



Solomon Islands Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline

Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination
Government of Solomon Islands

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Abbreviations

ICT	Information and communication technology
MNPDC	Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination
SINIIP	Solomon Islands National Infrastructure Investment Plan
NDS	National Development Strategy
PRIF	Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility
GDP	gross domestic product

1 Introduction

The Solomon Islands National Infrastructure Investment Plan (SINIIP 2013) was officially launched in March 2014 and presented the economic infrastructure investment priorities for the country over the period 2013–2023.

From 2013 to 2020, the Government of Solomon Islands has advanced more than 90% of the projects identified as high priority in the plan. Details of the progress made under SINIIP 2013 are presented in Appendix 1.

This report presents the Solomon Islands Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline 2021. It is intended as a guide to the country’s Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination (MNPDC) for public investment planning and seeking development partner support.

The priority pipeline was developed following a modified and simplified approach adapted from SINIIP 2013. Including economic, social, and productive infrastructure sectors, the pipeline was defined by the MNPDC, following a methodology that translated the targets of the National Development Strategy 2016–2032 and other plans into quantifiable criteria for prioritization. It is considered an interim step to undertaking a full revision of SINIIP 2013 as well as building capacity and entrenching infrastructure prioritization into the government’s processes and budget cycle.

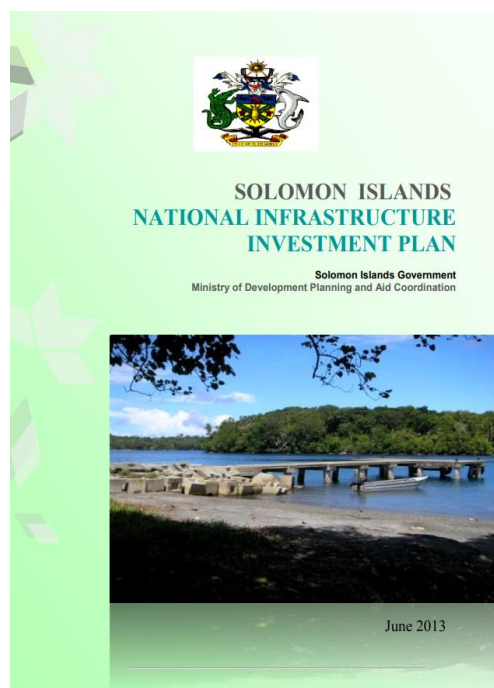


Photo 1: Solomon Islands National Infrastructure Investment Plan 2013-2023 cover page



Photo 2: Solomon Islands Public Investment Management Diagnostic cover page

The development of the Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline 2021 responds to the Solomon Islands Public Investment Management Diagnostic, published in 2018 and supported by the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF). This diagnostic report presented the main actions required to improve government resource efficiency. It provided recommendations on public investment management, including the establishment of an infrastructure investment pipeline to be managed by the MNPDC in coordination with infrastructure line ministries, state-owned enterprises, and other public and private institutions. The management diagnostic highlighted the importance of conducting objective prioritization of investment project proposals early in the project cycle, as well as the establishment of an authority to independently review project appraisals and drive infrastructure development and management under the MNPDC’s oversight.

This report responds to the above recommendations, with a prioritization of infrastructure investment project proposals. The Government of Solomon Islands, with the assistance of Australia, is also establishing a National Infrastructure Authority, which will work alongside government officials to guide and lead public infrastructure development.

2 Drivers of Infrastructure Investment

Solomon Islands is a small developing country with a population of just over 721,000. Although comparatively abundant with natural resources, the geographical spread of the islands and the centralization of administration and services in the capital Honiara present challenges to growth. Additionally, a high population growth rate of 2.7%, a large youth population, and a rural residency of almost 80% mean that the government is faced with resourcing pressures. It is compelled to develop rural areas and increase opportunities for jobs, health and education, infrastructure, and other essential services.

As a result of the intervention by the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands, led by Australia, the Solomon Islands economy has progressively recovered from the depression witnessed during years of ethnic tension up to early 2001. From 2009 to 2018, the economy grew by an average of 4% per year, but slowed in 2019, with annual growth dipping to 1.2%.

As in many countries, the COVID-19 pandemic had a major impact on Solomon Islands. The economy contracted by -4.5% in 2020. The government responded by approving the \$309 million Solomon Islands Economic Stimulus Package. Its aim was to provide tariff relief and immediate recovery measures to small and medium-sized enterprises in productive sectors, as well as medium- to long-term stimulus through investing in infrastructure.

Over the past 2 decades, the drivers of real gross domestic product (GDP) growth have been principally from the primary sector, particularly agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. Solomon Islands' economy is heavily weighted towards natural resources, particularly the export of round logs (70%), fish (11%), and palm oil and kernels (6%). The forestry and logging sector accounts for 13% of GDP and, unsurprisingly, the primary sector is a major employer in the country. For instance, the fisheries sector contributes an estimated 3% of GDP and employs about 3,000 in its processing subsector.

Solomon Islands is widely considered to have untapped tourism potential, but this will require significant development. Tourism presently generates less than 5% of the country's GDP. Mining is also considered a potential future driver of growth, and Solomon Islands is known to have significant deposits of gold, nickel, and bauxite.

In 2016, the government launched the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016–2032. The overall vision of the NDS is to improve the social and economic livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders. Five key long-term NDS objectives, on which development efforts should focus, have been identified:

- (i) sustained and inclusive economic growth;
- (ii) poverty alleviated across the whole of Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved, benefits of development more equitably distributed;
- (iii) all Solomon Islanders to have access to quality health and education;
- (iv) resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response, and recovery; and
- (v) a unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order.

Infrastructure plays a critical role in achieving the objectives of the NDS. Infrastructure needs in Solomon Islands are great, but resources are limited. Priority needs to be given initially to those investments that are targeted at key productive sectors and initiatives, providing links to economic advancement and

opportunities. A national infrastructure investment plan was envisaged to highlight such key priority investments over the 5-10 years from 2021. Investments in the provinces are needed to meet needs of the rural population, but these should be considered in context, with the investment plan focusing on key national infrastructure projects aimed at reinvigorating broader economic growth. The NDS determines that, by 2035, at least 40% of Solomon Islanders in rural areas should have access to essential services as a direct result of the rehabilitation and construction of new roads, bridges, and wharves. Infrastructure investments also need to be sustainable and resilient to natural disasters, with designs that consider the potential impacts of climate change. The ongoing maintenance of infrastructure is a further vital consideration.

Under the 2021 Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement, it is made clear that the government believes the changing global landscape stemming from the impact of COVID-19 demands a policy redirection. It advocates for economic structural change to address the following objectives:

- (i) immediately address the health pandemic and protect vulnerable people;
- (ii) dampen or mitigate the damage COVID-19 has dealt to the local economy; and
- (iii) strengthen the future of the Solomon Islands economy and bolster economic resilience.

Investing in key infrastructure projects—including roads, airstrips, bridges, wharfs, and other civil works—in strategic locations is identified as being critical. The policy redirection identifies the following priorities:

- (i) pursue with donor and development partners upgrades to the Seghe, Taro, and Suavanao airports;
- (ii) provide regular and reliable shipping services to government maritime zones, enhancing trade and transportation to outer islands (the construction of rural jetties and wharves is important);
- (iii) prioritize government contributions to national infrastructure projects that are cofinanced by donor partners; and
- (iv) broadly support shipping industries and maritime services.

Solomon Islands also struggles with the effects of climate change. Flash floods, tsunamis, and earthquakes are common occurrences. According to the Global Climate Change Alliance, the country's capacity to address climate change resilience and natural disasters remains weak in terms of planning, coordination, and implementation of initiatives. This position is further hampered by the large number of international agencies involved in climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. While the National Disaster Management Office has an ongoing program for the country, it needs to construct nationwide emergency operational centers throughout the provinces to help people in remote areas during and immediately after natural disasters.

As a way forward, the government has established a Climate Change Working Group under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology. This working group is cochaired by the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination, and acts as a forum for policy dialogue and donor coordination on climate change initiatives.

Through the government's National Transport Plan 2017–2036 and the recently approved donor-funded Land and Maritime Project, climate change and disaster risk management will be strongly considered in infrastructure project designs.

3 Developing a Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline

3.1 The Process of Establishing the Long List of Projects

The establishment of the priority infrastructure investment pipeline followed a modified approach from SINIIP 2013, as summarized below.

Inclusion of social sector and productive sector infrastructure. SINIIP 2013 was focused only on economic infrastructure, covering five infrastructure sectors: transport, energy, water and sanitation, information and communication technology (ICT), and solid waste. The priority investment pipeline expands this coverage to include infrastructure needs in economic; social (health, education, sports); and productive sectors (commerce, agriculture, fisheries, tourism).

Quantitative rather than qualitative prioritization methodology. The MNPDC developed a quantitative project scoring mechanism to limit subjectivities in the project selection process.

Greater emphasis on existing infrastructure. The pipeline includes rehabilitation of existing infrastructure assets to improve resilience of infrastructure and restore initially designed structural strength and resilience.

Government engagement and ownership. SINIIP 2013 and the prioritization methodology were developed by external consultants, in collaboration with the government. Project proposals were then developed and prioritized, in consultation with line ministries, to compile the SINIIP 2013 high priority project list. The 2021 priority pipeline has been developed more fully by the MNPDC, with PRIF support. The objective is for the prioritization methodology to be institutionalized within government processes, with the MNPDC leading and managing the pipeline from identification to full appraisal and implementation stages.

Following consultations and close cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and Treasury and the National Statistics Office, the MNPDC studied the government's core medium- and long-term development targets included in the NDS as well as objectives and indicators outlined under the Sustainable Development Goals, the Istanbul Programme of Action, and the Solomon Islands Integrated Financing Framework.

The development targets were then quantified by the project team to establish quantitative prioritization criteria. The strategic objectives, medium-term outcomes, and development indicators were discussed individually to improve understanding of the government's overall direction. The MNPDC developed a database of indicators, baselines and targets, classifying each according to their capital expenditure or policy relevance.

Once the direction was clear, the MNPDC developed criteria that would ensure the strategies, approaches, and targets could be achieved. While doing this, the project team noticed that, in some instances, there was a disconnect between the strategies proposed and the indicators used to monitor their achievement. This has been discussed at length within the government, which is considering a revision of the NDS performance monitoring framework.

The MNPDC is committed to analysis using objective and quantitative criteria. Consequently, every criterion was defined in detail and quantified by making use of data available in the National Statistics Office and the latest Solomon Islands Census (2009). A scoring system was then generated for each criterion. Final criterion groupings and weightings were developed and presented to all MNPDC departments, including the development cooperation, budget, and strategic planning divisions.

A project submission template was developed in 2019 and distributed to all line ministries, state-owned enterprises, and other nongovernment agencies. The MNPDC conducted training on the template and called for proposals to be submitted.

Submissions were received from 18 agencies, in addition to projects identified by the Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement in the first 100 days policy document. Verified projects proceeded to prioritization and there were 59 project proposals to be prioritized. Since the initial prioritization process, some projects have already attracted funding and moved forward to implementation (ongoing infrastructure projects are presented in Appendix 2). Simultaneously, new projects have emerged, such as the proposal for the National Core Transport Initiative and the infrastructure upgrades required for the Pacific Games in 2023. In response, the MNPDC has conducted an update of the investment pipeline and this will be the focus of the government in the 2 to 4 years from 2021.

Development partners were consulted throughout the prioritization process and their comments and feedback were considered and incorporated in this report.

3.2 Prioritization Methodology

The five broad objectives of the NDS 2016–2035 include 15 medium-term strategies and 158 indicators. These indicators were classified into capital expenditure and policy-related indicators and were analyzed further to allow grouping into categories. The criteria were then developed based on the grouping category.

The criteria were discussed in detail within the MNPDC and translated into questions. These questions were included as data collection items in a project proposal template, which was distributed to all line ministries.

The MNPDC called for infrastructure project proposals with an investment threshold of \$14 million and above. These proposals were screened for completeness and soundness. Incomplete proposals and/or those that had already secured financing were disqualified and not prioritized.

