focus areas include supporting governance, industry, infrastructure, peace and security, and education. Climate and environment, and equality and inclusion are additional focus areas that we integrate with all our programming.

### Governance and institutions

In Solomon Islands, we support the building of more effective and inclusive systems of **governance**. This is through support for improved performance and delivery of services at all levels of government (outcomes STO1 and STO2, described in the logic diagram appended to this 4YP). Promoting effective governance across the state is essential to success in all these thematic and sectoral areas. This includes strengthening accountability and transparency, reinforcing capacity in resource management, and support for a vibrant civil society. Good governance and strong institutions also underpin our endeavours to support **peace and security** in Solomon Islands and the region, with a focus on the prevention of crime, conflict and insecurity (STO5, MTO3). This is essential in order for Solomon Islands to retain and build on development gains made to date.



### Industry and innovation



In Solomon Islands, our **industry** engagement is focused on the development of diverse economic and livelihood opportunities that are inclusive, resilient and sustainable (MTO2, MTO5). We seek to improve **economic** governance and fiscal management to promote economic stability and accountability at all levels.



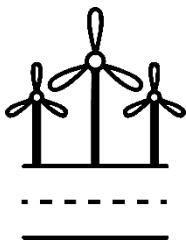
## Education

We also recognise the importance of investing in people. Aotearoa New Zealand is a well-established and valued partner in **education**. Our focus on strengthening education systems will ensure that all Solomon Islanders including women and girls, rural communities and people with disabilities have access to quality education (STO2). Our scholarships promote leadership and innovation while reinforcing the close bonds between Aotearoa New Zealand and Solomon Islands (MTO6).



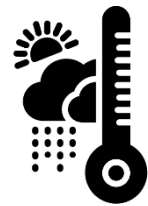
## Infrastructure

By enabling access to quality **infrastructure**, Aotearoa New Zealand offers social and economic opportunities for connecting isolated and marginalised Solomon Islanders (STO7, MTO4). Improved infrastructure promotes economic potential in a range of livelihoods, including sustainable fisheries and tourism. Diversifying livelihoods is essential to ensure that the local economy can withstand the impacts of climate change and external shocks such as COVID-19 (STO8, STO9). We will also support resilient agriculture in order to strengthen food security.



## Climate and environment

Our focus on **climate and environment** drives our engagement to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity of Solomon Islands communities and government to avoid and slow the impacts of climate change. We will support communities to manage resources sustainably and we will work at provincial and national levels to support capacity to adapt (MTO3).



## Equity and inclusion

In Solomon Islands we will promote and protect **equity and inclusivity** across all our work (MTO2). We seek to work at a national, provincial and local level, creating opportunities for greater inclusion of people across the country. We promote gender equality and women's empowerment (STO3) as well as the inclusion of young people, people with disabilities, and other excluded groups in decision making and in the processes and benefits of development.



## Achieving development outcomes that are effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained

New Zealand's International Cooperation for Effective, Sustainable Development policy statement identifies four development principles that guide New Zealand's work with partner countries: effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained<sup>4</sup>.

**Effective development** is values driven, partnership focused, adaptive, outcomes focused, and evidence based.

In Solomon Islands we deliver effective development outcomes by focusing on the priorities and opportunities identified by the Government and people of Solomon Islands. We are responsive and adaptive as these needs change and new opportunities arise, while also maintaining a commitment to long term change in particular sectors. We maintain a valued partnership with Solomon Islands Government based on mutual respect and understanding, and we recognise the value in collaborating with a range of partners to achieve the most impact for Solomon Islanders.

**Inclusive development** addresses exclusions and inequality created across all dimensions of social identity, while promoting human rights, and equitable participation in the benefits of development.

In Solomon Islands we deliver inclusive development outcomes by targeting opportunities for excluded people, and ensuring that our political engagements and development programming have broad participation and benefit. We recognise the specific opportunities and needs of women and young people, people with disabilities, and those in rural and remote parts of the country. We advocate for the protection of rights for all people, including the most marginalised, and support the promotion of opportunities for all.

**Resilient development** strengthens the environment, economy, and societies to withstand shocks and manage crises while protecting future well-being.

We work to mitigate threats to Solomon Islands' resilience and we also support the strengthening of systems to prepare for and respond to shocks, whether these are natural disasters, pandemics, instability or economic shocks. We support the sustainable management of natural resources and more diversification of sustainable and ethical economic opportunities. Acknowledging the importance of peace and security as an enabler of development, we address the root causes of instability and work to strengthen the security of Solomon Islands and the wider region. Our partnership with civil society will enhance capacity of local partners and communities, resulting in greater self-reliance.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Policy/Policy-Statement-New-Zealands-International-Cooperation-for-Effective-Sustainable-Development-ICESD.pdf>



**Sustained development** enables lasting progress and is locally owned to uphold results in the long term.

In Solomon Islands we deliver sustained development outcomes by responding to the priorities, opportunities and needs identified by Solomon Islanders and by engaging localised skills and knowledge. We promote local ownership in all that we do, working with Solomon Islands Government at all levels as well as with local communities, families and individuals. We are committed to supporting medium term investments to promote long term positive change. Adaptive programming and policy approaches enable New Zealand's support to flex and transform as the contexts, opportunities and challenges demand.

