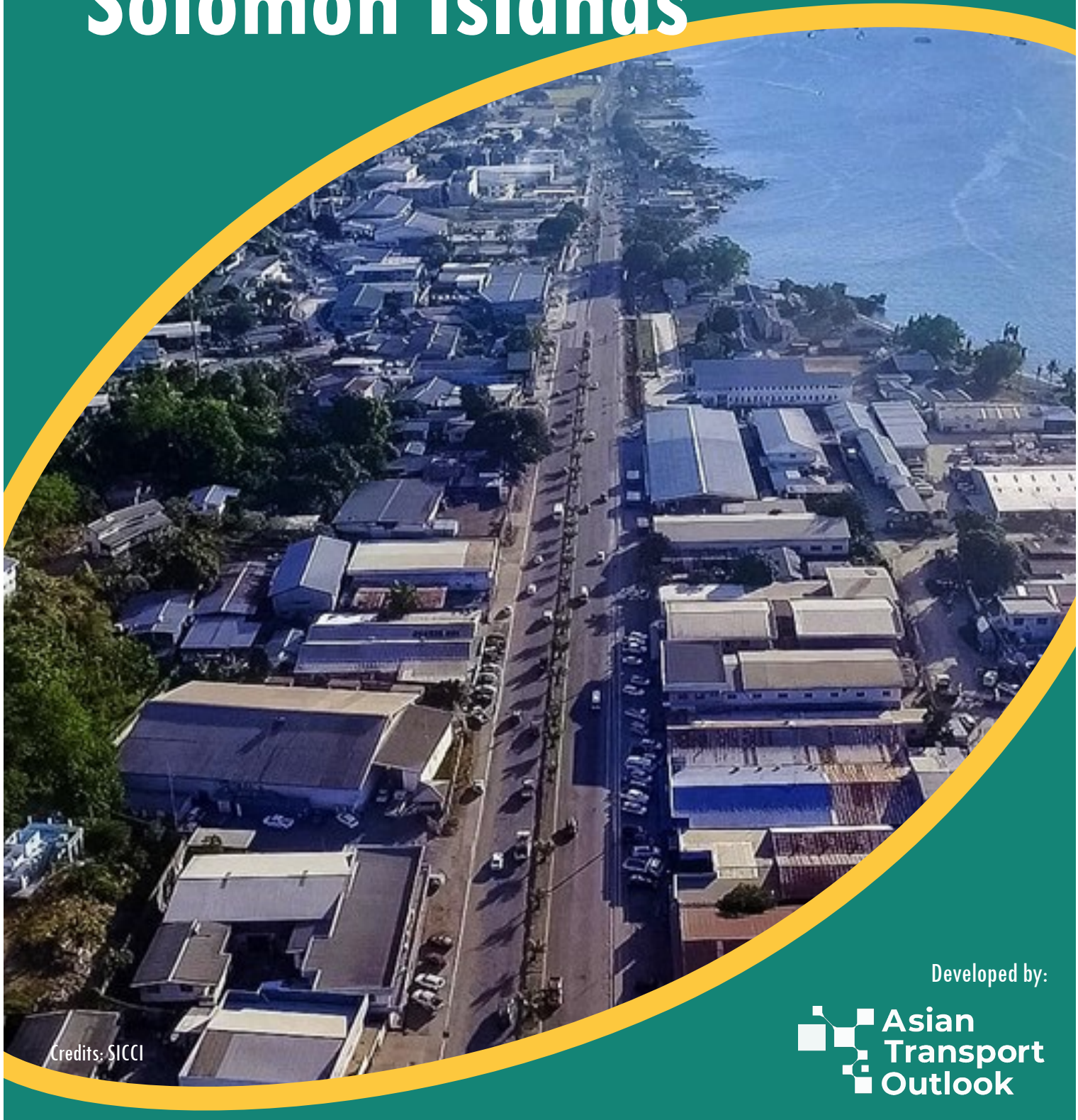


Transport and Climate Profile

Solomon Islands



Credits: SICCI

Developed by:



Developed with the support of:



Introduction to the profiles: These “Transport and Climate Profiles” are part of the research work entitled “Transport NDC Gap Analysis for Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) in Asia and the Pacific” which is being implemented and builds on the work of the Asian Transport Outlook (ATO), a project initiated and supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). ATO is also being supported by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The research is being co-funded by UKAID through the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) under the High-Volume Transport (HVT) Applied Research Program managed by DT Global International Development UK LTD (DT Global). The research is being implemented under HVT057 (Transport Decarbonisation Index - <https://transport-links.com/funded-projects/transport-decarbonisation-index-tdi>) whose lead research supplier is the Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport. These profiles are designed to complement the main report of the research entitled *Bridging the Gap: A Deep Dive into NDCs and Transport Policy Landscapes in Low- and Middle-Income Asian Economies*. While intended as supplementary materials, they also function as standalone knowledge products. All the related knowledge products will be made available through <https://asiantransportoutlook.com/analytical-outputs/ndc-analysis> and <https://asiantransportoutlook.com/analytical-outputs/transportclimateprofiles/>

The Asian Transport Outlook (ATO) is an initiative that aims at strengthening the knowledge base on transport in the Asia-Pacific region. It supports the planning and delivery of transport-related assistance in Asia, supports wider transport policy making, and helps track global and regional processes related to sustainable development. For example, ATO is the monitoring mechanism for the Aichi 2030 Declaration on Environmentally Sustainable Transport – Making Transport in Asia Sustainable (2021-2030) which was adopted by more than 20 countries in Asia-Pacific through the High Level Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum (EST) that is organized by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)-DSDG/UN DESA, along with its partners. For more information, visit asiantransportoutlook.com

This profile is structured into two main sections: Data Insights and Policy Insights. Under “Data Insights”, individual components at the intersection of transport and climate change are detailed. Similarly, the “Policy Insights” section outlines various policy documents, measures, and targets.

Disclaimer: The ATO project collects, collates, organizes, and presents transport-relevant data from publicly available official sources and reputable, peer-reviewed secondary sources. Users should be aware that: the ATO does not generate any primary data; the source data may contain inconsistencies or gaps; despite rigorous quality control measures, the ATO cannot guarantee the absolute accuracy, completeness, or suitability of the data for specific purposes.

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Transport and Climate Profile: Solomon Islands

2024

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Executive Summary

The Solomon Islands, a low and lower-middle-income economy in the Pacific, faces unique challenges in its transport sector due to its geographical dispersion and vulnerability to climate change. This comprehensive narrative delves into the intricate relationship between transport and climate change in the Solomon Islands, highlighting key data trends, policy documents, and potential opportunities for sustainable development.

CO2 Emissions:

- In 2023, the transport sector CO2 emissions reached 214 thousand tonnes, accounting for a substantial 51% of the total economy-wide emissions. While the sector's CO2 emissions increased at an average annual rate of 3% before the adoption of the Paris Agreement and SDGs, this rate has jumped to 4% annually since 2015. The road sector emerges as the primary contributor to this issue, responsible for 86% of transport CO2 emissions in 2022 and approximately 36% of total economy-wide emissions. Solomon Islands transport sector CO2 emissions intensity with GDP in 2023 stood at a markedly higher 95.3 gCO2 per USD compared to the Asia-Pacific average of 32.0 gCO2 per USD, and even surpasses the Pacific average of 53.3 gCO2 per USD.

Energy Consumption:

- The transport sector's energy consumption has also declined since 2010, with an annual growth rate of -2%. The energy intensity with GDP has improved significantly, decreasing from 3.04 MJ per USD in 2000 to 1.39 MJ per USD in 2021. However, this remains higher than the Asia-Pacific average of 0.44 MJ per USD in 2022. The road sector accounts for 85% of total transport energy consumption, with 100% of its energy coming from oil products.

Adaptation and Resilience:

- The Solomon Islands' transport infrastructure faces an estimated 0.33 million USD in potential average annual losses due to climate-related hazards, representing 0.02% of the country's GDP.
- Roads are particularly vulnerable, accounting for 83% of potential losses.
- 13% of the population resides in low-elevation coastal zones, further increasing their vulnerability to climate change impacts.
- Vehicle Fleet: The composition of the vehicle fleet in the Solomon Islands is unclear due to missing data. However, the import of electric vehicles has been minimal, with only 22 thousand USD worth of electric vehicles imported between 2017-2023. The Solomon Islands scores 61/100 in the E-mobility Readiness Index, indicating a moderate level of preparedness for electric vehicle adoption.

Urban Transport:

- Rapid urban transit is absent. No information is available on the quality of public transit services.

Investments:

- Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the transport sector increased from 140.4 million USD between 2010-2015 to 227.6 million USD between 2016-2022.
- These investments are primarily focused on roads (53%), followed by airports (38%), ports (8%), and rail (1%).

Policy:

- In the Solomon Islands, 19 transport-related documents have been identified, with 5 specifically focusing on climate change. Among the non-climate documents, 13 contain climate change mitigation or adaptation measures. The latest Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), adopted in 2021, outlines the country's commitment to reduce emissions by 12% below 2015 levels by 2025 and 30% below 2015 levels by 2030. However, it lacks specific targets for net zero emissions, carbon neutrality, or transport-related emissions.
- In contrast, the Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS), adopted in 2023, sets ambitious goals. It reiterates the economy-wide emissions targets outlined in the NDC but aims for net zero emissions across all sectors by 2050. The LEDS also includes specific targets for the transport sector, such as reducing emissions from domestic shipping by 40% in 2030 and 100% in 2050. Additionally, it sets targets for general shipping improvements and vehicle efficiency standards.
- The presence of economy-wide emissions targets in other documents like the Policy Roadmap for E-mobility, Voluntary National Review 2020 further demonstrates the government's commitment to addressing climate change across various sectors.

NDC Gaps and Policy Alignment:

- While the NDC sets ambitious emissions reduction targets, it lacks a specific target for the transport sector, hindering effective implementation of policies.
- There is a need for stronger alignment between the NDC, LEDS, and broader transport policies to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the transport sector.

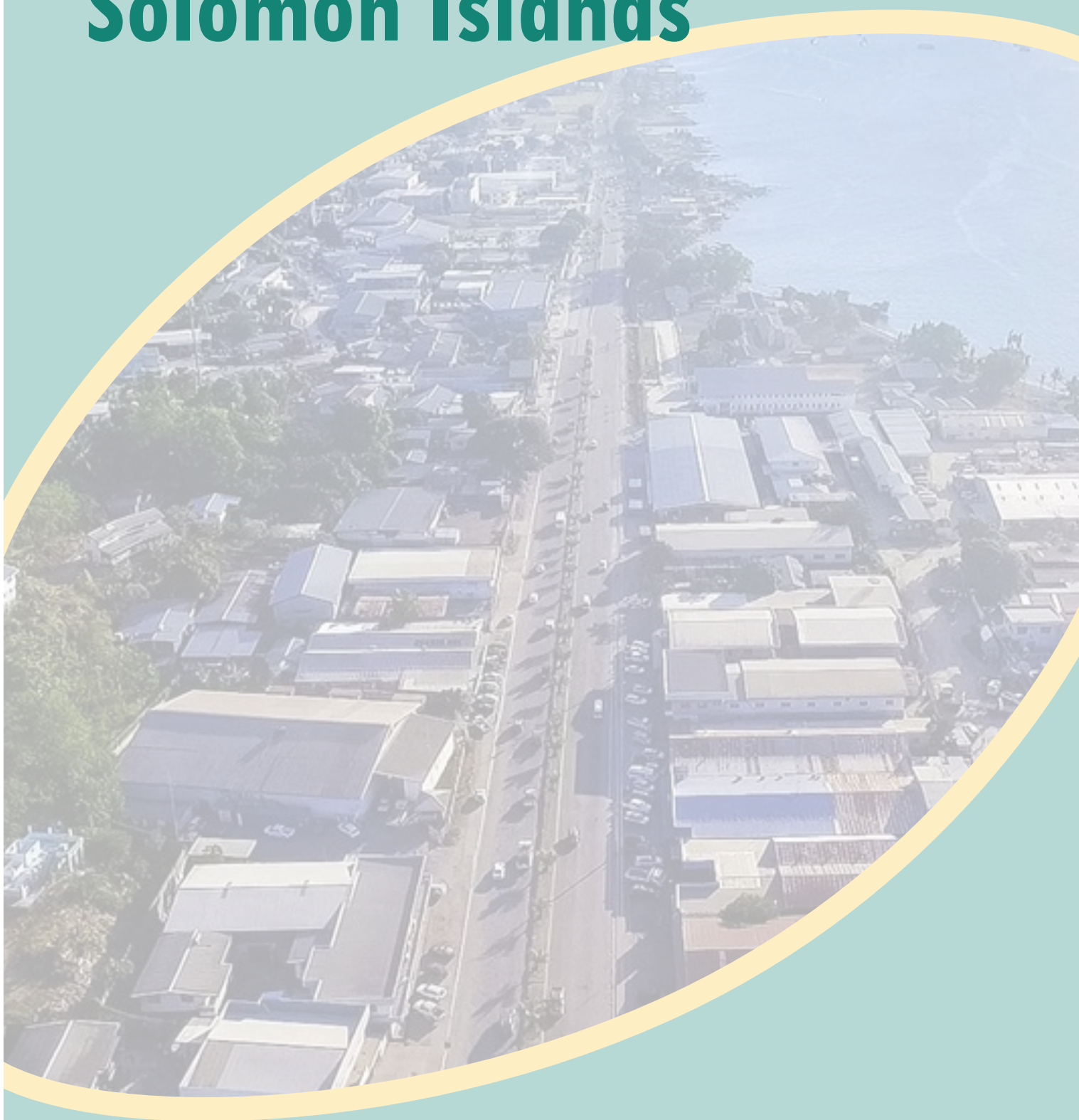
Policy Priorities and Opportunities:

- Prioritize the development and implementation of a comprehensive transport sector strategy that aligns with the NDC and LEDS targets.
- Increase investment in public transport infrastructure and promote using electric vehicles to reduce emissions.
- Low-carbon Shipping remains a key opportunity.
- Integrate climate resilience considerations into transport planning and infrastructure development.
- Enhance data collection and monitoring to track progress and inform policy decisions.
- Strengthen regional cooperation and knowledge sharing to address common challenges in the Pacific region.

The Solomon Islands faces significant challenges in addressing the complex relationship between transport and climate change. However, by prioritizing policy alignment, investing in sustainable transport solutions, and enhancing resilience, the country can pave the way for a more sustainable and climate-resilient future.