The prioritization criteria developed by the MNPDC involves three main criteria groupings:

Project scale and status. Considering the availability of land, the urban or regional nature of the project, the alignment with planning documents (national and sectoral), and the expected number of beneficiaries.

Infrastructure service access, affordability, and sustainability. Allowing more thorough information-gathering on the nature of the infrastructure service that will be offered by the project and facilitating an assessment of its alignment with the NDS indicators.

Economic growth and project financials. Facilitating an analysis of the project contribution to job generation, contribution to GDP, private sector development, and gender elements.

Additionally, the MNPDC incorporated the option to weight between economic or social infrastructure, and rural or urban infrastructure, separately. The prioritization methodology caters for this requirement by performing a two-step scoring process. Firstly, the government establishes the weighting between economic or social infrastructure (adding to 100%) and urban or rural infrastructure (adding to 100%). These weightings are then applied directly in the second criteria grouping, i.e., infrastructure service access, affordability, and sustainability, particularly in four criteria related to the location and type of infrastructure service of the proposed project.

The weighting of the scores for the urban or rural and economic or social choices are done directly in the second criteria grouping, i.e., infrastructure service access, affordability, and sustainability, particularly in four criteria related to the location and type of infrastructure service of the proposed project.

The overall score for the project proposal is then calculated based on the scores for the three main criteria groupings.

The weightings established by the MNPDC are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Weightings Applied in 2021 for the Infrastructure Pipeline Prioritization

Weighting between Economic and Social Projects	100%
Weight economic projects	50%
Weight social projects	50%
Weighting between Urban and Rural Projects	100%
Weight urban projects	50%
Weight rural projects	50%
Weighting between Criteria Groups	100%
Project scale and status	33.33%
Services access, affordability, and sustainability	33.33%
Economic growth, social inclusion, and project financials	33.33%

Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

It should be noted that the prioritization methodology, as it stands, focuses substantially on benefits towards the NDS (Table 2). Cost estimates are generally indicative since most project proposals are in the early stages of development. In any case, cost is not considered as a criterion in the prioritization.

Table 2: How National Development Strategy Objectives Translate into Prioritization Criteria

NDS Objective 1: Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth	
MTS1	Is economic growth promoted? Sustainable use of natural resources (forestry, fisheries, agriculture, tourism, mining)? Increased economic or productive sectors contribution to GDP? Is employment promoted?
MTS2	Is the private sector promoted (EGC, SOE, industrial parks, PPP)?
MTS3	Do communities have access to basic infrastructure needs in urban areas? Electricity, water, sanitation, transport, health, education Do communities have access to basic infrastructure needs in rural areas? Electricity, water, sanitation, transport, health, education Are government services being delivered more effectively? Are community better empowered to assess and promote for their needs? is maintenance being provided to essential infrastructure?
MTS4	Is land available?
NDS Objective 2: Poverty Alleviation, Basic Needs, and Food Security	
MTS5	Do rural communities have access to affordable safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and energy infrastructure services? Do urban communities have access to reliable water, sanitation, and energy infrastructure services?
MTS6	Is employment promoted for youth, women, and men?
MTS7	Is women's economic participation being promoted?
NDS Objective 3: Access to Social Infrastructure Services	
MTS8	Do communities in rural areas have access to basic health care? Are community deaths by noncommunicable diseases decreased?
MTS9	Is there increased access to education by increasing student enrollment rates?
NDS Objective 4: Resilient and Environmentally Sustainable Development with DRM	
MTS10 and 11	Are the country, its population, and its people becoming more resilient to future climate change and disaster risks? Is maintenance being conducted to critical infrastructure to maintain its original resilience? Are the services environmentally and financially sustainable? Are national emergency operations centers established in all provinces?
NDS Objective 5: United and Stable Nation	
MTS12 to 14	Is government provision of basic services efficient and effective? Is national unity and stability improved? Is perception of people living in a safe community improved?

Pipeline 2019 and 2021 Prioritization Criteria

Group 1: Project Scope and Status

Type of project: (new; upgraded; rehabilitated)
Project stage of development: (concept; prefeasibility; full feasibility)
Land availability: (no; negotiation under way; yes)
Project priority in sector: (3rd and lower; 2nd; 1st)
Private sector promoted: (EGC, SOE, industrial parks, PPP)
NDS objective: (not addressed; objective advanced; target advanced)
Government policy: (no contribution; some contribution)
Sector policy: (no contribution; some contribution)

Group 2: Services Access, Affordability, and Sustainability

Safety and security improvement: (no improvement; compliance building code; compliance international standards; compliance safety standards)
Linkage or synergy with other projects: (no other project; 1 project; 2 or more projects)
Effectiveness of public services (access or quality): (no impact; marginal; important)
Reduction of interruption of service: (no impact; marginal; important)
Improved basic urban economic services: (water supply, electricity, transport, ICT, Sanitation)
Improved basic rural economic services: (water supply, electricity, transport, ICT, Sanitation)
Improved basic urban social services: (health and education services)
Improved basic rural social services: (health and education services)
Improve contribution to GDP in fisheries, tourism, agriculture, commerce
Service cost improvement: (no contribution; reduction power tariff; reduction ICT tariff)
GHG emission reduction: (no reduction; reduction aligned with NDS 2025 target)
Vulnerability to climate change and DRM: (Vulnerability value X); 5<X<20; 21<X<45; 46<X<80; 81<X<125)
Contribution to national emergency centers: (no improvement; in 1 to 2 provinces; in 3 to 6 provinces; in 7 to 9 provinces)

Group 3: Economic Growth and Project Financials

Future employment: (no employment; up to 3 FTE; 3 to 10 FTE; more than 10 FTE)
Future employment of women: (no employment; up to 30 % of created employment, between 30 % & 60 % of employment; more than 60%)
Contribution to social inclusion and gender equity: (not targeted; improved rating social inclusion; improved rating gender equity; improved rating human rights)
Contribution to export earnings: (no improvement; marginal improvement; significant improvement)
Private sector participation: (public finance only; private sector finance contribution; PPP finance opportunity)
Private sector benefits: (no benefits; minor benefits; major benefits)
Secured capital funding: (no funding secured; some funding under discussion; partial funding secured; bulk of funding secured)
Secured funding for maintenance: (no funding secured; some funding under discussion; service charge to cover part of maintenance; service charge to cover bulk of maintenance)

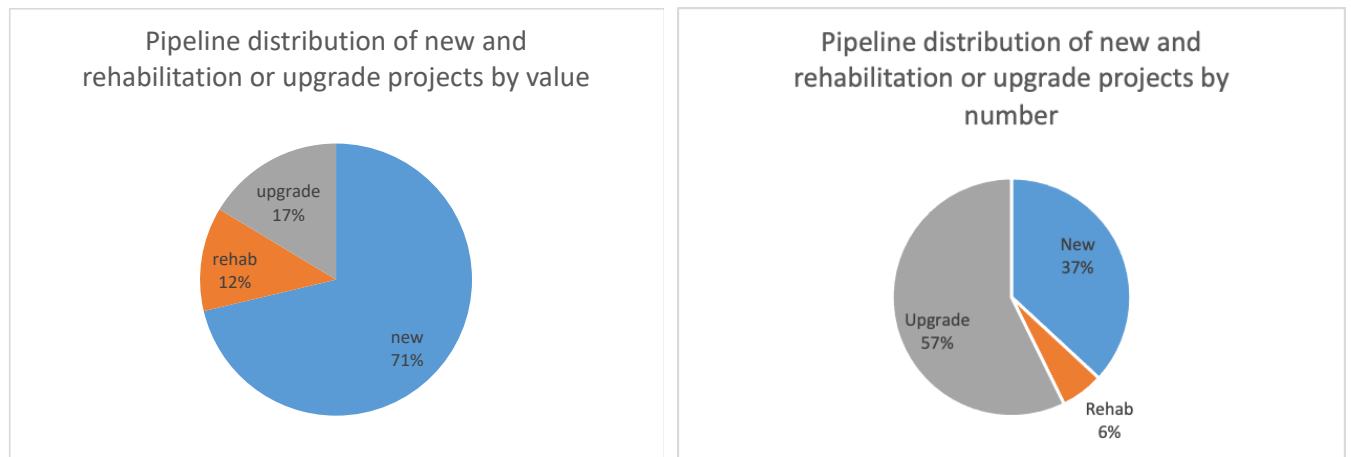
DRM = disaster risk management, EGC = Economic Growth Center, FTE = full-time employment, GDP = gross domestic product, GHG = greenhouse gas, ICT = information and communication technology, PPP = public-private partnership, SOE = state-owned enterprise, NDS = National Development Strategy, MTS = medium-term strategy.
Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

3.3 Results of the Prioritization Process

A total of 59 unfunded projects were prioritized. The sectors included in the pipeline were ICT, tourism, transport, energy, water and sanitation, agriculture, fisheries, commerce, solid waste management, health, and education.

As of February 2021, the pipeline included 38 new infrastructure projects and 21 upgrade or rehabilitation projects. Figure 1 shows the distribution of projects by number and value, and demonstrates that the focus of the government is not just on new projects.

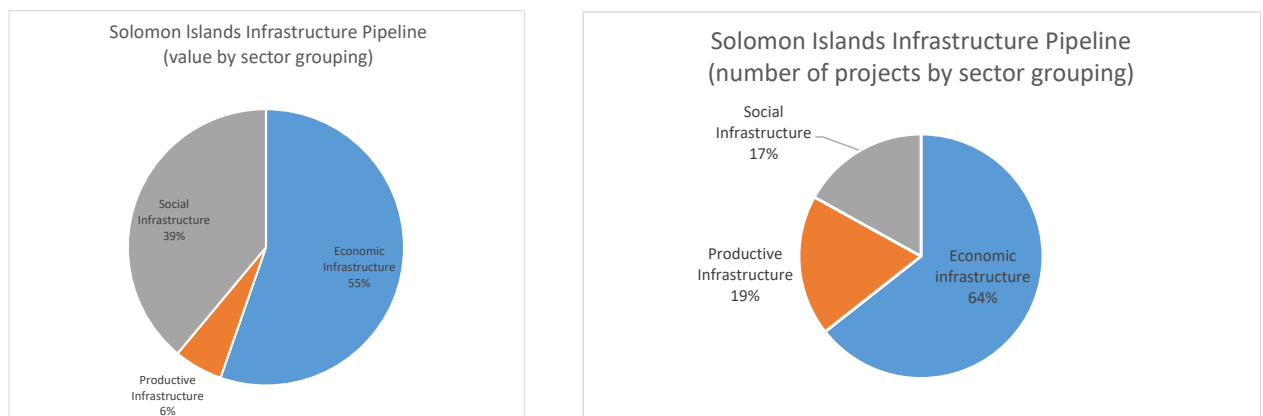
Figure 1: Pipeline Distribution, New Projects versus Rehabilitation or Upgrade Projects



Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

By sector group, economic infrastructure projects represent 64% of total projects but only 55% of the pipeline value, followed by social infrastructure projects (17% by number but 39% by value), and productive infrastructure projects (19% by number but 6% by value) as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Pipeline Distribution by Sector Groupings



Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

The 59 prioritized projects in order of priority are presented in Table 3, with the evaluation score and estimated capital cost. The priority pipeline is also presented graphically in Figure 3, showing the color breakdown of the scores by main criteria. Figure 4 contrasts the 59 projects by benefit scores versus estimated capital cost. The latter graph shows the wide variation in cost of the priority projects.