## How we put this plan into action

To operationalise this 4YP and therefore contribute to achievement of agreed goals, Aotearoa New Zealand uses a range of actions and works with multiple partners. We will build our relationships and partnerships to clearly demonstrate where Aotearoa New Zealand adds value. We will work collaboratively with likeminded partners on areas of joint interest and establish pragmatic relationships with emerging partners.

We will partner with Solomon Islands Government at a central, provincial and local level, and we will work closely with civil society, communities, families and individuals. We will use our development, trade, environmental, diplomatic, and security cooperation as an integrated approach to operationalising this plan, drawing on the mandates and experience across New Zealand Government agencies to realise the opportunities and address the challenges faced by Solomon Islands.

International development cooperation funding for this 4YP is managed over a three year period. Over this period, there is flexibility to move funds into and between 4YPs in order to respond to rapidly changing contexts. Current information about New Zealand's International Development Cooperation (IDC) appropriation is on the MFAT website<sup>5</sup>.

### **Goal One: Progress towards a state that effectively delivers for, and engages with, all its citizens**

We will engage with Solomon Islands Government at a national, provincial and local level, guided by Solomon Islands' National Development Strategy (2016-2035). Financed through New Zealand's bilateral funding, we will draw on the expertise of New Zealand agencies such as the Office of the Auditor-General and Inland Revenue Department to support increased transparency and accountability by Solomon Islands Government. We will also work with Solomon Islands to support its active engagement in regional forums and the achievement of regional strategic objectives. Our

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<sup>5</sup> [www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/our-planned-aid-expenditure/](http://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/our-planned-aid-expenditure/)



partnerships with multilateral agencies such as the development banks and the United Nations will further our impact in this area.

We will support Solomon Islands Government as it continues to develop high level strategies, supported by the implementation of good policy, to ensure the effective delivery of public services including education. Our technical assistance and development funding will promote both the quality, and accessibility of Government provided services.

We will promote the inclusion of women, young people, people with disabilities and rural communities in the prioritisation and governance of state provided services to receive maximum benefits. The impact of New Zealand supported, Solomon Islands led development efforts will be strengthened by our close coordination with other development cooperation partners.

### Key indicators of progress

**Goal One:  
Progress  
towards a state  
that effectively  
delivers for, and  
engages with,  
all its citizens**

- Increases in student retention rates by year level and gender
- Increases in percentage of students achieving at or above the expected level by gender
- Solomon Islands Government maintains or increases its percentage of total government expenditure on universal basic education
- Improved Voice and Accountability score (World Bank Governance Indicator)
- Improved Governance Effectiveness score (World Bank Governance Indicator)
- Improved Control of Corruption score (World Bank Governance Indicator)

### **Goal Two: An increasingly stable Solomon Islands that contributes to the security of the region**

New Zealand's engagement in promoting security and stability is guided by Solomon Islands Government's National Security Strategy, which outlines the pathway to achieving the overall vision of "A safe and secure nation where all her citizens are able to coexist peacefully for a safe and prosperous future". We will identify where New Zealand adds the greatest value to realising this vision and will deliver sustained support to security through a range of New Zealand agencies, regional agencies, multilateral organisations and/or private sector partners. We will use our financial assistance (both IDC funding and other funding) to contribute to this goal, and our relationship with Solomon Islands Government to engage in difficult conversations on important issues.

We also partner with civil society to address the key drivers of communal conflict and to strengthen peacebuilding mechanisms. We will use our bilateral partnership with Solomon Islands Government and our regional and multilateral engagement to support Solomon Islands to mitigate identified security risks (internally and at a regional level) and ongoing development challenges.



### Key indicators of progress

**Goal Two:**  
**An increasingly**  
**stable Solomon**  
**Islands that**  
**contributes to the**  
**security of the**  
**region**

- Improved Rule of Law score (World Bank Governance Indicator)
- Improved Political Stability and Absence of Violence score (World Bank Governance Indicator)

### **Goal Three: An increasingly resilient Solomon Islands able to enjoy greater prosperity and sustainability, and more equitable benefits of development**

Through New Zealand's global, regional and national policy and development efforts, including our commitments under the Paris Agreement, we will seek to reduce emissions and slow the dangerous effects of climate change while mitigating the impact on the Pacific and Solomon Islands. We will develop New Zealand's relationships and partnerships at provincial and local government levels, promoting inclusion of all Solomon Islanders in development benefits, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. Our work with civil society will increase our impact in this area and contribute to our commitment to localisation in development.

Through New Zealand's development assistance we will support the increasing diversification of Solomon Islanders' livelihoods. We will also help to broaden the opportunities for economic development at all levels through sustainable industry and enterprise that can withstand shocks.

We will support emerging Solomon Islands leaders and innovators through New Zealand's scholarship programme. Participation in New Zealand's Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme will also help Solomon Islands households and communities to benefit from financial remittances, skills development and community investments.