Data Insights

Solomon Islands



Solomon Islands

Transport and Climate Profile

Population (2024)
756.7 thousand

Urban population
26%

Below 18 y.o.
47%

Population density
26 persons per sqkm

Rural population
74%

Above 60 y.o.
6%

Subregion
(1) **Pacific**

Gross domestic product
(1) (GDP PPP, 2023)
2.25 billion USD

(1) Domestic consumption per capita, tonnes (2024)
5.8 tonnes

(1,2) *Domestic consumption is the total amount of materials directly used in the economy (used domestic extraction plus imports), minus the materials that are exported.*

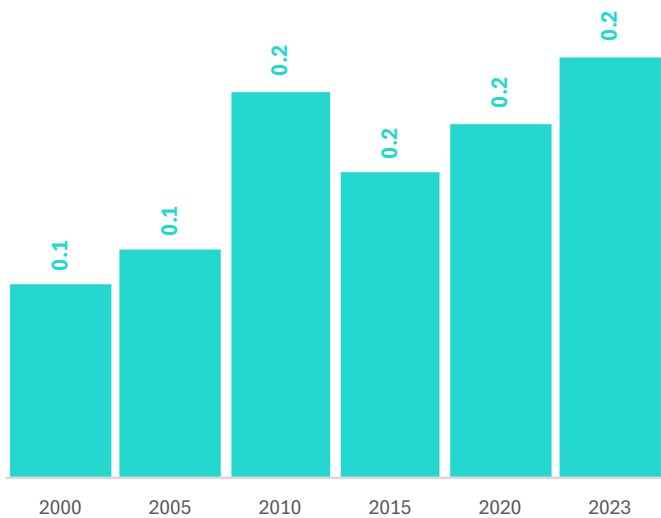
Income class
Low and lower middle income

GDP per capita (PPP, 2023)
3,035 USD (1,2)
(2)

(3)

I. Transport and Climate Change

Transport fossil CO2 emissions, million tonnes



In 2010, transport contributed 55% of total fossil CO2 emissions. By 2023, transport contributed 51%.

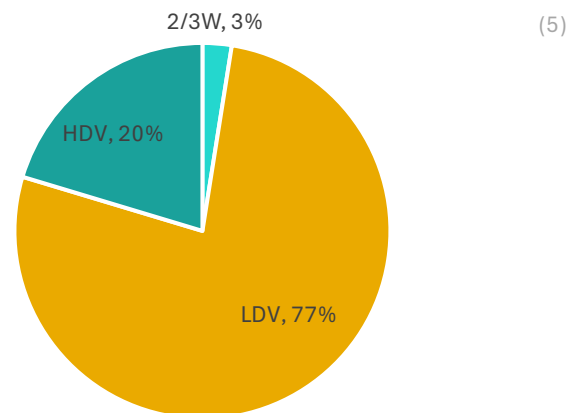
Share of transport CO2 emissions by mode (2022)

(4) Road	86.1%	Rail	0.0%	(4)
Navigation	7.9%	Aviation	6.0%	(4)

Navigation and aviation only includes domestic transportation

Between 2000-2015, road transport contributed 75% in transport fossil CO2 emissions. Between 2016-2022, road transport contributed 84%.

Road transport CO2 emissions (well-to-wheel), share by mode (2022)



Transport CO2 emissions intensity (2023)

95 gCO2 per USD

(2,4)

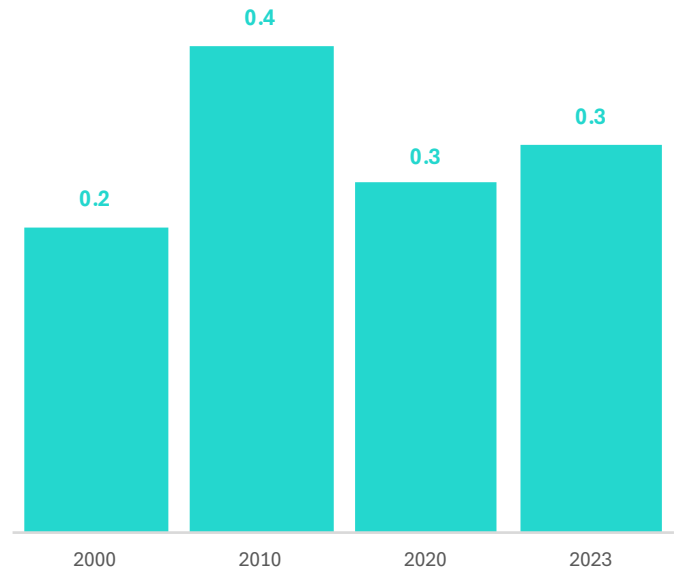
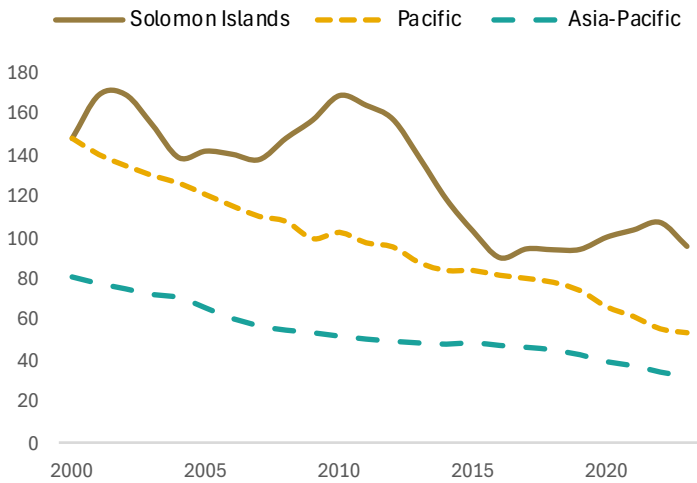
Asia-Pacific average is 32 gCO2 per USD

Transport fossil CO2 emissions per capita, tonnes

(1,4)

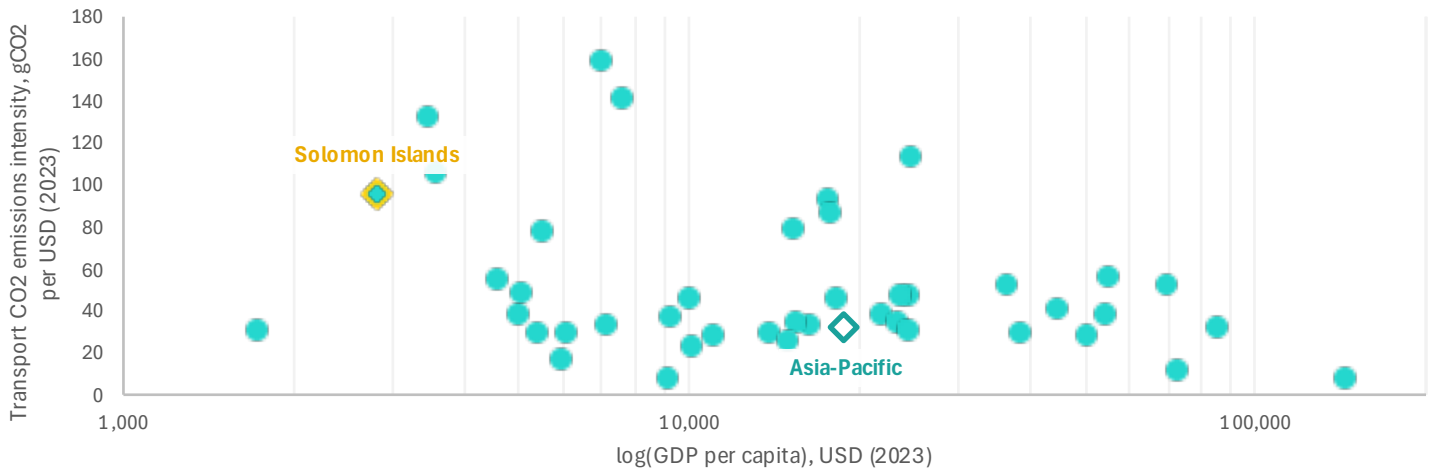
Transport CO2 emissions intensity trend, gCO2 per USD

(2,4)



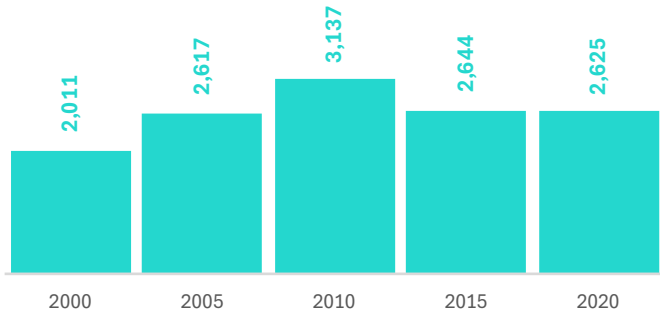
Transport CO2 emissions intensity in Asia-Pacific, gCO2 per USD

(2,4)



II. Transport Energy Consumption

Transport energy consumption, TJ

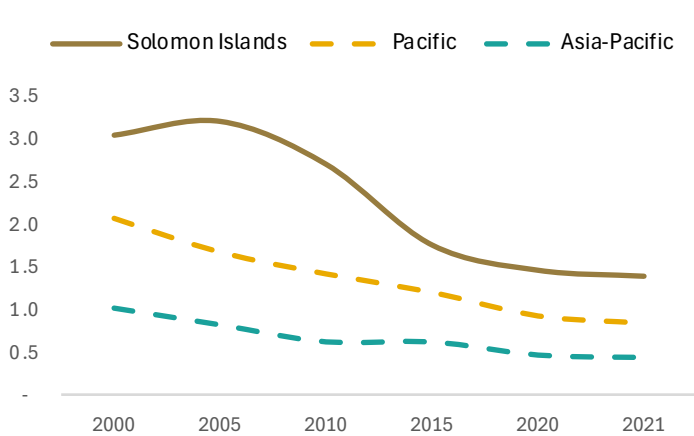


Transport energy intensity (2021)

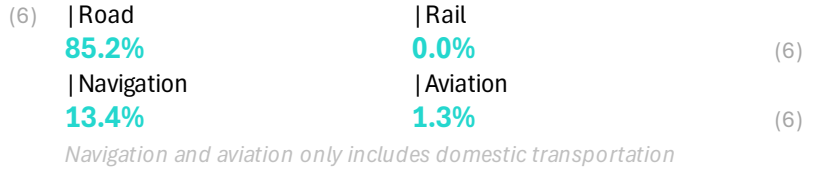
1.4 MJ per USD

Asia-Pacific average is 0.4 MJ per USD

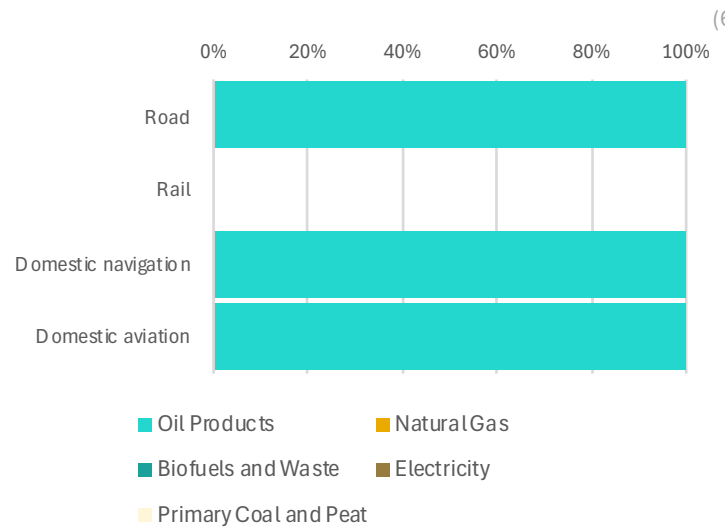
Transport energy intensity trend, MJ per USD



Share of transport energy consumption by mode (2021)



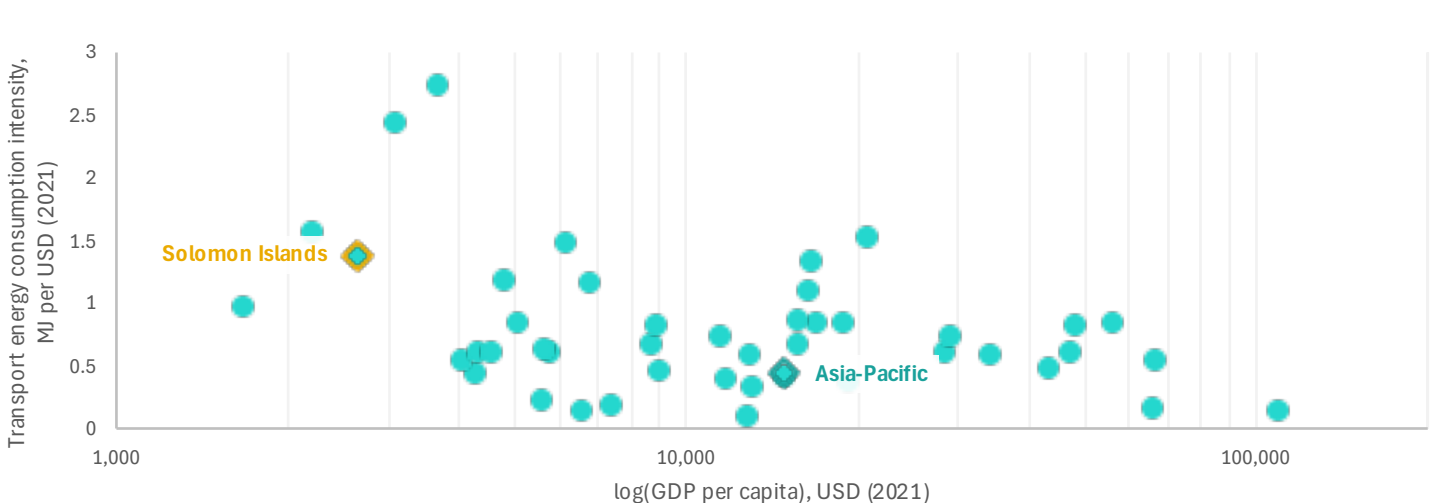
Share of transport energy consumption by source (2021)



Share of transport in renewable energy consumption



Transport energy intensity in Asia-Pacific, MJ per USD

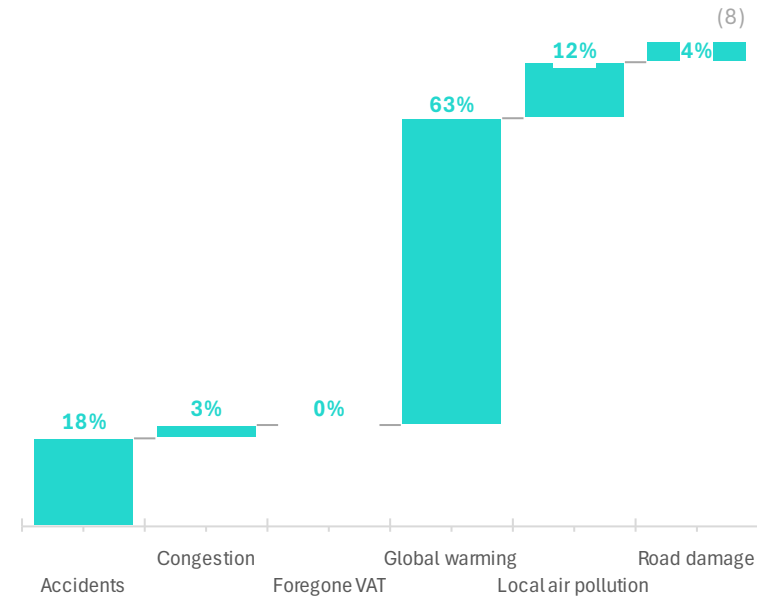


Transport fossil fuel subsidies, cumulative (2010-2022)