Table 3: Prioritized Infrastructure Investment Pipeline

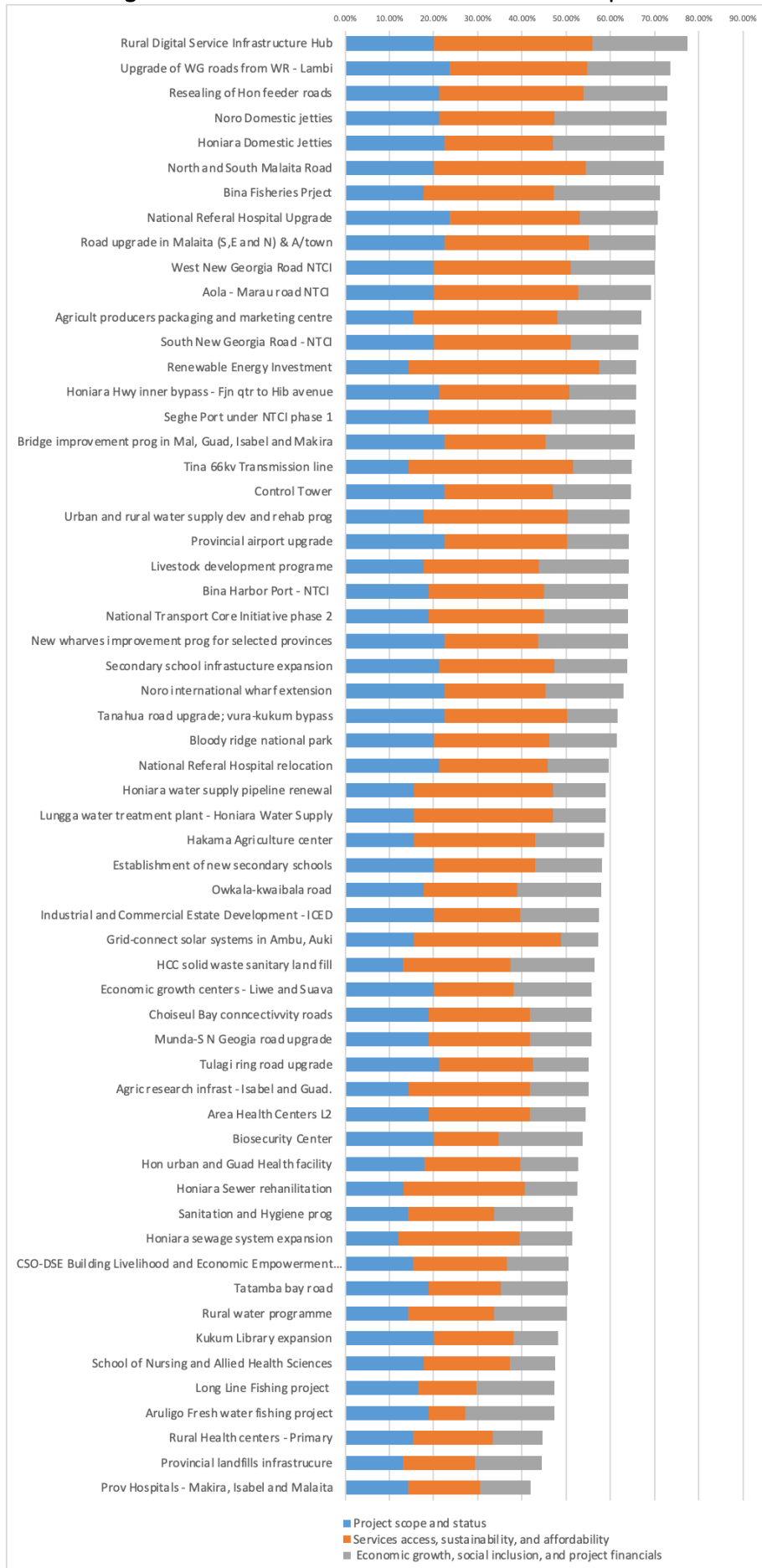
Overall Priority	Score	Project	Estimated Cost (\$ million)
1	77.5	Rural Digital Service Infrastructure Hub	62.0
2	73.6	Upgrading of west Guadalcanal roads from White River to Lambi	192.0
3	72.9	Resealing of Honiara Feeder Roads	30.0
4	72.7	Noro Domestic Jetties	20.0
5	72.3	Honiara Domestic Jetties	80.0
6	72.1	North and South Malaita Roads	272.0
7	71.2	Bina Fisheries Project	70.0
8	70.8	National Referral Hospital Upgrade	511.5
9	70.3	Upgrading of roads in Malaita, Auki Town, South Road, North Road, and East Road	120.0
10	70.1	West New Georgia Road NTCI	135.0
11	69.2	Aola-Marau Road NTCI	179.0
12	67.0	Agriculture Producers Packaging and Marketing Centre.	34.6
13	66.3	South New Georgia Road - NTCI	232.0
14	65.9	Renewable Energy Investment	74.0
15	65.9	Honiara Highway Inner Bypass, East-West Link Bypass Road (Fijian Quarter-Hibiscus Avenue)	88.0
16	65.6	Seghe Port under NTCI Phase 1	47.0
17	65.6	Bridge Improvement Program	234.0
18	64.8	Tina 66kV Transmission Line	108.0
19	64.7	Control Tower	10.0
20	64.3	Urban and Rural Water Supply Development and Rehabilitation Program	32.0
21	64.1	Provincial Airport Upgrade	30.0
22	64.1	Livestock Development Programme	14.0
23	64.0	Bina Harbor Port - NTCI	64.0
24	64.0	National Transport Core Initiative Phase 2	375.0
25	63.9	New Wharves Improvement Program	70.0
26	63.9	Secondary School Infrastructure Expansion	100.0
27	63.0	Noro International Wharf Extension	150.0
28	61.6	Tanahua Road Upgrading, Vura-Kukum Bypass	15.0
29	61.4	Bloody Ridge National Peace Park Project	30.0
30	59.7	National Referral Hospital Relocation	1,807.0
31	58.9	Honiara Water Supply - Pipe Renewal	32.0
32	58.9	Lungga water treatment plant - Honiara Water Supply	520.0
33	58.6	Hakama Agriculture Development Centre	29.4
34	58.1	Establishment of New Secondary Schools	90.0
35	57.9	Okwala- Kwaibaita Road	34.0
36	57.4	Industrial and Commercial Estate Development - ICED	114.0
37	57.3	Grid-Connect Solar Systems at Ambu in Auki	50.0
38	56.5	Solid Waste Sanitary Landfill	36.5
39	55.8	Economic Growth Center in Liwe and Suava	80.0
40	55.7	Choiseul Bay Connectivity Roads Upgrading and New Investment	450.0
41	55.7	Munda South New Georgia Road Upgrade (Munda-Viru)	100.0
42	55.2	Tulagi Ring Road upgrade	36.0

Overall Priority	Score	Project	Estimated Cost (\$ million)
43	55.0	Agriculture Research Infrastructure in Isabel and Guadalcanal	20.0
44	54.4	Area Health Centers L2 (Primary Health Care Service)	160.0
45	53.8	Biosecurity	25.0
46	52.7	Honiara Urban and Guadalcanal Health Facility Development Project	200.0
47	52.6	Honiara Sewer Rehabilitation	131.0
48	51.5	Sanitation & Hygiene Program	20.0
49	51.4	Honiara Sewerage System Expansion	87.0
50	50.5	CSO-Development Services Exchange: Building Livelihood and Economic Empowerment through Water Access (BLEEWA)	14.0
51	50.4	Tatamba Bay Road (Lelegia- Tatamba station)	40.0
52	50.2	Rural Water Programme	450.0
53	48.2	Kukum Library Expansion	20.0
54	47.5	School of Nursing and Allied Health Sciences	80.0
55	47.3	Long Line Fishing project	40.0
56	47.3	Aruligo Freshwater Fish project	30.0
57	44.7	Rural Health Centres (Primary Health Care Services)	45.0
58	44.5	Provincial Landfills Infrastructure Development Project	90.0
59	41.9	Provincial Hospitals (Secondary Health Services Program)	300.0

\$ = Solomon Islands dollars, BLEEWA = Building Livelihood and Economic Empowerment through Water Access, CSO = Civil Society Organization, ICED = Industrial and Commercial Estate Development, ICT = information and communication technology, kV = kilovolt, NTCI = National Transport Core Initiative.

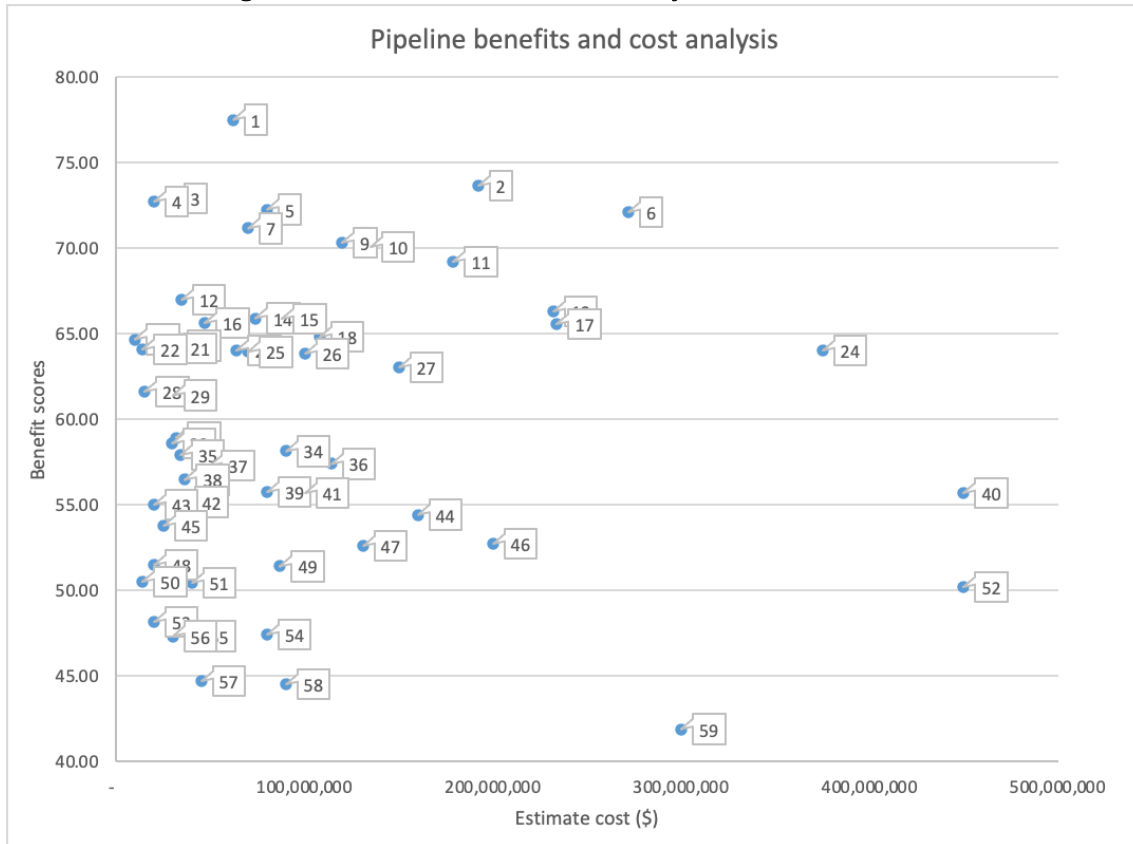
Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

Figure 3: Prioritized Infrastructure Investment Pipeline



Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

Figure 4: Prioritized Investment Project Scores and Cost

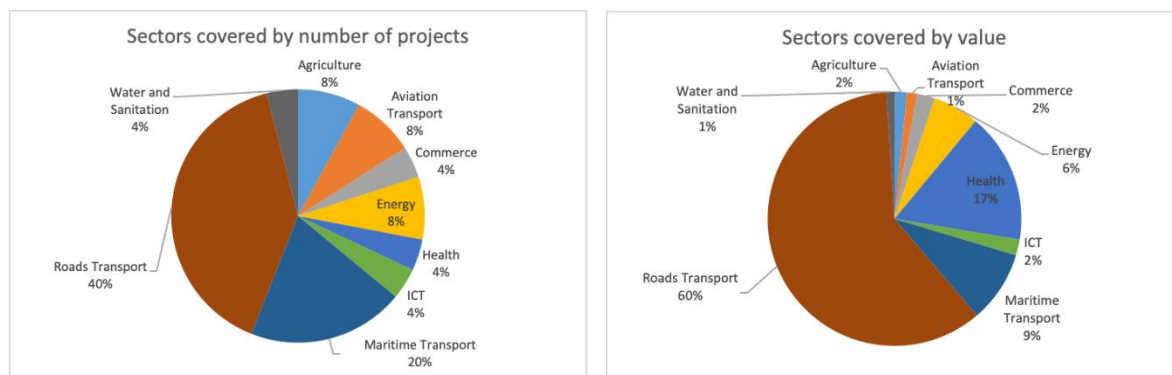


Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

As a long-term government plan, the NDS focuses strongly on improving the safety of, and increasing access to, infrastructure services. It particularly concerns itself with those sectors that also contribute to improved standards of living, such as water, sanitation, energy, and solid waste; and those that have a direct impact on increasing GDP and expanding employment opportunities.

