

Development Issue 1-5	[Background] Maintaining a free and open maritime order based on the rule of law is essential for the implementation of stable maritime trade and sustainable fisheries in the country, which has a vast exclusive economic zone, especially among island states. In particular, capacity building in the field of maritime security, including measures against the increasing number of illegal fishing vessels in recent years, is an important issue.			[Japan's Assistance Policy] Japan will focus on capacity building assistance in the field of maritime security, including maritime law enforcement, in order to protect and preserve order in the maritime domain, which is an important resource for the island country, which has a vast exclusive economic zone. Japan will also focus on supporting maritime transport-related infrastructure in accordance with international standards in order to strengthen connectivity by improving the country's maritime transport network, which is located in a geopolitically important location.											
	Capacity building in the maritime security sector	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
Development Issue 1-6 Others	Capacity-building programmes in maritime security, including maritime law enforcement	Japan's Assistance Program	Project Summary	Project	Scheme	Before JFY2020	JFY2021	JFY2022	JFY2023	JFY2024	JFY2025	Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
					TCDP							3.00	9, 14, 16		
	Governance capacity-building programmes	Japan's Assistance Program	Project Summary	Project	Scheme	Before JFY2020	JFY2021	JFY2022	JFY2023	JFY2024	JFY2025	Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
					GA							5.65	17	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) partnership Cumulative amount due to regional projects	
			supporting capacity building of government agencies	The improvement of Pacific Island States Parliamentary Capacity Building	GA										
			Public Investment		EXP								9		
			Anti-corruption capacity-building plan		GA							1.89	10, 16	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Collaboration	
Priority Area 2	Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management														
Development Issue 2-1	[Background] The Solomon Islands, which consists of six major islands and about 1000 small islands in the Pacific, has been exposed to threats and dangers by natural disasters, as cyclones, floods, earthquakes, and accompanying tsunamis. In particular, the frequency of heavy rains has increased in recent years, which calls an urgent action to strengthen the capacity to manage the risks. The National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), in line with the strategy of UNISDR, works actively in order to achieve the goals defined under the "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030". NDMO compiled the National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) in 2009, and the "Corporate Plan 2015 - 2017" as an action plan of NDRMP. Important objectives are identified in the plan, such as strengthening systems to mitigate disaster risks, and strengthening disaster risk management and awareness-raising activities at community level.			[Japan's Assistance Policy] Japan provides the assistance to strengthen disaster risk management capacity, in order to minimize impacts of natural disasters caused by such as climate change. Japan provides the Grant Aid to support rapid and effective transfer of disaster information through the development of radio broadcasting networks. The Regional Technical Assistance Project also supports to enhance capability of the community-based disaster risk management. As other development partners have started their projects with their similar approaches, Japan collaborates with them to generate synergy, rather than duplication.											
	Climate Change	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
	Disaster Risk Management Program		To enhance coordination capacity of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) To develop a community-based disaster management system	Volunteers in DRR	JOCV								9,11,13		
				Training Programs in DRR & Climate Change	TR								9,11,13		
Development Issue 2-2	[Background] Changes in lifestyles and excessive flow of population to the urban areas in Solomon Islands have exacerbated the problem of health and sanitation, and waste disposal in urban areas. Given the situation, the Government of Solomon Islands announced the National Solid Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan (NSWMP 2009-2014) and the National Health Care Waste Management Policy (NHCWMP) in 2009 to tackle the issues. However, the resource constraints, such as lack of budget, human and technical capacity, hinder its practical implementation. Awareness of environmental issues at the community level remains very low, which is another threat to lead adverse impacts on environment, health and sanitation for the people of Solomon Islands.			[Japan's Assistance Policy] Japan coordinates its assistance with combination of multiple schemes, as technical assistance, volunteer activities, and training, in order to maximize the outcomes.											
	Environmental Conservation	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
				Project for Promotion of Regional Initiatives on Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries (JPRISM) Phase 2	TCP									12	
				Project for Sustainable Community Development through Promoting Environmental Learning Activities in Cooperation with Public and Private Sectors	JPP									12	
				Volunteers in Environment Sector	JOCV									12	
			Training Programs in Environment & Waste Management	TR									12		
			The Economic and Social Development Programme	GA								4.00	7	resource survey, solar street lighting	