None

0.0% of Asia-Pacific total

Estimated externalities due to fossil fuel subsidies



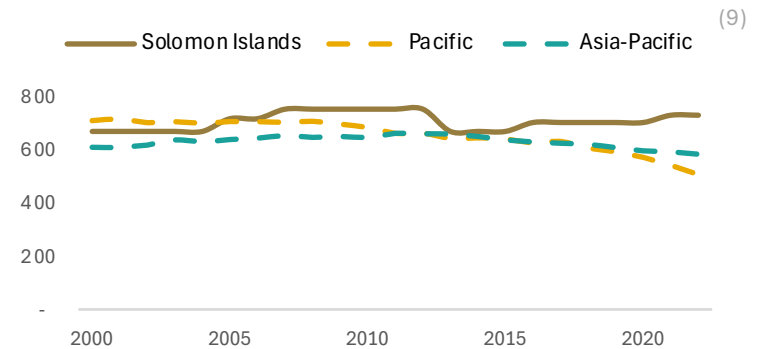
Data includes all sectors and all fuel types

Grid emission factor (2022)

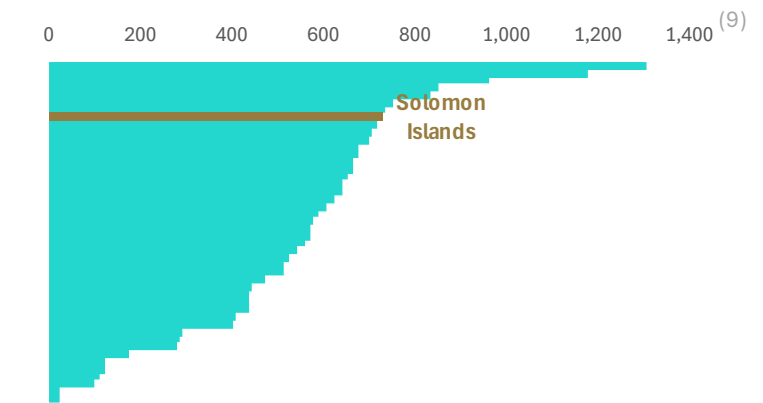
(7) **727 gCO₂ per kWh**

(9)

Grid emission factor trend, gCO₂ per kWh



Grid emission factors in Asia-Pacific, gCO₂ per kWh



III. Adaptation and Resilience

Average annual losses to transport infrastructure due to hazards (2023)

328 thousand USD

Road	Rail
83%	0%
Ports	Airports
15%	2%

National road vulnerability index ranking (2023)

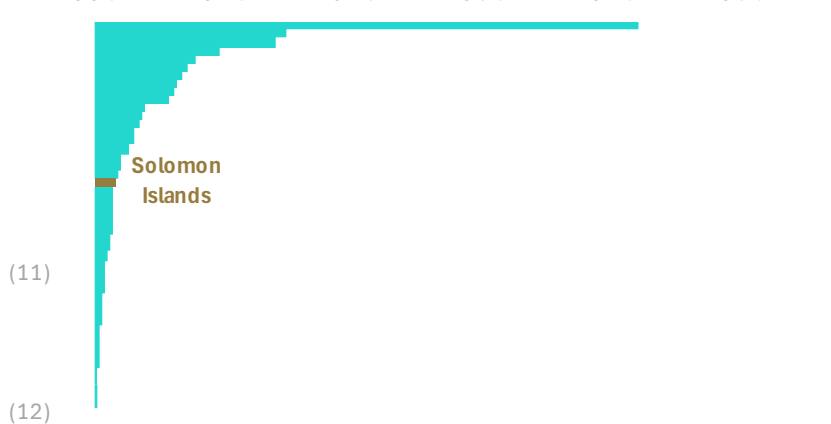
88th out of 208 countries

Share of population in low elevated coastal zones (2018)

13%

Average annual losses to transport infrastructure due to hazards, as a share of GDP, in Asia-Pacific (2023)

(10) 0.0% 0.1% 0.2% 0.3% 0.4% 0.5% (10)



IV. Other Externalities

Road crash fatalities (2021)

n.d.

Road crash fatality rate per 100 thousand population

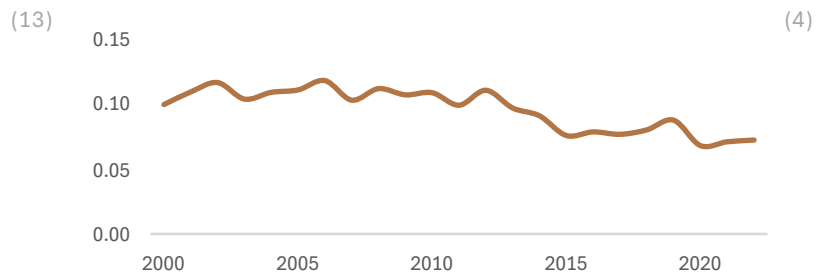
Rural access index (2023)

52%

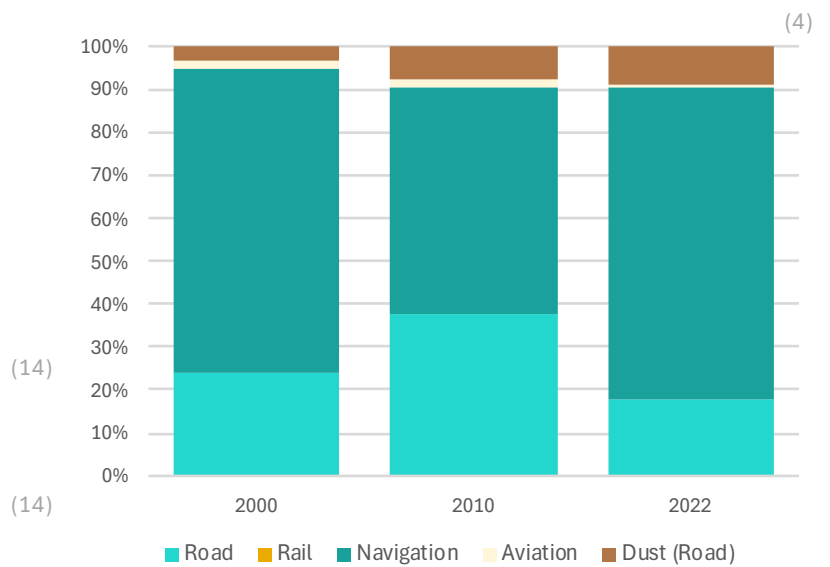
Rural population without access to all-season roads (2023)

0.2 million

Transport PM 2.5 emissions trend, thousand tonnes



Transport PM 2.5 emissions share by source



V. Vehicle Fleet

Road vehicles (2023)

n.d.

Share of vehicles by type

(15)

Road vehicle motorization rate (2023)

n.d.

(1,15)

Road vehicles include 2- and 3-wheelers, LDVs, buses and other informal public transport, trucks, and other unclassified types

Vehicle motorization per thousand population in Asia-Pacific (2000-2022)

Bus import value (2015-2023)

16.3 million USD

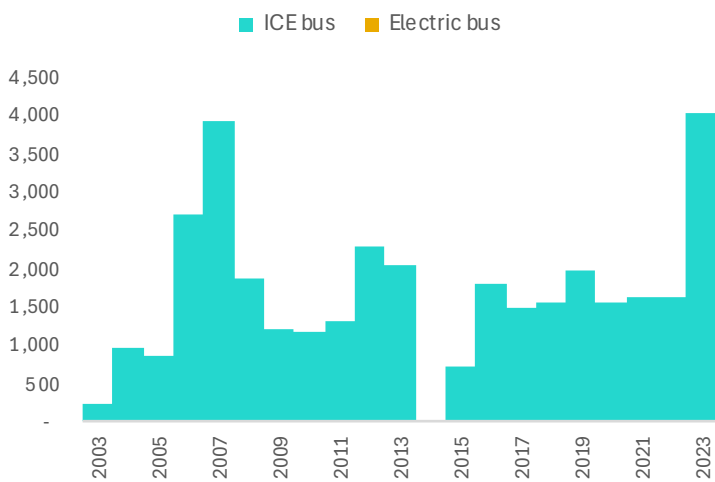
(16)

Bus vehicle production, units

(17)

Bus import value, thousand USD

(16)



E-mobility Readiness Index (2024)

(18)



Electric road vehicle import value (2017-2023)

22 thousand USD

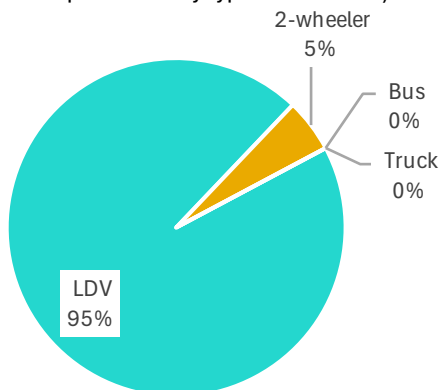
(16)

Electric road vehicle share in total road vehicle import value trend

(16)

Electric road vehicle import share by type (2017-2023)

(16)



VI. Urban Transport

Urban rapid transit length (2021)

BRT	LRT
None	None
Metro	
None	

(19)

(19)

Urban rapid transit ratio in Asia- Pacific, kilometers per million urban population (2021)

(1,19)

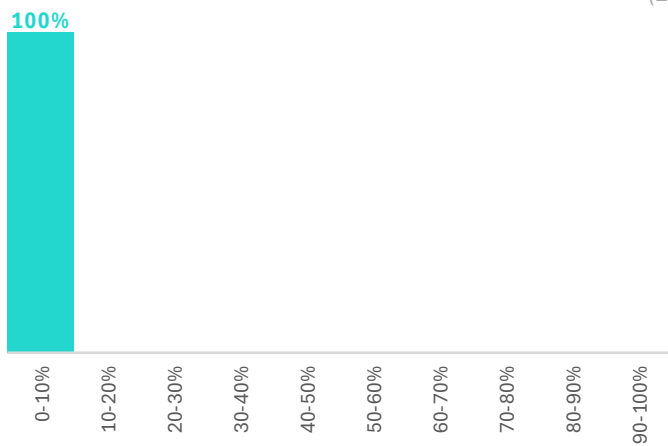
Urban rapid transit ratio (2021)

NA (1,19)

Urban rapid transit ratio, kilometers per million urban population (2000-2021)

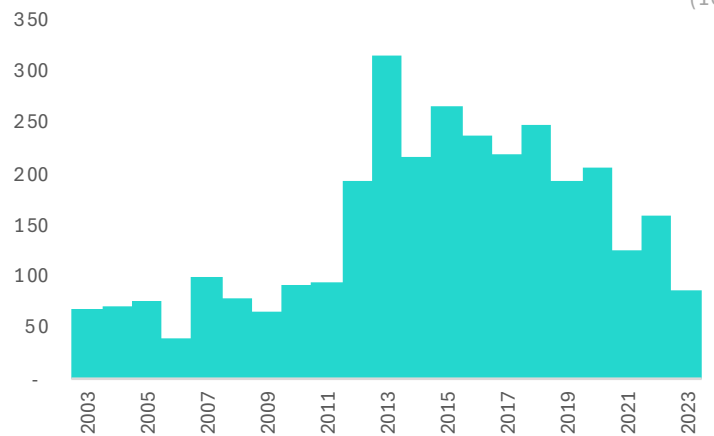
Share of cities by level of access to public transport (out of 1 cities)

(20)



Bicycle import value, thousand USD

(16)



VII. Transport Investments

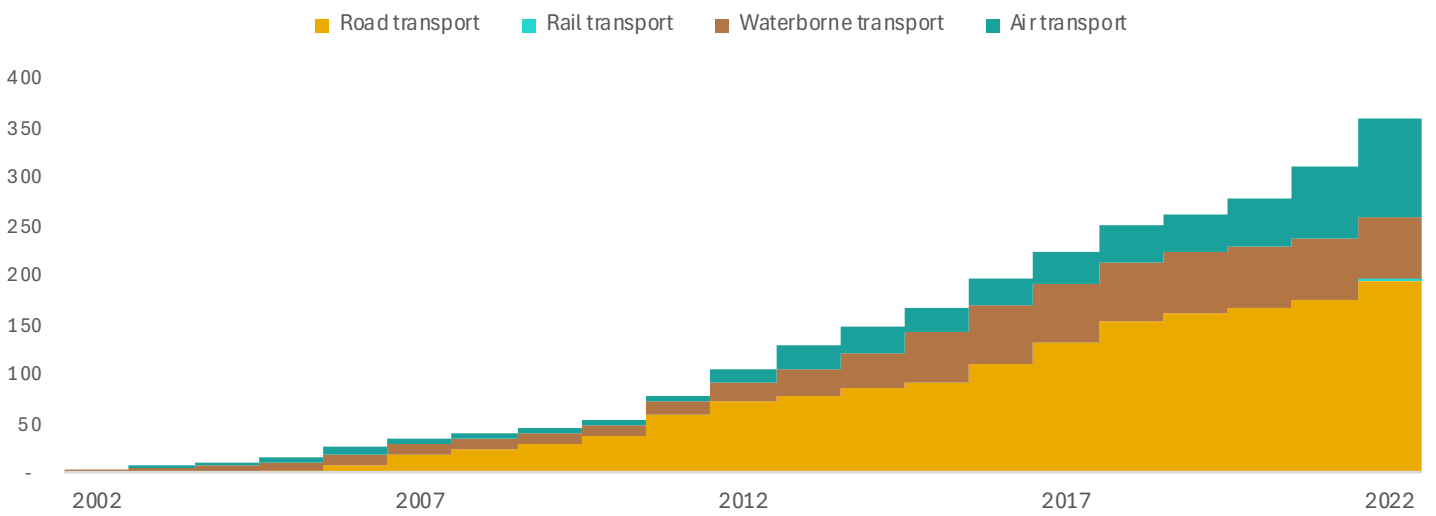
Public-private partnership investments in the transport sector, million USD

(21)