The first 25 high-scored projects, highlighted in blue in Table 3, comprise investments totalling \$3.1 billion across nine industry sectors, including economic and productive sector groupings, with more than 60% of projects targeting rural areas of Solomon Islands. In terms of geographic distribution, although Honiara and Guadalcanal are predominant, there is an even distribution of projects throughout all Solomon Islands provinces. Figure 5 shows a sector breakdown by number and value of the high-scored projects.

Figure 5: High-Scored Projects, Sector Distribution



ICT = information and communication technology. Source:

Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

Based on the multiple criteria used for the prioritization of the project proposals, the first 25 selected priority projects gained high scores on employment creation, contribution to economic and export

growth, contribution to economic recovery, increased and stimulated production in rural areas, increased connectivity of producers and their buyers, and provision of high-quality health services. This is in addition to having favourable donor and investor interest. There was also a high degree of documentation on these project proposals.

These projects are very important for post-COVID-19 economic recovery in Solomon Islands as well as the creation of both short- and long-term job opportunities. The projects increase the connectivity of people and produce and have a strong likelihood of directly influencing and stimulating new investments, such as in palm oil, tuna processing, and tourism.

For example, under the National Transport Core Initiative Phase 1, the upgrade of roads in Malaita will greatly enhance proposed investments in the Bina Harbour Tuna Processing Plant and palm oil projects in Waisisi (Southern Region of Malaita) and the Auluta Basin (Northern Region of Malaita), creating about 4,000 jobs and potentially doubling exports in palm oil and fish products.

Improvements in rural and urban infrastructure—such as wharves, roads, bridges, and rural airports—are critical to public-private investment in the productive sector, as this increases connectivity between rural producers and buyers, both local and overseas. Financing for modern packaging and processing facilities with related high-tech biosecurity are important investments if Solomon Islands is planning to export fresh produce and meats.

As the country’s main hospital, the timely upgrade of the National Referral Hospital to international standards is important due to increasing demand for health services as a result of population growth in Honiara and the urban drift that has been occurring since the 1990s. The highly capital-intensive project to relocate the National Referral Hospital scored lower and was not included in the first 25 priority project list.

3.3.1 Economic Sector Infrastructure

Of the 59 projects in the infrastructure pipeline, 38 projects (or 55%) are categorized as economic infrastructure. These include aviation, roads, and bridges, maritime, energy, ICT, water and sanitation, and solid waste management. Table 4 shows these economic infrastructure projects by order of priority.

Table 4: Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline - Economic Infrastructure

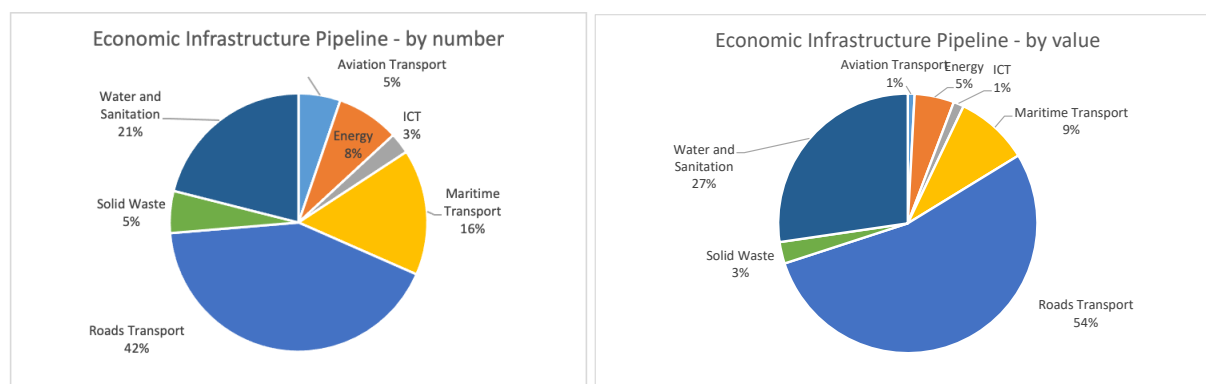
Priority	Overall Priority	Sector	Project	Estimated Cost (\$ million)
1	1	ICT	Rural Digital Service Infrastructure Hub	62.0
2	2	Roads	Upgrading of West Guadalcanal Roads from White River to Lambi	192.0
3	3	Roads	Resealing of Honiara Feeder Roads	30.0
4	4	Maritime	Noro Domestic jetties	20.0
5	5	Maritime	Honiara Domestic Jetties	80.0
6	6	Roads	North and South Malaita Roads	272.0
7	9	Roads	Upgrading of Roads in Malaita, Auki Town, South Road, North Road, and East Road	120.0
8	10	Roads	West New Georgia Road NTCI	135.0
9	11	Roads	Aola-Marau road NTCI	179.0
10	13	Roads	South New Georgia Road - NTCI	232.0
11	14	Energy	Renewable Energy Investment	74.0
12	15	Roads	Honiara Highway Inner Bypass, East-West Link Bypass Road (Fijian Quarter-Hibiscus Avenue)	88.0
13	16	Maritime	Seghe Port under NTCI Phase 1	47.0

Priority	Overall Priority	Sector	Project	Estimated Cost (\$ million)
14	17	Roads	Bridge Improvement Program	234.0
15	18	Energy	Tina 66kV Transmission Line	108.0
16	19	Aviation	Control Tower	10.0
17	20	Water and Sanitation	Urban and Rural Water Supply Development and Rehabilitation Program	32.0
18	21	Aviation	Provincial Airport Upgrade	30.0
19	24	Maritime	Bina Harbour Port - NTCI	64.0
20	24	Roads	National Transport Core Initiative Phase 2	375.0
21	25	Maritime	New Wharves Improvement program	70.0
22	27	Maritime	Noro international wharf extension	150.0
23	28	Roads	Tanahua Road upgrading, Vura-Kukum Bypass	15.0
24	31	Water and Sanitation	Pipe Renewal - Honiara Water Supply	32.0
25	32	Water and Sanitation	Lungga Water treatment plant - Honiara Water Supply	520.0
26	35	Roads	Okwala- Kwaibaita Road	34.0
27	37	Energy	Grid-Connect Solar Systems at Ambu in Auki	50.0
28	38	Solid Waste	Solid Waste Sanitary Landfills	36.5
29	40	Roads	Choiseul Bay Connectivity Roads Upgrading and New Investment	450.0
30	41	Roads	Munda South New Georgia Road Upgrade (Munda-Viru)	100.0
32	42	Roads	Tulagi Ring Road Rehab	36.0
32	46	Water and Sanitation	Honiara Sewer Rehabilitation	131.0
33	48	Water and Sanitation	Sanitation & Hygiene Program	20.0
34	49	Water and Sanitation	Honiara Sewerage System Expansion	87.0
35	50	Water and Sanitation	CSO-Development Services Exchange: Building Livelihood and Economic Empowerment through Water Access (BLEEWA)	14.0
36	51	Roads	Tatamba bay road (Lelegia- Tatamba station)	40.0
37	52	Water and Sanitation	Rural Water	450.0
38	58	Solid Waste	Provincial Landfills Infrastructure Development Project	90.0

\$ = Solomon Islands dollars, BLEEWA = Building Livelihood and Economic Empowerment through Water Access, CSO = Civil Society Organization, ICT = information and communication technology, kV = kilovolt, NTCI = National Transport Core Initiative. Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

Of the 25 high-priority projects, 21 are categorized as economic infrastructure. The distribution by industry sector is shown by number of projects and value in Figure 6, with road transport being the predominant sector.

Figure 6: Distribution of Economic Infrastructure Projects by Sector



ICT = information and communication technology

Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

3.3.2 Social Sector Infrastructure

There are 10 social infrastructure projects in the investment pipeline, representing 39% of the total value. These projects include health and education infrastructure in urban and rural areas. The National Referral Hospital upgrade is the only social infrastructure project in the 25 high-priority projects, although secondary school expansion is also a relatively high priority. Table 5 presents the pipeline for social infrastructure in order of priority.

Table 5: Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline - Social Sector Infrastructure

Priority	Overall Priority	Sector	Project	Estimated Cost (\$ million)
1	8	Health	National Referral Hospital Upgrade	511.5
2	26	Education	Secondary School Infrastructure Expansion	100.0
3	30	Health	National Referral Hospital Relocation	1,807.0
4	34	Education	Establishment of New Secondary Schools	90.0
5	44	Health	Area Health Centres L2 (Primary Health Care Service)	160.0
6	46	Health	Honiara Urban and Guadalcanal Health Facility Development Project	200.0
7	53	Education	Kukum Library Expansion	20.0
8	54	Education	School of Nursing and Applied Health Sciences	80.0
9	57	Health	Rural Health Centres (Primary Health Care Services)	45.0
10	59	Health	Provincial Hospital (Secondary Health services program)	300.0

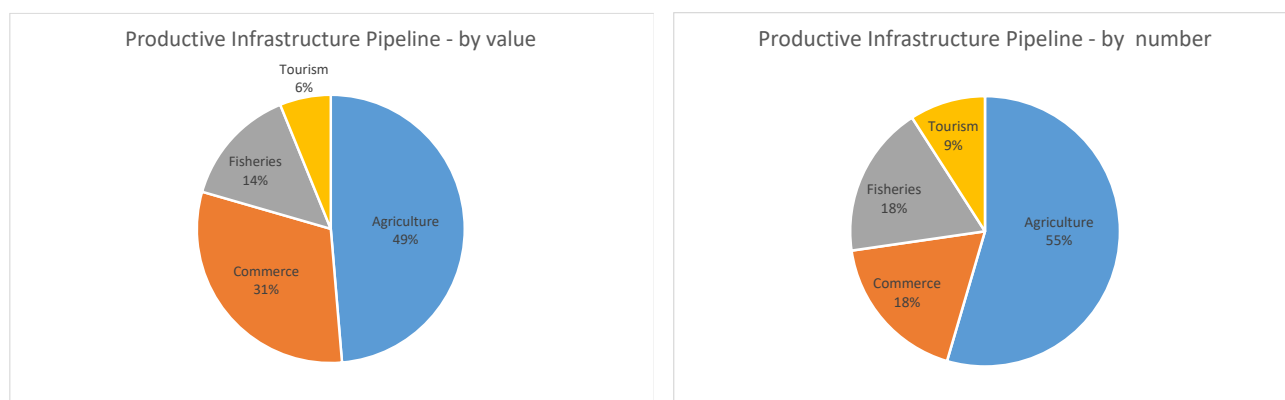
\$ = Solomon Islands dollars.

Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

3.3.3 Productive Sector Infrastructure

The investment pipeline includes 10 productive sector projects in the agriculture, fisheries, commerce, and tourism sectors. The breakdown by number of projects and value is presented in Figure 7, while the list of projects in order of priority is presented in Table 6. Three of these projects are among the 25 high-priority projects, including the Bina fisheries project, an agricultural producers packaging and marketing center, and a livestock project. The next seven projects in tourism, agriculture, and commerce are considered mid-range priorities.