### Key indicators of progress

**Goal Three:**  
**An increasingly**  
**resilient Solomon**  
**Islands able to enjoy**  
**greater prosperity**  
**and sustainability,**  
**and more equitable**  
**benefits of**  
**development**

- Increased annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (SDG 8.1.1)
- Increased average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities (SDG 8.5.1)
- Decreased unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG 8.5.2)



## **Goal Four: New Zealand's distinctive partnership with Solomon Islands is recognised, valued and reciprocated**

We will use the full set of relationships, programmes and connections in our diplomatic engagement with Solomon Islands stakeholders in government, community, and civil society (at home and abroad) including via links with New Zealand Government agencies. In doing so, we will assert the principles and values that make up our distinctive and valuable partnership in a respectful, open, and credible manner. We will work collaboratively to lift our programming, policy and strategic engagement on issues that matter to us both, including by having frank conversations when we disagree or have concerns. We will advocate on issues of interest in regional and international fora and will support each other to meet our respective commitment to multilateralism, in accordance with the principles and values that guide the implementation of our interests.

We seek to ensure that our distinctive partnership is identifiable and visible to Solomon Islands stakeholders and is a partnership that influential actors including civil society, media, business and government will champion. We will look to challenge narratives or behaviours we see that are counter to our identity as a respected, valued and valuable partner.

In practising our partnership we will be deliberate in how we leverage its distinctive nature which encompasses cultural characteristics, people connections, and the historic and enduring nature of our connection.

### **Key indicators of progress**

**Goal Four:  
New Zealand's  
distinctive  
partnership with  
Solomon Islands is  
recognised, valued  
and reciprocated**

- High level consultations are held annually (Y/N)

## **How we assess progress against this plan**

We report back on progress towards our goals in the Pacific overall via MFAT's Annual Report<sup>6</sup>. We also report back on this 4YP to Solomon Islands Government via our Annual High Level Consultations. This not only gives us an opportunity to discuss what has been achieved in partnership, but also to test whether our plan remains fit-for-purpose or we need to change anything.

Shared progress against the key indicators listed for each strategic goal help us to monitor progress at the highest level. We also support and use country-owned statistics and data to monitor progress at the macro level, and therefore will not develop a separate country-level measurement framework.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/about-us/mfat-annual-reports/>





In addition, we monitor and evaluate our development activities in Solomon Islands and other Pacific Island countries to ensure their effectiveness and ongoing strategic alignment. The results and any lessons learned from this process are compiled annually and fed into an Annual Reflection discussion and report on progress against the 4YP outcomes. This in turn informs the annual update of the 4YPs.

Every 6-8 years we will commission an independent evaluation of MFAT's overall engagement in Solomon Islands in partnership with the Solomon Islands Government. This evaluation, which will consider progress against outcomes, the challenges and any lessons learned, will inform continued improvement.

#### **For further information**

Contact details for the New Zealand High Commission to Solomon Islands are available on the MFAT website<sup>7</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/](https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/australia-and-pacific/)

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/countries-and-regions/australia-and-pacific/solomon-islands/new-zealand-high-commission-to-the-solomon-islands/>



Appendix: Logic diagram for Solomon Islands 4 Year Plan



STRATEGIC GOALS

STRATEGIC GOAL 1:

Progress towards a state that effectively delivers for, and engages with, all its citizens

STRATEGIC GOAL 2:

An increasingly stable Solomon Islands that contributes to the security of the region

STRATEGIC GOAL 3:

An increasingly resilient Solomon Islands able to enjoy greater prosperity, sustainability and more equitable benefits of development

STRATEGIC GOAL 4:

New Zealand’s distinctive partnership with Solomon Islands is recognised, valued and reciprocated

Increasing influence of external/ contextual factors

MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES

MO1:

Improved performance, service delivery and effective governance at all levels of Government.

MO2:

All Solomon Islands citizens, especially women and youth, have increased political, social, civil and economic participation.

MO3:

Solomon Islands communities are safer and more resilient, including to the impacts of climate change.

MO4:

Provinces and urban centres are more connected.

MO5:

Increasingly diverse economic opportunities that are sustainable and inclusive.

MO6:

Aotearoa New Zealand is consistently recognised as a valued and valuable partner.

SHORT TERM OUTCOMES: key changes expected to result from MFAT activities and engagement in 3–5 years

STO1:

Improved capability, accountability and transparency at all levels of government.

STO2:

Improved access to quality education for all.

STO3:

Women are more empowered to take up leadership positions in public and private sectors.

STO4:

Young people have improved access to services, training and job opportunities.

STO5:

Systems to address the drivers of insecurity and crime are strengthened.

STO6:

Community and state capacity to respond to emergencies and disasters is improved.

STO7:

Infrastructure is strengthened and more resilient as a result of New Zealand’s partnership.

STO8:

Increasingly sustainable management of natural resources including forests and fisheries.

STO9:

Development of non-extractive industries and diverse livelihoods opportunities.

STO10:

Aotearoa New Zealand and Solomon Islands have an open and constructive relationship on bilateral and regional issues.

MFAT has more influence