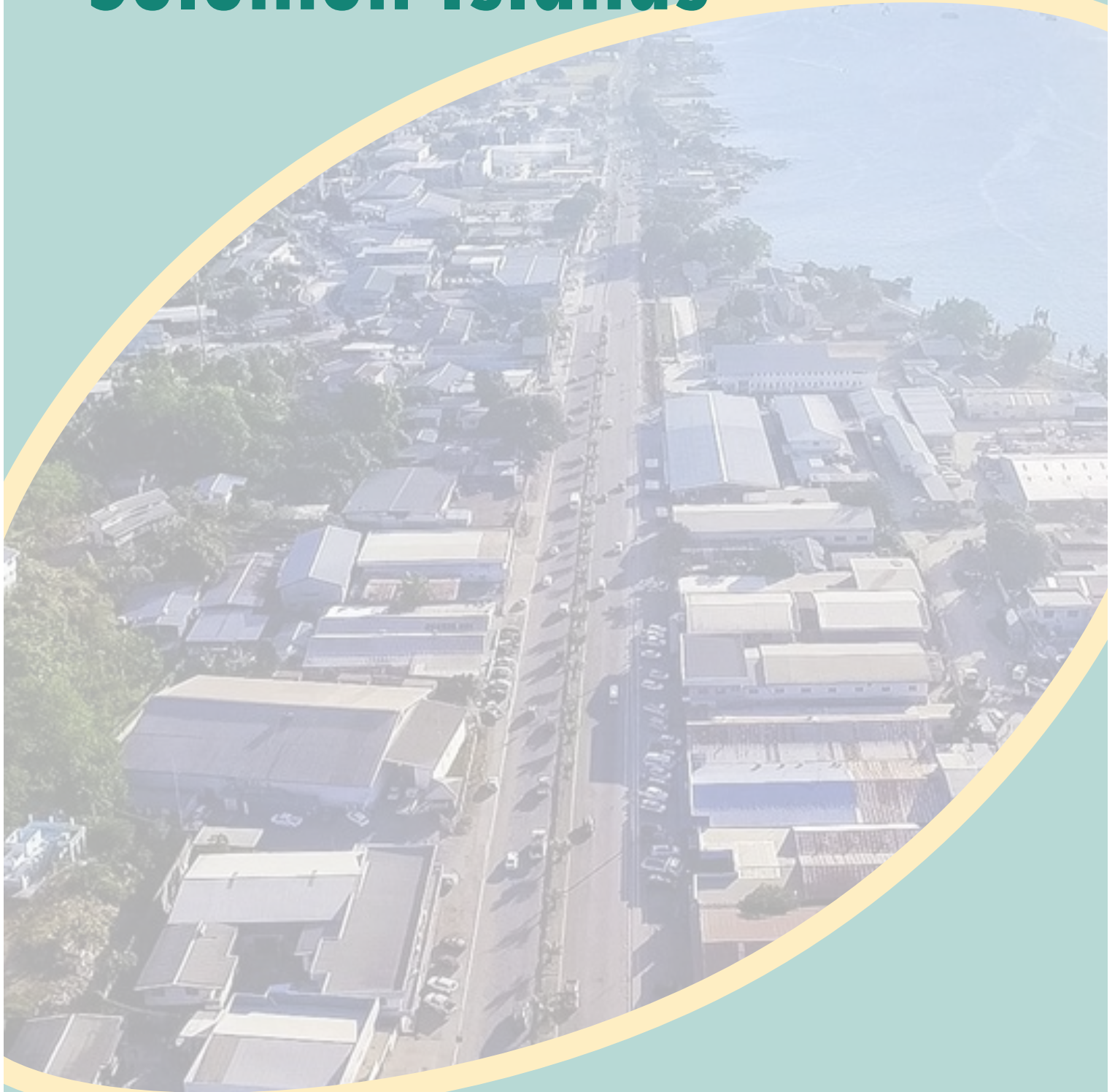
Vertical dashed line

Official development assistance in the transport sector, million USD

(22)



Policy Insights Solomon Islands



VIII. Transport and Climate Policy Documents

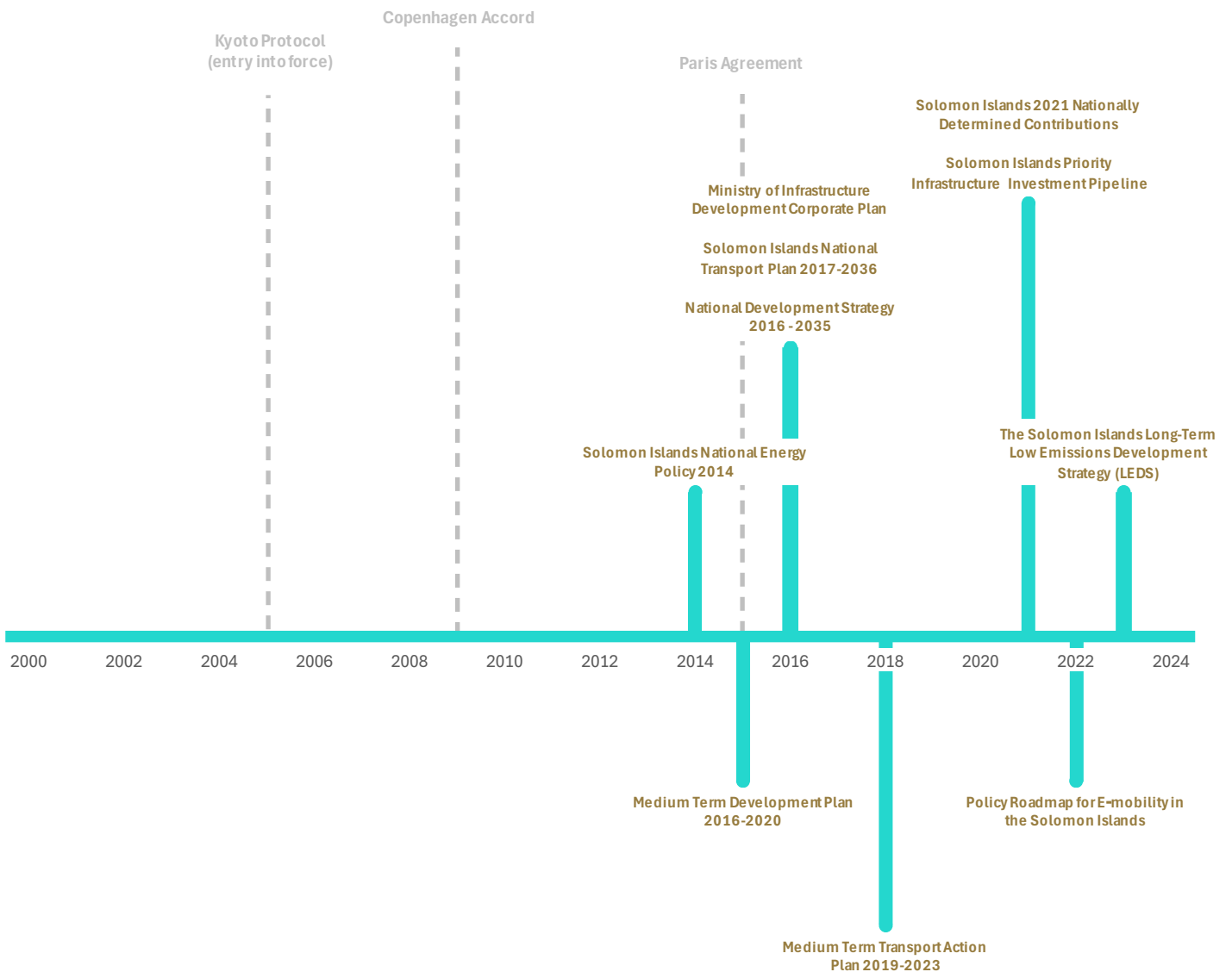
Transport-related policy documents in Solomon Islands

Selection made based on the number of climate change mitigation and adaptation policy measures

Nationally Determined Contributions of Solomon Islands

2015: Intended Nationally Determined Contribution - sLB

2021: Solomon Islands 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions



IX. Representation of Transport in Key Climate Policy Documents

Nationally Determined Contributions

Solomon Islands 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions (adopted in 2021)

	Road transport	Rail transport	Domestic navigation	Domestic aviation	Urban transport
Mitigation measures	Yes				
Mitigation targets					
Adaptation measures	Yes				
Adaptation targets					

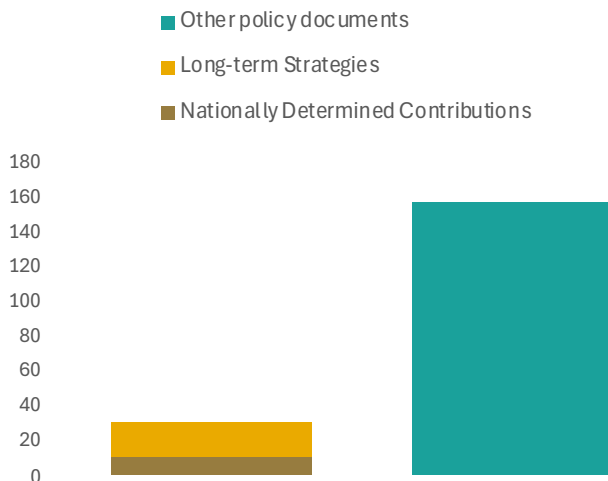
Long-term Strategies

The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) (adopted in 2023)

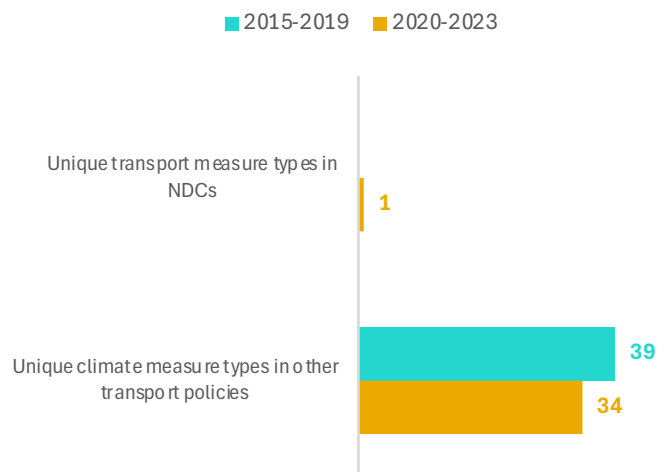
	Road transport	Rail transport	Domestic navigation	Domestic aviation	Urban transport
Mitigation measures	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Mitigation targets	Yes		Yes		
Adaptation measures	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Adaptation targets					

X. Distribution of Transport and Climate Policy Measures in Policy Documents

Number of policy measures by source



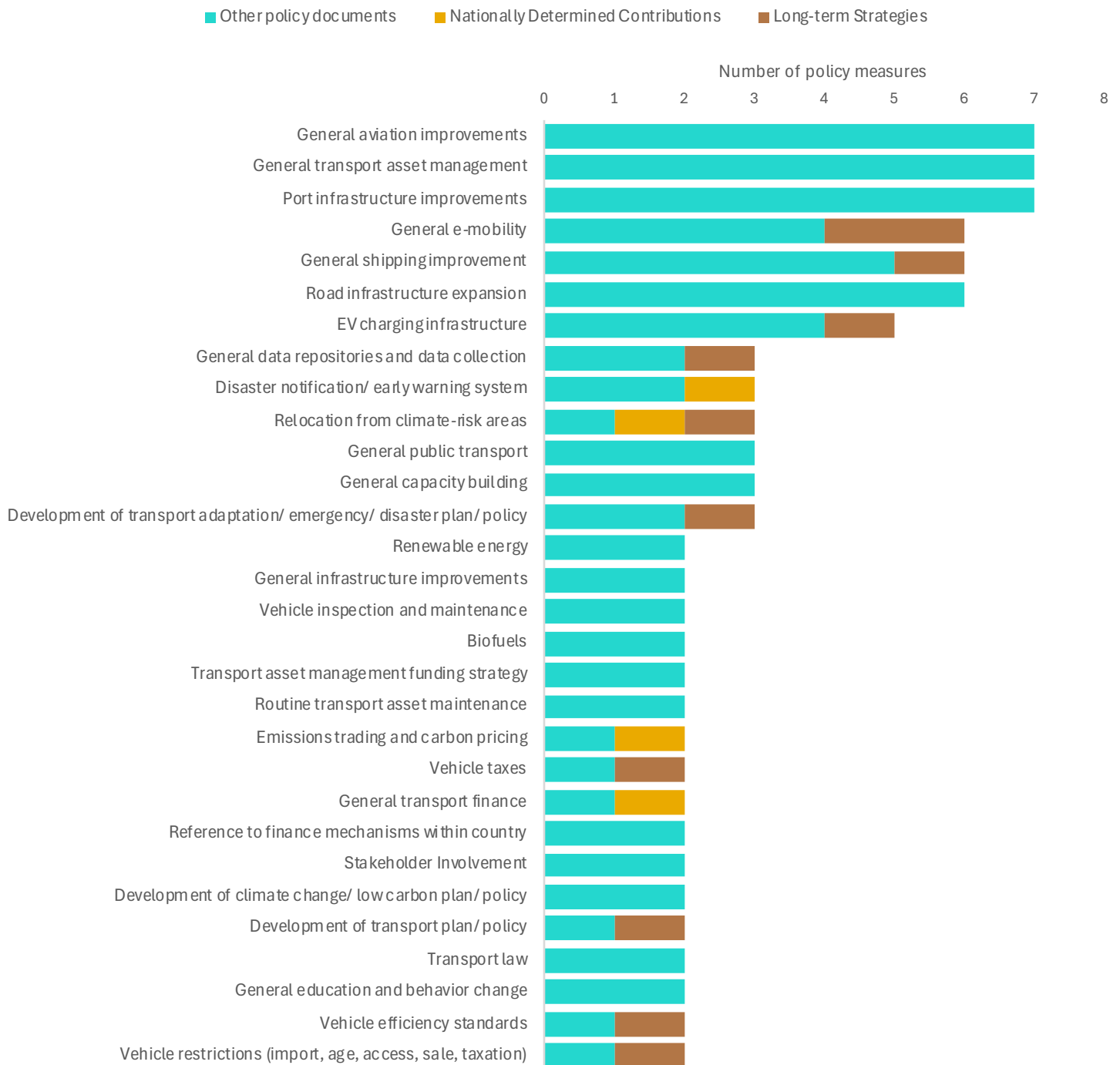
Integration of climate ambition, unique number of policy measures in (*) NDCs and other transport policies



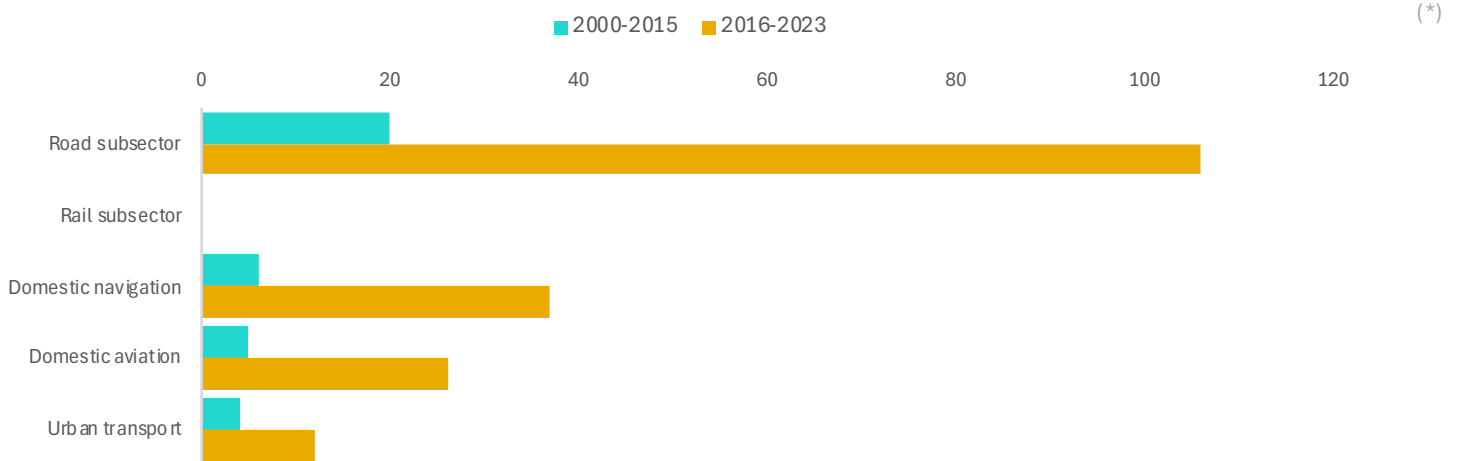
XI. National Policy Priorities on Transport

Priority policy measures on climate change mitigation and adaptation in transport (top 30)

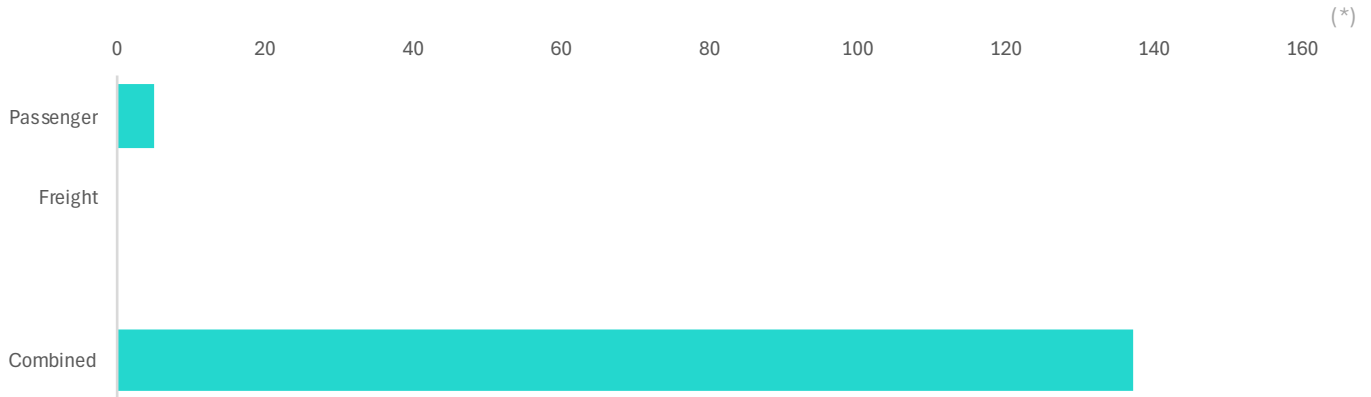
(*)



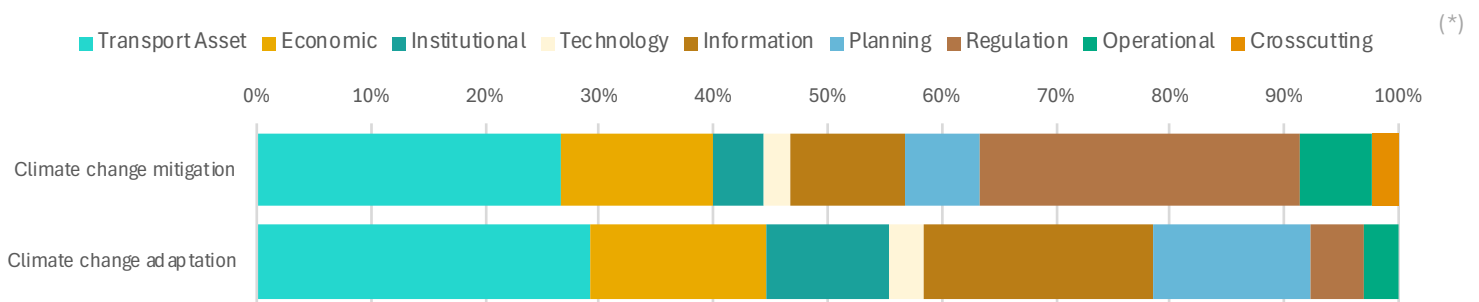
Number of climate change policy measures by subsectors



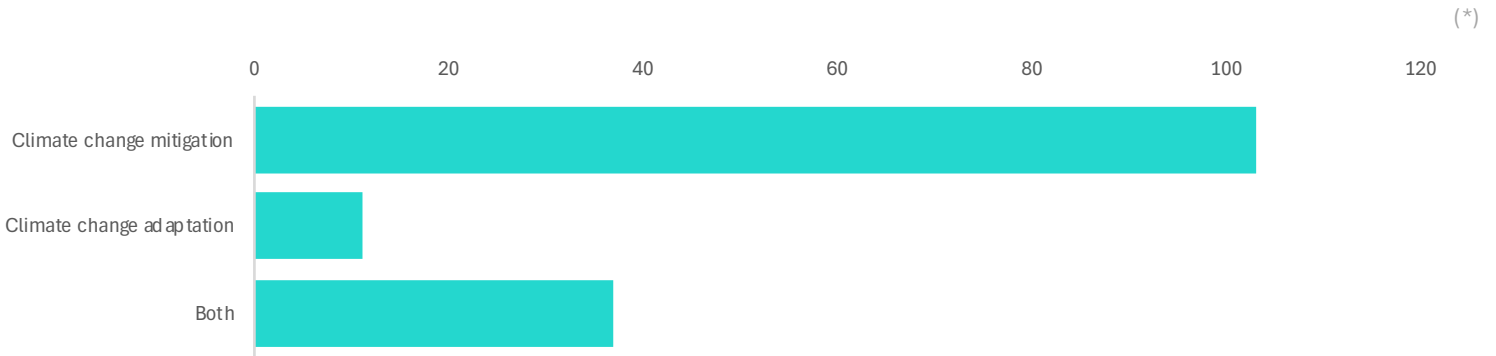
Number of climate change policy measures by passenger vs. freight



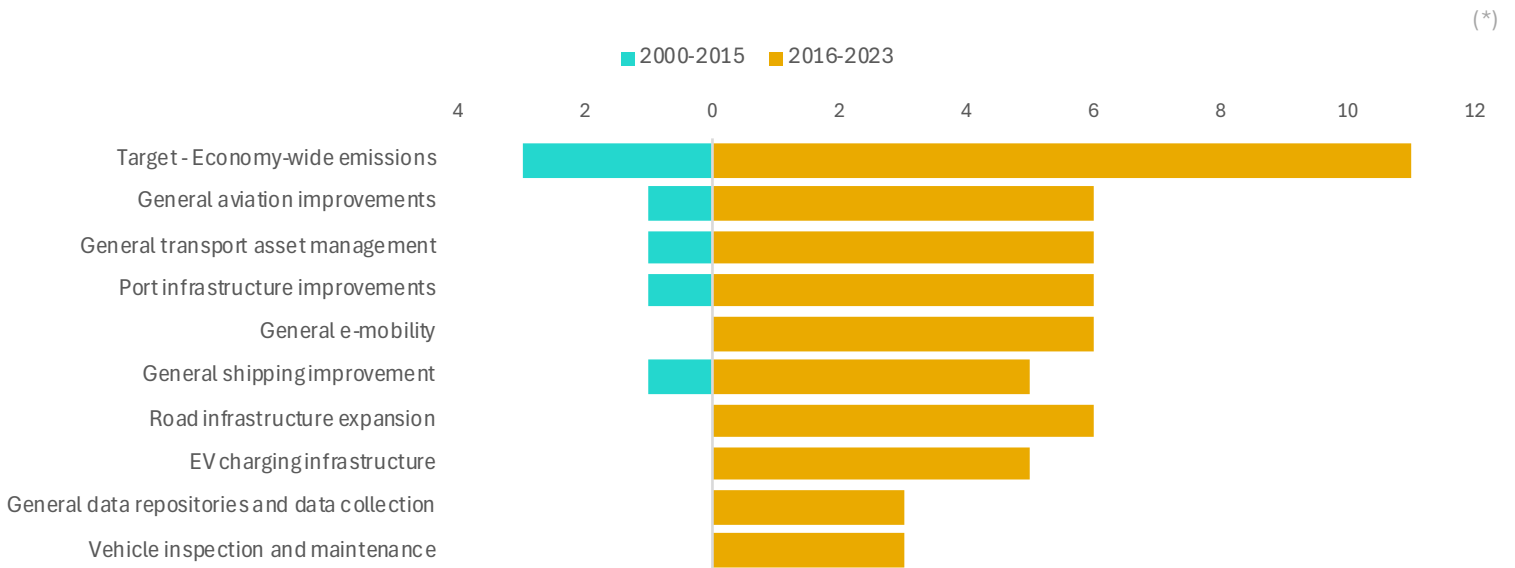
Transport-related climate change policy measures by framework



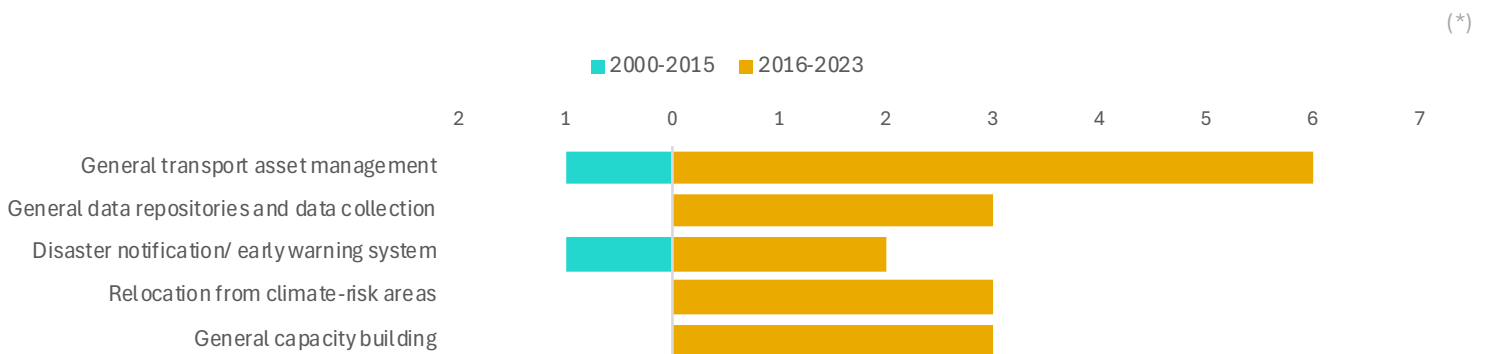
Number of climate change mitigation vs. climate change adaptation policy measures



Climate change mitigation top 10 typology, number of policy measures



Climate change adaptation top 5 typology, number of policy measures



XII. Direct GHG Targets

This table contains transport-relevant (e.g. economy-wide; sector-specific) GHG emissions targets as explicitly mentioned in the policy documents of Solomon Islands

Document	Year published	Target	Target year
Economy-wide emissions			
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution - sLB	2015	Solomon Islands is a LDC SIDS, that will nonetheless commit to reduce emissions by: 12% below 2015 level by 2025 and 30% below 2015 level by 2030 compared to a BaU projection. On the understanding that a global agreement addresses international assistance to access financial and technical resources, Solomon Islands can with international assistance, contribute a further: 27% reduction in GHG emissions by 2025;	2025
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution - sLB	2015	Solomon Islands is a LDC SIDS, that will nonetheless commit to reduce emissions by: 12% below 2015 level by 2025 and 30% below 2015 level by 2030 compared to a BaU projection. On the understanding that a global agreement addresses international assistance to access financial and technical resources, Solomon Islands can with international assistance, contribute a further: 45% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, compared to a BaU projection.	2030
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution - sLB	2015	With appropriate international assistance, Solomon Islands can reduce its emissions by more than 50% by 2050.	2050
Solomon Islands 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions	2021	Solomon Islands is a growing small island developing State, with particular needs and priorities for sustainable development. Despite its status as a low emitting least developed country, Solomon Islands will nonetheless, commit to reduce its emissions by 14% by 2025 below 2015 and by 33% below 2015 by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual projection. If and when Paris Agreement addresses international assistance to access financial and technical resources, Solomon Islands can, with international assistance, contribute: • a further 27% reduction in GHG emissions by 2025, and	2025
Solomon Islands 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions	2021	Solomon Islands is a growing small island developing State, with particular needs and priorities for sustainable development. Despite its status as a low emitting least developed country, Solomon Islands will nonetheless, commit to reduce its emissions by 14% by 2025 below 2015 and by 33% below 2015 by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual projection. If and when Paris Agreement addresses international assistance to access financial and technical resources, Solomon Islands can, with international assistance, contribute:• a further 45% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, compared to BaU projection.	2030
Solomon Islands 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions	2021	With appropriate international assistance, Solomon Islands can achieve net zero emissions by 2050.	2050
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	Solomon Islands is a LDC SIDS, that will nonetheless commit to reduce emissions by: 12% below 2015 level by 2025 and 30% below 2015 level by 2030 compared to a BaU projection. On the understanding that a global agreement addresses international assistance to access financial and technical resources, Solomon Islands can with international assistance, contribute a further: 27% reduction in GHG emissions by 2025;	2025

XII. Direct GHG Targets

This table contains transport-relevant (e.g. economy-wide; sector-specific) GHG emissions targets as explicitly mentioned in the policy documents of Solomon Islands

Document	Year published	Target	Target year
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	Solomon Islands is a LDC SIDS, that will nonetheless commit to reduce emissions by: 12% below 2015 level by 2025 and 30% below 2015 level by 2030 compared to a BaU projection. On the understanding that a global agreement addresses international assistance to access financial and technical resources, Solomon Islands can with international assistance, contribute a further: 45% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, compared to a BaU projection.	2030
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	With appropriate international assistance, Solomon Islands can reduce its emissions by more than 50% by 2050.	2050
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Solomon Islands has committed to reduce emissions by 12% below 2015 level by 2025 and 30% below 2015 level by 2030	2025
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Solomon Islands has committed to reduce emissions by 12% below 2015 level by 2025 and 30% below 2015 level by 2030	2030
Voluntary National Review 2020 - SLB	2020	Solomon Islands has committed to reduce emissions by 12% below 2015 level by 2025 and 30% below 2015 level by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual projection (BaU). However, with international assistance Solomon Islands can further reduce its emissions by 27% by 2025; and 45% by 2030. This would make the overall reduction by Solomon Islands by more than 50% by 2050.	2025
Voluntary National Review 2020 - SLB	2020	Solomon Islands has committed to reduce emissions by 12% below 2015 level by 2025 and 30% below 2015 level by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual projection (BaU). However, with international assistance Solomon Islands can further reduce its emissions by 27% by 2025; and 45% by 2030. This would make the overall reduction by Solomon Islands by more than 50% by 2050.	2030
Voluntary National Review 2020 - SLB	2020	Solomon Islands has committed to reduce emissions by 12% below 2015 level by 2025 and 30% below 2015 level by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual projection (BaU). However, with international assistance Solomon Islands can further reduce its emissions by 27% by 2025; and 45% by 2030. This would make the overall reduction by Solomon Islands by more than 50% by 2050.	2050
Net zero, carbon neutrality, and other long-term climate action			
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	Solomon Islands aim to maintain net zero emissions across all sectors by 2050 with equitable economic growth and resilience.	2050
Transport GHG emission			
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	At the Fourth Pacific Regional Energy and Transport Minister's Meeting in 2019, Solomon Islands agreed to work towards reducing GHG emissions from domestic shipping by 40 per cent in 2030 and 100 per cent in 2050, and to adopt Pacific Ports 2030-2050, a vision of Resilient, Green and Clean Ports in the Pacific.	2030
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	At the Fourth Pacific Regional Energy and Transport Minister's Meeting in 2019, Solomon Islands agreed to work towards reducing GHG emissions from domestic shipping by 40 per cent in 2030 and 100 per cent in 2050, and to adopt Pacific Ports 2030-2050, a vision of Resilient, Green and Clean Ports in the Pacific.	2050

XIII. Indirect Transport Climate Change Targets

This table shows non-GHG targets as specified in the policy documents in Solomon Islands which indirectly benefit climate change mitigation and adaptation in the transport sector

Document	Year published	Target	Target year
EV charging infrastructure			
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Charging infrastructure target: Slow Chargers 19 Fast Chargers 41	2025
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Charging infrastructure target: Slow Chargers 100 Fast Chargers 200	2030
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Charging infrastructure target: Slow Chargers 191 Fast Chargers 389	2035
General e-mobility			
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	EV sales target: Two-Wheeler 20.0% (5) Three-Wheeler 100.0% (37) Four-Wheeler Personal 20.0% (285) Four-Wheeler Taxi 20.0% (113) Bus (Mini) 20.0% (13) Bus (Standard) 20.0% (3) Truck (Light duty) 5.0% (31) Truck (Medium and Heavy duty) 5.0% (5) Overall sales target (%) 15.7% (492) Overall EV mix (%) 1.2%	2025
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	EV sales target: Two-Wheeler 70.0% (32) Three-Wheeler 100.0% (53) Four-Wheeler Personal 30.0% (975) Four-Wheeler Taxi 40.0% (477) Bus (Mini) 50.0% (65) Bus (Standard) 50.0% (188) Truck (Light duty) 10.0% (131) Truck (Medium and Heavy duty) 10.0% (23) Overall sales target (%) 28.3% (1944) Overall EV mix (%) 5.3%	2030
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	EV sales target: Two-Wheeler 100.0% (89) Three-Wheeler 100.0% (58) Four-Wheeler Personal 40.0% (2064) Four-Wheeler Taxi 60.0% (1884) Bus (Mini) 70.0% (161) Bus (Standard) 70.0% (79) Truck (Light duty) 15.0% (326) Truck (Medium and Heavy duty) 15.0% (58) Overall sales target (%)35.6% (4019) Overall EV mix (%) 12.3%	2035
Measures to improve rural-urban connectivity			
Solomon Islands Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline	2021	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.	2035
Renewable energy			
Solomon Islands National Energy Policy 2014	2014	Increase the use of renewable energy sources for power generation in urban and rural areas to 79% by 2030	2030

XIV. Transport and Climate Policy Measures

This table lists the policy measures that relate to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the transport sector that had been identified in the transport policy documents of Solomon Islands

Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
Adaptation transport laws, regulations and programmes							
Solomon Islands 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions	2021	Review and revise the NAPA and Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) Strategic Plan and develop a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to address climate change over the short, medium and long term.					
Development of e-mobility transport plan/policy							
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	the Solomon Islands Government has developed an Electric Mobility Policy and Roadmap and undertook prefeasibility testing of electric buses for Honiara	x				
Development of transport adaptation/ emergency/ disaster plan/ policy							
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	Developing a National Adaptation Plan to address climate change over the short, medium, and long term. T					
Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy 2023-2032	2023	Develop and facilitate the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).					
Voluntary National Review 2020 - SLB	2020	Development of the National Disaster Management Plan 2018. The government has started the National Adaptation Plan Process for medium to long term priorities for adapting to climate change					
Development of transport plan/ policy							
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	Through the assistance of donors, the Solomon Islands Government is developing transport infrastructure plans and policies.	x		x	x	
National Development Strategy 2016 - 2035	2016	Review the National Transport Plan and other MID policies to support implementation of transport related infrastructure. Develop urban and provincial centre transportation plans, ensuring simpler licensing arrangements and compliance of paying of those licensing arrangements.	x		x	x	x
Disaster notification/ early warning system							
Solomon Islands 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions	2021	Strengthen capacity of Solomon Islands Meteorological Services and National Disaster Management Office to provide appropriate field instrumentation and early warning systems with special focus on regions in the country more vulnerable to extreme events.					
Medium Term Development Plan 2016-2020	2015	SIMS Early warning Systems					
National Development Strategy 2016 - 2035	2016	Establish an end-to-end Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems for natural disasters including tropical cyclones and tsunamis.					

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Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
Emissions trading and carbon pricing							
Solomon Islands 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions	2021	Charging carbon levies,					
Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy 2023-2032	2023	Develop and implement carbon trading policy.					
EV charging infrastructure							
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	Introduce electric vehicles and charging infrastructure in Honiara.	x				x
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Encourage home and work place charging through incentivising private users to set-up smart chargers at home and work places. Encourage end-users and incentivise to adopt solar roof tops for improved electricity access. Provide preferential parking for EVs in allocated parking space. Plan for EV parking spaces with right public charging infrastructure (including payment mechanism for public charging). Adopt and strongly enforce clear EV charging standards for both AC and DC chargers across vehicle segments and location (home/work and public charging). Encourage private, public and utility companies set-up EV public charging stations and services and extend capital subsidy. Following proposed subsidy on public chargers (intra-city and inter-city): AC chargers: 50% till 2022-2025; 25% till 2026-2030; 0% from 2031 DC chargers: 75% till 2022-2025; 25% till 2026-2030; 0% from 2031 Allocate Govt. land on low cost long lease for establishment of public charging infrastructure. Support ease of land identification and leasing procedures for the same.	x				
General data repositories and data collection							
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	Measurement of fuel use and emissions of domestic shipping.			x		
National Development Strategy 2016 - 2035	2016	Establish a Maritime Safety Information (MSI) system within SIMSA.			x		
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Develop robust pollution measurement and control system with annual/periodic mandatory Pollution Test and Certificate (linked to vehicle age and emissions).	x				
General e-mobility							
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	Introduce electric vehicles and charging infrastructure in Honiara.	x				
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	the Solomon Islands Government has developed an Electric Mobility Policy and Roadmap and undertook prefeasibility testing of electric buses for Honiara	x				

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This table lists the policy measures that relate to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the transport sector that had been identified in the transport policy documents of Solomon Islands

Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Establish single window clearance system for vehicle registration, licensing, permits, transfers (aligned with new and clear vehicle classification system ⁴) for both Individual and Fleet ownership of EVs. Leverage existing automotive dealer network to provision EV test rides, EV experience centres (equipped with range of EVs, charging infrastructure and prototypes) and promote EVs. Revise existing vehicle classification system (adding EVs and other upcoming technologies/fuel types as separate classes) to rightly fit different types of EVs (and any other future vehicle technology). Formulate standards and guidelines for both New and Pre-owned EVs to be eligible for Govt. incentives. International standards from UNECE, ICE and others can be appropriately adopted to govern high quality imports (through pre-shipment inspection certification) and local production. Adopt relevant global safety standards for different types of EVs (new, pre-owned and retrofits), advanced EV battery technologies, charging technologies, EVs and chargers' inter-connection and their inter-operability, chargers and grid inter-connection and communication, security against theft and end consumer communications including vehicle to Load/Home/Grid standards. Mandate different Govt. departments and agencies to go for EVs procurement and/or leasing for their employees commute. This can be gradual increased to 100% in next 5 years. This can drive first demand for EVs and also make it higher visible. Develop guidelines covering collection, storage, transportation, re-use and recycle of used/waste batteries from EVs. - Collect 100 percent Lithium-Ion Batteries (LIBs) from EVs through Extended Producer's Responsibility (EPR) - Clearly define battery-value for reuse in the market and create a secondary market	x				
General transport finance							
Solomon Islands 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions	2021	Setting aside value added tax charged for fuel	x				
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Provide capital subsidy and other support (land, electricity, others) for setting up vehicle scrappage and battery re-use/recycling facilities. Allow additional fiscal incentives to industry for R&D investments in EVs, and also investments in local EV start-ups.	x				
Port electrification							
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	Use of zero emissions vessels and charging infrastructure for domestic shipping.			x		
Relocation from climate-risk areas							
Solomon Islands 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions	2021	Develop a community/human relocation guidelines and assessment tools, build capacity and implement relocation of communities as an adaptation action where and when necessary					

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This table lists the policy measures that relate to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the transport sector that had been identified in the transport policy documents of Solomon Islands

Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	Develop a community/human relocation guidelines and assessment tools, build capacity and implement relocation of communities as an adaptation action where and when necessary					
Second National Communication - SLB	2017	re-location of communities and infrastructure,	X		X	X	
Vehicle restrictions (import, age, access, sale, taxation)							
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	Introduce standards system for second-hand vehicle imports and tax on inefficient vehicles.	X				
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Increase GST and Custom Duty on ICEVs. Increase in Custom Duty on ICEVs; i) 2 Wheeler, 3 Wheeler, 4 Wheeler (Personal and Taxi): from current 10% to 12% for 2022-2025; 14% for 2026-2030; 16% for 2031-2035 ii) Bus (mini/midi/standard) and Truck (light/medium/heavy duty): from current 15% to 17% for 2022-2025; 19% for 2026-2030; 21% for 2031-2035	X				
Vehicle taxes							
The Solomon Islands Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)	2023	Introduce standards system for second-hand vehicle imports and tax on inefficient vehicles.	X				
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Increase GST and Custom Duty on ICEVs. Increase in GST on ICEVs from current 19.05% to 21.05% for 2022-2025; 22.05% for 2026-2030; 23.05% for 2031-2035	X				
Active transport infrastructure expansion							
Medium Term Transport Action Plan 2019-2023	2018	Solomon Islands Urban Centres Footpath Upgrade Programme Stage 1.	X				X
Asphalt mix resurfacing							
Medium Term Transport Action Plan 2019-2023	2018	Seal Extensions – Approximately 10km of new road sealing has been planned each year, in accordance with STIIP objectives and DLIs.	X				
Biofuels							
Second National Communication - SLB	2017	Study on economic incentives and national strategy for the development and use of coconut oil as bio-fuel for power generation and transport	X				
Solomon Islands National Energy Policy 2014	2014	Promote the use of bio-fuel for power generation and transportation. Demonstrate the use of coconut bio-fuel and ethanol for electricity generation and as a transportation fuel. Establish and regulate the biofuel standards, including training, testing and equipment	X				
Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles 1954							

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Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
59 UN Transport Agreements/ and Conventions Serviced by ECE	2021	Ratification, accession, or definite signature by country	x				
Development of aviation plan/policy							
National Development Strategy 2016 - 2035	2016	Enforce the Civil Aviation Act separating policy, regulatory and service provider functions and empowering CAASI to ensure a safe aviation environment and conditions.				x	
Development of biofuel plan/policy							
Solomon Islands National Energy Policy 2014	2014	Assess and submit tax/financial incentives and policy options for biofuel use in power generation Assess and submit tax/financial incentives and policy options for biofuel use and LPG for transport	x				
Development of climate change/ low carbon plan/ policy							
Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy 2023-2032	2023	Develop climate change legislation.					
Voluntary National Review 2020 - SLB	2020	Developed a National Climate Change Policy in 2012 that provide further guidance to address climate change and new climate change bill is currently under development. The climate change policy is now under review in 2020.					
Development of national energy plan/ policy							
Second National Communication - SLB	2017	Study to review energy use in the transport sector and development of an energy efficiency strategy including development of legislation and provision of economic incentives.	x		x	x	
Electric vehicle readiness requirements for new or refurbished buildings							
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Revise/develop 'Building code' and 'City development code' for mandatory installation of EV charging infrastructure. Prepare guidelines on mandate for setting up EV charging infrastructure with minimum number of EV chargers installation and parking spaces allocation in new buildings and urban spaces.	x				x
Energy efficient vehicle purchase incentives							
Solomon Islands National Energy Policy 2014	2014	Offer tax incentives for the use of energy efficient vehicles including LPG vehicles.	x				
EV manufacturing							
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Reduce import duties on EVs raw materials (like cells), sub-systems (EV batteries, on-board and off-board chargers, motors etc.), CKD kits for and to be reviewed every 5 years (continue till local ecosystem is developed) Allow retrofit of ICEVs to EVs following safety standards.	x				

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This table lists the policy measures that relate to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the transport sector that had been identified in the transport policy documents of Solomon Islands

Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
Fiscal incentives for EVs and components							

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This table lists the policy measures that relate to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the transport sector that had been identified in the transport policy documents of Solomon Islands

Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Extend Govt. incentives only for pure EVs. Hybrid and FCEVs to be included post technology maturity. Extend Govt. incentives only for advanced battery chemistries including Lithium-ion based. Lead acid batteries to be discouraged. Encourage end-consumers for EVs adoption through right amount of Govt. capital subsidy on New EVs, those meeting quality and safety standards. The capital subsidy to be linked to battery size and vehicle performance and should be capped at two levels 1) Max. subsidy per EV 2) Max. number of EVs to be subsidised. This will allow certainty to government budget planning. EV subsidy: 1. E-2 Wheeler: No Subsidy 2. E-3 Wheeler: 6% from 2022-25; 6% from 2026-30; 0% from 2031 3. E-4 Wheeler Personal: 25% from 2022- 25; 11% from 2026-30; 8% from 2031- 35 4. E-4 Wheeler Taxi: 25% from 2022-25; 11% from 2026-30; 8% from 2031-35 5. E-Bus (Mini): 30% from 2022-25; 19% from 2026-30; 12% from 2031 6. E-Bus (Standard/Midi): 26% from 2022-25; 17% from 2026-30; 11% from 2031 7. E-Truck (Light duty): 11% from 2022-25; 5% from 2026-30; 2% from 2031-35 8. E-Truck (Medium and Heavy duty): 25% from 2022-25; 15% from 2026-30; 10% from 2031 Tax reduction: 1. E-2 Wheeler: No reduction/exemption in tax 2. E-3 Wheeler: No reduction/exemption in tax 3. E-4 Wheeler Personal: from current 19.05% to 3% from 2022-30; 19.05% from 3031 onwards (Normal) 4. E-4 Wheeler Taxi: from current 19.05% to 3% from 2022-30; 19.05% from 3031 onwards (Normal) 5. E-Bus (Mini): from current 19.05% to 0% from 2022-30; 19.05% from 3031 onwards (Normal) 6. E-Bus (Standard/Midi): from current 19.05% to 0% from 2022-30; 19.05% from 3031 onwards (Normal) 7. E-Truck (Light duty): No reduction/exemption in tax 8. E-Truck (Medium and Heavy duty): from current 19.05% to 0% from 2022- 35; 19.05% from 3035 onwards (Normal) Custom duty reduction: 1. E-2 Wheeler: as of current 10% (No reduction/exemption in tax) 2. E-3 Wheeler: as of current 10% (No reduction/exemption in tax) 3. E-4 Wheeler Personal: as of current 10% (No reduction/exemption in tax) 4. E-4 Wheeler Taxi: as of current 10% (No reduction/exemption in tax) 5. E-Bus (Mini): from current 15 % to 0% from 2022-35 (Exempt) 6. E-Bus (Standard/Midi): from current 15 % to 0% from 2022-35 (Exempt) 7. E-Truck (Light duty): as of current 15% (No reduction/exemption in tax) 8. E-Truck (Medium and Heavy duty): from current 15 % to 0% from 2022-35 (Exempt) Exempt registration fees on New and Pre- owned EVs from 2022-35 to support initial market development and stimulate adoption. It can be resumed same as ICEVs from 2035 onwards after number of EV's are at par with ICE. Exempt the repeat taxes including registration renewal and licensing on New and Pre-owned EVs from 2022-35 to support initial market development. Extend Pre-owned EV benefits also to ICEV retrofitted EVs from year 2022 (Provided that; retrofitted EVs comply with the EV standards) Allow accelerated depreciation and/or tax holidays on investment in New EVs Extending/Bundling right fiscal incentives for solar rooftops and EV charging for residential and commercial users. Get additional incentive on EV purchase when ICEV scrapped Adopt Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) by mandating OEMs to set-up collection centres and recycling facilities.	x				

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This table lists the policy measures that relate to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the transport sector that had been identified in the transport policy documents of Solomon Islands

Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
Fuel tax							
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Increase taxes on fossil fuels to discourage ICEVs. Following proposed increment in fuel taxes: - GST increase by 1% every year till 2035	x				
General alternative fuels							
Solomon Islands National Energy Policy 2014	2014	Encourage the use of alternative liquid fuels in power generation and transport through Support private sector to establish professional alternative fuel producers; Supporting primary producers that can supply raw Construct infrastructure as necessary to support new alternative fuel industry Invite private sector companies to identify markets and invest in land transport fuels and power generation capacity in addition to SIEA. Promote the use of nonfossil fuels	x				
General aviation improvements							
Medium Term Development Plan 2016-2020	2015	International Airports (Henderson and Munda) programme Provincial Airports Programme Airport Management Reform 1. Airport is free from EOD and FOD. 2. Airport infrastructure is rehabilitated and sealed 3. New Domestic Terminals Built 1. Enhanced Security Surveillance 2. Munda Terminal 3. International Airport (Munda & Honiara) Staff Houses 4. Munda Fire station 5. Civil aviation complex 6. Aircraft Navigation equipment installed at Henderson and Munda 7. Henderson and Munda Perimeters roads sealed.				x	x

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This table lists the policy measures that relate to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the transport sector that had been identified in the transport policy documents of Solomon Islands

Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
Medium Term Transport Action Plan 2019-2023	2018	Maintenance of runways and all related airfield infrastructure is required, including line markings, drains, fences, terminal buildings, car parks, roads and any other assets on airport land. Wharves that exist solely to provide access to island airstrips also require maintenance under the airport maintenance budget. The Project for the Improvement of the Honiara International Airport Component I: The expansion and rehabilitation of buildings. A new international departure terminal building is to be constructed, while the existing international passenger building will be renovated to accommodate a domestic passenger terminal and an international arrival terminal. Component II: The provision of special equipment and facilities necessary for the improvement of airport operation and safety. Component III: Civil work in which the current aprons will be expanded to provide 4 international aircraft apron parking locations and 6 domestic aircraft apron parking locations. A new taxiway is also to be constructed and the existing taxiway is to be renovated, meaning that the improved airport will feature 2 taxiways. Munda Airport Phase 3 - Project to include the construction of a tower and improved terminal facilities. Honiara International Airport Upgrade Airfields proposed for work in the near future under this initiative include: Seghe Airfield (EGM) Suavanao Airfield (VAO) Choiseul Bay-Taro (CHY) Lata Airfield (SCZ) Candidate airfields for inclusion in MCA's second tier medium-term plan include: Kirakira Airfield (IRA) Ballalae Airfield (BAS) Auki-Gwaunaruu Airfield (AKS) Mono Airfield (MNY) Buala-Fera Airfield (FRE) Marau Airfield (RUS)					x
Ministry of Infrastructure Development Corporate Plan	2016	Facilitate the construction and development of high flow economic airstrips, roads and bridges in the country a. 6 new airstrip included under DCCG list. MID is maintaining 38 except for Munda and Henderson Opening new airstrips in the rural areas					x
National Development Strategy 2016 - 2035	2016	Conduct assessment on viability of extended and new runway capacity, terminals and facilities of both provincial and international Airport. Establish and implement the Quality Management System for aviation weather services to improve services to domestic and international flights and meet the certification requirements of CAASI and the International Civil Aviation Organisation.					x
Solomon Islands National Transport Plan 2017-2036	2016	Choiseul Bay-Taro (CHY) Munda Airfield (MUA) Phase 2 Suavanao Airfield (VAO) Yandina Airfield (XYA). Closed. Tinggoa Airstrip (RNL). Rennel Henderson (HIR) Apron Upgrade Auki-Gwaunaruu Airfield (AKS) Kirakira Airfield (IRA) Lata Airfield (SCZ), Santa Cruz Islands. MCA will prioritise the sequence of paving/upgrading/fencing of various provincial airstrips prior to their handover to new airports SOE. Appendix 2					x
Solomon Islands National Transport Plan 2017-2036	2016	2013 – Phase 1 Munda Airport expansion and sealing completed 2016 documentation and scoping underway for development and sealing of airport runways at Seghe, Taro and Lata 2014 – New runways partially completed (not operational) at Manaobo in Malaita and Lomlom in Temotu.					x

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This table lists the policy measures that relate to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the transport sector that had been identified in the transport policy documents of Solomon Islands

Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
Solomon Islands Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline	2021	pursue with donor and development partners upgrades to the Seghe, Taro, and Suavanao airports Provincial Airport Upgrade				x	
General capacity building							
Ministry of Infrastructure Development Corporate Plan	2016	Formalize agreement with SINU for Marine Course and Curriculum to include STCW certification while SIMSA provide the oral examination.			x		
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Encourage Technical Universities/ Institutes to develop degree and vocational courses in EVs and broader e-Mobility. Raise National EV Skills Council to focus on EV/automotive skills development and certification across different roles in EV value chain, in close association with Industry and Academia. Facilitate EVs Training infrastructure through grant money and grow Regional Training Centres. Reserve at least 25% seats for women trainers and learners across the awareness and upskilling activities.	x				
Solomon Islands National Transport Plan 2017-2036	2016	Increasing capacity building delivered to MID and contractor staff every year, 2015 - accredited Certificate 4 training delivered to 26 Civil Works Supervisors 2015 – Two laboratory technicians completed Certificate IV Certificate Material Testing. 2015 - Two MID management staff completed MBAs and a further two engineers and a works supervisor completed Certificate IV in Project Management Practice 2015 – Various job skills (eg. Contract Management, Gender Awareness, Annual Work Planning) training sessions successfully conducted for MID and contractor staff (156 men, 49 women) 2015 – Training in pre-bid activities, road maintenance contracting and safeguards delivered to labour-based contractor personnel (314 men and 86 women)	x		x	x	
General economic instruments							
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Define penalties and pollution cess for ICEVs (to be paid yearly/quarterly)	x				
General education and behavior change							
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Design and conduct repeat public awareness programs on EVs benefits and available support from Govt and local ecosystem, targeting fleet and individual users.	x				
Solomon Islands National Energy Policy 2014	2014	Conduct awareness programmes on benefits of improved public transport system.	x				
General infrastructure improvements							
Medium Term Development Plan 2016-2020	2015	Transport Sector Development Programme	x		x	x	
Solomon Islands Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline	2021	National Transport Core Initiative Phase 2	x		x	x	
General public transport							

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This table lists the policy measures that relate to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the transport sector that had been identified in the transport policy documents of Solomon Islands

Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
Medium Term Transport Action Plan 2019-2023	2018	Solomon Islands Bus Hut Programme Phase 1	x				
National Development Strategy 2016 - 2035	2016	improve safety of public transportation modalities such as bus services, inter-village pickup transport, scheduled motorized canoe services and canoe based water-taxi services.	x		x		
Solomon Islands National Energy Policy 2014	2014	Encourage the use of public transport. Monitor standard of public transport.	x				
General shipping improvement							
Medium Term Development Plan 2016-2020	2015	Shipping Initiatives Programme Domestic Maritime Support Project Franchise shipping scheme established and operational Increase in No. of Vessels servicing the provinces of Solomon Islands			x		
Ministry of Infrastructure Development Corporate Plan	2016	Manage the Franchise Shipping Scheme (FSS) to ensure shipping services cover non-economical routes Conduct ship inspections at random ad hoc			x		
National Development Strategy 2016 - 2035	2016	Create a safer maritime environment for the transport of people and goods and economic development through trade and tourism; identify priority maritime areas within Solomon Islands waters where there are significant, heightened and moderate risks to maritime transport. Encourage improvements in the condition and management of vessels through appropriate special funding, empowering SIMSA to more rigorously enforce regulations, and provision of training in small business management, planning and finance for shipping operators. Maintain navigational aids in good condition to international standards and promote awareness of safety requirements in all types of shipping including small boats.			x		
Solomon Islands National Transport Plan 2017-2036	2016	Island provinces will have access to shipping services not less than once per month, compared to present (2008) as few as once during the six months. Baseline 25% (2010) Target: 2015 (50%) 2030 (100%)			x		
Solomon Islands Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline	2021	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); broadly support shipping industries and maritime services.			x		
General transport asset management							
Medium Term Development Plan 2016-2020	2015	Upgrading of Kukum Highway Honiara Highway in adequate (at least 3 km in fair) condition increases from 25% to 60%.Also 2 major bridges in Honiara are upgraded 1.Main road and other feeders rehabilitation (including bridges) 2. Provincial main and town roads are under regular maintenance 3. Honiara feeder roads rehabilitated and improved 4. Selected wharves and airfields rehabilitation 1. Rehabilitation of selected important access roads	x		x	x	x

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This table lists the policy measures that relate to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the transport sector that had been identified in the transport policy documents of Solomon Islands

Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
Medium Term Transport Action Plan 2019-2023	2018	Maintenance of runways and all related airfield infrastructure is required, including line markings, drains, fences, terminal buildings, car parks, roads and any other assets on airport land. Wharves that exist solely to provide access to island airstrips also require maintenance under the airport maintenance budget. Malaita Road Improvement and Maintenance Program - Component B of the World Bank's Solomon Islands Road and Aviation Project (SIRAP) National Bridge Improvement Program East Guadalcanal Bridges	x		x	x	
Ministry of Infrastructure Development Corporate Plan	2016	Continue to maintain and improve all roads and feeder roads in all constituencies through- out the country- a. MID maintains 85% of 1,491.2km roads (1,306.5km unsealed/ 184.7km sealed) b. Annually with a budget of \$30m+. c. New roads (156km) budget around \$26m to be constructed d. Maintain 2038 water crossing-382 bridges and 1656 culverts e. Additional under DCCG 23 roads and bridges projects f. Average 50 new awards each year. Average contract duration 3 years minimum.. Maintain at least 65% annually (943 km) of 1,450 km total road network Rehabilitation of priority transport infrastructure based on available annual budget	x				
National Development Strategy 2016 - 2035	2016	Ensure maintenance and rehabilitation of existing roads is effectively carried out; conduct studies on how to improve maintenance and upgrading of the existing road network including roads constructed by the private sector such as logging and mining roads.	x				
Solomon Islands National Transport Plan 2017-2036	2016	Honiara EW Linklnner Bypass Ghizo Island Roads Tulagi Rd Rehab Tiggoa to Lake Tengano rehab The section of East Guadalcanal highway from Mberande to Aola (28km) is to be upgraded to all weather sealed standard with high-level bridges across major rivers. The project will enable eastwards expansion of palm oil plantations and foster economic growth.	x				x
Solomon Islands National Transport Plan 2017-2036	2016	2016 – mobilisation of contractor to implement Naro-Lambi Road Rehabilitation (16km), the highest priority road project in NTP 2011 By mid-2016 a total of 133 NTF-funded civil works contracts were ongoing, including maintenance of 699km of road and rehabilitation of a further 34km. Of these, 104 contracts were for labour based maintenance of 604km of roads. 2016 – 12 additional roads receiving maintenance and rehabilitation under SIGfunded contracts	x				
Solomon Islands Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline	2021	Resealing of Honiara Feeder Roads	x				x
General transport institutional reform							
Medium Term Transport Action Plan 2019-2023	2018	It is proposed to improve the management, operation and maintenance of airports in Solomon Islands via a proposed SOE known as the Solomon Islands Airport Corporation Limited (SIACL). This is currently scheduled for September 2018.				x	