Figure 7: Distribution of Productive Infrastructure Projects by Sector



Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

Table 6: Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline - Productive Sector Infrastructure

Priority	Overall Priority	Sector	Project	Estimated Cost (\$ million)
1	7	Commerce	Bina Fisheries Project	70.0
2	12	Agriculture	Agriculture Producers Packaging and Marketing Center	34.6
3	22	Agriculture	Livestock	14.0
4	29	Tourism	Bloody Ridge National Peace Park Project	30.0
5	33	Agriculture	Hakama Agriculture Development Center	29.4
6	36	Agriculture	Industrial and Commercial Estate Development - ICED	114.0
7	39	Commerce	Economic Growth Center	80.0
8	43	Agriculture	Agriculture Research Infrastructure	20.0
9	45	Agriculture	Biosecurity	25.0
10	55	Fisheries	Long Line Fishing Solomon Islands	40.0

\$ = Solomon Islands dollars, ICED = Industrial and Commercial Estate Development.

Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

4 Final Government Priority Infrastructure Pipeline

Following a review of the prioritization process, the Government finalized the priority list with the top 25 scored projects together with two additional projects considered priorities to respond to the COVID19 pandemic. In this regard, the Government decided to prioritize two projects in the health infrastructure sector - the relocation of the national referral hospital and the upgrades to the school of nursery and library within the Solomon Islands National University.

The final Solomon Islands priority infrastructure investment pipeline with 27 projects is presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Final Solomon Islands Priority Infrastructure Pipeline

Project	Estimated Cost (\$ million)
Rural Digital Service Infrastructure Hub	62.0
Upgrading of west Guadalcanal roads from White River to Lambi	192.0
Resealing of Honiara Feeder Roads	30.0
Noro Domestic Jetties	20.0
Honiara Domestic Jetties	80.0
Solomon Islands National University (SINU) Capital Projects (Kukum Library Expansion and Upgrades to School of Nursing and applied health sciences)	100.0
North and South Malaita Roads	272.0
Bina Fisheries Project	70.0
National Referral Hospital Upgrade	511.5
Upgrading of roads in Malaita, Auki Town, South Road, North Road, and East Road	120.0
West New Georgia Road NTCI	135.0
Aola-Marau Road NTCI	179.0
Agriculture Producers Packaging and Marketing Centre.	34.6
South New Georgia Road - NTCI	232.0
Renewable Energy Investment	74.0
Honiara Highway Inner Bypass, East-West Link Bypass Road (Fijian Quarter-Hibiscus Avenue)	88.0
Seghe Port under NTCI Phase 1	47.0
Bridge Improvement Program	234.0
National Referral Hospital Relocation	1,807.0
Tina 66kV Transmission Line	108.0
Control Tower	10.0
Urban and Rural Water Supply Development and Rehabilitation Program	32.0
Provincial Airport Upgrade	30.0
Livestock Development Programme	14.0
Bina Harbor Port - NTCI	64.0
National Transport Core Initiative Phase 2	375.0
New Wharves Improvement Program	70.0

5 Possible Funding Modalities

Initial financing considerations for the Government high-priority projects was discussed with the Solomon Islands Ministry of Finance and Treasury. Possible funding modalities that may be applied to the 27 Government high-priority projects were considered in consultation with the Public-Private Partnership team within the Debt Management Unit. These options are presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Funding Modalities for the 27 High-Priority Projects

Project	Possible Funding Modalities
Resealing of Honiara Feeder Roads	PPP, loans, and grants
Noro Domestic Jetties	Loans and grants
Honiara Domestic Jetties	Loans and grants
Solomon Islands National University (SINU) Capital Projects (Kukum Library Expansion and Upgrades to School of Nursing and applied health sciences)	PPP, loans, and grants
North and South Malaita Roads	PPP, loans, and grants
Bina Fisheries Project	Loans and grants
National Referral Hospital Upgrade	Loans and grants
Upgrading of roads in Malaita, Auki Town, South Road, North Road, and East Road	PPP, loans, and grants
West New Georgia Road NTCI	Grants
Aola-Marau Road NTCI	Loans and grants
Agriculture Producers Packaging and Marketing Centre.	Loans and grants
South New Georgia Road - NTCI	Loans and grants
Renewable Energy Investment	PPP, loans, and grants
Honiara Highway Inner Bypass, East-West Link Bypass Road (Fijian Quarter-Hibiscus Avenue)	Loans and grants
Seghe Port under NTCI Phase 1	Grants
Bridge Improvement Program	Loans and grants
National Referral Hospital Relocation	Loans and grants
Tina 66kV Transmission Line	Loans and grants
Control Tower	Loans and grants
Urban and Rural Water Supply Development and Rehabilitation Program	PPP, loans, and grants
Provincial Airport Upgrade	PPP, loans, and grants
Livestock Development Programme	Grants
Bina Harbor Port - NTCI	Loans and grants
National Transport Core Initiative Phase 2	Grants
New Wharves Improvement Program	Loans and grants
Resealing of Honiara Feeder Roads	Loans and grants
Noro Domestic Jetties	Loans and grants

kV = kilovolt, NTCI: National Transport Core Initiative

Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

6 Maintenance Implications of Infrastructure Investments

Infrastructure asset management and maintenance has been given substantial attention by the Government of Solomon Islands.

As of February 2021, the Ministry of Infrastructure Development had an extensive program contracting out routine maintenance of almost 600 kilometers of road, an improvement from 2014 when only 300 kilometers of roadway was under routine maintenance. A detailed list of all road transport infrastructure assets is critical for the ministry. Such a list indicates the condition of assets, so that decisions can be made to inform operations and maintenance planning, capital works scheduling and budgeting, as well as longer-term programs and priorities.

The Ministry of Communication and Aviation, the Solomon Islands Water Authority, and the Ministry of Finance and Treasury also conduct asset management programs, but there are many ministries lacking asset management capabilities.

The government’s Public Financial Management Act specifically requires individual agencies, and the government as a whole, to keep an asset register and report on assets in their annual financial statements. However, this is not being conducted in a comprehensive and coordinated way. The gap appears not only in relation to financial reporting, but in the internal controls and capacities that support good management of fixed assets.

Inadequate infrastructure maintenance has long been recognised as a challenge for governments in all jurisdictions. A failure to maintain physical infrastructure has led to its premature deterioration around the world, and particularly in small island developing states in the Pacific. This is sometimes termed the “build-neglect-rebuild” cycle, describing how deteriorated infrastructure assets are commonly rebuilt when they become unusable—at great expense to the governments and development partners in the Pacific region¹. The government needs to continue to focus on improving the management of fixed assets.

Projects that are implemented from the priority infrastructure pipeline must consider the budget implications of adequate maintenance. For the 27 Government high-priority projects, an indicative 2% of the estimated project cost gives an estimated level of annual maintenance expenditure required (Table 9).

Table 9: Maintenance Costs for the 27 Government High-Priority Projects

Project	Annual Maintenance Cost: 2% of Total Project Cost (\$ million)
Rural Digital Service Infrastructure Hub	1.24
Upgrading of west Guadalcanal roads from White River to Lambi	3.84
Resealing of Honiara Feeder Roads	0.6
Noro Domestic Jetties	0.4
Honiara Domestic Jetties	1.6
Solomon Islands National University (SINU) Capital Projects (Kukum Library Expansion and Upgrades to School of Nursing and applied health sciences)	2
North and South Malaita Roads	5.44
Bina Fisheries Project	1.4
National Referral Hospital Upgrade	10.23
Upgrading of roads in Malaita, Auki Town, South Road, North Road, and East Road	2.4
West New Georgia Road NTCl	2.7

¹ PRIF Build-Neglect-Rebuild Report 2013

Project	Annual Maintenance Cost: 2% of Total Project Cost (\$ million)
Aola-Marau Road NTCl	3.58
Agriculture Producers Packaging and Marketing Centre.	0.692
South New Georgia Road - NTCl	4.64
Renewable Energy Investment	1.48
Honiara Highway Inner Bypass, East-West Link Bypass Road (Fijian Quarter-Hibiscus Avenue)	1.76
Seghe Port under NTCl Phase 1	0.94
Bridge Improvement Program	4.68
National Referral Hospital Relocation	36.14
Tina 66kV Transmission Line	2.16
Control Tower	0.2
Urban and Rural Water Supply Development and Rehabilitation Program	0.64
Provincial Airport Upgrade	0.6
Livestock Development Programme	0.28
Bina Harbor Port - NTCl	1.28
National Transport Core Initiative Phase 2	7.5
New Wharves Improvement Program	1.4
Rural Digital Service Infrastructure Hub	1.24

kV = kilovolt, NTCl = National Transport Core Initiative

Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

7 Next Steps

The Solomon Islands Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline has been prepared on the basis of two rounds of submissions from the relevant government agencies. Its purpose is to guide the government and development partners on infrastructure investment and provide a point of reference for the cross-sectoral priority of project proposals in relation to the NDS.

Projects identified as high priority may be considered for further development by the proposing agency and donor partners, under MNPDC coordination and guidance. Next steps for any selected priority project would be a full feasibility assessment prior to proceeding to appraisal and approval of financing.

Taking this approach forward, it is planned that future calls for project proposals and prioritization would be managed by the MNPDC as part of a continuous process. The ministry will call for project proposals every 2 years and conduct further prioritization of infrastructure concepts to identify those investments that best align with the NDS and other strategic plans of the government.

Currently, there is no central asset registry with condition assessments of existing assets. Without this vital information, there is no systematic ability to identify asset rehabilitation requirements. The Ministry of Finance and Treasury is working on developing a framework and roadmap that will enable recording, accounting, and reporting of public nonfinancial assets, with the assistance of the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre. It is recommended to include asset condition assessments in the asset register to be useful for future infrastructure planning purposes.

In order to assist the government in take these processes further, it is recommended to proceed with a full national infrastructure planning exercise with PRIF's support, revisit the key government strategies and plans under the NDS, review and refine the multiple investment criteria and prioritization framework, and embed the infrastructure prioritization methodology into the government's planning and budget systems in consultation with development partners.

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Appendix 1: Solomon Islands National Infrastructure Investment Plan 2013, Implementation Progress

Table A1.1: Status of the Top 19 High-Priority Projects in the Investment Pipeline

Project	Completed	Ongoing	Imminent	No Progress
Multisector				
Honiara Urban Development			■	
Transport - Land				
Honiara Main Road	■			
Resealing of Urban Roads		■		
Malaita North Road Further Phase	■			
Guadalcanal Feeder Roads Tranche 2		■		
Malaita Feeder Roads Tranche 1		■		
Naro Hill – Lambi Road	■			
Transport - Aviation				
Henderson Apron Upgrade			■	
Provincial Airfield Upgrading		■		
Transport - Maritime				
Honiara Port Remedial Works		■		
2013 Replacement Wharves		■		
Honiara Port Extension (New Wharf)	■			
New (Domestic) Wharves Tranche 2			■	
Water Supply and Sanitation				
Water Supply 2-Year Plan	■			
WASH Projects		■		
Solid Waste Management				
Provincial Sanitary Landfills				■
Energy				
Honiara SIEA Genset Upgrade	■			
Tina Hydropower			■	
Rural Electrification Program		■		

SIEA = Solomon Islands Electricity Authority; WASH = water, sanitation, and hygiene.

Note: "Ongoing" also means partially completed where a project has several discrete components and one or more is complete.

Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

Table A1.2: Status of Projects Prioritized 20–32 in the Investment Pipeline

Project	Completed	Ongoing	Imminent	No Progress
Gizo Water Supply		■		
Mberande – Aola Road		■		
Malaita Main Roads		■		
Remote Communities ICT	■			
Choiseul Township	■			
Guadalcanal Feeder Roads Tranche 3		■		
Guadalcanal Feeder Roads Tranche 4			■	
UWSSP - Water Supply Honiara			■	
UWSSP - Water Supply Provincial Towns			■	
UWSSP - Sanitation			■	
Malaita Feeder Roads Tranche 2		■		
Choiseul Bay Connectivity Road				■
Malaita Industrial Parks				■

ICT = information and communication technology, UWSSP = Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

Note: Ongoing also means partially completed where a project has several discrete components and one or more is complete.

Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

Appendix 2: Major Ongoing Infrastructure Projects

Solomon Islands is implementing an infrastructure investment pipeline of projects totalling \$1.0 billion.

The main areas of investment are sports facilities and urban development (accounting for 35% of the total investment value as shown in Table A2.1) in preparation for the 2023 Pacific Games. These are followed by energy (26%), information and communication technology (14%), roads and bridges (12%), water and sanitation (10%), and maritime and aviation transport (2% each).

There is an even distribution of ongoing projects throughout the provinces of Solomon Islands (Table A2.2).

Table A2.1: Distribution of Ongoing Projects by Sector and Value

Sector	Amount (\$ million)	Percentage of Total Investment Pipeline
Sports and Urban Development	350.1	35%
ICT	138	14%
Water and Sanitation	98.4	10%
Roads Transport	118.1	12%
Maritime Transport	20	2%
Energy	267	26%
Aviation Transport	17.9	2%

\$ = United States dollars, ICT = information and communication technology
Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

Table A2.2: Distribution of Ongoing Projects by Province

Sector	Project	Estimated cost (\$ million)	Development Partner	Province
Aviation	Henderson Apron Upgrade	1.7	World Bank and Japan	Honiara, Guadalcanal
Aviation	Munda International airport	3	New Zealand and World Bank	Western Province
Aviation	Provincial Runways upgrade	16.2	New Zealand	Multiple
Energy	Tina Hydropower	216.1	World Bank, DFAT, IFC, GCF, EDCF, ADB, IRENA, EIB, Korean water	Guadalcanal
Energy	Hybrid Conversion	12.9	ADB	
Energy	Old Lungga Electrical Upgrade	6.5	Solomon Power	Honiara, Guadalcanal
Energy	Solar Hybrid Power Generation Systems at Hauhui, Sasamunga, Vonunu and Namugha	6.5	New Zealand	Malaita, Choiseul, Western, Makira-Ulawa

Table A2.2: Distribution of Ongoing Projects by Province

Sector	Project	Estimated cost (\$ million)	Development Partner	Province
Energy	Solar Hybrid Power Generation Systems at Visale and Tingoa	3	World Bank	Guadalcanal, Renne-Belona
Energy	Grid-Connect Solar Systems at Henderson and Ranadi in Honiara	5.2	Solomon Power	Honiara, Guadalcanal
Energy	Rural Electrification	12	Italy, EU-EDF 10 Regional envelope	Multiple
Energy	Outer Islands Renewable Energy	4.8	ADB, World Bank, New Zealand	Malaita, Choiseul, Western, Makira-Ulawa
Maritime	New (Domestic) Wharves Tranche 2	8.2	National Transport Fund, Government of Solomon Islands	Malaita, Central, Makira-Ulawa
Maritime	Honiara Ports Remedial Works	4.8	SIPA, ADB	Honiara
Maritime	2013 Replacement (Domestic) Wharves	1.8	National Transport Fund	Isabel, Western, and Choiseul
Maritime	Rural Wharves -	5.2	ADB, Government of Solomon Islands	Malaita, Makira, Renbel
Roads	Guadalcanal Feeder Roads Tranche 2	6	National Transport Fund, Government of Solomon Islands	Guadalcanal
Roads	Resealing of Urban Roads	12	National Transport Fund	Honiara
Roads	Malaita Feeder Roads Tranche 1	3.5	National Transport Fund	Malaita
Roads	Mberande-Aola Road	4.9	National Transport Fund	Guadalcanal
Roads	Malaita Main Roads	3	National Transport Fund	Malaita
Roads	Guadalcanal Feeder Roads Tranche 3	4.7	National Transport Fund	Guadalcanal
Roads	Honiara Highway Upgrade – Ministry of Fishery to Henderson Airport	38.7	National Transport Fund	Honiara
Roads	Honiara Highway Upgrade – HCC to White River	32.0	National Transport Fund	Honiara
Roads	Upgrade of East Guadalcanal Roads – Henderson to Berande	13.3	National Transport Fund	Guadalcanal
WatSan	UWSSSP - Water Supply Honiara	42.6	ADB, World Bank, European Union, Government of Solomon Islands, SIWA	Honiara
WatSan	UWSSSP - Water Supply Provincial Towns	12.8	ADB, World Bank, European Union, Government of Solomon Islands, SIWA	Malaita, Western and Central
WatSan	UWSSSP - Sanitation Honiara	21.5	ADB, World Bank, European Union, Government of Solomon Islands, SIWA	Honiara

Sector	Project	Estimated cost (\$ million)	Development Partner	Province
WatSan	Gizo Water Supply	1.9	Government of Solomon Islands, UNDP, LDCF	Western
WatSan	Rural WASH Projects	17	EU, DFAT	Multiple
WatSan	Urban WASH Program	2.6	ADB?	Multiple
ICT	Submarine Cable	138	DFAT, Solomon Submarine Cable, PNG Data Com Ltd & Vocus Communication	Honiara, Solomon Islands
Urban	Honiara Urban Development	16.8	JICA, World Bank	Honiara
Sport	Pacific Games 2023	333.3	Government of Solomon Islands, PRC	Honiara

\$ = United States dollars; ADB = Asian Development Bank; DFAT = Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; EDCF = Economic Development Cooperation Fund; EIB = European Investment Bank; EU = European Union; EU-EDF = European Development Fund GCF = Green Climate Fund; HCC = Honiara City Council; ICT = information and communication technology; IFC = International Finance Corporation; IRENA = International Renewable Energy Agency; JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency; LDCF = Least developed countries Fund; PNG = Papua New Guinea; PRC = People's Republic of China; SIPA = Solomon Islands Port Authority; SIWA = Solomon Islands Water Authority; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; UWSSP = Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme; WASH = water, sanitation, and hygiene; WatSan = Water and Sanitation.

Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

Appendix 3: Prioritization and Scoring Methodology

Table A3.1: Investment Pipeline Project Prioritization and Scoring Methodology

Group 1: Project Scope and Status	Score Value	Maximal score
Type of project: (new; upgraded; rehabilitated)	(1,2,3)	3.00
Project stage of development: (concept; prefeasibility; full feasibility)	(1,2,3)	3.00
Land availability: (no; negotiation under way; yes)	(0,1,2)	2.00
Project priority in sector: (3 rd and lower; 2 nd ; 1 st)	(1,2,3)	3.00
NDS objective: (not addressed; objective advanced; target advanced; target to be reached)	(0,1,3)	3.00
NDS objectives; other economic sectors		3.00
>> Agriculture (no increase(X) of GDP; X<35%; 35%< X<37%; X>37%)	(0,1,2,3)	
>> Fisheries (no increase (X- M \$) of revenue; X<254; 254<X<258; X>258)	(0,1,2,3)	
>> Tourism (no increase of (X) arrival/ y; X<24 K; 24 K<X<28 K; X> 28 K)	(0,1,2,3)	
>> Commerce (no contribution to NDS targets; minor contribution; moderate contribution; strong contribution)	(0,1,2,3)	
Government policy: (no contribution; some contribution)	(0,2)	2.00
Sector policy: (no contribution; some contribution)	(0,2)	2.00

Group 2: Service Access, Affordability, and Sustainability	Score Value	Maximal score
Safety and security improvement: (no improvement; compliance building code; compliance international standards; compliance safety standards)	(0,1,1,1)	1.00
Linkage or synergy with other projects: (no other project; 1 project; 2 or more projects)	(0,1,2)	2.00
Effectiveness of public services (access or quality): (no impact; marginal, important)	(0,1,2)	2.00
Reduction of interruption of service: (no impact; marginal; important)	(0,1,2)	2.00
Improved basic urban economic services: Beneficiaries or benefits of basic urban economic services		3.00
>> Urban water supply: (no additional access (X persons); X<5,000; 5,000<X<10,000; X>10.000)	(0,1,2,3)	
>> Urban electricity: (no additional access (X persons); X<15,000; 15,000<X<30,000; X>30.000)	(0,1,2,3)	
>> Urban transport: (no urban improvement; air transport improvement; sealed or unsealed road improvement; improved maritime sector)	(0,1,2,3)	
>> Urban ICT: (no additional access (X persons); X<15,000; 15,000<X<30,000; X>30.000)	(0,1,2,3)	
>> Urban sanitation: ((no additional access (X persons); X<5,000; 5,000<X<10,000; X>10.000)	(0,1,2,3)	
Improved basic rural economic services: Beneficiaries or benefits of basic rural economic services		3.00
>> Rural water supply (no additional access): (X persons); X<10,000; 10,000<X<30,000; X>30.000)	(0,1,2,3)	
>> Rural electricity (no additional access): (X persons); X<50,000; 50,000<X<100,000; X>100.000)	(0,1,2,3)	
>> Rural transport (no additional improvement or access): (X persons); X<25,000; 25,000<X<50,000; X>50.000)	(0,1,2,3)	
>> Rural sanitation (no additional access): (X persons); X<50,000; 50,000<X<200,000; X>200.000)	(0,1,2,3)	

Improved basic urban social services: Types of improvement of basic urban social services		3.00
>> Urban health services: (no improvement; general improvement; improved quality; maternal and child care)	(0,1,2,3)	
>> Urban education services: (no improvement; basic improvement (classrooms); equipment improvement; enrolment improvement)	(0,1,2,3)	
Improved basic rural social services: Types of improvement of basic rural social services		3.00
>> Urban health services: (no improvement; general improvement; improved quality; maternal and childcare)	(0,1,2,3)	
>> Urban education services: (no improvement; basic improvement (classrooms); equipment improvement; enrolment improvement)	(0,1,2,3)	
Service cost improvement: (no contribution; reduction power tariff; reduction ICT tariff)	(0,2,2)	2.00
GHG emission reduction: (no reduction, reduction aligned with NDS 2025 target)	(0,2)	2.00
Vulnerability to climate change & DRM: (Vulnerability value X); 5<X<20; 21<X<45; 46<X<80; 81<X<125)	(3,2,1,0)	3.00
Contribution to national emergency centers: (no improvement; in 1 to 2 provinces; in 3 to 6 provinces; in 7 to 9 provinces)	(0,1,2,3)	3.00

Group 3: Economic Growth, Social Inclusion, and Project Financials	Score Value	Maximal score
Future employment: (no future employment; up to 3 FTE; 3 to 10 FTE; more than 10 FTE)	(0,1,2,3)	3.00
Future employment of women: (no future employment; up to 30% of created employment, between 30% and 60% of employment; more than 60%)	(0,1,2,3)	3.00
Contribution to social inclusion and gender equity: (not targeted; improved rating social inclusion; improved rating gender equity; improved rating human rights)	(0,3,3,3)	3.00
Contribution to export earning: (no improvement; marginal improvement; significant improvement)	(0,2,3)	3.00
Private sector participation: (public finance only; private sector finance contribution; PPP finance opportunity)	(0,1,2)	2.00
Private sector benefits: (no benefits; minor benefits; major benefits)	(0,1,2)	2.00
Secured capital funding: (no funding secured; some funding under discussion; partial funding secured; bulk of funding secured)	(0,1,2,3)	3.00
Secured funding for maintenance: (no funding secured; some funding under discussion; service charge to cover part of maintenance; service charge to cover bulk of maintenance)	(0,1,2,3)	3.00

DRM = disaster risk management, FTE = full-time employment, GDP = gross domestic product, GHG = greenhouse gas, ICT = information and communication technology, PPP = public-private partnership, \$ = Solomon Islands dollars, NDS = National Development Strategy.

Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.