XIV. Transport and Climate Policy Measures

This table lists the policy measures that relate to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the transport sector that had been identified in the transport policy documents of Solomon Islands

Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
Investment required for specific projects							
Medium Term Transport Action Plan 2019-2023	2018	Table 2 Table 9 Table 10	X		X	X	
Investment volume for transport							
Solomon Islands National Transport Plan 2017-2036	2016	Table 15	X		X	X	
Local authorities have the power to modify national speed limits							
Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018	2018	Yes	X				
Traffic Act 1996	1996	Provided that where the highway authority is not the local authority having jurisdiction over the area concerned, it shall consult such local authority.	X				
Local production, services, contracting etc.							
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Assembly of EVs to be encouraged for EV segments as it generates employment. Encourage local assembly and of EVs, sub- system and components (at least for light duty vehicles such as 2w, 3w, 4w and their sub-systems) through attractive fiscal incentives to the industry in form of land/ electricity/ capital subsidy/ interest subsidy/tax subsidy etc. This to also include mining industry for raw materials use in EVs.	X				
National speed law							
Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018	2018	Yes	X				
Traffic Act 1996	1996	A highway authority may, with the approval of the Minister, by order prescribe speed limits for any area or road in respect of which it is the highway authority:	X				
Passenger and freight load limits							
Traffic Act 1996	1996	No vehicle shall be used on a road with a load greater than the load specified by the manufacturer of the chassis of the vehicle or than the load capacity determined by an inspector under this Act.	X				
Port infrastructure improvements							
Medium Term Development Plan 2016-2020	2015	Improvement of Honiara Port Facilities Wharves construction			X		X

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Medium Term Transport Action Plan 2019-2023	2018	Table 12 ADB are also undertaking design for numerous wharf projects which are scheduled for construction in 2019 and beyond. The following wharves are proposed to be delivered: Honiara International Port Upgrade Noro International Port Rehabilitation and Extension Kirakira Wharf, Makira Buala Wharf, Isabel Waisisi, Malaita Moli, Choiseul Viru Harbour, New Georgia, Western Ahanga Ramp, Bellona STIIP has completed designs and plans to commence construction of the following wharves in the period 2019 to 2021: Kirakira Ramp, Makira Tulagi Public Wharf, Central Malu'u Public Wharf, Malaita STIIP is yet to design the following wharves and so plans to commence construction of the following wharves in the period 2020 to 2022: Lata Wharf, Nendo, Temotu Tarekukure, Choiseul Zinoa, Choiseul New DCC Wharves: Ugi Wharf, Makira and Dovele Wharf, Vella La Vella, Western. Both have been designed and contracts awarded. It is proposed to construct these wharves in 2019.			x		x
Ministry of Infrastructure Development Corporate Plan	2016	Construct International seaport terminal facilities to allow safe embarkation and more welcoming berth for tourist cruise. a. MID maintains 33 wharves with annual budget of over \$20k. Capex for new wharves \$26m. DCCG list 6 new.			x		
National Development Strategy 2016 - 2035	2016	Conduct surveys to maintain current information on potential wharf and anchorage traffic as the basis of long term wharf construction and rehabilitation programmes.			x		
Solomon Islands National Transport Plan 2017-2036	2016	Tarekukure Ghizo Main Wharf Buala Wharf Tulagi Public Wharf Ahangha Ramp, Bellona Aola Wharf Marau Kirakira Port Development Lata New Maritime Navigational Aids Domestic container sea freight infrastructure requirements should be investigated and new domestic and international sea ports are proposed (eg. Kirakira/Makira, Wairokai/Malaita, Lata/Temotu). Appendix 2			x		
Solomon Islands National Transport Plan 2017-2036	2016	2016 – 29 community wharves under maintenance contracts			x		
Solomon Islands Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline	2021	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); Noro Domestic Jetties Honiara Domestic Jetties Seghe Port under NTCI Phase 1 New Wharves Improvement Program			x		x
Reference to finance mechanisms within country							
Ministry of Infrastructure Development Corporate Plan	2016	Strengthening of National Transport Fund (NTF) and other fund sources to secure continued funding for MID transport projects	x		x	x	
Solomon Islands National Transport Plan 2017-2036	2016	The National Transport Fund (NTF) was established in 2009, prior to publication of the NTP 2011.	x		x	x	
Renewable energy							

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Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Encourage expansion of grid infrastructure for reliable EV charging in urban and rural with right mix of grid, off-grid and smart- renewable integration. Target 100% connections and 24x7 power for all.	x				x
Reporting, transparency, feedback mechanism							
Ministry of Infrastructure Development Corporate Plan	2016	Reporting on monthly progress, both at the PS and HoD level, has been directly linked to the Corporate Planning targets. At the staff level, all MID job descriptions have been updated to reflect what is current and needed at MID as stated in its Corporate Plan. The IAWP is linked to the outputs or targets at AWP.	x		x	x	
Road infrastructure expansion							
Medium Term Transport Action Plan 2019-2023	2018	Kukum Highway Improvements – Phase 2. Honiara Inner Bypass Honiara Outer Ring Road	x				x
Ministry of Infrastructure Development Corporate Plan	2016	Continue to maintain and improve all roads and feeder roads in all constituencies through- out the country- a. MID maintains 85% of 1,491.2km roads (1,306.5km unsealed/ 184.7km sealed) b. Annually with a budget of \$30m+. c. New roads (156km) budget around \$26m to be constructed d. Maintain 2038 water crossing-382 bridges and 1656 culverts e. Additional under DCCG 23 roads and bridges projects f. Average 50 new awards each year. Average contract duration 3 years minimum..	x				
National Development Strategy 2016 - 2035	2016	Expand road networks to connect inland communities to coastal roads and maritime networks and to provide access to agricultural land and for rural communities.	x				
Solomon Islands National Transport Plan 2017-2036	2016	Choiseul Bay Connectivity Rd Gatokae Ring Road Tatamba Bay Roads Tatamba to Tausese/Haevo Road East Guadalcanal Bridges South Malaita Bridges Phase 3 E Makira Roads Warahito-Namuga Nendo NE Rd Bridge Improvement Program An inner bypass road is proposed to provide an alternative east-west route to Mendana Avenue. Acquisition of registered land will be required. The project is recommended for completion prior to South Pacific Games 2023. Appendix 2	x				
Solomon Islands National Transport Plan 2017-2036	2016	2011 - rehabilitation/re-opening of 90km of roads in Malaita, commencement of first four labour based maintenance contracts and commencement of four major new bridges on the Malaita South Road.	x				
Solomon Islands Priority Infrastructure Investment Pipeline	2021	Upgrading of west Guadalcanal roads from White River to Lambi North and South Malaita Roads Upgrading of roads in Malaita, Auki Town, South Road, North Road, and East Road West New Georgia Road NTCI Aola-Marau Road NTCI South New Georgia Road - NTCI Honiara Highway Inner Bypass, East-West Link Bypass Road (Fijian Quarter-Hibiscus Avenue) Bridge Improvement Program Bina Harbor Port - NTCI	x				x
Road-side checks on overloading							
Traffic Act 1996	1996	It shall be lawful for any police officer in uniform to stop any vehicle, and for any police officer, licensing officer or inspector—	x				

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Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
Road-side checks on overspeeding							
Traffic Act 1996	1996	It shall be lawful for any police officer in uniform to stop any vehicle, and for any police officer, licensing officer or inspector—	x				
Routine transport asset maintenance							
Medium Term Development Plan 2016-2020	2015	Provincial main and town roads are under regular maintenance	x				
Medium Term Transport Action Plan 2019-2023	2018	All government airfields that are currently operational in the Solomon Islands are to be maintained through programs of routine and periodic maintenance.				x	
Smart charging							
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Build separate EV focused lower cost electricity tariff system for public charging stations as well as commercial EV fleet stations. The tariff system to reflect time-of-day (TOD) or time-of-use (TOU) to differentially charge peak and off-peak charging times. Develop guidelines for grid and charger interconnectivity for both private and public chargers and charging stations. This to include easier new connection or existing sanctioned load revision for setting up EV charging. Introduce Time of Use (TOU) tariff system for EVs connection to allow differential tariffs for EV charging based on peak and non-peak power. This to be initiated with commercial EV charging stations, but with increased smart meter integration for homes and offices, to be extended for home/work charging as well.	x				
Stakeholder Involvement							
Ministry of Infrastructure Development Corporate Plan	2016	Continue meaningful consultations with key stakeholders particularly the public, contractors, landowners, private sector and elected leaders for maintenance, rehabilitation and construction of new transport infrastructure in Honiara and the provinces.	x		x	x	x
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Direct banks to include EV financing into their priority sector lending portfolio.	x				
Surface treatment resurfacing							
Medium Term Development Plan 2016-2020	2015	2. Tar sealing and construction of selected airfields	x			x	
Technology and knowledge transfer							

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Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Extend R&D grants and facilitate top National Academic Institutes to build Centre of Excellence (COE) driving research and development on various aspects of EVs and broader e-Mobility and low carbon transportation and energy. Integrate close industry participation for commercial R&D, patents, start-ups incubation and scalable deployments. Leverage International connects and expertise to establish training, R&D Centres for knowledge building in Solomon Island. Establish one Govt. linked e-Mobility Accelerator which can actively coordinate academia and industry research with focus on training needs assessment in country, running pilots, developing different use cases viability and their scale-up. It will also facilitate fund raising from various Development agencies and coordinate between different Govt. departments (Leverage International connects and Expertise).	x				
Transport asset condition assessment							
Ministry of Infrastructure Development Corporate Plan	2016	Use SITAMS for planning purposes and developing of policies. Include other assets such as Nav aids, buildings and vehicles plus new infrastructure. Use SITAMS for baseline indicators and targets.	x		x	x	
Transport asset management funding strategy							
Medium Term Transport Action Plan 2019-2023	2018	Table 2 . In time it is proposed to develop more detailed cost estimates that accurately identify the specific maintenance needs of each airport. Table 9 Table 12	x		x	x	
Solomon Islands National Transport Plan 2017-2036	2016	Table 10 A nominal minimum budget has been estimated to improve all bridge crossings (>6m span) to maintainable condition over ten years, by 2026.	x				
Transport asset management information system							
Ministry of Infrastructure Development Corporate Plan	2016	MID to expand its asset management system established at CPIU (called SITAMS) to the other four MID departments ABMSD, MWSD, SIMSA and CSSD. This is to keep an updated registration or database of public assets such as buildings and structures, vehicles, roads and bridges, wharves and aids to navigation and airstrips. In addition, a tracking system or database will also be accessed through the Police database or other relevant government agency by MWSD for public and private vehicles and drivers. These records once updated and contained all relevant information and data will be useful for policy making and enforcement.	x		x	x	
Transport infrastructure resilience							
Medium Term Development Plan 2016-2020	2015	Transport Sector Flood Recovery	x		x	x	
Transport law							

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Document	Year published	Measure	Road	Rail	Domestic Navigation	Domestic Aviation	Urban Transport
Ministry of Infrastructure Development Corporate Plan	2016	Amendments to obsolete legislations and regulations. a. Roads Act (c.129) and Traffic Act (c.131) b. SIMSA Act 2009 c. Shipping Act (c.162) and The Shipping Act (No.5 of 1998) New Bills, regulations and policies for drafting, consultation and passage in Parliament for the next 5 years 2016-2020 a. Infrastructure Management Bill (IMB) inclusive of buildings, roads, bridges, airstrips and aids to navigation and related regulations for each specialized field. b. New SIMSA Act as Regulatory Body and not administrator c. New Shipping Act (201x) and related regulations Draft the following: a. New Maritime Safety Authority Act 2016 (including Board and Financial Control) b. New Shipping Act 2016 c. Related Regulations and guiding policies	x		x		
National Development Strategy 2016 - 2035	2016	Review and renew the Road Act to clearly allocate responsibilities for use and management of roads. Introduce and reinforce road and traffic rules and regulations through various law and transport enforcement agencies. Re-enforce Traffic Act 2009 to enforce vehicle road worthiness regulations..	x				
Vehicle air pollution emission standards							
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Develop pollution control standards and guidelines and Implementation framework ensuring robust quality check mechanism; with clear distinctions in National and Local level actionable and responsibilities. Adopt and enforce stricter vehicle emission standards (leap to next generation vehicles with improved quality) for all ICEVs in the country, including: - Import/Local vehicles (New): comply with new Euro VI standards - Import/Local vehicles (pre-owned): comply with min. Euro IV standards - Import/Local vehicles (running-on-road): 1) If age > 10 years: annual pollution certification mandatory to comply with their built respective Euro II/ Euro III/ Euro IV standards 2) If age > 15 years: Scrappage incentive or higher annual pollution cess Adopt and strongly enforce stricter fossil fuel standards (for petrol, diesel, gas) complying with defined vehicle emission standards (Ex: Euro VI fuel standards for Euro VI vehicle standards)	x				
Vehicle efficiency standards							
Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy 2023-2032	2023	Improving operational and energy efficiency in the transport sector to reduce emissions and phase down fossil fuels.	x				
Vehicle import inspections							
Road Safety Opportunities and Challenges: Low- and Middle-Income Country Profiles	2020	Yes	x				
Vehicle inspection and maintenance							

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Ministry of Infrastructure Development Corporate Plan	2016	Build modern vehicle inspection facility with appropriate technology and software (identification device) for inspection and servicing of vehicles. Conduct vehicle inspections for all vehicles intending to use public roads. Once every 12 months for private and every 3 months for public vehicles.	x				
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Develop robust pollution measurement and control system with annual/periodic mandatory Pollution Test and Certificate (linked to vehicle age and emissions).	x				
Road Safety Opportunities and Challenges: Low- and Middle-Income Country Profiles	2020	Periodic inspection is in effect	x				
Vehicle scrappage scheme							
Policy Roadmap for E-mobility in the Solomon Islands	2022	Adopt and enforce stricter vehicle emission standards (leap to next generation vehicles with improved quality) for all ICEVs in the country, including: - Import/Local vehicles (New): comply with new Euro VI standards - Import/Local vehicles (pre-owned): comply with min. Euro IV standards - Import/Local vehicles (running-on-road): 1) If age > 10 years: annual pollution certification mandatory to comply with their built respective Euro II/ Euro III/ Euro IV standards 2) If age > 15 years: Scrappage incentive or higher annual pollution cess Define guidelines for Vehicle Scrappage. Commercial vehicles: Scrap after 15 years of life, if do not pass fitness and emission tests. Additional green tax for vehicles greater than 15 years life. Passenger vehicles: Scrap after 20 years of life, if do not pass fitness and emission tests. Introducing green tax for vehicles greater than 20 years life OR Increase vehicle registrations charges.	x				

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