Appendix 4: Infrastructure Investment Pipeline 2021

Table A4.1: Summary of 59 Priority Investment Pipeline Projects

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
1	Rural ICT	Rural Digital Service Infrastructure Hub to compile all Government of Solomon Islands and partners services to deliver to citizens.	Honiara and provincial substations	62,000,000	2020–2025	Not identified	Concept	ICT	Aviation and Communication	New	Mentioned in discussion with some potential sponsors.
		Web Presence and Online Services Infrastructure									
		National Identification System and Digital Identification systems									
		Datacentre upgrades and disaster recovery upgrade									
		Connectivity upgrades to fibre, WAN, and LAN									
2	Upgrading of West Guadalcanal Roads from White river to Lambi	Upgrade existing sealed road section and gravelling of existing unsealed road, drainage improvements, and road shoulder widening.	Guadalcanal	192,000,000	2020–2025	ADB, STIIP	Full feasibility	Roads and Bridges	MID	Upgrade	Land available.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
3	Resealing of Honiara Feeder Roads	Reseal surface with 14 mm aggregate, drainage improvements, and road shoulder widening.	Honiara	30,000,000	2020–2023	No partner yet – ADB, DFAT, STIIP (sustainable transport infrastructure improvement program - all maintenance)	Concept	Roads and Bridges	MID	Upgrade	Land is available. No funding secured.
4	Noro Domestic Jetties	Feasibility, geotech, and seismic studies. Design, tender, award contract. Construction and commissioning.	Western Province	20,000,000	2020	Not identified	Pre feasibility	Maritime	SIPA, MID	New	Land is available. No capital funding has been mobilized and secured.
5	Honiara Domestic Jetties	Feasibility, geotech, and seismic studies. Design, tender, award contract. Construction and commissioning.	Honiara	80,000,000	2020–2021	SIPA	Full feasibility	Maritime	SIPA, MID	New	Land is available.
6	North and South Malaita Roads		Malaita Province	272,000,000	2020–2030	Not yet identified	Pre feasibility	Roads and Bridges	MID	New	Land is available.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
7	Bina Fisheries Project	A tuna canary center to be built in Bina, Malaita province. This canary is expected to employ 2,000 people.	Malaita Province	70,000,000	2020–2025	Government of Solomon Islands	Pre feasibility	Commerce	MFMR	New	Land negotiations have started.
8	NRH Upgrade	<p>Redevelopment of current NRH, consisting of repair and maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefeasibility assessment and business case • Essential infrastructure upgrades; short- to medium-term solution • Technical feasibility • Physical master plan • Design and constructions for long term solution • Project management and supervision 	Honiara	511,500,000	2020–2024	ADB	Pre feasibility	Health	MHMS	Rehabilitation	Land is available. The Government of Solomon Islands has been supporting this project in its development budget.
9	Upgrading of Roads in Malaita, Auki Town, South Road, North Road, and East Road	Upgrade existing sealed road section and gravelling of existing unsealed road, drainage improvements, and road shoulder widening.	Malaita	120,000,000	2020-2025	World Bank	Pre feasibility	Roads and Bridges	MID	Upgrade	Land is available.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
10	West New Georgia Road NTCI Phase 1	NTCI Phase 1 – Creating a central transport core comprising three major road networks interconnected by two large-capacity point-to-point, roll-on-roll-off (RoRo) ferry services on Guadalcanal, Western, and Malaita Provinces. This phase comprises two subphases: (i) Subphase 1A covering the road network expansion, and (ii) Subphase 1B covering maritime transport consolidation and improvement to the three largest provinces	Western Provinces	135,000,000	2020–2030	No partner yet	Concept Design	Roads and Bridges	MID	New	Land is available.
11	Aola - Marau Road NTCI Phase 1		Honiara	179,000,000	2020–2030	Not yet identified	Pre feasibility	Roads and bridges	MID	New	
12	Agriculture Producers Packaging and Marketing Center.	Land purchases, building construction, office equipment, water installation, electricity connection, and machine purchases	Honiara	34,585,175	2020–2030	Not yet identified	Concept	Agriculture	MAL	New	Land is not available.
13	South New Georgia Road - NTCI Phase 1			232,000,000	2020–2030	Not yet identified	Pre feasibility	Roads and bridges	MID	New	

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
14	Renewable Energy Investment	Brief 1: The project will install a hybrid power system for boarding schools that have existing electricity grids. The system combines solar panels with a diesel generator and battery storage to deliver continuous and reliable power supply to the schools. Brief 2: This solar hybrid system will comprise of battery banks to store energy generated by the photovoltaic panels and power the grid. It will also have hybrid power inverters to charge batteries when there is excess photovoltaic generation and power the grid outside of daylight hours. Also this system will have an array of photovoltaic panels to generate power from sunlight and inverters to convert direct-current power from panels to alternating-current power.	All provinces	74,000,000	2020–2030	Partially funded	Concept	Energy	MMERE	New	Land is available.
15	Honiara Highway Inner Bypass, East-West Link Bypass Road (Fijian Quarter-Hibiscus avenue)	New bypass road constructed. Drainage improvements. Pedestrian pavement included.	Honiara	88,000,000	2020–2030	ADB	Full feasibility	Roads and Bridges	MID	New	Land negotiations have been initiated.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
16	Seghe Port under NTCI Phase 2		Seghe	47,000,000	2020–2030	Not yet identified	Pre feasibility	Roads and bridges	MID, SIPA	New	Land is available.
17	Bridge Improvement Program for Fiu, Atori, Kwai, Ngwafi, Dauwane (Malaita) Hunivatu, Sughu, Mongga, Mbokokimbo, Ruavatu 1&2, Omiragia, Tinetemavao, Mboeni (Guadalcanal), Bawara (Makira), and Holokama (Isabel)	New bridges. Pedestrian walkway included. Approaches constructed.	Malaita, Guadalcanal, Makira, and Isabel.	234,000,000	2020–2029	NTF	Full feasibility	Roads and Bridges	MID	New	Land not yet available.
18	Tina 66-kilovolt Transmission Line	Construction of a 66-kilovolt transmission line from Tina Hydro Plant to Lungga Power station as the first phase. The second phase will be from Lungga power station to Tanagai in West Honiara.	Guadalcanal	108,000,000	2020–2023	PPP	Pre feasibility	Energy	MMERE, SIEA	New	Land negotiations initiated.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
19	Henderson Control Tower	Construct a new control tower and its office.	Honiara (Henderson)	10,000,000	2020–2022	Not identified	Pre feasibility	Air transport	MCA	Upgrade	Land is available. The World Bank is supporting the design process.
20	Urban and Rural Water Supply Development and Rehabilitation Program	The project will provide funding support towards development of new water supply systems, and rehabilitation and improvement of existing water supply systems in the Gizo water supply rehabilitation at estimated cost of \$5 million over a 2-3 year period. The project for Noro will involve identifying and developing new water supply source. The Munda water supply project will involve hydrological investigation and prefeasibility studies and other land-related requirements for new development project. The Noro/Munda water supply development and improvement project is estimated at \$3 million over a 3-5 year period. The Auki water supply project will involve works related to protecting the catchment area for Auki groundwater reserve area. Funding for the project is approximately \$2 million over a 3-5 year period. This project is the outcome of the Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project funded by GEF, LCDF, and UNDP, which aims to increase the resilience of water supply systems	Malaita, Western, and Choiseul	32,000,000	2020-2025	GEF/LCDF/UNDP	Full Feasibility	Water and Sanitation	MMERE	Rehabilitation	Land is available.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
		in the urban and rural areas especially. It is a medium-term project that will be implemented as part of the WATSAN Policy launched in 2018. Increasing resilience of water supply systems in six replica sites will cost approximately \$10 million over a 3-5 year period. The Choiseul Bay Township feasibility studies will involve conducting two major utilities studies for water resources, supply, and sewerage feasibility and designs, etc for the township as well as other activities related to energy development, land subdivisions, and telecommunications. For the water resources component, the proposed budget is \$3 million over 2-3 years to cover feasibility studies for water supply and sewerage for the new township.									
21	Provincial Airport Upgrade	Taro, Seghe, Suavanao, and Lata upgrade	Choiseule, Western, Isabel, and Temotu Province	30,000,000	2020–2022	Government of Solomon Islands	Pre feasibility	Air transport	MCA	Upgrade	Land is available.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
22	Livestock	Livestock sheds to hold research stock for breed improvement and increasing meat and egg production, thereby impacting the local and national economy directly. Livestock research facilities are intended for Gozoruru on Isabel provinces. There will be eight sheds in total (four for pork research and four for poultry research). The second set of livestock infrastructure are slaughterhouse facilities to improve slaughter of livestock for public consumption, improve health inspection, and improve meat processing, storage, and transfer for wholesale and retail. These facilities will once fully operational will impact directly on economic advancement. These facilities will be developed on Choiseul (1), Isabel (1), Honiara (1), Malaita (1) and Western (1) provinces - hence a total 5 slaughter houses. The third set of infrastructure include mini-feed mills. These mills will use locally available feed ingredients and feed formulation developed Gozoruru research station will be used with the products from these mills - a mini-feed mill network will be formed once these facilities are fully operational on Isabel (1), Honiara (1), Guadalcanal (1), Malaita (1) and Western (1) provinces - These	Honiara, Malaita, Isabel, Choiseul, and Western.	14,000,000	2020–2025	No partner yet	Concept	Agriculture	MAL	New	Land is available. No funding secured.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
		facilities will positively impact upon meat industries and national economy									
23	Bina Harbor Port - NTCl Phase 2		Malaita	64,000,000	2020–2030	Not yet identified	Prefeasibility	Maritime	MID, SIPA	New	
24	National Transport Core Initiative Phase 2	Phase 2 – Establishing 13 additional satellite ports with any necessary connective links, colocated with existing road networks in the provinces of: Central, Temotu, Renbel, Makira, Isabel, Western, and Choiseul.	Central, Temotu, Renbel, Makira, Isabel, Western, and Choiseul	375,000,000	2020–2035	No partner yet	No concept study	Roads, Bridges, and Wharves	MID	New	Land Available.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
25	New Wharves Improvement Program at Moli (Choiseul), Ahanga (Bellona), Kirakira (Makira), Waisisi, Matagasi (Malaita), Buala (Isabel), Viru (Western)	New wharves infrastructure. Public utilities. Approaches.	Malaita, Makira, Renbel, Isabel, and Western	70,000,000	2020–2024	ADB	Full feasibility	Roads and Bridges	MID, SIPA	New	Land negotiations initiated.
26	Secondary School Infrastructure Expansion	Construct additional facilities for junior secondary schools. Construction of additional facilities for additional streams in 30 CHS, 16 PSS & 9 NSS.	All provinces	100,000,000	2020–2029	Not identified	Pre feasibility	Education	MEHRD	Upgrade	
27	Noro International Wharf Extension	Feasibility, geotech, and seismic studies. Design, tender, award contract. Construction and commissioning.	Noro, Western	150,000,000	2020–2026	Not identified	Pre feasibility	Maritime	MID, SIPA	Upgrade	Land is available. No capital funding has been mobilized and secured.
28	Tanahua Road Upgrading, Vura-Kukum Bypass	Upgrade existing bypass road with asphalt pavement. Drainage improvements. Pedestrian pavement included.	Honiara	15,000,000	2020–2021	NTF	Full feasibility	Roads and Bridges	MID	Upgrade	Land available.
29	Bloody Ridge National	1. Improvement of park accessibility and amenities; 1a. Road improvement	Guadalcanal	30,000,000	2020–2025	Part of funds secured	Concept	Tourism	MCT	New	Land is available.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
	Peace Park Project	1b. Sanitation facilities 1c. Car park, site development (Japan, United States, New Zealand): 2. Land preparation 2a. Relocation of war relics 2b. UXO clearance, 2c. Signage 2d. Interpretative center 2e. Trail development (hiking treks) 2f. Fencing, 3. Park management and maintenance: 3a. Rangers' office				- Government of Solomon Islands					
30	NRH Relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefeasibility assessment and business case • Essential infrastructure upgrades; short- to medium-term solution • Technical feasibility • Physical master plan • Design and constructions for long term solution • Project management and supervision 	Honiara	1,807,000,000	2020–2024	Some discussions	Pre feasibility	Health	MHMS	New	Land is available. The Government of Solomon Islands has been supporting this project in its development budget.
31	Pipe Renewal - Honiara Water Supply	Transfer of water from East Honiara to West Honiara low and mid level. Storage - 10 megaliters. Trunk main - 10 kilometers; pump stations.	Honiara	32,000,000	2022– 2025	Not identified	Concept	Water and Sanitation	SIWA, MMERE	Rehabilitation	Land is available.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
32	Lungga WTP - Honiara Water Supply	New surface water taking water from Lungga River and distributing to east, mid, and west Hiniara; includes associated transmission and storage.	Honiara	520,000,000	2022–2025	Not identified	Full feasibility	Water and Sanitation	SIEA, MMERE	New	Land negotiations have started.
		Lungga WTP - \$364 million									
		Transmission and storage - \$156 million									
33	Hakama Agriculture Development Center	Crop and livestock applied research. Farmer and staff training and development. Access road, landing, and electrification.	Central (Gela)	29,350,000	2020–2024	Not identified	Concept	Agriculture	MAL	New	Land is available.
34	Establishment of New Secondary Schools	Waisisi Senior Secondary School. St. Paul Secondary School. Choiseul Bay Provincial Secondary School Relocation.	Malaita and Choiseul	90,000,000	2020–2024	Not identified	Pre feasibility	Education	MEHRD	New	Land is available.
35	Okwala-Kwaibaita Road	New gravel road, Road base added, Proper drainage	Malaita	34,000,000	2020–2026	No partner yet	Concept	Roads and Bridges	MID	New	Land is available. No capital funding has been mobilized and secured.
36	ICED	Kirakira Lavado Cocoa Product-small-scale cocoa processing factory. Bonale Pineapple manufacturing mill small-scale. Mamara Tasivarongo Mavo, Gozururu, Seghe fisheries project. Pharmaceutical lab in Malaita. North Malaita fisheries project.	Malaita, Guadalcanal, Isabel, Makira, and Western	114,000,000	2020–2029	Government of Solomon Islands	Concept	Agriculture	MAL	New	Land is available. Part of funds secured.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
37	Grid-Connect Solar Systems at Ambu in Auki	Engineering, procurement, and construction of a grid-connect solar farm in Auki, Malaita at 1.5 megawatts.	Malaita	50,000,000	2020–2023	Solomon Power	Pre feasibility	Energy	MMERE, SIEA	New	Land is available. The bulk of the capital funding has been secured.
38	Solid Waste	New sanitary landfill. Preliminary assessment, construction and landfill, fencing, road access, drainage, lechate system, cell construction, lechate pond, treatment facility, site office, gate, billboards, wash bay, facilities and utilities construction, machinery and equipment, tools.	Honiara	36,500,000	2020–2025	Not identified	Concept	Solid Waste	HCC	New	Land negotiations have started.
39	Economic Growth Center	Suava: Storage rooms, market house, and commercial buildings, rural basic water supply, establishment of mini hybrid electricity system, rehab of 5-kilometer road and wharf. Liwe: downstream processing buildings for fisheries and root crops, storage rooms, market house and commercial building, basic water supply, establishment of mini hybrid electrical system, rehab of 5-kilometer road and wharves.	Malaita (Suava and Liwe)	80,000,000	2020–2030	Government of Solomon Islands	Pre feasibility	Commerce	MCILI	New	Land Negotiations initiated. Part of funds secured - Government of Solomon Islands.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
40	Choiseul Bay Connectivity Roads Upgrading and New Investment	Upgrade existing logging roads, construct new connectivity roads, install proper drainage.	Choiseul	450,000,000	2020–2029	No partner yet	Concept	Roads and Bridges	MID	Upgrade	Land is available.
41	Munda South New Georgia Road Upgrade (Munda-Viru)	Upgrade existing logging roads, construct new connectivity roads, install proper drainage.	Western	100,000,000	2020–2030	No partner yet	Concept	Roads and Bridges	MID	Upgrade	Land is available. No capital funding has been mobilized and secured.
42	Tulagi Ring Road Rehab	Upgrade existing gravel road, new roads connected, install proper drainage.	Central	36,000,000	2020–2025		Concept	Roads and Bridges	MID	Upgrade	Land is available. No capital funding has been mobilized and secured.
43	Ag Research Infrastructure	Basic agriculture research infrastructure (four cocoa solar driers; four protected structures; four screen houses; four food processing units; one soil and plant nutrient lab; one plant tissue culture lab; and one library. Road construction in four locations from the main road. Installation of water and electricity in the four identified locations (Dodo Creek, Avuavu, and Isabel)	Guadalcanal, Isabel	20,000,000	2020–2024	No partner yet	Concept	Agriculture	MAL	New	Land is available. No funding secured.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
44	Area Health Centres Level 2 (Primary Health Care Service)	Brief 1: Eight area health centers, level 2 (main health care infrastructure facility).	Malaita, Western, Guadalcanal, Makira, Central Islands, Choiseul, Ysabel, Temotu	160,000,000	2020–2029	No partner yet	Full feasibility	Health	MHMS	New	Land is available.
45	Biosecurity	Biosecurity center, security fencing drainage, installation of water, SIWA, electricity standby generator, ground levelling, and road access. Airport and seaport facilities. Brief 3: Post entry quarantine facilities for plants and animals, facilities for treatment, chemical treatment, cooler room, HFTA treatment for export, vehicle inspection rump, water ballast.	Honiara	25,000,000	2020–2023	Not identified	Full feasibility	Agriculture	MAL	New	Land is available. Funding under discussion.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
46	Honiara Urban and Guadalcanal Health Facility Development Project	Prefeasibility, feasibility, survey, master plan, design, site works and construction, project management, and contingency for eight health facilities: Good Samaritan AHC, Easter Honiara UHC and Rehabilitation Centre, Kukum UHC & Rehabilitation Centre, Mataniko & Piginini UHC, Rove UHC, White River UHC, Marara AHC, and Visale AHC, and 100 staff houses associated with health facilities.	Honiara and Guadalcanal	200,000,000	2020–2024	Some discussions	Pre feasibility	Health	MHMS	New	Land is available.
47	Honiara Sewer Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of Honiara sewer system; 12 kilometers of sewers to be rehabilitated; Improved quality of service; Sewer backflows significantly reduced; Sewer blockages significantly reduced.	Honiara	131,000,000	2022– 2025	Not identified	Concept	Water and Sanitation	SIWA, MMERE	Rehabilitation	Land is available.
48	Sanitation & Hygiene Program	Improving sanitation coverage through increased awareness and construction of sanitation and hygiene facilities. Behavior change requires strong “software” component. Schools and clinic sanitation may be included.		20,000,000	2020–2025	Not identified	Concept	Water and Sanitation	MMERE	New	Land is available. EU, DFAT, and others have been supporting Rural WASH.
49	Honiara Sewerage	Expansion of Honiara sewer system towards 30% coverage target in 2047.	Honiara	87,000,000	2022–2025	Not identified	Concept	Water and	MMERE, SIWA	New	Land is available.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
	System Expansion	7 kilometers of sewer mains and associated pump stations						Sanitation			
50	CSO-Development Services Exchange: Building Livelihood and Economic Empowerment through Water Access (BLEEWA)	To provide access to safe drinking water to all village communities and schools in rural Solomon Islands, working with SIDT and other nongovernment organizations. Target villages have prioritized four types of water supply systems namely (i) gravity fed, (ii) rehabilitation of gravity fed systems (iii) rainwater and well improvement, and (iv) rainwater catchment. To provide decent and adequate sanitation for villages of rural Solomon Islands.	All provinces	14,000,000	2020–2025	Not identified	Concept	Water and Sanitation	MMERE, CSO	New	Land is available. Potential PPP.
51	Tatamba Bay Road (Lelegia-Tatamba Station)	Upgrade existing gravel road, new roads connected, install proper drainage.	Isabel	40,000,000	2020–2029	No partner yet	Concept	Roads and Bridges	MID	Upgrade	Land is available. No capital funding has been mobilized and secured.
52	Rural Water	Construction of rural water supply projects in villages, clinics, and schools. Community engagement processes to join with village water supply systems. Machinery and equipment for water supply activities.	All provinces	450,000,000	2020–2029	Not identified	Concept	Water and Sanitation	RWASH, MMERE	New	Land is available. EU, DFAT, and others have been supporting RWASH.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
53	Kukum Library Expansion	The project is to expand the existing SINU library at the Kukum Campus. This is the main Library of the university. The expansion is to provide increased spaces due to the increase in enrolments and demand on library resources.	Honiara	20,000,000	2020	SINU	Full feasibility	Education	SINU, MEHRD	Upgrade	Land is available.
54	Upgrades to School of Nursing and Allied Health Sciences	Brief 1: The project is to upgrade the existing building structure to accommodate the specialized training needs for the School of Nursing and Allied Health Sciences. Brief 2: The project will address the problem of lack of specialized classrooms for nursing students. Brief 3: The construction of the specialized training rooms will enhance the training of trainee nurses to improve their training, knowledge, and skills, which should lead to improved service delivery.	Honiara	80,000,000	2020–2021	SINU	Pre feasibility	Education	SINU, MEHRD	Upgrade	Land is available.
55	Long Line Fishing Solomon Islands	Localizing lone fishing in Solomon Islands. Construction of fisheries hub (facility) for long line fishers. Providing supporting utilities for the facility.	Honiara	40,000,000	2020–2029	Not identified	Full feasibility	Fisheries	MFMR	New	Land negotiations have started.
56	Aruligo Freshwater Fish project	Construction of hatchery buildings, ponds, water and power services, and staff houses.	Guadalacanal	30,000,000	2020–2025	Not identified; possibly Government of	Full feasibility	Fisheries	MFMR	New	Land is available. New Zealand has shown interest in this project.

Project number	Project	Description	Location	Estimated Cost (\$)	Estimated Timing	Partners	Status	Sector	Ministry	Type	Comments
						Solomon Islands and/or ADB.					
57	Rural Health Centers (Primary Health Care Services)	Redevelopment of existing rural health centers	All provinces	45,000,000	2020–2029	No partner yet	Full feasibility	Health	MHMS	Rehabilitation	Land is available.
58	Provincial Landfills Infrastructure Development Project	Brief 1: Feasibility studies, land identification, preliminary assessment, and landfill design developed. Environment and social safeguards. Brief 2: Construction, capacity development. Brief 3: Infrastructure support for operations, e.g., excavator.	All provinces	90,000,000	2020–2024	Not identified	Concept	Solid Waste	MECDM	New	Land purchase is in initial negotiation stage.
59	Provincial Hospitals (Secondary Health Services Program)	Redevelopment of three provincial hospitals' infrastructure (Buala, Kililufi, and Kirakira)	Isabel, Malaita, and Makira	300,000,000	2020–2029	No partner yet	Full feasibility	Health	MHMS	Rehabilitation	Land is available.

\$ = Solomon Islands dollars; ADB = Asian Development Bank; AHC = Area Health Center; BLEEWA = building livelihood and economic empowerment through water access; CHS = Community High School; CSO = Civil Society Organization; DFAT = Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; EDCF = Economic Development Cooperation Fund; EIB = European Investment Bank; EU = European Union; GEF = Global Environment Facility; HCC = Honiara City Council; HFTA = ; ICED = Industrial and Commercial Estate Development; ICT = information and communication technology; IFC = International Finance Corporation; IRENA = International Renewable Energy Agency; LAN = local area network; LDCF = Least Developed Country Fund; MAL = Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; MCA = Ministry of Communication and Aviation; MCILI = Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration; MCT = Ministry of Culture and Tourism; MECDM = The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology; MEHRD = Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development; MFMR = Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources; MHMS = Ministry of Health and Medical Services; MID = Ministry of Infrastructure Development; MMERE = Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification; NRH = National Referral Hospital; NSS = National Secondary School; NTCL = National Transport Core initiative; NTF = National Transport Fund; PSS = Provincial Secondary School; RWASH = Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; SIDT = Solomon Islands Development Trust; SIEA = Solomon Islands Electricity Authority; SINU = Solomon Islands National University; SIPA = Solomon Islands Port Authority; SIWA = Solomon Islands Water Authority; STIIP = Sustainable Transport Infrastructure Improvement Program; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; UHC = Urban Health Center; UXO = Unexploded ordnance; WAN = wide area network; WASH = water, sanitation, and hygiene; WatSan = Water and Sanitation; WTP = Water Treatment Plant.

Source: Government of Solomon Islands, Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination.