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# **United Nations Development Programme National Perceptions Survey on Peacebuilding for Solomon Islands**

Technical Report

Supported by the United National Development Programme  
and UN Women

Funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund

Acknowledging the contribution of the United Nations  
Department of Political Affairs

**November 2017**

Commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme under the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund project, implemented by UNDP and UN Women. ‘

Acknowledgement to the contribution of the United Nations Department of Political Affairs.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
EA	Enumeration Area
RAMSI	Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands
MP	Member of Parliament
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

Following on from the transition of the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) to a solely policing mission in 2013, the Government of the Solomon Islands partnered with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women to continue to consolidate and improve national capacity to maintain peace through a UN Peacebuilding Programme. Since July 2016, this partnership has aimed to strengthen national capacity for sustaining peace post RAMSI withdrawal.

Sustineo was engaged by the UNDP to implement the *National Perceptions Survey on Peacebuilding Solomon Islands* (the Peacebuilding Survey). Building on *The People's Survey*, which collected data on perceptions of social and economic conditions between 2006-2013, the Peacebuilding Survey focused on identifying a baseline of information on, and understanding of, community perceptions at the point of RAMSI withdrawal.

This survey provides a fresh insight into the perceptions of Solomon Islanders related to peacebuilding immediately after the withdrawal of RAMSI, and in the wake of recent Government, UNDP, and UN Women efforts through the UN Peacebuilding Programme.

This is the *Technical Report* of the findings from the Peacebuilding Survey. It provides a descriptive summary of the findings for the key thematic areas of the survey. The analysis of these findings is presented in the *Summary Report*.

## 1.1 Survey objectives

The purpose of this survey was to obtain evidence on perceptions of different aspects of peacebuilding in the Solomon Islands. The objective was to establish a credible baseline of information on community perceptions and attitudes across the key areas of peacebuilding, reconciliation, and engagement of women and youth.

The findings presented in this report are intended for use in programming and policy design in the Solomon Islands, and to inform the monitoring and evaluation of activities delivered through the Government of Solomon Islands and UN partnership.

## 1.2 Methodology and limitations

The overarching approach to the survey design and development was based on close engagement with the UNDP. A total of 2503 surveys were conducted across eight provinces in the Solomon Islands, including Honiara, Central Province, Choiseul Province, Guadalcanal, Isabel, Malaita, Makira-Ulawa and Western Province. Local Solomon Islanders were employed and trained to conduct the survey, including interviewers who were local to the provinces surveyed.

In each of the eight provinces, three survey sites were selected. This included the provincial capitals and two other locations to the east and west. The specific survey sites were chosen by entering eligible enumeration area codes into a random number generator, with the sites re-cast if they were deemed to be unsafe, or outside the logistical scope of this project.

The sample was stratified by age and gender with target numbers divided equally among categories. This approach provided a high level of confidence for survey findings at both national and provincial levels within the bounds of the target sample (National: 95% confidence interval, 2% margin of error; Provincial: 95% confidence interval, 6% margin of error).

There were a number of limitations to the survey methodology. The geographic approach to sampling outlined above meant the target sample was from urban and peri-urban locations. The findings are not representative of populations from rural areas, which constitutes up to 80% of

Solomon Islanders, and the findings should be interpreted in that context. While steps were taken to mitigate clustering issues around survey sites, given the accessibility of surveyed areas to the provincial capital, it is likely all sites within a province were subject to similar experiences and social networks, thus influencing range of responses seen in the survey results. Further detail on the methodology and survey limitations is available at Annex A.

#### **Sampling rationale**

Subsequent to the completion of the main survey, follow up data collection was conducted in areas of particular interest to the UNDP. These ‘hot spot’ areas were of interest because of the high levels of disturbance reported there either during the Tensions (North Malaita and the Weather Coast of Guadalcanal) or in recent times (certain settlements surrounding Honiara). This exercise was designed to record the perspectives of respondents who were expected to have higher levels of dissatisfaction with peacebuilding measures than the main survey group.

Fieldwork was planned in Malu’u (North Malaita) and Dui Dui (Weather Coast of Guadalcanal). However, weather conditions meant fieldwork in Dui Dui was not feasible. Data was instead collected from settlements surrounding Honiara, including Rock Valley and Burns Creek.

A total of 282 interviews were conducted at these sites, using purposeful rather than randomised site selection (see Annex A for more details). While this phase of data collection used the same survey instrument and sample stratification as the main survey, the different approach to sampling means that the two data sets are distinctly different. In the report, we provide comparisons of the two data sets to draw out differences between the main and ‘hot spot’ respondents; however, this is qualified by the caveats noted above.

### **1.3 Technical report structure**

The *Technical Report* reports on the survey findings aligned with specific themes of interest. The report is structured along the following chapters:

- Survey Demographics
- National Mood
- Perceptions of Institutions
- Social Security
- Social Cohesion
- Disputes and Conflict
- Reconciliation and Reparation.

The reporting on ‘hot spot’ data is recorded at the end of each chapter.

The Annexes present the detailed methodology and limitations of the survey (Annex A), as well as the survey instrument (Annex B).

The *Technical Report* provides basic descriptive summaries of survey questions, as well as difference between key variables of gender, age group, province and level of education. Throughout, the numbers presented are rounded to one decimal place. This explains any apparent errors and inconsistencies in the totals that are presented in the main discussion.

## 2. DEMOGRAPHICS

This section briefly outlines the wider demographic characteristics of Solomon Islanders surveyed for this project. A total of 2503 surveys were completed across eight different provinces and in 24 enumeration areas. Eligible participants were Solomon Islanders who were 15 years old and over, and who were from the location where the survey was being conducted.

The approach to sampling sought to undertake the survey with broadly equal numbers of participants based on gender and age range. This is reflected in the spread of participants interviewed by gender and age (Table 1). Of the 15-24 years olds, 173 respondents were under the age of 18.

**Table 1 – Number of survey respondents by gender and age**

Age	Female No.	Male No.	Total No.
15-24	437	409	846
25-39	414	423	837
40+	403	417	820
Total	1254	1249	2503

Sampling sought consistency in the numbers of respondents across the eight provinces (Table 2).

**Table 2 – Number of survey respondents by province**

Province	No.
Province	No.
Central Province	305
Choiseul Province	311
Guadalcanal Province	330
Honiara Province	317
Isabel Province	315
Makira-Ulawa Province	321
Malaita Province	306
Western Province	298
Total	2503

Survey respondents reported varying levels of education (Table 3).

**Table 3 – Number of respondents by level of education**

Level of education	No.	%
No school	180	7.2%
Primary Class 1-3	126	5.0%
Primary Class 4-7	599	23.9%
Secondary Form 1-3	621	24.8%
Secondary Form 4-7	642	25.6%
Vocational	72	2.9%
Diploma	135	5.4%
University (Solomon Islands)	70	2.8%
University (International)	37	1.5%
Other	17	0.7%
Did not respond	4	0.2%

The levels of education recorded were slightly higher than past surveys such as the *People's Survey* (ANU Enterprise, 2013) and the *Solomon Islands Electoral Commission Voter Awareness Survey* (UNDP, 2015) (Table 4). This is to be expected given the urban and peri-urban focus of this survey.

**Table 4 – Comparison of level of education recorded for respondents across different surveys, standardised to no decimal point and narrowed education groupings**

Level of education	Peacebuilding Survey (2017)	UNDP Survey (2015)	People's Survey (2013)
No school	7%	12%	9%
Primary Class 1-7	29%	39%	40%
Secondary Form 1-3	25%	26%	24%
Secondary Form 4-7	26%	16%	16%
Tertiary	13%	7%	11%

## 2.1 Demographics from the 'hot spots' survey

Consistent with the main survey, the sampling approach sought to include broadly equal numbers of participants based on gender and age range (Table 5), as well as across the 'hot spot' sites (Table 6).

**Table 5 – Number of survey respondents by gender and age for 'hot spots' sites**

Age	Female No.	Male No.	Total No.
15-24	45	48	93
25-39	49	57	106
40+	32	51	83
Total	126	156	282

**Table 6 – Number of respondents by location**

Province	No.
Honiara Settlements	124
North Malaita	158
Total	282

## NATIONAL MOOD – HIGHLIGHTS

### **Summary of Key Findings**

#### Direction of the country

- Respondents were uncertain in regards to the direction the Solomon Islands was headed. Only 18.0% thought the Solomon Islands was going in the right direction, while 27.1% believed it was going in the wrong direction and 45.9% felt some things were going in the right direction and some were going in the wrong direction.
- Males were significantly more optimistic than females, with more than twice the number of males saying it was headed in the 'right direction' as compared to women.

#### Sustaining peace in the Solomon Islands

- At a national level, 54.6% of all respondents were confident peace would be sustained, while 36.5% were not confident. Makira-Ulawa was the only province where more than half the respondents were not confident in peace being sustained.
- The most important actions for sustaining peace (unprompted) were increased access to economic opportunities and employment (23.2% of respondents) and the provision of greater power to provincial assembly / authorities (20.6%). Less than 4% identified addressing the needs of victims from the tension as the most important action to ensure lasting peace.

#### National issues

- The most important problem facing Solomon Islands was identified as employment and job opportunities (40.5% of respondents). The most common issue was corruption (22.3%). Less than 1% reported 'fixing issues from the Tensions' as the most important problem.

### **Summary of 'Hot Spots' Findings**

#### Direction of the country

- Respondents provided mixed responses to the direction the Solomon Islands was headed. Only 10.6% of respondents thought the Solomon Islands was going in the right direction, while 22.7% believed it was going in the wrong direction and 57.4% felt that some things were going in the right direction and some were going in the wrong direction.

#### Sustaining peace in the Solomon Islands

- Nearly two-thirds (64.5%) of all respondents were confident that peace would be sustained while just under a third (27.3%) were not confident. Respondents in North Malaita were more confident that peace would be sustained (80.4%) than in Honiara Settlements (44.4%).
- The most important actions for sustaining peace (unprompted) were the provision of greater provincial powers (24.8% of respondents) and increased access to economic opportunities and employment (24.5% of respondents). Only 3.2% of respondents identified addressing the needs of victims from the tension as the most important action to ensure lasting peace.

#### National issues

- The most important problem needing to be addressed was employment and job opportunities (46.8% of respondents). This was significantly than corruption (18.1%), the

second most common issue. Only a small number of respondents (1.1%) noted ‘fixing issues from the Tensions’ as the most important problem.

### 3. NATIONAL MOOD

This section describes the national mood in relation to peacebuilding issues including perceptions on the future direction of the country, priority actions for sustaining national peace, and key issues in the Solomon Islands.

#### 3.1 Direction of the country

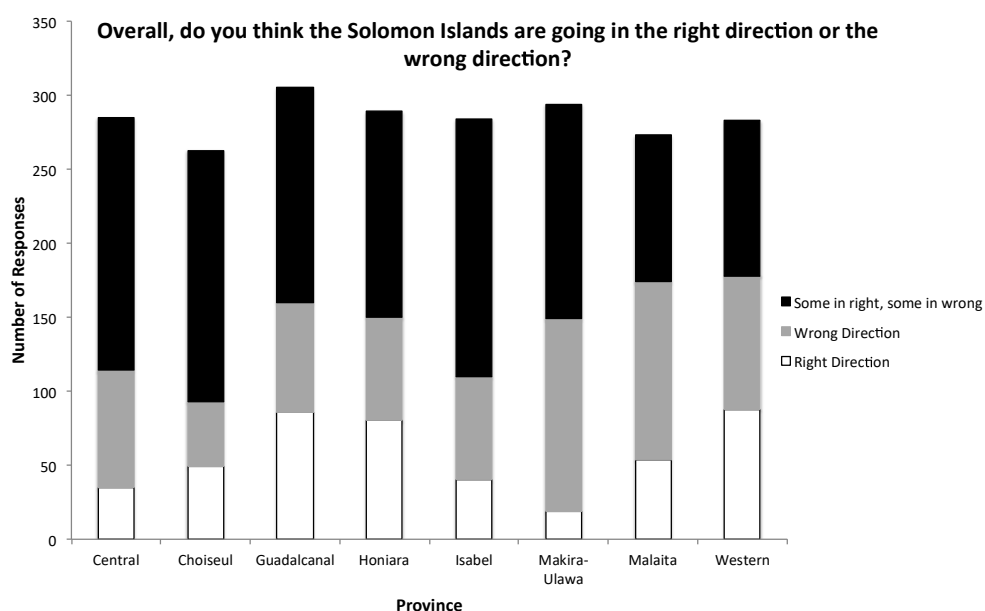
Perceptions of the direction in which the Solomon Islands is currently heading were mixed and tended towards pessimistic (Table 7). Most respondents identified that while some things were going in the right direction, others were going in the wrong direction (45.9%). Of the remaining respondents, more felt the country was going in the wrong direction (27.1%) than the right direction (18.0%).

**Table 7 – Overall responses on whether the Solomon Islands are going in the right direction or the wrong direction**

Response	No.	%
Right Direction	451	18.0%
Wrong Direction	677	27.1%
Some in right, some in wrong	1148	45.9%
Don't know	220	8.8%
Did not respond	7	0.3%

These findings were reflected at a provincial level (Figure 1 ). The most common response in all provinces, except Malaita, was that some things were going in the right direction and some were going in the wrong direction. Guadalcanal (26.1% ‘right direction’), and Honiara (25.2%) recorded the highest positive responses, while Makira-Ulawa (40.5% ‘wrong direction’), and Malaita (39.2%) showed the highest levels of negative responses. Western Province ranked highly in both ‘right direction’ (29.5%) and ‘wrong direction’ (30.2%) responses (Figure 1).





**Figure 1 – Responses on whether the Solomon Islands are going in the right direction or the wrong direction by province**

There was a significant difference in the level of optimism between males and females regarding the future direction of the Solomon Islands. Male respondents were more optimistic, with more than twice the number of males saying it was headed in the ‘right direction’ (26.0% of male respondents) as compared to women (10.0% of female responses). Women were more likely than men (11.1% as compared to 6.5% of male responses) to respond that they did not know.

There was no significant difference in response to this question between age group and level of education.

### 3.2 Sustaining peace in the Solomon Islands

This section describes respondent perceptions of RAMSI, whether peace will be sustained in the Solomon Islands and what actions are required to ensure peace is sustained.

#### Perceptions of RAMSI

The strong majority of respondents were satisfied (93.7% satisfied – 74.9% ‘very satisfied’, 18.9% ‘somewhat satisfied’) with the efforts of RAMSI (Table 8).

**Table 8 – Overall rate of satisfaction with the performance of RAMSI**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	1874	74.9%
Somewhat satisfied	472	18.9%
Somewhat unsatisfied	87	3.5%
Very unsatisfied	37	1.5%
Neutral	9	0.4%
Don’t know	22	0.9%
Did not respond	2	0.1%

There was no significant difference in response to this question between provinces, gender, age group and level of education.

### Perceptions of sustaining peace

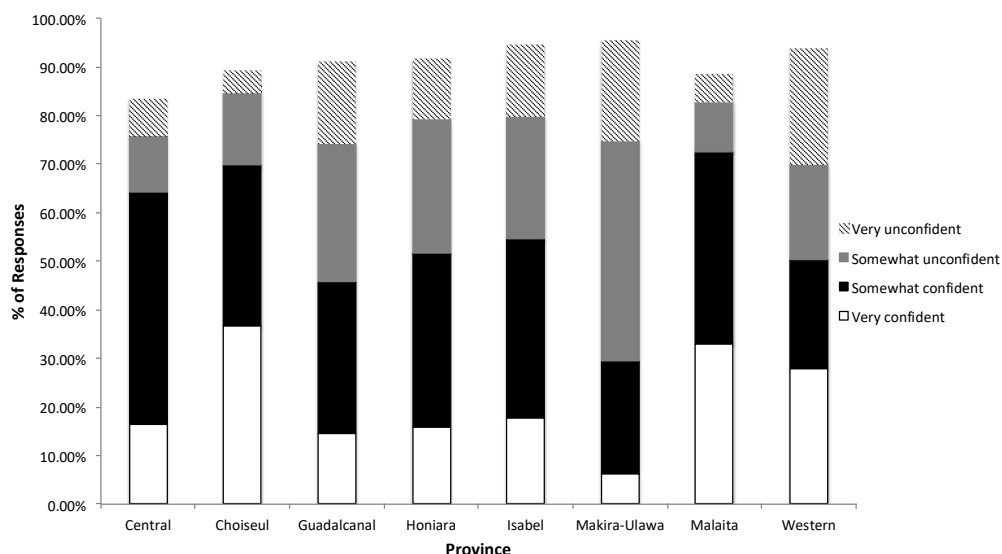
There were mixed perceptions as to whether peace would be sustained in the Solomon Islands (Table 9). More than half (54.5% confident – 20.9% 'very confident', 33.8% 'somewhat confident') of all respondents were confident that peace would be sustained, while over a third of respondents were not confident (36.5% not confident – 13.5% 'very unconfident', 23.0% 'somewhat unconfident').

**Table 9 – Overall rate of confidence in peace being sustained in the Solomon Islands**

Response	No.	%
Very Confident	522	20.9%
Somewhat Confident	845	33.8%
Somewhat Unconfident	575	23.0%
Very Unconfident	339	13.5%
Neutral	77	3.1%
Don't Know	137	5.5%
Did not Respond	8	0.3%

Confidence in sustained peace was broadly consistent at the provincial level, with some variation (Figure 2). More than half the respondents in all provinces, except Makira-Ulawa (29.6% confident – 6.2% 'very confident', 23.4% 'somewhat confident') and Guadalcanal (45.8% confident – 14.6% 'very confident', 31.2% 'somewhat confident'), were more confident than unconfident in peace being sustained.

**How confident are you that peace will be sustained in the Solomon Islands?**



**Figure 2 – Rate of confidence about peace being sustained in the Solomon Islands by province**

There was no significant difference in response to this question between gender, age group and level of education.

**Actions to ensure lasting peace (unprompted)**

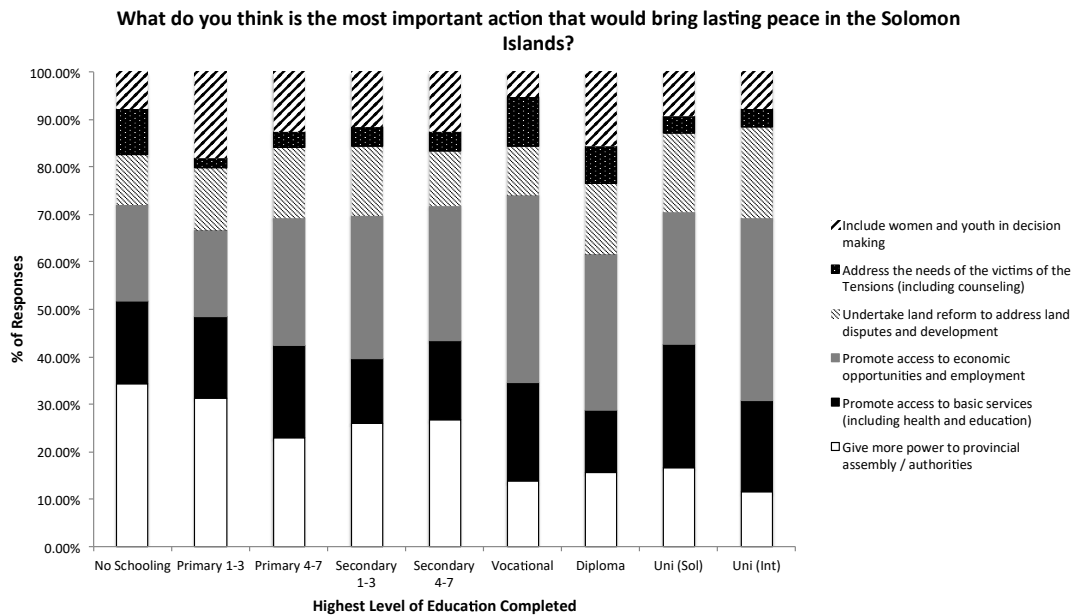
Respondents were asked, unprompted, to identify the most important action to take to ensure lasting peace in the Solomon Islands (The two most common actions identified were increased access to economic opportunities and employment (23.2% of respondents) and greater provincial powers (20.6%). Less than 4% of all respondents identified addressing the needs of victims from the tension as the most important action to ensure lasting peace (Table 10).

**Table 10 – Responses when asked to identify the most important action needed to ensure lasting peace in the Solomon Islands**

Action	No.	%
Promote access to economic opportunities and employment	580	23.2%
Give more power to provincial assembly / authorities	516	20.6%
Promote access to basic services (including health and education)	347	13.9%
Undertake land reform to address land disputes and development	281	11.2%
Include women and youth in decision making	249	10.0%
Cooperate and live peacefully*	100	4.0%
Address the needs of the victims of the Tensions (including counseling)	94	3.8%
Follow the teachings of the church*	64	2.6%
Promote and improve justice services (including courts, law enforcement and crime prevention) *	44	1.8%
Governance (including government and MP performance) *	42	1.7%
Unity and reconciliation*	40	1.6%
Did not know	30	1.2%
Did not respond	23	0.9%
Address corruption*	20	0.8%
Return of RAMSI*	5	0.2%
Other	68	2.7%

*\*These categories are based on recoded free text responses*

Perceptions of the most important actions varied with the respondent's level of education (Figure 3). The inclusion of women and youth in decision-making was identified less often by respondents with vocational, diploma or university-level education (16.7% or lower) compared to those with lower levels of education (23.0% or over). Respondents who had completed primary class 4 or above were more likely to identify promoting access to economic opportunity and employment (27.0% or above) compared with other groups (20.3% or lower).



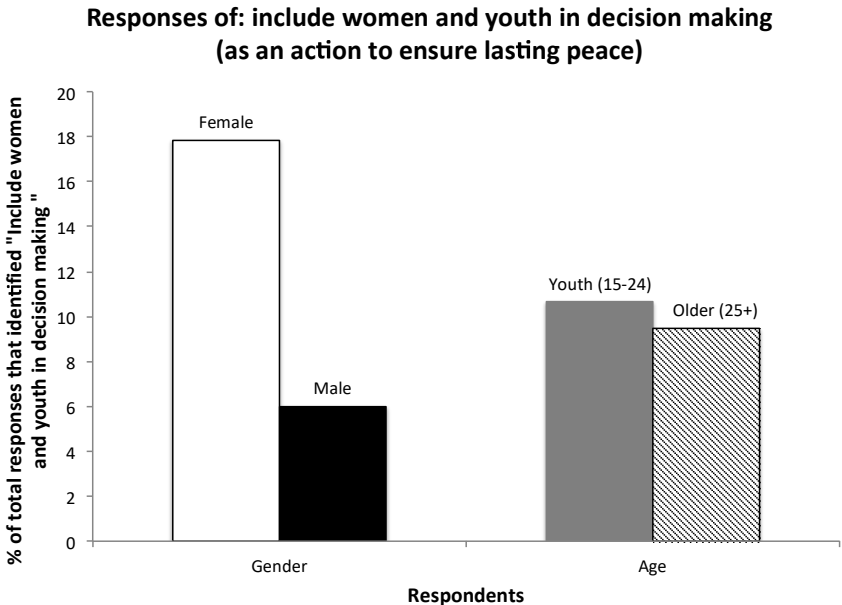
**Figure 3 –Responses by education level when asked to identify most important actions to ensure lasting peace**

Perceptions of the most important actions varied between provinces (Table 11). Promoting access to economic opportunities and employment was the only action identified within the top three of each province. Giving more power to provincial assemblies / authorities was in the top three of all provinces, except Central. Inclusion of women and youth in decision-making was in the top three responses for only Choiseul, Makira-Ulawa and Western provinces.

**Table 11 – Responses across provinces when asked what the most important actions to ensure lasting peace for the Solomon Islands would be. Grey shaded boxes denote the most abundant response for each province, while green shaded responses highlight key differences between provinces.**

	Central		Choiseul		Guadalcanal		Honiara		Isabel		Makira-Ulawa		Malaita		Western	
Action	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Promote access to economic opportunities and employment	99	36.3%	55	18.9%	42	20.7%	80	32.9%	113	38.3%	63	22.5%	72	26.5%	56	26.8%
Give more power to provincial assembly / authorities	21	7.7%	115	39.5%	40	19.7%	45	18.5%	69	23.4%	67	23.9%	104	38.2%	54	25.8%
Promote access to basic services (including health and education)	79	28.9%	33	11.3%	46	22.7%	54	22.2%	25	8.5%	27	9.6%	50	18.4%	33	15.8%
Undertake land reform to address land disputes and development	46	16.8%	17	5.8%	36	17.7%	31	12.8%	46	15.6%	55	19.6%	23	8.5%	27	12.9%
Address the needs of the victims of the Tensions (including counseling)	15	5.5%	7	2.4%	12	5.9%	17	7.0%	19	6.4%	8	2.9%	11	4.0%	5	2.4%
Include women and youth in decision making	13	4.8%	64	22.0%	27	13.3%	16	6.6%	23	7.8%	60	21.4%	12	4.4%	34	16.3%

Respondents that identified ‘including women and youth in decision making’ as the most important action to bring lasting peace were assessed based on gender and age (Figure 4). Women were more than three times as likely to identify the response compared to men (15.1% compared to 4.8%, respectively). Youth did not identify this action significantly more than other options, or compared to the older group demographic.



**Figure 4 – Responses by gender and age of participants who identified including women and youth in decision making as an important action to ensure lasting peace**

Perceptions of most important actions varied further by gender (Table 12). Women were more likely to identify the promotion of access to basic services (16.4% of women compared to 11.4% of men) as the most important action, while men were more likely to identify access to economic opportunities and employment (28.3% of men compared to 18.1% of women), and the need to undertake land reform (13.5% compared to 9.0% of women).

**Table 12 – Responses by gender when participants were asked to identify the most important action that would bring lasting peace in the Solomon Islands**

Action to bring lasting peace in the Solomon Islands	Females No.	Females %	Males No.	Males %
Give more power to provincial assembly / authorities	273	21.8%	243	19.5%
Promote access to economic opportunities and employment	227	18.1%	353	28.3%
Promote access to basic services (including health and education)	205	16.4%	142	11.4%
Include women and youth in decision making	189	15.1%	60	4.8%
Undertake land reform to address land disputes and development	113	9.0%	168	13.5%
Address the needs of the victims of the Tensions (including counseling)	52	4.2%	42	3.4%
Cooperate and live peacefully*	47	3.8%	53	4.2%
Follow the teachings of the church*	37	3.0%	27	2.2%
Other	31	2.5%	37	3.0%
Did not know	18	1.4%	12	1.0%
Unity and reconciliation*	15	1.2%	25	2.0%
Governance (including government and MP performance)*	15	1.2%	27	2.2%
Promote and improve justice services (including courts, law enforcement and crime prevention)*	13	1.0%	31	2.5%
Did not respond	12	1.0%	11	0.9%
Address corruption*	4	0.3%	16	1.3%
Return of RAMSI*	3	0.2%	2	0.2%

*\*These categories are based on recoded free text responses*

### **Actions to ensure lasting peace (prompted)**

Respondents were also asked to assess the importance of specific actions for ensuring lasting peace in the Solomon Islands (Table 13). Across all actions, at least 88% of respondents identified them as either 'very important' or 'somewhat important' for ensuring lasting peace.

The most important action was promoting access to economic opportunities (95.4% total – 81.9% 'very important', 13.5% 'somewhat important'), closely followed by promoting access to basic services (95.2% total – 81.9% 'very important', 13.3% 'somewhat important'), including women and children in decision making (95.7% total – 80.4% 'very important', 15.3% 'somewhat important') and land reform (94.5% total – 79.4% 'very important', 15.1% 'somewhat important'). In relative terms, provision of greater power to provincial assembly / authorities record the lowest perceived levels of importance, although these were still very high (88% total – 67.8% 'very important', 20.2% 'somewhat important').

The differences in the relative importance of actions for ensuring peace in the last two sections of discussion reflects the unprompted versus prompted nature of how the questions were asked. The prompted questions are more likely to be subject to social desirability bias.



**Table 13 – Relative importance of certain suggested actions to ensure lasting peace in Solomon Islands**

Action to Ensure Lasting Peace	'Very Important' No.	%	'Somewhat Important' No.	%	'Somewhat Unimportant' No.	%	'Very Unimportant' No.	%
Promote access to economic opportunities and employment	2049	81.9%	338	13.5%	48	1.9%	10	0.4%
Promote access to basic services (including health and education)	2050	81.9%	332	13.3%	42	1.7%	14	0.6%
Include women and youth in decision making	2012	80.4%	382	15.3%	44	1.8%	15	0.6%
Land reform to address land disputes and development	1987	79.4%	378	15.1%	43	1.7%	6	0.2%
Address the needs of the victims of the Tensions	1801	72.0%	494	19.7%	78	3.1%	22	0.9%
More power to provincial assembly / authorities	1696	67.8%	506	20.2%	111	4.4%	64	2.6%

There was no significant difference in response to this question between provinces, gender, age group and level of education.

### 3.3 National issues

Respondents identified the most important problem that needs to be addressed in the Solomon Islands (Table 14). Over a third of all respondents (40.5%) identified that employment and job opportunities were the most important. This was significantly more important than any other issue, with the second most common issue identified being corruption (20.6%). Only a small number of respondents (0.7%) noted that ‘fixing issues from the Tensions’ as the most important problem with the majority of these respondents being men (1% of men compared to 0.3% of women).

**Table 14 – Responses when asked to identify the most important problem needing to be addressed in the Solomon Islands**

<b>Most Important Issue</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Employment and job opportunities	1014	40.5%
Corruption	516	20.6%
Basic services (such as health and education)	328	13.1%
Violence in the community (including Intimidation and Crime)	150	6.0%
Justice services (such as law enforcement and dispute resolution)	131	5.2%
Land dispute and conflict	116	4.6%
Other	56	2.2%
Engaging youth in decision making	48	1.9%
Engaging women in decision making	42	1.7%
Governance (including government and MP performance)*	31	1.2%
Did not know	26	1.0%
Did not respond	22	0.9%
Fixing issues from the Tensions	17	0.7%
Infrastructure development*	6	0.2%

*\*These categories are based on recoded free text responses*

Perceptions of the most important issues to address varied by province (Table 15). Employment and job opportunities were the most commonly identified important issue to address by respondents in all provinces, except Makira-Ulawa where corruption was the most common response. The highest response rates were recorded in Isabel (64.8%), Choiseul (61.4%) and Central (57.7%). The issue of corruption was identified less in these three provinces (less than 14.5% of respondents) when compared to the other provinces (average of over 26% of respondents). Violence in the community was identified as a bigger issue for Guadalcanal (12.1%), Western Province (10.4%), Honiara (7.9%) and Makira-Ulawa (7.5%) compared to other provinces (3.5% or below across other provinces).

**Table 15 – Responses across provinces when asked what the most important problem was in the Solomon Islands. Grey shaded boxes denote the most abundant response for each province, while green shaded responses highlight key differences between provinces.**

	Central		Choiseul		Guadalcanal		Honiara		Isabel		Makira-Ulawa		Malaita		Western	
Action	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employment and job opportunities	176	57.7%	191	61.4%	58	17.6%	98	30.9%	204	64.8%	58	18.1%	111	36.3%	118	39.6%
Basic services (such as health and education)	60	19.7%	16	5.1%	46	13.9%	47	14.8%	53	16.8%	24	7.5%	61	19.9%	21	7.0%
Justice services (such as law enforcement and dispute resolution)	19	6.2%	19	6.1%	34	10.3%	13	4.1%	9	2.9%	16	5.0%	7	2.3%	14	4.7%
Land dispute and conflict	2	0.7%	8	2.6%	34	10.3%	14	4.4%	1	0.3%	33	10.3%	6	2.0%	18	6.0%
Corruption	34	11.1%	45	14.5%	58	17.6%	78	24.6%	22	7.0%	128	39.9%	81	26.5%	70	23.5%
Fixing issues from the Tensions	0	0.0%	4	1.3%	8	2.4%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.7%	0	0.0%
Violence in the community (including Intimidation and Crime)	4	1.3%	11	3.5%	40	12.1%	25	7.9%	8	2.5%	24	7.5%	7	2.3%	31	10.4%
Engaging women in decision making	5	1.6%	5	1.6%	5	1.5%	2	0.6%	3	1.0%	13	4.0%	7	2.3%	2	0.7%
Engaging youth in decision making	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	9	2.7%	6	1.9%	11	3.5%	11	3.4%	7	2.3%	2	0.7%
Governance (including government and MP performance)	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	6	1.8%	5	1.6%	2	0.6%	4	1.2%	4	1.3%	7	2.3%
Infrastructure development	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Other	3	1.0%	8	2.6%	30	9.1%	27	8.5%	1	0.3%	8	2.5%	12	3.9%	15	5.0%

Perceptions of the most important issues to address also varied by gender. Women were almost twice as likely to identify basic services (including health and education) as the most important issue compared to men (17.1% compared to 9.1%). Men were more than twice as likely to identify justice services as the number one issue compared to women (7.6% compared to 2.9%).

There was no significant difference in response to this question between age group and level of education.

### 3.4 National Mood from the 'hot spots' survey

This section describes the national mood as reported in the 'hot spots' survey.

#### Direction of the country

Respondents from 'hot spot' sites provided mixed responses related to the direction the country was going (Table 16). Most respondents identified that while some things were going in the right direction, others were going in the wrong direction (57.4%). Of the remaining respondents, more felt the country was going in the wrong direction (22.7%) than the right direction (10.6%).

**Table 16 – 'Hot spots' overall responses on whether the Solomon Islands are going in the right direction or the wrong direction**

Response	No.	%
Right Direction	30	10.6%
Wrong Direction	64	22.7%
Some in right, some in wrong	162	57.4%
Don't know	25	8.9%
Did not respond	1	0.4%

Respondents in Honiara Settlements 'hot spot' were slightly more optimistic than those in North Malaita, with 16.1% in Honiara Settlements saying Solomon Islands was headed in the right direction compared to 6.3% in North Malaita. Despite this, more than half of respondents in both 'hot spot' sites said that Solomon Islands was headed in some respects in the right direction, and some in the wrong direction (56.5% in Honiara Settlements, 58.2% in North Malaita) (Table 17).

**Table 17 – Responses by 'hot spot' site on whether the Solomon Islands are going in the right direction or the wrong direction**

Response	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Right Direction	20	16.1%	10	6.3%
Wrong Direction	23	18.5%	41	25.9%
Some in right, some in wrong	70	56.5%	92	58.2%
Don't know	10	8.1%	15	9.5%
Did not respond	1	0.8%	0	0.0%

#### Sustaining peace in the Solomon Islands

##### *Perceptions of RAMSI*

The strong majority of respondents were satisfied (84.0% satisfied – 57.8% 'very satisfied', 26.2% 'somewhat satisfied') with the efforts of RAMSI (Table 18). There were no major differences in overall satisfaction between the two 'hot spot' sites.

**Table 18 – ‘Hot spots’ overall rate of satisfaction with the performance of RAMSI**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	163	57.8%
Somewhat satisfied	74	26.2%
Somewhat unsatisfied	35	12.4%
Very unsatisfied	5	1.8%
Neutral	0	0.0%
Don’t know	13	4.6%
Did not respond	1	0.4%

*Perceptions of sustaining peace*

More than half (64.5% confident – 26.2% ‘very confident’, 38.3% ‘somewhat confident’) of all respondents were confident that peace would be sustained, while under a third of respondents were not confident (27.3% not confident – 4.3% ‘very unconfident’, 23.0% ‘somewhat unconfident’) (Table 19).

**Table 19 – Overall rate of confidence in peace being sustained in the Solomon Islands**

Response	No.	%
Very Confident	74	26.2%
Somewhat Confident	108	38.3%
Somewhat Unconfident	65	23.0%
Very Unconfident	12	4.3%
Neutral	12	4.3%
Don’t Know	10	3.5%
Did not Respond	1	0.4%

Respondents in North Malaita were much more confident peace would be sustained (80.4% confident – 38.0% ‘very confident’, 42.4% ‘somewhat confident’) compared to respondents in Honiara Settlements (44.4% confident – 11.3% ‘very confident’, 33.1% ‘somewhat confident’).

*Actions to ensure lasting peace (unprompted)*

Respondents were asked, unprompted, to identify the most important action to ensure lasting peace in the Solomon Islands (Table 20). The two most common actions identified were greater provincial powers (24.8%) and increased access to economic opportunities and employment (24.5% of respondents). Only 3.2% of all respondents identified addressing the needs of victims from the tension as the most important action to ensure lasting peace.

**Table 20 – ‘Hot spots’ responses when asked to identify the most important action needed to ensure lasting peace in the Solomon Islands**

Action	No.	%
Give more power to provincial assembly / authorities	70	24.8%
Promote access to economic opportunities and employment	69	24.5%
Undertake land reform to address land disputes and development	45	16.0%
Other	27	9.6%
Promote access to basic services (including health and education)	24	8.5%
Address the needs of the victims of the Tensions (including counseling)	9	3.2%
Include women and youth in decision making	8	2.8%
Cooperate and live peacefully	7	2.5%
Did not know	7	2.5%
Follow the teachings of the church	6	2.1%
Did not respond	5	1.8%
Unity and reconciliation	2	0.7%
Governance (including government and MP performance)	1	0.4%
Promote and improve justice services (including courts, law enforcement and crime prevention)	1	0.4%
Address corruption	1	0.4%

Actions to ensure lasting peace were similar between ‘hot spot’ sites with a few exceptions (Table 21). Promoting access to economic opportunities and employment (21.0% in Honiara Settlements and 27.2% in North Malaita) and undertaking land reform (17.7% in Honiara Settlements, 14.6% in North Malaita) both ranked in the top three most common responses between sites. However, while giving more power to provincial assembly/authorities was the *most* important action for respondents in North Malaita (40.5%), it did not rank highly for those in Honiara Settlements (4.8%), where they were much more likely to identify ‘other’ actions (21.8%).

**Table 21 – Responses by ‘hot spot’ site when asked to identify the most important action needed to ensure lasting peace in the Solomon Islands**

Action	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Give more power to provincial assembly / authorities	6	4.8%	64	40.5%
Promote access to economic opportunities and employment	26	21.0%	43	27.2%
Undertake land reform to address land disputes and development	22	17.7%	23	14.6%
Promote access to basic services (including health and education)	12	9.7%	12	7.6%
Address the needs of the victims of the Tensions (including counseling)	3	2.4%	6	3.8%
Did not respond		0.0%	5	3.2%
Did not know	3	2.4%	4	2.5%
Include women and youth in decision making	7	5.6%	1	0.6%
Other	27	21.8%	0	0.0%
Cooperate and live peacefully	7	5.6%	0	0.0%
Follow the teachings of the church	6	4.8%	0	0.0%
Unity and reconciliation	2	1.6%	0	0.0%
Governance (including government and MP performance)	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
Promote and improve justice services (including courts, law enforcement and crime prevention)	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
Address corruption	1	0.8%	0	0.0%

*Actions to ensure lasting peace (prompted)*

Respondents were also asked, prompted, to assess the importance of specific actions for ensuring lasting peace in the Solomon Islands. Across all actions, at least 86.5% of respondents identified them as either ‘very important’ or ‘somewhat important’ for ensuring lasting peace (Table 22).

The most important action was promoting access to basic services (95.0% total – 85.8% ‘very important’, 9.2% ‘somewhat important’), closely followed by promoting access to economic opportunities (92.9% total – 84.8% ‘very important’, 8.2% ‘somewhat important’). Addressing the needs of victims from the Tensions also rated highly (89.0% total – 73.0% ‘very important’, 16.0% ‘somewhat important’). In relative terms, provision of greater power to provincial assembly / authorities recorded the lowest perceived levels of importance, although these were still very high (86.5% total – 69.1% ‘very important’, 17.4% ‘somewhat important’).

**Table 22 – Relative importance of certain suggested actions to ensure lasting peace in Solomon Islands for ‘hot spots’ respondents**

Action to Ensure Lasting Peace	‘Very Important’ No.	%	‘Somewhat Important’ No.	%	‘Somewhat Unimportant’ No.	%	‘Very Unimportant’ No.	%
Promote access to basic services (including health and education)	242	85.8%	26	9.2%	5	1.8%	3	1.1%
Promote access to economic opportunities and employment	239	84.8%	23	8.2%	7	2.5%	3	1.1%
Include women and youth in decision making	223	79.1%	35	12.4%	8	2.8%	6	2.1%
Land reform to address land disputes and development	232	82.3%	23	8.2%	11	3.9%	2	0.7%
Address the needs of the victims of the Tensions	206	73.0%	45	16.0%	11	3.9%	5	1.8%
More power to provincial assembly / authorities	195	69.1%	49	17.4%	12	4.3%	3	1.1%



## National issues

Respondents from 'hot spot' sites identified the most important problem that needs to be addressed in the Solomon Islands (Table 23). Nearly half of all respondents (46.8%) identified that employment and job opportunities were the most important problem needing to be addressed. This was significantly more important than any other issue, with the second most common issue identified being corruption (18.1%). Only a small number of respondents (1.1%) noted 'fixing issues from the Tensions' as the most important problem.

**Table 23 – 'Hot spots' responses when asked to identify the most important problem needing to be addressed in the Solomon Islands**

Most Important Issue	No.	%
Employment and job opportunities	132	46.8%
Corruption	51	18.1%
Other	25	8.9%
Land dispute and conflict	23	8.3%
Basic services (such as health and education)	16	5.7%
Violence in the community (including Intimidation and Crime)	15	5.3%
Justice services (such as law enforcement and dispute resolution)	9	3.2%
Did not respond	3	1.1%
Did not know	3	1.1%
Fixing issues from the Tensions	3	1.1%
Engaging women in decision making	1	0.4%
Engaging youth in decision making	1	0.4%

Responses differed in importance between 'hot spot' sites (Table 24). Employment and job opportunities were the most important issue in North Malaita (70.9%), whereas it was much less important in Honiara Settlements (16.1%). Corruption was the most important problem for those in Honiara Settlements (33.1%), compared to only a small portion of respondents in Malaita (6.3%).

**Table 24 – Responses by 'hot spot' site when asked to identify the most important problem needing to be addressed in the Solomon Islands**

Most Important Issue	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Employment and job opportunities	20	16.1%	112	70.9%
Land dispute and conflict	11	8.9%	12	7.6%
Corruption	41	33.1%	10	6.3%
Basic services (such as health and education)	9	7.3%	7	4.4%
Violence in the community (including Intimidation and Crime)	9	7.3%	6	3.8%
Justice services (such as law enforcement and dispute resolution)	3	2.4%	6	3.8%
Did not respond	0	0.0%	3	1.9%
Fixing issues from the Tensions	2	1.6%	1	0.6%
Engaging youth in decision making	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Other	25	20.2%	0	0.0%
Did not know	3	2.4%	0	0.0%
Engaging women in decision making	1	0.8%	0	0.0%

## PERCEPTIONS OF INSTITUTIONS – HIGHLIGHTS

### **Summary of Key Findings**

#### Perceptions of government performance

- At the national level, 51.6% of all respondents were satisfied with how the National Government was performing its duties, while 40.0% were unsatisfied.
- A total of 42.0% of all respondents reported they were satisfied with how the Provincial Government was performing its duties, while 51.8% were unsatisfied.
- Only 33.8% of respondents indicated they were satisfied with their national Member of Parliament (MP), while 62.3% of respondents were unsatisfied.
- The highest levels of unsatisfied responses for National Government, Provincial Government and national MPs were in Malaita, Makira-Ulawa and Guadalcanal.

#### National Government handling of key issues

- The majority of respondents were more satisfied than unsatisfied with the government handling of a number of key issues. Highest levels of satisfaction were recorded for handling of basic services (67.0%) and justice services (66.0%), while highest levels of unsatisfied responses were reported for dealing with corruption (58.2%) and the needs of youth (50.7%).

#### Confidence in institutions

- The most trusted institution was the Church with 85.3% of all respondents indicating they trusted it, followed by Non-Government Organisations (72.7%). The least trusted institutions were Provincial Government with 55.8% of respondents indicating low levels of trust, followed by the police (45.0%) and the National Government (39.8%).
- Women were approximately twice as likely to say they had very low trust in police (15.2%) compared to men (8.6%), while men were twice as likely to say they had very high levels of trust in police (13.7% compared to 7.8% of women).

### **Summary of 'Hot Spots' Findings**

#### Perceptions of government performance

- A total of 35.5% of respondents were satisfied with the performance of the National Government in 'hot spot' sites, compared to 59.6% who were unsatisfied.
- Only 35.8% of respondents were satisfied with the performance of the Provincial Government, while 57.8% were unsatisfied.
- Only 32.3% of respondents were satisfied with their MP, compared to 61.7% unsatisfied.

#### National Government handling of key issues

- Respondents were more unsatisfied than satisfied with the government handling of key issues. The highest level of satisfaction (56.0%) was reported for handling of basic services. For all others, more respondents were unsatisfied than satisfied.

#### Confidence in institutions

- The most trusted institution in 'hot spot' sites was the church (89.0% trusted), followed by Non-Government Organisations (63.5% trusted). The least trusted institutions were Provincial Government (57.1% not trusted), followed by National Government (53.2%).

## 4. PERCEPTIONS OF INSTITUTIONS

This section describes the national perceptions of key institutions in the Solomon Islands, including findings on perceptions of government performance and confidence in government institutions.

### 4.1 Government performance

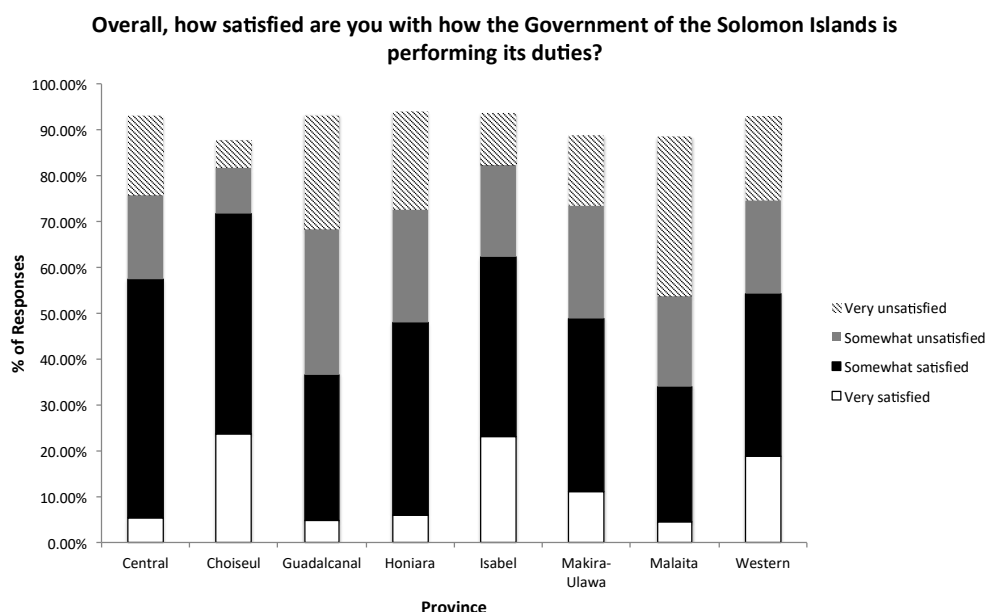
#### National Government

Levels of satisfaction with how the National Government of the Solomon Island was performing its duties were mixed (Table 25). Just over half of respondents felt satisfied while 40.0% were unsatisfied.

**Table 25 – Overall rate of satisfaction with the performance of the National Government**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	304	12.2%
Somewhat satisfied	986	39.4%
Somewhat unsatisfied	531	21.2%
Very unsatisfied	470	18.8%
Neutral	61	2.4%
Don't know	139	5.6%
Did not respond	12	0.5%

Satisfaction with National Government performance varied by province (Figure 5). Most provinces reported greater levels of satisfied than unsatisfied responses. Guadalcanal reported the highest rates of unsatisfied responses (56.7% unsatisfied – 25.2% 'very unsatisfied', 31.5% 'somewhat unsatisfied'), followed by Malaita (54.6% unsatisfied – 35.0% 'very unsatisfied', 19.6% 'somewhat unsatisfied'), and Honiara (46.1% unsatisfied – 21.5% 'very unsatisfied', 24.6% 'somewhat unsatisfied'). Choiseul (71.7% satisfied – 23.8% 'very satisfied', 47.9% 'somewhat satisfied') and Isabel (62.2% satisfied – 23.2% 'very satisfied', 39.1% 'somewhat satisfied') reported the highest levels of satisfaction.



**Figure 5 – Rate of satisfaction with the National Government by province**

There was no significant difference in response to this question between gender, age group and level of education.

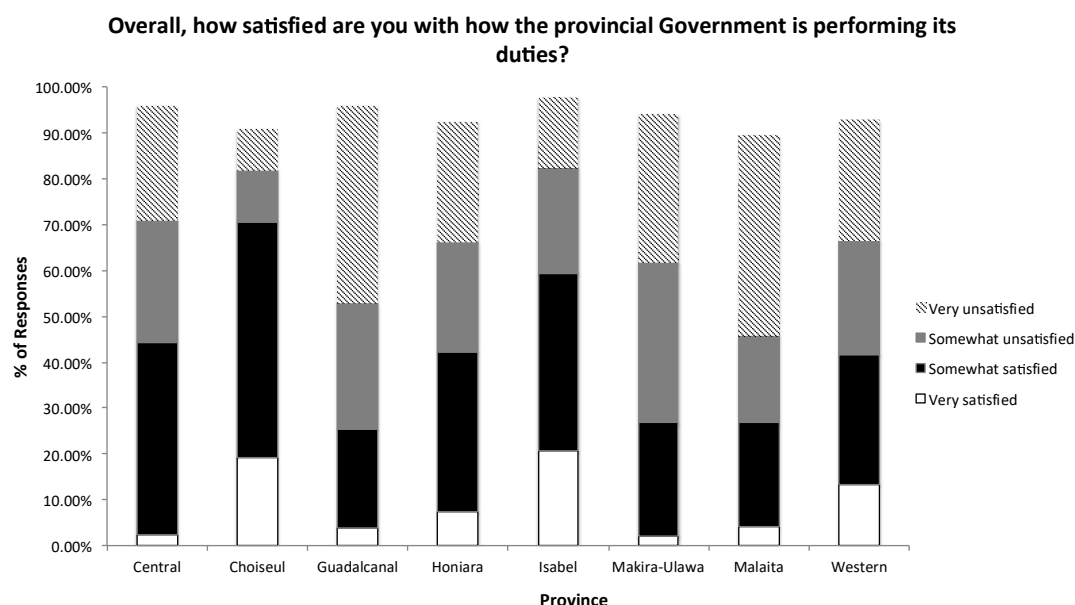
### Provincial Government

Levels of satisfaction with how the Provincial Government of the Solomon Island was performing its duties were mostly low (Table 26). Slightly over half respondents felt unsatisfied (51.8% unsatisfied – 27.9% ‘very unsatisfied’, 23.9% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’) while 42% of respondents felt satisfied (9.1% ‘very satisfied’, 32.9% ‘somewhat satisfied’).

**Table 26 – Overall rate of satisfaction with the performance of the Provincial Government**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	228	9.1%
Somewhat satisfied	823	32.9%
Somewhat unsatisfied	598	23.9%
Very unsatisfied	698	27.9%
Neutral	51	2.0%
Don't know	96	3.8%
Did not respond	9	0.4%

Satisfaction with Provincial Government performance varied by province (Figure 6). Levels of satisfaction were lowest in Guadalcanal (70.6% unsatisfied – 43.3% ‘very unsatisfied’, 27.3% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’), Malaita (62.8% unsatisfied – 43.8% ‘very unsatisfied’, 19.0% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’) and Makira-Ulawa (67.3% unsatisfied – 32.4% ‘very unsatisfied’, 34.9% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’). Highest levels of satisfaction were reported in in Choiseul (70.4% satisfied – 19.3% very satisfied’, 51.1% ‘somewhat satisfied’), Isabel (59.4% satisfied – 20.6% ‘very satisfied’, 38.7% ‘somewhat satisfied’) and Central (44.3% satisfied – 2.3% ‘very satisfied’, 42.0% ‘somewhat satisfied’).



**Figure 6 – Rate of satisfaction with Provincial Government by province**

There was no significant difference in response to this question between gender, age group and level of education.

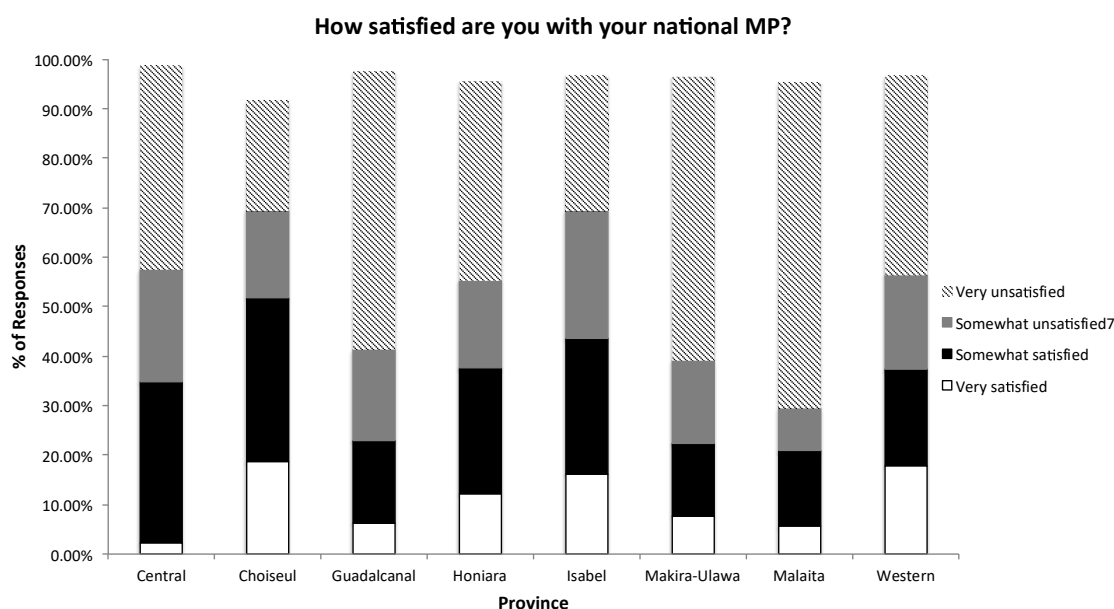
### Member of Parliament

Levels of satisfaction with how national Members of Parliament (MPs) were performing their duties were also very low (Table 27). The majority of respondents indicated they were unsatisfied with their MP (62.3% unsatisfied – 44.1% ‘very unsatisfied’, 18.3% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’). Only a third (33.8%) of respondents indicated they were satisfied (10.8% ‘very satisfied’, 23.0% ‘somewhat satisfied’).

**Table 27 – Overall rate of satisfaction with national MPs**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	271	10.8%
Somewhat satisfied	575	23.0%
Somewhat unsatisfied	457	18.3%
Very unsatisfied	1103	44.1%
Neutral	32	1.3%
Don't know	63	2.5%
Did not respond	2	0.1%

Satisfaction with the performance of national MPs varied by province (Figure 7). Highest levels of unsatisfied responses were concentrated in Malaita (74.5% unsatisfied – 66.0% ‘very unsatisfied’, 8.5% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’), Makira-Ulawa (74.1% unsatisfied – 57.6% ‘very unsatisfied’, 16.5% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’) and Guadalcanal (74.6% unsatisfied – 56.4% ‘very unsatisfied’, 18.2% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’), and to a lesser extent in Honiara (58.0% unsatisfied – 40.4% ‘very unsatisfied’, 17.7% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’). Choiseul was the only province with more satisfied than unsatisfied responses (51.8% satisfied – 18.7% ‘very satisfied’, 33.1% ‘somewhat satisfied’).



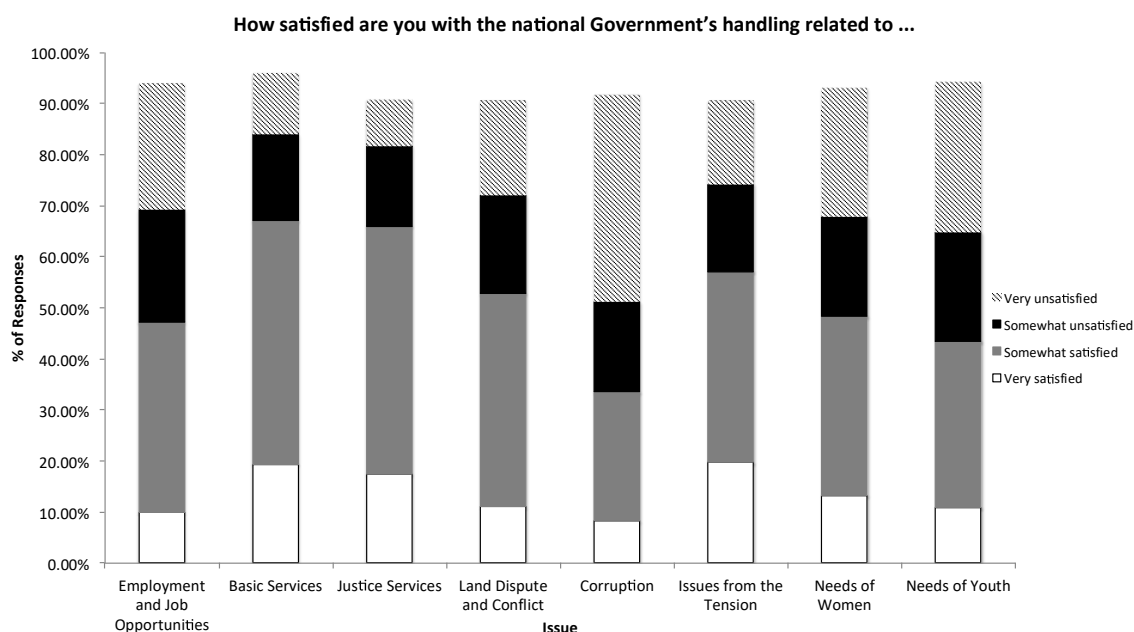
**Figure 7 – Rate of satisfaction with national MPs by province**

There was no significant difference in response to this question between gender, age group and level of education.

### **National Government handling of key issues**

Respondents provided mixed perspectives in relation to their satisfaction with the National Government's handling of key issues (Figure 8). Highest levels of satisfaction were reported for handling of issues related to basic services (including health and education) (67.0% satisfied – 19.4% 'very satisfied', 47.6% 'somewhat satisfied') and justice services (66.0% satisfied – 17.4% 'very satisfied', 48.5% 'somewhat satisfied'). Over 50% of respondents indicated they were satisfied with government handling of land dispute and conflict (52.9% satisfied – 11.1% 'very satisfied', 41.8% 'somewhat satisfied'), fixing issues from Tensions (57.1% satisfied – 19.7% 'very satisfied', 37.4% 'somewhat satisfied').

The highest rates of unsatisfied responses reported for National Government handling of issues were recorded for corruption (58.4% unsatisfied – 40.6% 'very unsatisfied', 17.8% 'somewhat unsatisfied'), addressing the needs of youth (50.7% unsatisfied – 29.4% 'very unsatisfied', 21.3% 'somewhat unsatisfied') and employment and job opportunities (46.7% unsatisfied – 24.7% 'very unsatisfied', 22.0% 'somewhat unsatisfied').

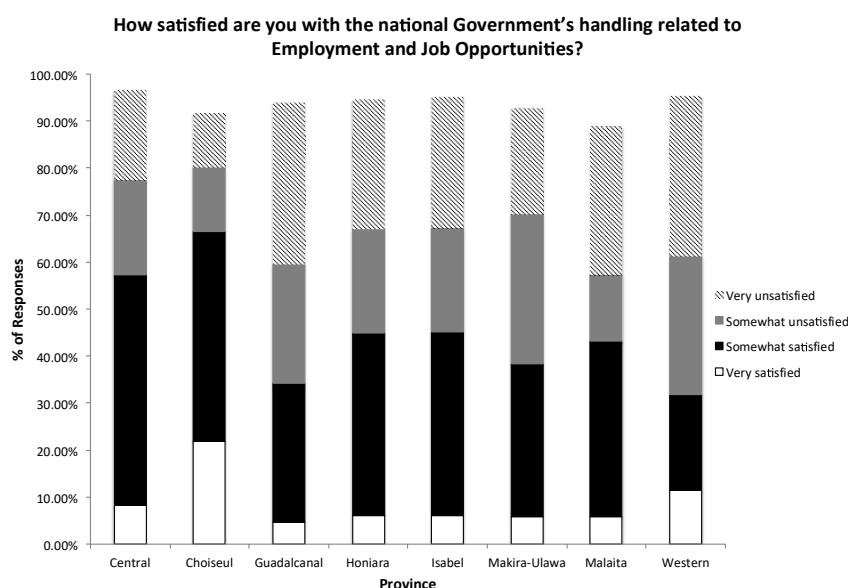


**Figure 8 – Rate of satisfaction with the National Government's handling of certain key issues**

Satisfaction with the National Government handling of key issues varied by province. The following section provides a brief outline of provincial differences by issue.

### **Employment and Job Opportunities**

Respondents were generally more unsatisfied than satisfied with government handling of employment and job opportunities, with rates of over 50% respondent satisfaction only reported in Choiseul (66.6% satisfied – 21.9% 'very satisfied', 44.7% 'somewhat satisfied') and Central (57.4% satisfied – 8.2% 'very satisfied', 49.2% 'somewhat satisfied') (Figure 9). Highest rates of unsatisfied responses were reported in Western (63.4% unsatisfied – 34.2% 'very unsatisfied', 29.2% 'somewhat unsatisfied'), Guadalcanal (59.7% unsatisfied – 34.6% 'very unsatisfied', 25.2% 'somewhat unsatisfied') and Makira-Ulawa (54.5% unsatisfied – 22.7% 'very unsatisfied', 31.8% 'somewhat unsatisfied').

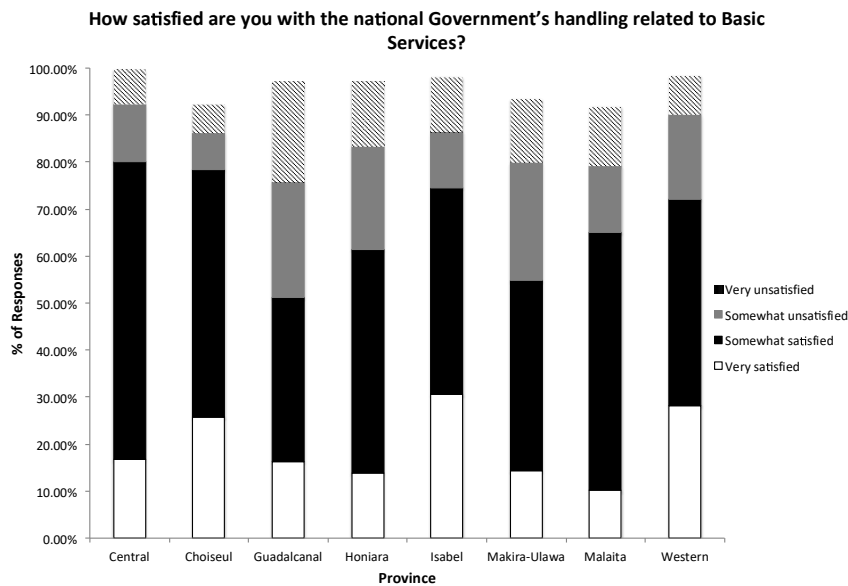


**Figure 9 – Rate of satisfaction with the National Government's handling of employment and job opportunities by province**

### Basic Services

Respondents from across all provinces were at least reasonably satisfied with government handling of basic services (including education and health). Lowest levels of satisfaction were reported in Guadalcanal (45.8% unsatisfied – 21.2% 'very unsatisfied', 24.6% 'somewhat unsatisfied') and Makira-Ulawa (38.6% unsatisfied – 13.7% 'very unsatisfied', 24.9% 'somewhat unsatisfied'). In all other provinces, at least 61.5% of respondents were either 'very satisfied' or 'somewhat satisfied' (Figure 10), with the highest satisfaction rate reported in Central (80.0% satisfied – 16.7% 'very satisfied', 63.3% 'somewhat satisfied'), Choiseul (78.5% satisfied – 25.7% 'very satisfied', 52.7% 'somewhat satisfied') and Isabel (74.6% satisfied – 30.5% 'very satisfied', 44.1% 'somewhat satisfied').

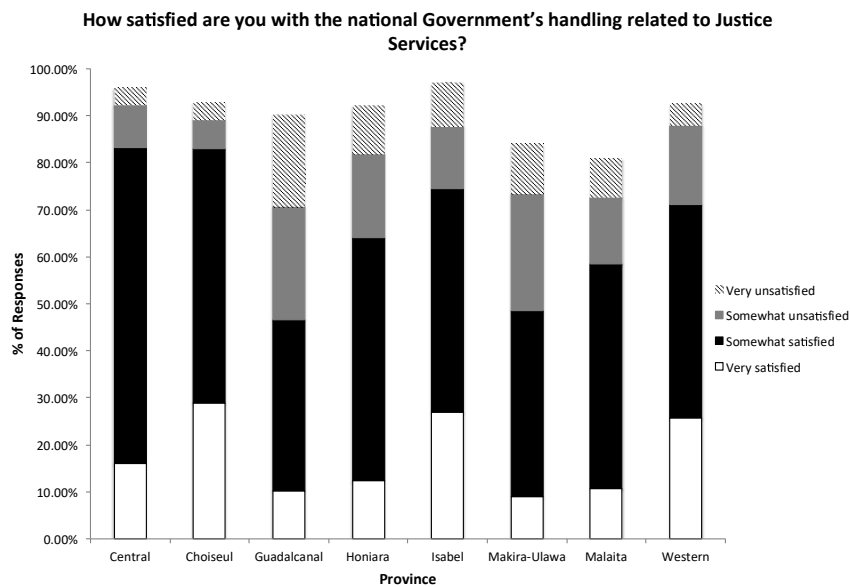




**Figure 10 – Rate of satisfaction with the National Government's handling of basic services (including health and education) by province**

### Justice Services

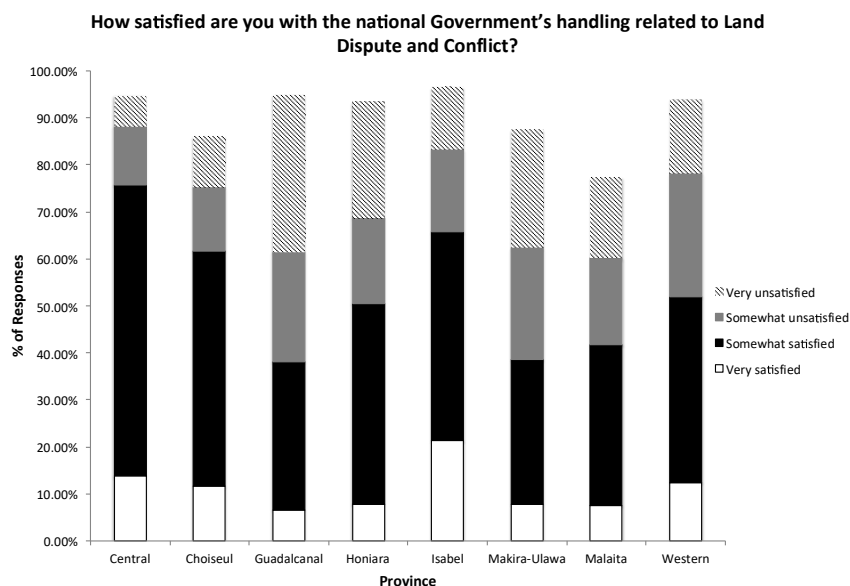
Respondents from across all provinces were mostly satisfied with government handling of justice services, with more than 50% of respondents satisfied in all provinces except Guadalcanal (46.7% satisfied – 10.3% 'very satisfied', 36.4% 'somewhat satisfied') and Makira-Ulawa (48.6% satisfied – 9.0% 'very satisfied', 39.6% 'somewhat satisfied'). Highest rates of satisfaction were reported in Choiseul (83.0% satisfied – 28.9% 'very satisfied', 54.0% 'somewhat satisfied') and Central (83.3% satisfied – 16.1% 'very satisfied', 67.2% 'somewhat satisfied').



**Figure 11 – Rate of satisfaction with the National Government's handling of justice services by province**

## Land Dispute and Conflict

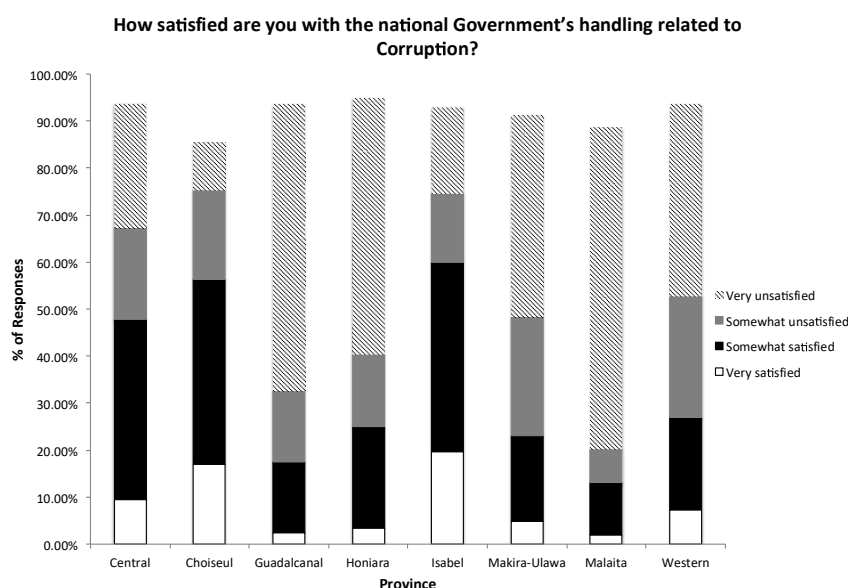
Levels of satisfaction in government handling of land dispute and conflict was variable between provinces (Figure 12). Highest levels of satisfaction were reported in Central (75.7% satisfied – 13.8% 'very satisfied', 62.0% 'somewhat satisfied'), Isabel (65.7% satisfied – 1.3% 'very satisfied', 44.4% 'somewhat satisfied'), and Choiseul (61.7% satisfied – 11.6% 'very satisfied', 50.2% 'somewhat satisfied'), with Honiara and Western also reporting satisfaction levels of just over 50%. The highest levels of unsatisfied responses were in Guadalcanal (56.7% unsatisfied – 33.3% 'very unsatisfied', 23.3% 'somewhat unsatisfied') and Makira-Ulawa (48.9% unsatisfied – 25.2% 'very unsatisfied', 23.7% 'somewhat unsatisfied').



**Figure 12 – Rate of satisfaction with the National Government's handling of land dispute and conflict by province**

## Corruption

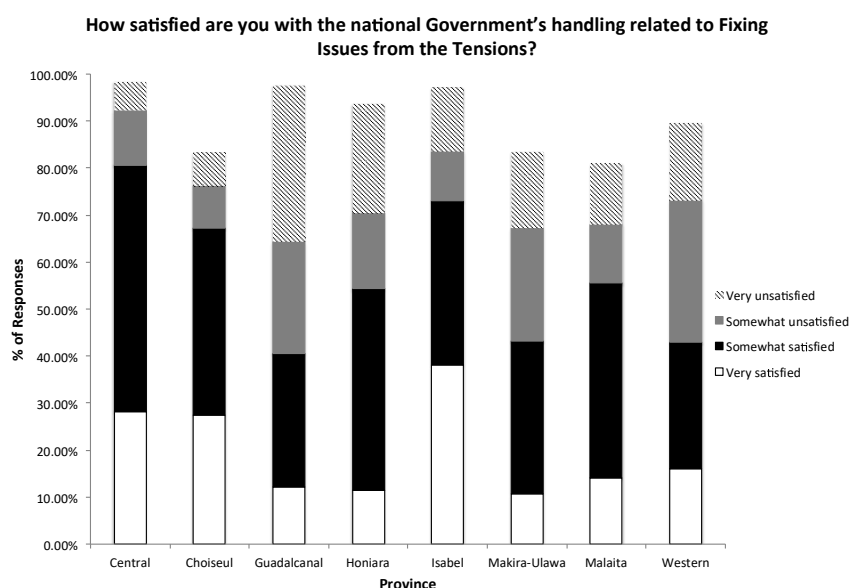
There were noticeable differences in perceptions of government handling of corruption among provinces, with the majority of provinces reporting high levels of unsatisfied responses (Figure 13). Highest level of satisfaction with handling of corruption were recorded in Isabel (60.0% satisfied – 19.7% 'very satisfied', 40.3% 'somewhat satisfied') and Choiseul (56.3% satisfied – 17.0% 'very satisfied', 39.2% 'somewhat satisfied'). More than 50% of respondents reported they were unsatisfied in Guadalcanal (76.1% unsatisfied – 61.2% 'very unsatisfied', 14.9% 'somewhat unsatisfied'), Makira-Ulawa (68.2% unsatisfied – 43.0% 'very unsatisfied', 25.2% 'somewhat unsatisfied'), Honiara (70.0% unsatisfied – 54.6% 'very unsatisfied', 15.5% 'somewhat unsatisfied'), Malaita (75.5% unsatisfied – 68.3% 'very unsatisfied', 7.2% 'somewhat unsatisfied') Western (66.8% unsatisfied – 40.9% 'very unsatisfied', 25.8% 'somewhat unsatisfied').



**Figure 13 – Rate of satisfaction with the National Government's handling of corruption by province**

### Fixing Issues from the Tensions

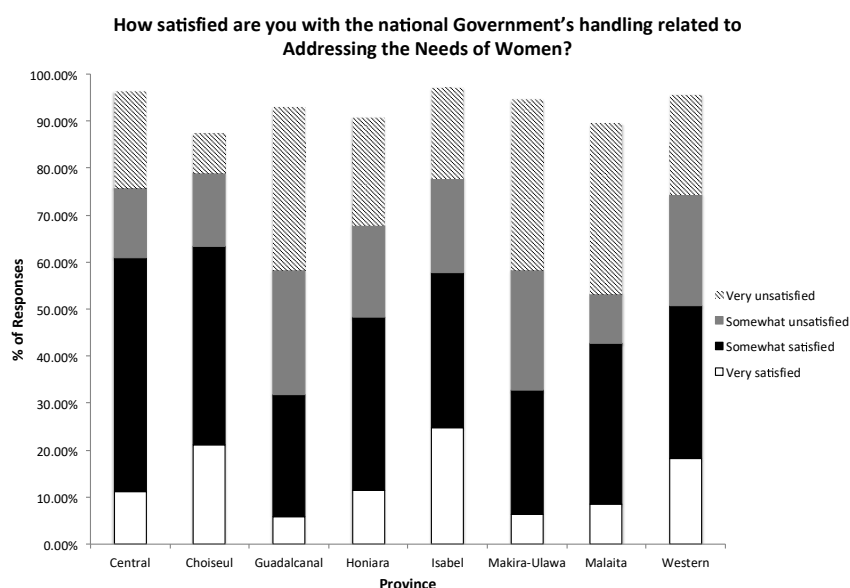
Levels of satisfaction in handling of issues related to the Tensions varied between provinces (Figure 14). Highest levels of satisfaction were reported in Central (80.7% satisfied – 28.2% 'very satisfied', 52.5% 'somewhat satisfied') and Isabel (73.0% satisfied – 38.1% 'very satisfied', 34.9% 'somewhat satisfied'). Over 50% of respondents were satisfied in Honiara (54.3% satisfied – 11.4% 'very satisfied', 42.9% 'somewhat satisfied') and Malaita (55.6% satisfied – 14.1% 'very satisfied', 41.5% 'somewhat satisfied'), while Guadalcanal reported the lowest level of satisfied responses (40.6% satisfied – 12.1% 'very satisfied', 28.5% 'somewhat satisfied') and highest number of unsatisfied responses (57.0% unsatisfied – 33.3% 'very unsatisfied', 23.6% 'somewhat unsatisfied').



**Figure 14 – Rate of satisfaction with the National Government's handling issues from the Tensions by province**

### Addressing the Needs of Women

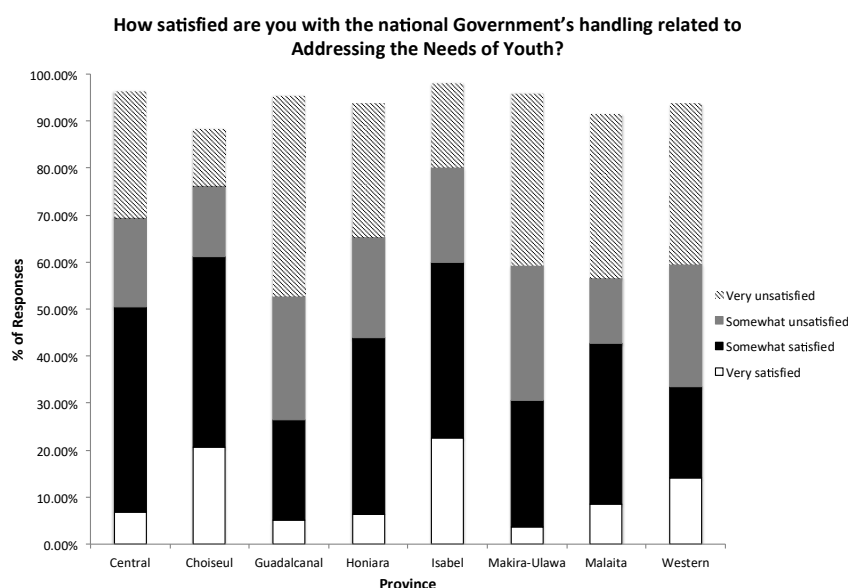
Respondents from across provinces were mixed, tending towards unsatisfied, in relation the government's approach to addressing the needs to women (Figure 15). Highest levels of satisfaction were reported in Choiseul (63.3% satisfied – 21.2% 'very satisfied', 42.1% 'somewhat satisfied'), Central (61.0% satisfied – 11.2% 'very satisfied', 49.8% 'somewhat satisfied'), with more than 50% of respondents also satisfied in Isabel and Western. Highest rates of unsatisfied responses were recorded in Makira-Ulawa (62.0% unsatisfied – 36.5% 'very unsatisfied', 25.6% 'somewhat unsatisfied') and Guadalcanal (61.2% unsatisfied – 34.9% 'very unsatisfied', 26.4% 'somewhat unsatisfied').



**Figure 15 – Rate of satisfaction with the National Government's handling of addressing the needs of women by province**

### Addressing the Needs of Youth

Respondents from across provinces were also mixed, tending towards unsatisfied, in relation the government's approach to addressing the needs to youth (Figure 16). Highest levels of satisfaction were reported in Choiseul (61.1% satisfied – 20.6% 'very satisfied', 40.5% 'somewhat satisfied') and Isabel (60.0% satisfied – 22.5% 'very satisfied', 37.5% 'somewhat satisfied'). Conversely, highest levels of unsatisfied responses were reported in Guadalcanal (69.1% unsatisfied – 42.7% 'very unsatisfied', 26.4% 'somewhat unsatisfied'), Makira-Ulawa (65.4% unsatisfied – 36.8% 'very unsatisfied', 28.7% 'somewhat unsatisfied') and Western (60.1% unsatisfied – 34.2% 'very unsatisfied', 25.8% 'somewhat unsatisfied').



**Figure 16 – Rate of satisfaction with the National Government's handling of addressing the needs of youth by province**

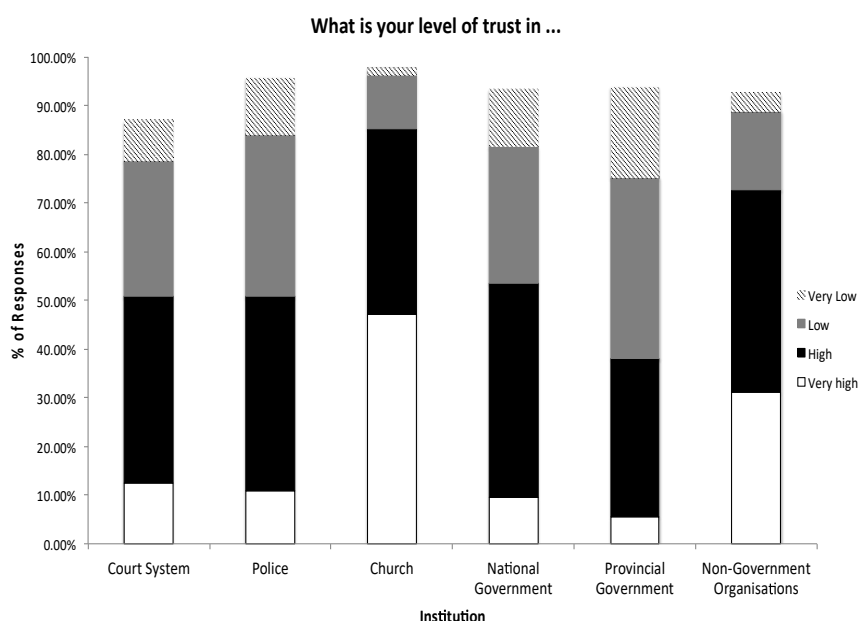
Satisfaction with the National Government handling of key issues varied by age group. The youth (15-24 years old) demographic reported lower levels of unsatisfied responses (45.4% of youth unsatisfied – 27.7% 'very unsatisfied', 17.7% 'somewhat unsatisfied') compared to the older age groups (53.4% of those older than 25 unsatisfied – 30.2% 'very unsatisfied', 23.2% 'somewhat unsatisfied') with how the government was handling the needs of youths.

There was no significant difference in level of satisfaction with the National Government handling of key issues by gender. Female respondents were not significantly more likely to be unsatisfied with government handling of the needs of women (47.0% of women unsatisfied – 29.1% 'very unsatisfied', 17.9% 'somewhat unsatisfied') compared to male respondents (42.5% of men unsatisfied – 21.3% 'very unsatisfied', 21.2% 'somewhat unsatisfied').

There was no significant difference in response to this question based on level of education.

## 4.2 Trust in institutions

Level of trust in different institutions in the Solomon Islands revealed greater confidence in non-government than government institutions (Figure 17). Highest levels of trust were recorded for the church (85.3% trusted – 47.1% 'very high', 38.2% 'high') followed by Non-Government Organisations (72.7% trusted – 31.1% 'very high', 41.6% 'high'). Lowest levels of trust were identified for Provincial Government (55.8% not trusted – 18.7% 'very low'; 37.2% 'low'), followed by Police (45.0% not trusted – 11.9% 'very low', 33.1% 'low') and National Government (39.8% not trusted – 12.0% 'very low', 27.9% 'low').

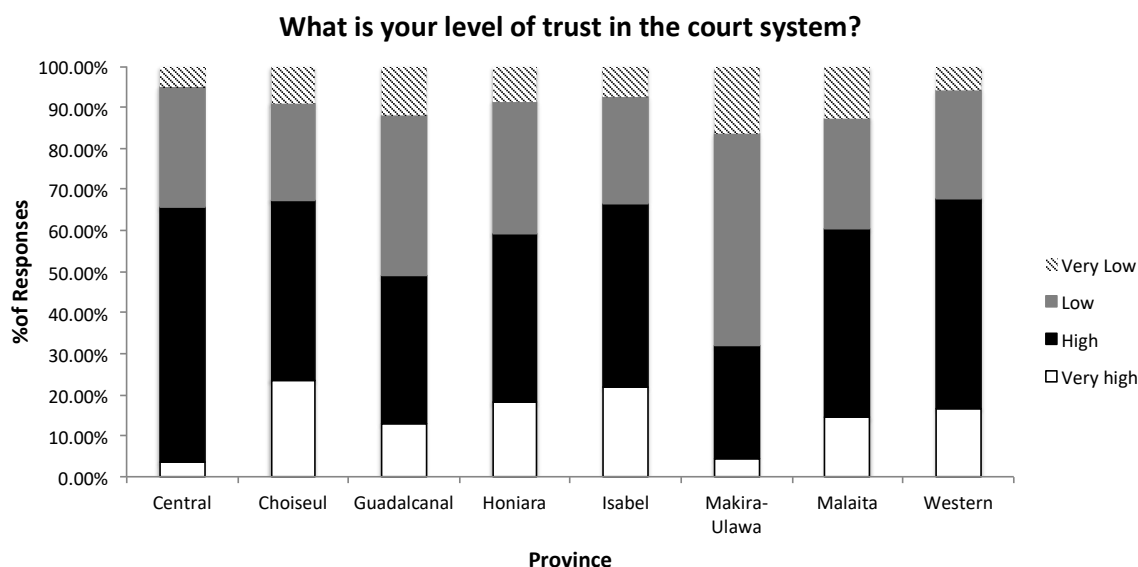


**Figure 17 – Overall levels of trust in key institutions**

Levels of trust in institutions differed by province. The following section provides a brief outline of provincial differences by the particular institution.

### Court system

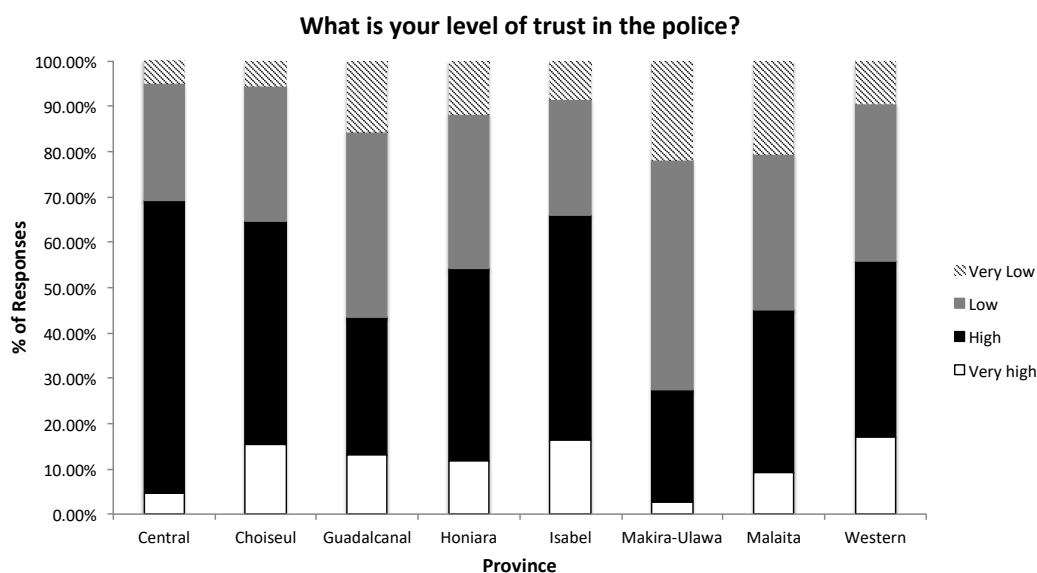
The court system was largely trusted across provinces (Figure 18). All provinces reported trust levels of more than 50% (combining 'very high' and 'high' responses), with the exception of Makira-Ulawa and Guadalcanal. Makira-Ulawa recorded the lowest levels of trust (68.1% not trusting in courts – 16.5% 'very low', 51.6% 'low'), followed by Guadalcanal (51.1% not trusting in courts – 11.8% 'very low', 39.3% 'low').



**Figure 18 – Responses across provinces when asked about their level of trust in the court system**

## Police

In all provinces except Makira-Ulawa, more than 50% of all respondents trusted police (either with 'very high' or 'high' levels of trust) (Figure 19). Respondents in Makira-Ulawa reported low levels of trust, with almost three-quarters (72.7%) indicating they did not trust police (21.9% 'very low', 50.8% 'low').

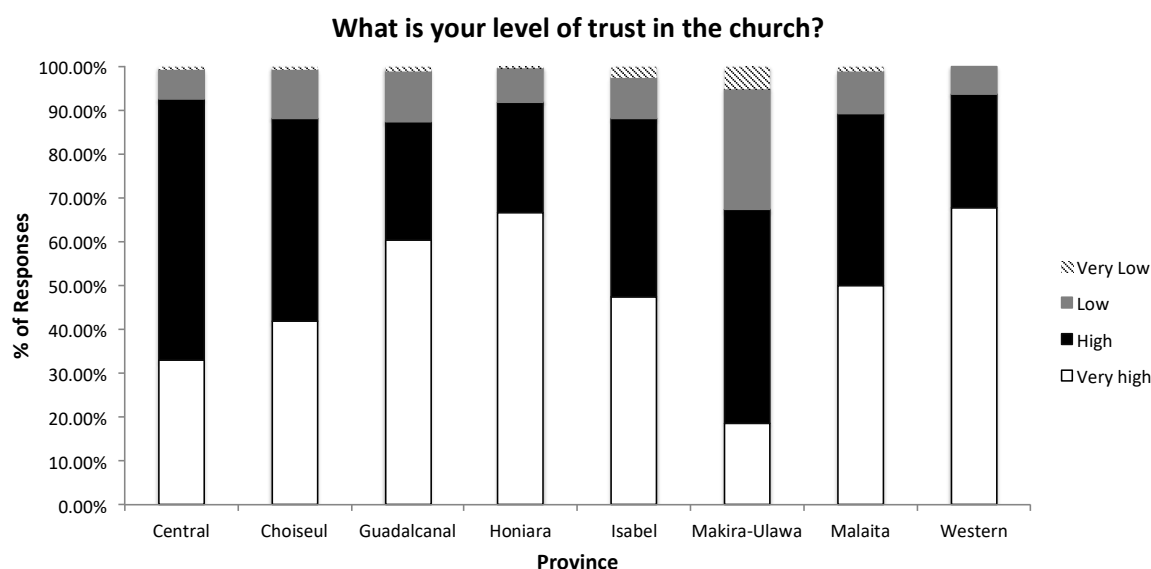


**Figure 19 – Responses across provinces when asked about their level of trust in the police**

## Church

The church was the most trusted institution across all provinces (Figure 20). At least 87% of respondents in each province reported having either 'very high' or 'high' levels of trust in this institution. All provinces had very low levels of reporting 'low' or 'very low' trust with the exception of Makira-Ulawa. Makira-Ulawa had a moderate amount of respondents (32.8% not trusting the church – 5.1% 'very low', 27.7% 'low') expressing lower levels of trust in the church.

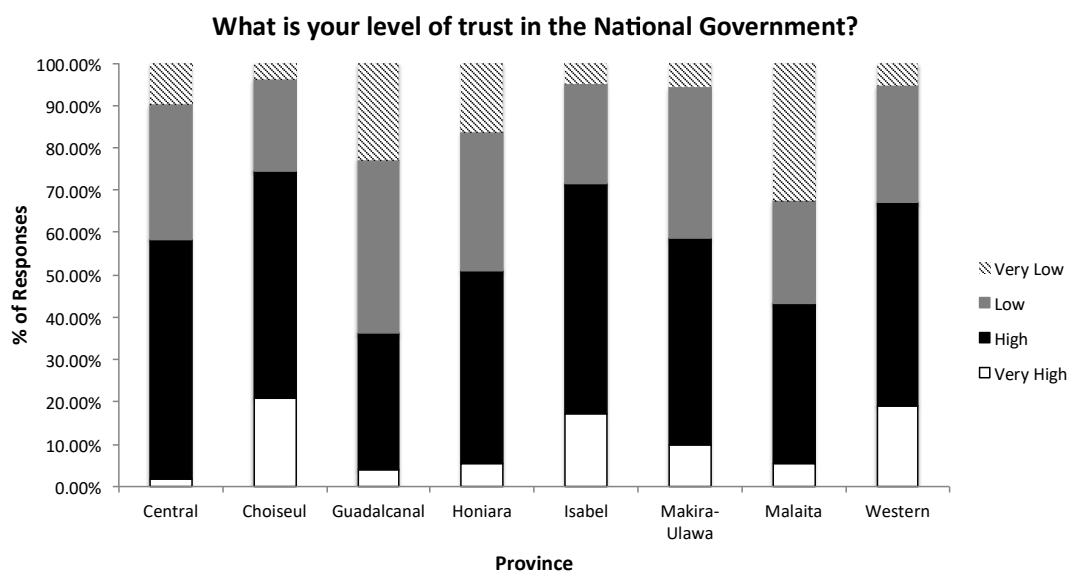




**Figure 20 – Responses across provinces when asked about their level of trust in the church**

### National government

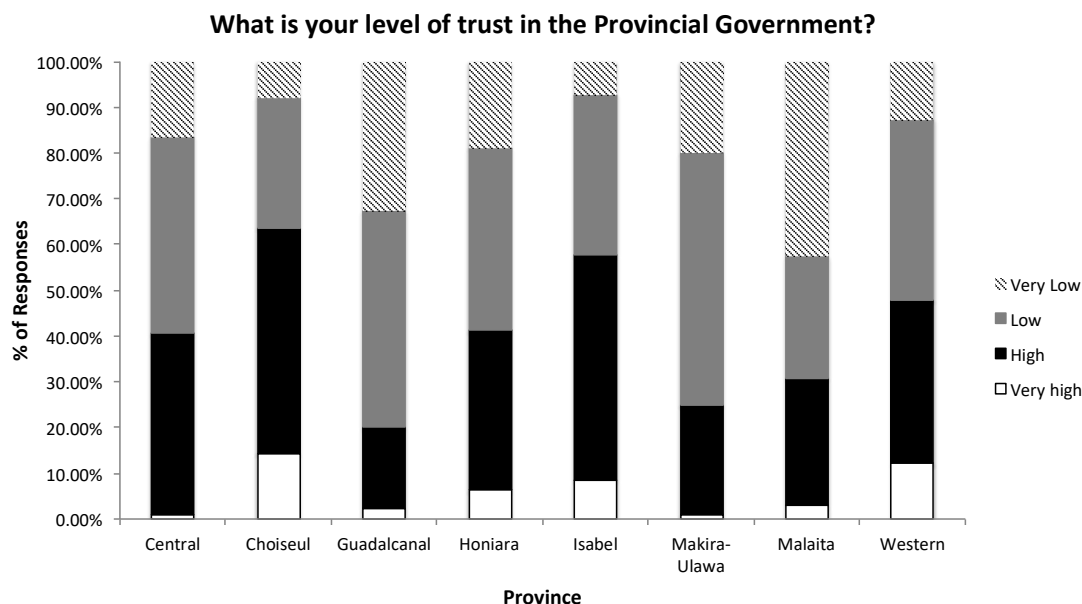
Respondents reported variable but slightly lower levels of trust in National Governments, when compared to other institutions (Figure 21). All provinces had over 50% of respondents trusting National Government, with the exception of Guadalcanal (63.8% not trusting this institution – 22.9% ‘very low’, 41.0% ‘low’) and Malaita (56.7% not trusting this institution – 32.4% ‘very low’, 24.3% ‘low’ levels of trust). The highest levels of trust were recorded in Choiseul (74.6% trusting this institution – 20.9% ‘very high’, 53.7% ‘high’ levels of trust), Isabel (71.5% trusting this institution – 17.1% ‘very high’, 54.4% ‘high’ levels of trust) and Western (67.0% trusting this institution – 19.2% ‘very high’, 47.8% ‘high’ levels of trust).



**Figure 21 – Responses across provinces when asked about their level of trust the National Government**

### Provincial Government

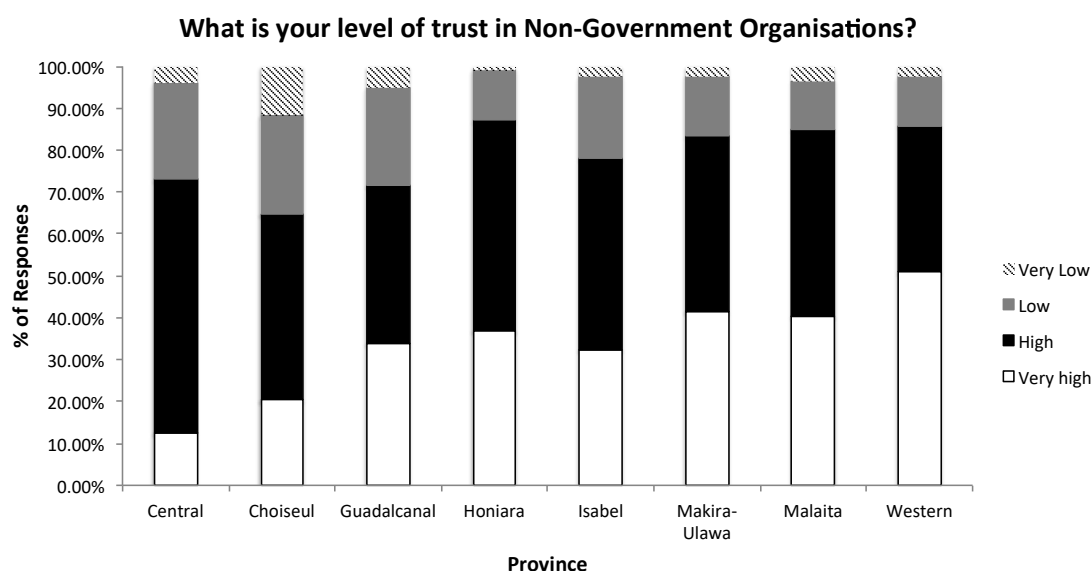
Respondents also reported variable but lower levels of trust in Provincial Governments (Figure 22). The highest levels of trust were reported in Choiseul (63.7% trusting this institution – 14.4% ‘very high’, 49.3% ‘high’) and Isabel (57.7% trusting this institution – 8.5% ‘very high’, 49.2% ‘high’). These were the only provinces where over 50% of respondents reported they trusted Provincial Government. The lowest levels of trust were recorded in Guadalcanal (80.0% not trusting this institution – 32.8% ‘very low’, 47.2% ‘low’) and Makira-Ulawa (75.0% not trusting this institution – 20.1% ‘very low’, 54.9% ‘low’).



**Figure 22 – Responses across provinces when asked about their level of trust in Provincial Government**

### Non-Government Organisations

Level of trust in Non-Government Organisations was relatively high across all provinces (Figure 23). All provinces had at least almost two-thirds of respondents trusting Non-Government Organisations, with over 80% in Makira-Ulawa (83.3% satisfied – 41.5% ‘very satisfied’, 41.8% ‘somewhat satisfied’), Malaita (84.9% satisfied – 40.4% ‘very satisfied’, 44.5% ‘somewhat satisfied’), Western (85.7% satisfied – 50.9% ‘very satisfied’, 34.9% ‘somewhat satisfied’), and Honiara (87.1% satisfied – 37.0% ‘very satisfied’, 50.2% ‘somewhat satisfied’).



**Figure 23 – Responses across provinces when asked about their level of trust in Non-Government Organisations**

Level of trust in institutions differed by gender. Women were twice as likely to report ‘very low’ levels of trust in police compared to men (15.2% compared to 8.6%), while men were twice as likely to report ‘very high’ levels of trust in police (13.7% compared to 7.8%). Women reported lower levels of trust than men in National Government (16.0% ‘very low’, compared to 9.8% ‘very low’) and Provincial Governments (24.5% ‘very low’ compared 15.4% ‘very low’ for male respondents).

There was no significant difference in response to this question between age group and level of education.

### 4.3 Perceptions of institutions from the ‘hot spots’ survey

This section describes the perceptions of institutions as reported in the ‘hot spots’ survey.

#### Government performance

##### *National Government*

Levels of satisfaction with the performance of National Government were low in ‘hot spot’ sites, with 35.5% of respondents satisfied, compared to more than half (59.6%) unsatisfied (Table 28).

**Table 28 – Overall rate of satisfaction with the performance of the National Government for ‘hot spot’ respondents**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	29	10.3%
Somewhat satisfied	71	25.2%
Somewhat unsatisfied	108	38.3%
Very unsatisfied	60	21.3%
Neutral	5	1.8%
Don’t know	8	2.8%
Did not respond	1	0.4%

When comparing the responses from North Malaita and the Honiara Settlements, satisfaction with National Government was similar (Table 29). The Honiara Settlements were slightly more satisfied (39.5% satisfied – 3.2% ‘very satisfied’, 36.3% ‘somewhat satisfied’) compared to North Malaita (32.3% satisfied – 15.8% ‘very satisfied’, 16.5% ‘somewhat satisfied’), however, North Malaita had higher response rates of ‘very satisfied’.

**Table 29 – Rate of satisfaction by ‘hot spot’ site with the performance of the National Government**

Response	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Very satisfied	4	3.2%	25	15.8%
Somewhat satisfied	45	36.3%	26	16.5%
Somewhat unsatisfied	45	36.3%	63	39.9%
Very unsatisfied	25	20.2%	35	22.2%
Neutral	2	1.6%	3	1.9%
Don’t know	3	2.4%	5	3.2%
Did not respond	0	0.0%	1	0.6%

#### *Provincial Government*

The level of satisfaction with the performance of the Provincial Government was also low (Table 30). Over half respondents felt unsatisfied (57.8% unsatisfied – 29.1% ‘very unsatisfied’, 28.7% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’) while 35.8% of respondents felt satisfied (10.3% ‘very satisfied’, 25.5% ‘somewhat satisfied’).

**Table 30 – Overall rate of satisfaction with the performance of the Provincial Government for ‘hot spot’ respondents**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	29	10.3%
Somewhat satisfied	72	25.5%
Somewhat unsatisfied	81	28.7%
Very unsatisfied	82	29.1%
Neutral	7	2.5%
Don’t know	11	3.9%

Levels of satisfaction with Provincial Government were relatively higher in North Malaita but still low overall (Table 31). In North Malaita, 41.1% of respondents felt satisfied (17.1% ‘very satisfied’, 24.1% ‘somewhat satisfied’), compared to less than a third (29.0%) in Honiara.

**Table 31 –Rate of satisfaction by ‘hot spot’ site with the performance of the Provincial Government**

Response	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Very satisfied	2	1.6%	27	17.1%
Somewhat satisfied	34	27.4%	38	24.1%
Somewhat unsatisfied	39	31.5%	42	26.6%
Very unsatisfied	44	35.5%	38	24.1%
Neutral	1	0.8%	6	3.8%
Don’t know	4	3.2%	7	4.4%

*Member of Parliament*

The majority of respondents reported they were unsatisfied with their MP (Table 32). Almost two-thirds indicated they were unsatisfied (61.7% unsatisfied – 41.8% ‘very unsatisfied’, 19.9% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’), while slightly under a third (32.3%) of respondents indicated they were satisfied (5.7% ‘very satisfied’, 26.6% ‘somewhat satisfied’).

**Table 32 – Overall rate of satisfaction with the Members of Parliament for ‘hot spot’ respondents**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	16	5.7%
Somewhat satisfied	75	26.6%
Somewhat unsatisfied	56	19.9%
Very unsatisfied	118	41.8%
Neutral	8	2.8%
Don’t know	8	2.8%
Did not respond	1	0.4%

Levels of satisfaction with MPs were similar for Honiara Settlements and North Malaita (Table 33). Only a third of respondents in each area indicated they were satisfied (Honiara Settlements 33.1% satisfied – 4.8% ‘very satisfied’, 28.2% ‘somewhat satisfied’ and North Malaita 31.6% satisfied – 6.3% ‘very satisfied’, 25.3% ‘somewhat satisfied’).

**Table 33 – Rate of satisfaction by ‘hot spot’ site with the performance of the Member for Parliament for ‘hot spot’ respondents**

Response	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Very satisfied	6	4.8%	10	6.3%
Somewhat satisfied	35	28.2%	40	25.3%
Somewhat unsatisfied	24	19.4%	32	20.3%
Very unsatisfied	48	38.7%	70	44.3%
Neutral	4	3.2%	4	2.5%
Don’t know	6	4.8%	2	1.3%

*National Government handling of key issues*

'Hot spot' respondents provided mixed perspectives in relation to their satisfaction with the National Government's handling of key issues (Table 34). The highest levels of satisfaction were reported for handling of issues related to basic services (including health and education) (56.0% satisfied – 17.0% 'very satisfied', 39.0% 'somewhat satisfied') and justice services (45.7% satisfied – 9.9% 'very satisfied', 35.8% 'somewhat satisfied'). Over 40% of respondents from 'hot spot' sites said they were satisfied with government handling of fixing issues from Tensions (41.8% satisfied – 13.1% 'very satisfied', 28.7% 'somewhat satisfied').

The highest rates of unsatisfied responses reported for National Government's handling of issues were recorded for corruption (77.0% unsatisfied – 59.2% 'very unsatisfied', 17.7% 'somewhat unsatisfied'), addressing the needs of youth (68.8% unsatisfied – 42.6% 'very unsatisfied', 26.2% 'somewhat unsatisfied') and employment and job opportunities (66.3% unsatisfied – 30.5% 'very unsatisfied', 35.8% 'somewhat unsatisfied').

**Table 34 – Overall rate of satisfaction with Government handling of key issues for 'hot spot' respondents**

Key Issue	% Very Satisfied	% Somewhat Satisfied	% Somewhat Unsatisfied	% Very Unsatisfied
Basic Services	17.0%	39.0%	25.9%	15.6%
Justice Services	9.9%	35.8%	31.6%	14.9%
Fixing Issues from the Tensions	13.1%	28.7%	28.4%	20.9%
Land Dispute and Conflict	13.1%	24.1%	35.1%	22.0%
Addressing the Needs of Women	5.0%	27.7%	27.7%	31.9%
Employment and Job Opportunities	7.1%	21.3%	35.8%	30.5%
Addressing the Needs of Youth	4.6%	21.6%	26.2%	42.6%
Corruption	4.6%	12.1%	17.7%	59.2%

**Trust in institutions**

The highest levels of trust for 'hot spot' respondents were recorded for the church (89.0% trusted – 46.8% 'very high', 42.2% 'high') followed by Non-Government Organisations (63.5% trusted – 18.4% 'very high', 45.0% 'high'). The lowest levels of trust were identified for Provincial Government (57.1% not trusted – 14.5% 'very low'; 42.6% 'low'), followed by National Government (53.2% not trusted – 11.0% 'very low', 42.2% 'low'), court system (47.2% not trusted – 6.0% 'very low', 33.7% 'low'), and police (45.7% not trusted – 6.7% 'very low', 41.1% 'low') (Table 35).

**Table 35 – Overall level of trust in certain institutions for ‘hot spot’ respondents**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>% Very High</b>	<b>% High</b>	<b>% Low</b>	<b>% Very Low</b>
Church	46.8%	42.2%	5.7%	0.7%
Non-Government Organisations	18.4%	45.0%	21.3%	4.3%
Police	6.7%	41.1%	34.0%	11.7%
Court System	6.0%	33.7%	34.8%	12.4%
National Government	7.8%	28.0%	42.2%	11.0%
Provincial Government	4.3%	28.4%	42.6%	14.5%

## SOCIAL SECURITY – HIGHLIGHTS

### **Summary of Key Findings**

#### **Health Services**

- At a national level, 68.6% of respondents indicated they were satisfied with the health services available to them. Makira-Ulawa reported the lowest overall levels of satisfaction with health services (47.4%).

#### **Education Services**

- At a national level, 73.4% of respondents indicated they were satisfied with availability of education services. Central (83.0%) and Choiseul (82.6%) reported highest levels of satisfaction with education services while Makira-Ulawa (38.0%) and Guadalcanal (36.7%) had the lowest level of satisfaction.

#### **Income, employment and economic opportunity**

- Overall, 69.4% of all respondents indicated they were satisfied with their opportunities for earning money. Choiseul had the highest level of satisfaction, with more than 87.5% of all respondents satisfied.

### **Summary of 'Hot Spots' Findings**

#### **Health Services**

- A total of 59.6% of 'hot spot' respondents were satisfied with the availability of health services. Respondents in North Malaita were more satisfied (68.4%) than those in the Honiara Settlements (48.4%).

#### **Education Services**

- A total of 62.8% of 'hot spot' respondents were satisfied with the availability of education services. Respondents in North Malaita were more satisfied (69.0%) than those in the Honiara Settlements (54.8%).

#### **Income, employment and economic opportunity**

- Over half of 'hot spot' respondents (54.6%) were satisfied with opportunities to earn money. This was consistent between the Honiara Settlements (56.5%) and North Malaita (53.2%)



## 5. SOCIAL SECURITY

This section describes the national perceptions of social security issues, including access to basic services, such health and education, and economic opportunities.

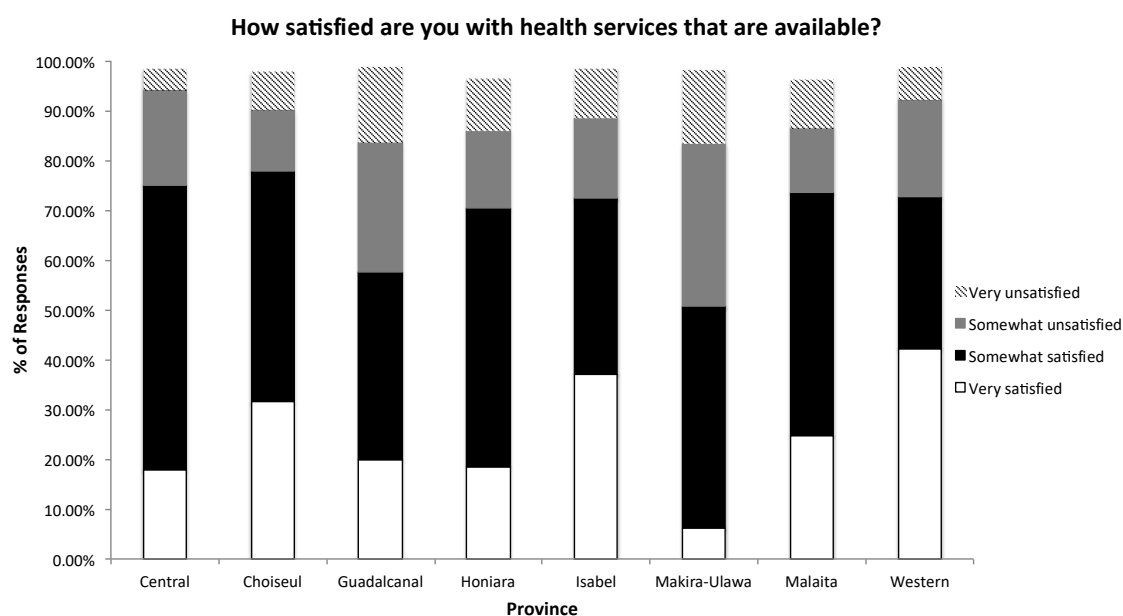
### 5.1 Health Services

Levels of satisfaction with availability of health services were reasonably high (Table 36). Over two-thirds (68.7% satisfied – 24.7% ‘very satisfied’, 44.0% ‘somewhat satisfied’) of respondents were satisfied with availability of health services.

**Table 36 – Overall rate of satisfaction with available health services**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	617	24.7%
Somewhat satisfied	1100	44.0%
Somewhat unsatisfied	484	19.3%
Very unsatisfied	248	9.9%
Neutral	22	0.9%
Don’t know	30	1.2%
Did not respond	2	0.1%

Satisfaction with availability of health services was broadly consistent amongst provinces (Figure 24). More than 50% of respondents in each province identify as being very satisfied or satisfied with health services. Western Province (72.8% satisfied – 42.3% ‘very satisfied’, 30.5% ‘somewhat satisfied’) and Isabel (72.4% satisfied – 37.1% ‘very satisfied’, 35.2% ‘somewhat satisfied’) reported the most ‘very satisfied’ responses, while Makira-Ulawa reported the highest levels of unsatisfied responses (7.4% unsatisfied – 15.0% ‘very unsatisfied’, 32.4% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’) with health services.



**Figure 24 – Overall rate of satisfaction with available health services by province**

Satisfaction with availability of health services varied slightly by age group. Respondents over the age of 40 were 'very unsatisfied' with access to health services almost twice as much as youth (12.2% compared to 6.7% respectively). Respondents who identified 'somewhat unsatisfied' did not vary greatly with age group (17.0% for youth compared to 21.8% for over 40). This is likely explained by the different requirements for health services between to the respective age groups.

There was no significant difference in response to this question between gender and level of education.

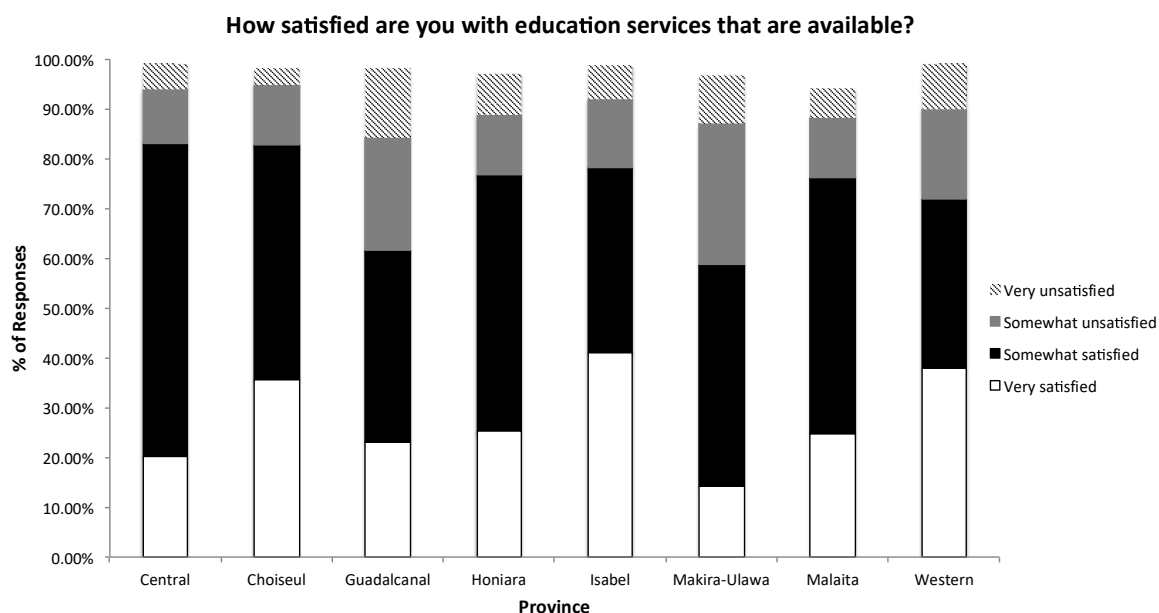
## 5.2 Education Services

Levels of satisfaction with availability of education services were also reasonably high (Table 37). Nearly three-quarters (73.5% satisfied – 27.7% 'very satisfied', 45.8% 'somewhat satisfied') of respondents were satisfied with available education services.

**Table 37 – Overall rate of satisfaction with available education services**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	693	27.7%
Somewhat satisfied	1145	45.8%
Somewhat unsatisfied	408	16.3%
Very unsatisfied	198	7.9%
Neutral	20	0.8%
Don't know	4	0.2%
Did not respond	35	1.4%

Satisfaction with availability of health services was broadly consistent across provinces (Figure 25). More than 50% of respondents in each province reported they were satisfied with the education services that were available. Highest levels of satisfaction were reported in Central (83.0% satisfied – 20.3% 'very satisfied', 62.6% 'somewhat satisfied') and Choiseul (82.6% satisfied – 35.7% 'very satisfied', 47.0% 'somewhat satisfied'). The highest numbers of unsatisfied responses were reported in Makira-Ulawa (38.0% unsatisfied – 10.0% 'very unsatisfied', 28.0% 'somewhat unsatisfied') and Guadalcanal (36.7% unsatisfied – 13.9% 'very unsatisfied', 22.7% 'somewhat unsatisfied').



**Figure 25 – Rate of satisfaction with available education services by province**

There was no significant difference in response to this question between gender, age group and level of education.

### 5.3 Income, employment and economic opportunity

#### Income sources

Respondents identified a broad range of employment types as their primary source of income (Table 38). Over a quarter (28.2%) of respondents identified self-employment or family business as their main form of income, followed by farming, fishing or gardening activities (22.7%). The income sources will be influenced by the survey site selection, which focused on urban and peri-urban rather than rural and remote locations.

**Table 38 – Responses when asked what work they do for an income**

Employment Type	No.	%
Self-employed / own or family business	706	28.2%
Gardening, farming or fishing	568	22.7%
Student	369	14.7%
Private sector job	257	10.3%
Government job	208	8.3%
Not working	162	6.5%
Domestic duties (House Wife or Husband)	137	5.5%
Church job	37	1.5%
Retired	28	1.1%
Non-Government Organisation job	22	0.9%
Community position (unpaid public position)	9	0.4%

Primary source of income varied by province, specifically in terms of those not working (Table 39) and those working in gardening, farming or fishing (Table 40). Highest responses of 'not working'

were recorded in Western province (11.7%) and Choiseul (9.7%), while the lowest response was in Isabel (2.2%). Highest responses for 'gardening, farming or fishing' were recorded in Isabel (40.3%), followed by Makira-Ulawa (39.9%). Lowest responses were reported in Honiara (1.9%) and Malaita (12.1%).

**Table 39 – 'Not working' responses by province**

Province	No.	%
Western	35	11.7%
Choiseul	30	9.7%
Central	24	7.9%
Malaita	18	5.9%
Honiara	18	5.7%
Guadalcanal	18	5.5%
Makira-Ulawa	12	3.7%
Isabel	7	2.2%

**Table 40 – 'Gardening, farming and fishing' responses by province**

Province	No.	%
Isabel	128	40.3%
Makira-Ulawa	127	39.9%
Choiseul	97	31.2%
Central	81	26.6%
Guadalcanal	54	16.4%
Western	38	12.8%
Malaita	37	12.1%
Honiara	6	1.9%

Primary source of income varied by gender. Men were more likely to be employed in a private sector job (16.7%) as compared to women (3.8%), while women were more likely to cite domestic duties as their main occupation (10.0%) as compared to men (0.9%).

Primary source of income also varied by age. Younger people (15-24 years old) had the highest rates of unemployment (9.5% not working, compared to 25-39 years old 5.3% and 40+ years 4.6%), and were the most likely to be students (39.2% compared to 3.7% of 25-39 year olds and 0.5% of those aged 40 and older).

Primary source of income was also related to education level (Table 41). Those with no schooling were much more likely to not be working (11.7%) compared to those with university education (1.4% for university education in Solomon Islands, 0.0% for international). Those with vocational (44.4%) or university education (42.9% for university education in Solomon Islands, 40.5% for international) were much more likely to be employed in a government job compared to other groups.

**Table 41 – Responses across education levels when asked about primary form of income. Grey shaded boxes denote the most abundant response for each province, while green shaded responses highlight key differences between groups**

	No School		Primary 1-3		Primary 4-7		Secondary 1-3		Secondary 4-7		Vocational		Diploma		University (Solomon)		University (International)	
Action	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Not working	21	11.7%	10	7.9%	46	7.7%	38	6.1%	41	6.4%	2	1.5%	3	4.2%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%
Student	0	0.0%	3	2.4%	27	4.5%	144	23.2%	145	22.6%	8	5.9%	14	19.4%	16	22.9%	8	21.6%
Domestic duties	16	8.9%	10	7.9%	50	8.3%	31	5.0%	22	3.4%	3	2.2%	2	2.8%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%
Church job	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	16	2.7%	6	1.0%	9	1.4%	2	1.5%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	2.7%
Community position (unpaid public position)	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	0.2%	3	0.5%	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Self-employed / own or family business	55	30.6%	30	23.8%	194	32.4%	181	29.1%	169	26.3%	39	28.9%	19	26.4%	7	10.0%	5	13.5%
Gardening, farming or fishing	71	39.4%	52	41.3%	191	31.9%	92	14.8%	134	20.9%	3	2.2%	18	25.0%	3	4.3%	1	2.7%
Private sector job	12	6.7%	12	9.5%	58	9.7%	73	11.8%	64	10.0%	12	8.9%	11	15.3%	9	12.9%	5	13.5%
Non-Government Organisation job	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	9	1.4%	5	0.8%	3	2.2%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	2	5.4%
Government job	4	2.2%	4	3.2%	10	1.7%	35	5.6%	42	6.5%	60	44.4%	3	4.2%	30	42.9%	15	40.5%
Retired	1	0.6%	3	2.4%	4	0.7%	9	1.4%	6	0.9%	2	1.5%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%

### Satisfaction with opportunities to earn money

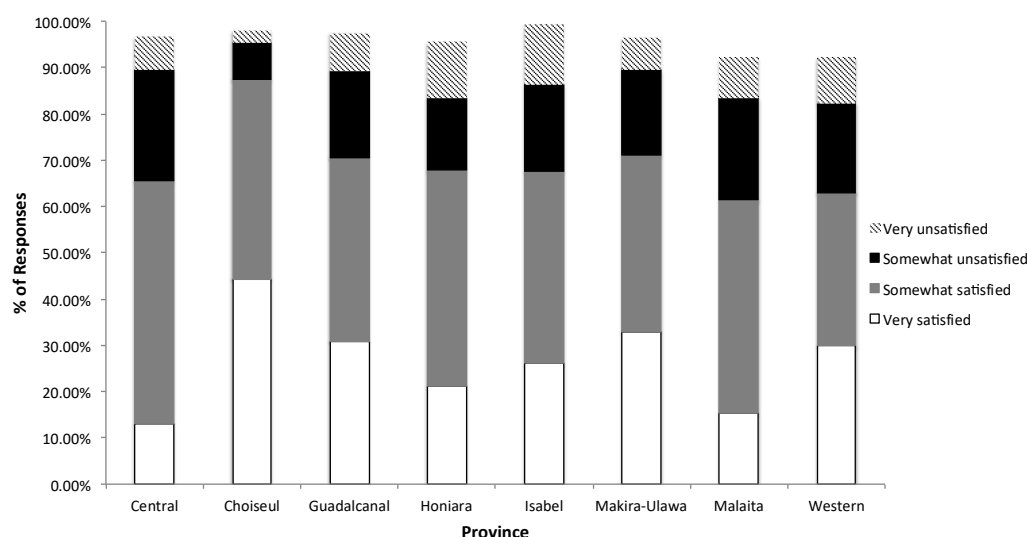
Levels of satisfaction with opportunities to earn money were reasonably high (Table 42). Over two-thirds (69.4%) of respondents indicated they were 'somewhat satisfied' (42.6%) or 'very satisfied' (26.8%).

**Table 42 –Overall rate of satisfaction with opportunities for earning money**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	671	26.8%
Somewhat satisfied	1066	42.6%
Somewhat unsatisfied	451	18.0%
Very unsatisfied	217	8.7%
Neutral	44	1.8%
Don't know	54	2.2%

Satisfaction with opportunities for earning money were broadly consistent amongst provinces (Table 50). The highest level of satisfaction was recorded in Choiseul (87.5% satisfied – 44.4% 'very satisfied', 43.1% 'somewhat satisfied'). Respondents from Choiseul (44.4%) were more than twice as likely to be 'very satisfied' as those in Honiara (21.1%), Malaita (15.4%) or Central (13.1%).

**How satisfied are you with the opportunities for earning money that are available?**



**Figure 26 – Rate of satisfaction with opportunities for earning money by province**

There was no significant difference in response to this question between gender, age group and level of education.

## 5.4 Social security from the 'hot spots' survey

This section describes the social security as reported in the 'hot spots' survey.

### Health Services

Almost two-thirds (59.6% satisfied – 21.3% 'very satisfied', 38.3% 'somewhat satisfied') of 'hot spots' respondents were satisfied with availability of health services (Table 43).

**Table 43 – Overall rate of satisfaction with available health services for ‘hot spots’ respondents**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	60	21.3%
Somewhat satisfied	108	38.3%
Somewhat unsatisfied	68	24.1%
Very unsatisfied	34	12.1%
Neutral	8	2.8%
Don’t know	3	1.1%
Did not respond	1	0.4%

Respondents from North Malaita were more satisfied with the provision of health services than those in the Honiara Settlements (Table 44). In North Malaita, 68.4% of respondents were satisfied with health services available (32.3% ‘very satisfied’, 36.1% ‘somewhat satisfied’), compared to only 48.4% in Honiara (7.3% ‘very satisfied’, 41.1% ‘somewhat satisfied’).

**Table 44 – Rate of satisfaction by ‘hot spot’ site with available health services**

Response	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Very satisfied	9	7.3%	51	32.3%
Somewhat satisfied	51	41.1%	57	36.1%
Somewhat unsatisfied	37	29.8%	31	19.6%
Very unsatisfied	22	17.7%	12	7.6%
Neutral	2	1.6%	6	3.8%
Don’t know	2	1.6%	1	0.6%
Did not respond	1	0.8%	0	0.0%

### Education Services

Almost two-thirds (62.8% satisfied – 22.7% ‘very satisfied’, 40.1% ‘somewhat satisfied’) of ‘hot spots’ respondents were satisfied with availability of education services (Table 45).

**Table 45 – Overall rate of satisfaction with available education services for ‘hot spots’ respondents**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	64	22.7%
Somewhat satisfied	113	40.1%
Somewhat unsatisfied	72	25.5%
Very unsatisfied	25	8.9%
Neutral	3	1.1%
Don’t know	4	1.4%
Did not respond	1	0.4%

Levels of satisfaction with education services were high with respondents from North Malaita compared to Honiara Settlements (Table 46). In North Malaita, 69.0% of respondents were satisfied with education services available (30.4% ‘very satisfied’, 38.6% ‘somewhat satisfied’), compared to only 54.8% in Honiara Settlements (12.9% ‘very satisfied’, 41.9% ‘somewhat satisfied’).

**Table 46 – Rate of satisfaction by ‘hot spot’ site with available education services**

Response	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Very satisfied	16	12.9%	48	30.4%
Somewhat satisfied	52	41.9%	61	38.6%
Somewhat unsatisfied	36	29.0%	36	22.8%
Very unsatisfied	15	12.1%	10	6.3%
Neutral	2	1.6%	1	0.6%
Don't know	2	1.6%	2	1.3%
Did not respond	1	0.8%	0	0.0%

**Income, employment and economic opportunity***Satisfaction with opportunities to earn money*

Over half (54.6% satisfied – 13.8% ‘very satisfied’, 40.8% ‘somewhat satisfied’) of ‘hot spots’ respondents were satisfied with opportunities to earn money (Table 47).

**Table 47 –Overall rate of satisfaction with opportunities for earning money for ‘hot spots’ respondents**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	39	13.8%
Somewhat satisfied	115	40.8%
Somewhat unsatisfied	77	27.3%
Very unsatisfied	36	12.8%
Neutral	10	3.5%
Don't know	5	1.8%

Satisfaction with opportunities for earning money was similar between North Malaita and Honiara Settlements (Table 48). In the Honiara Settlements, 56.5% of respondents were satisfied (6.5% ‘very satisfied’, 50.0% ‘somewhat satisfied’) compared to 53.2% in North Malaita (19.6% ‘very satisfied’, 33.5% ‘somewhat satisfied’).

**Table 48 –Rate of satisfaction by ‘hot spot’ site with opportunities for earning money available**

Response	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Very satisfied	8	6.5%	31	19.6%
Somewhat satisfied	62	50.0%	53	33.5%
Somewhat unsatisfied	33	26.6%	44	27.8%
Very unsatisfied	14	11.3%	22	13.9%
Neutral	5	4.0%	5	3.2%
Don't know	2	1.6%	3	1.9%



## SOCIAL COHESION – HIGHLIGHTS

### Summary of Key Findings

#### Intra-and inter-provincial movement

- Nearly 91% of all respondents thought that people in their community felt free to visit other communities within their Province.
- A total of 75.2% of all respondents felt that people were free to visit other provinces. Of the 19.2% of survey respondents who felt people were **not** free to travel to other provinces, 73.2% believed that people were not free to travel to Malaita. This was followed by Guadalcanal (33.3%) and Honiara (23.3%).

#### Community harmony and decision making

- Overall, 74.0% of all respondents felt that members of their community live together in harmony. In all provinces except Makira-Ulawa at least 60% of respondents felt their community lived in harmony.
- A total of 67.9% of all respondents felt they were involved in decision-making in their community. The highest levels of perceived involvement were in Makira-Ulawa (75.1%), Central (72.1%) and Malaita (70.9%), while Honiara had the lowest (57.4%).
- Women felt less involved than men (60.1% compared to 75.7%).
- Youth (15-24 year olds) reported lower levels of engagement (56.3%) when compared to older age groups (71.6% 25-39 year olds, 76.2% 40 and older)

#### Women's community leadership

- Over 91% of all respondents felt that women could be leaders in their community with no significant difference in opinion between women and men.
- The most commonly believed ways for women to be leaders were through women's groups (75.5%) and through house work (46.2%). Broader community roles were less prominent.
- Women's perceived potential as community chiefs were most common in Isabel (40.3%) and Western Province (28.2%) and least common in Malaita (6.5%) and Central (0.7%).

### Summary of 'Hot Spots' Findings

#### Intra- and inter-provincial movement

- A strong majority of respondents (88.7%) felt that people from their community felt free to visit other communities within their province.
- A strong majority (85.1%) of respondents felt people were free to visit other provinces.

#### Community harmony and decision making

- Nearly three-quarters (72.3%) of respondents felt that members of their community lived together in harmony.
- Over two-thirds (68.8%) of respondents felt they were included in decision making.

#### Women's community leadership

- Nearly three-quarters (74.1%) of respondents felt that women could be leaders in their community. More respondents in Honiara Settlements (89.5%) believed that women could be leaders than in North Malaita (62.0%).

- The most commonly believed ways for women to be leaders were through women's groups (65.2%) and house work (43.3%), with broader community roles less prominent.

## 6. SOCIAL COHESION

This section describes perceptions of social cohesion in the Solomon Islands. This includes perceptions of national pride, freedom of movement within and between provinces, community harmony and inclusion in decision-making.

### 6.1 Pride in being a Solomon Islander

Respondents were asked whether they felt proud to be a Solomon Islander as a proxy for assessing the strength of national identity. The strong majority identified high levels of pride with significantly more respondents 'very proud' (90.6%) compared to any other response (Table 49).

**Table 49 – Responses when asked how proud respondents were to be a Solomon Islander**

Response	No.	%
Very proud	2267	90.6%
Somewhat proud	179	7.1%
Somewhat not proud	22	0.9%
Very not proud	20	0.8%
Neutral	6	0.2%
Don't know	6	0.2%
Did not respond	3	0.1%

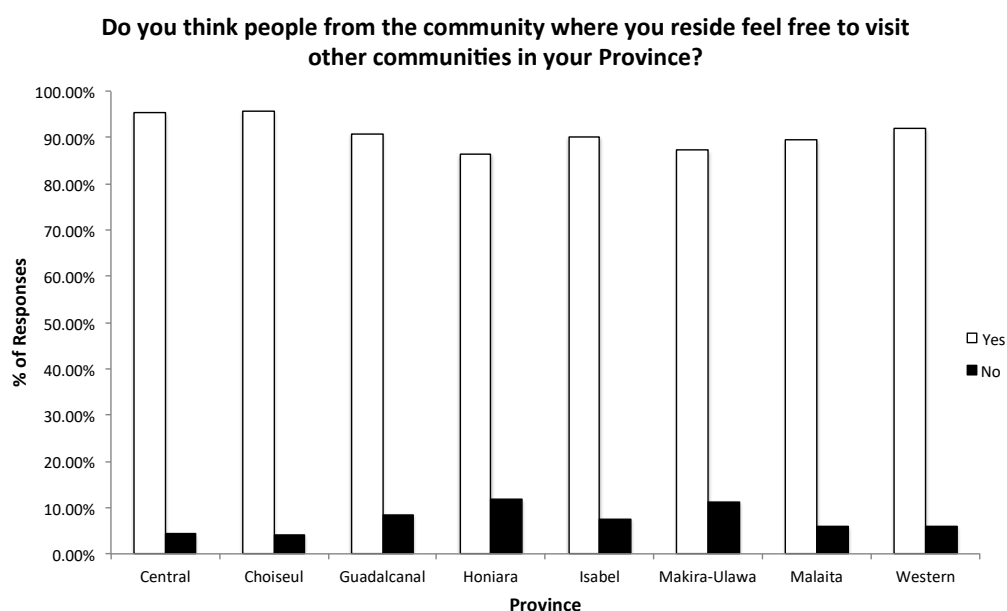
Pride in being a Solomon Islander was consistent amongst age groups, with a small variation. Youth groups (15-24 years old) were slightly less optimistic than other age groups sampled (87.2% compared to 92.5% of 25-39 year olds and 92.1% of over 40's).

There was no significant difference in response to this question between province, gender and level of education.

### 6.2 Freedom of movement

#### Intra-provincial movement

The strong majority of respondents (90.9%) thought that people in their community felt free to visit other communities within the Province. This was consistent across provinces, with at least 86% of respondents from each province reporting that they felt people were free to travel within their provinces (Figure 27). Only Honiara (11.7%) and Makira-Ulawa (11.2%) had more than 10% of respondents who **did not** think people were free to visit other communities within their province.

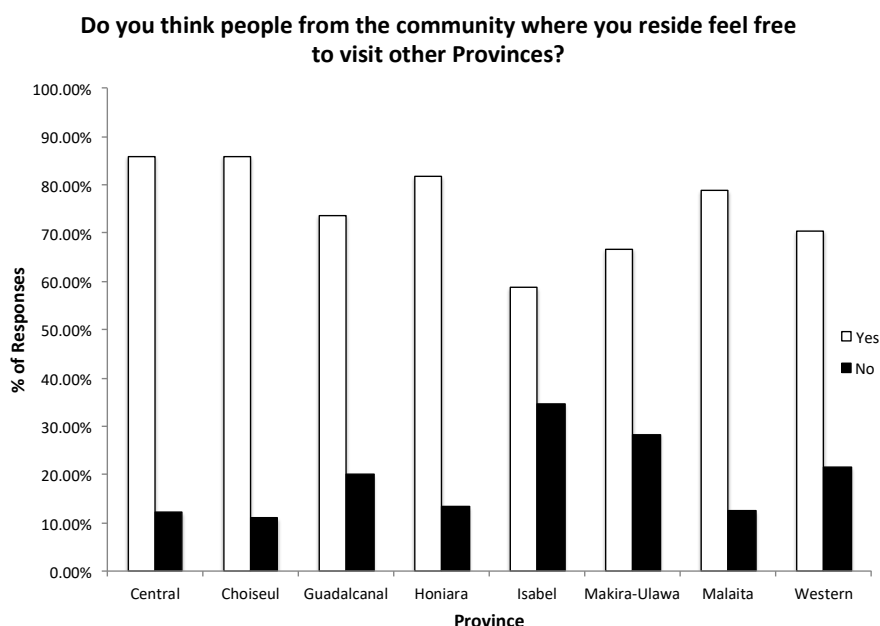


**Figure 27 – Responses when asked about freedom of movement within provinces, by province**

There was no significant difference in response to this question between province, gender, age group and level of education.

#### **Inter-provincial movement**

Three-quarters of respondents (75.2%) felt that people from their province were free to visit other provinces (Figure 28). This figure was above 70% in all provinces, except Isabel (58.7%). Highest number of respondents who felt people **were not** free to visit other provinces were located in Isabel (34.6%), Makira-Ulawa (28.4%) and to a lesser extent Western (21.5%) and Guadalcanal (20.0%).



**Figure 28 Responses when asked about freedom of movement between provinces, by province**

The 481 respondents who indicated that they did not feel people were free to travel often nominated multiple provinces (1079 responses) (Table 50). Malaita (73.2%) was the most commonly identified province people felt others were least free to travel was, followed by Guadalcanal (33.3%) and Honiara (23.3%).

**Table 50 – Provinces identified as somewhere people were not free to travel, based on the 481 respondents (1079 responses) who identified they did not feel people were free to travel to other provinces**

Province	No.	%
Malaita Province	352	73.2%
Guadalcanal Province	160	33.3%
Honiara	112	23.3%
Temotu Province	99	20.6%
Western Province	96	20.0%
Choiseul Province	64	13.3%
Makira- Ulawa Province	60	12.5%
Rennel and Bellona Province	60	12.5%
Isabel Province	39	8.1%
Central Province	37	7.7%

The provinces that respondents felt others were not free to travel were similar (Table 51). All other provinces identified Malaita as the province where they felt others were not free to travel. Honiara was the equal third highest response for Guadalcanal respondents, which is notable as the survey sites for Guadalcanal had good accessibility to Honiara.

**Table 51 – Responses by province for areas where people felt others were not free to travel. Grey shaded boxes denote the most abundant response for each province, while green shaded responses highlight key differences between provinces**

	Central		Choiseul		Guadalcanal		Honiara		Isabel		Makira-Ulawa		Malaita		Western	
Where do you think people do not feel free visiting?	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Malaita	26	70.3%	25	73.5%	57	86.4%	29	69.0%	91	83.5%	71	78.0%	5	13.2%	48	75.0%
Guadalcanal	5	13.5%	15	44.1%	7	10.6%	14	33.3%	40	36.7%	31	34.1%	33	86.8%	15	23.4%
Honiara	8	21.6%	17	50.0%	8	12.1%	1	2.4%	30	27.5%	30	33.0%	4	10.5%	14	21.9%
Choiseul	5	13.5%	7	20.6%	6	9.1%	9	21.4%	16	14.7%	12	13.2%	2	5.3%	7	10.9%
Temotu	14	37.8%	11	32.4%	8	12.1%	12	28.6%	28	25.7%	17	18.7%	6	15.8%	3	4.7%
Makira- Ulawa	8	21.6%	9	26.5%	8	12.1%	11	26.2%	13	11.9%	2	2.2%	6	15.8%	3	4.7%
Rennel and Bellona	8	21.6%	9	26.5%	6	9.1%	6	14.3%	17	15.6%	8	8.8%	3	7.9%	3	4.7%
Western	8	21.6%	11	32.4%	10	15.2%	16	38.1%	23	21.1%	21	23.1%	5	13.2%	2	3.1%
Central	1	2.7%	9	26.5%	6	9.1%	6	14.3%	6	5.5%	2	2.2%	5	13.2%	2	3.1%
Isabel	4	10.8%	10	29.4%	6	9.1%	8	19.0%	0	0.0%	5	5.5%	4	10.5%	2	3.1%

There was no significant difference in response to this question between gender, age group and level of education.

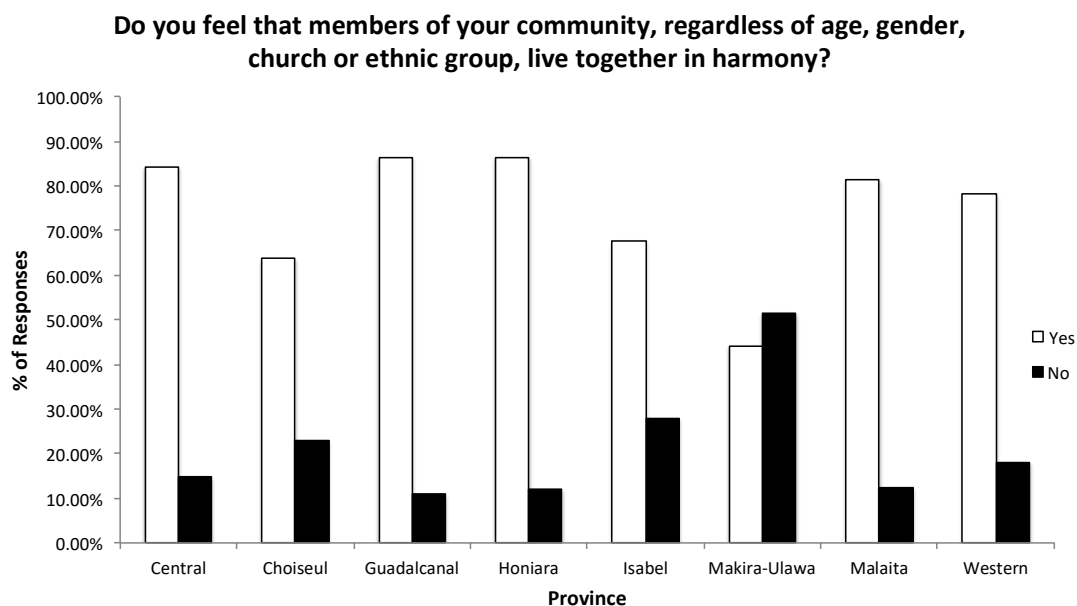
### 6.3 Community harmony

Respondents were generally positive in relation to community harmony, with nearly three-quarters (74.0%) of respondents reporting they felt that members of their community – regardless of age, gender, church or ethnic group – live together in harmony (Table 52).

**Table 52 – Responses when asked if respondents felt that members of their community – regardless of age, gender, church or ethnic group – live together in harmony**

Response	No.	%
Yes	1851	74.0%
No	535	21.4%
Don't know	114	4.6%
Did not respond	3	0.1%

Perceptions of community harmony were broadly consistent amongst provinces (Figure 29). At least 63.7% of respondents in each province, except Makira-Ulawa, felt their community lived in harmony. In Makira-Ulawa, 51.4% of respondents **did not** feel that their community lived in harmony.



**Figure 29 – Sense of community harmony identified by respondents, by province**

There was no significant difference in response to this question between gender, age group and level of education.

### 6.4 Inclusion in community decision making

Respondents were positive about their engagement in decision making at the community level, with over two-thirds (67.9%) reporting that they felt involved (Table 53).

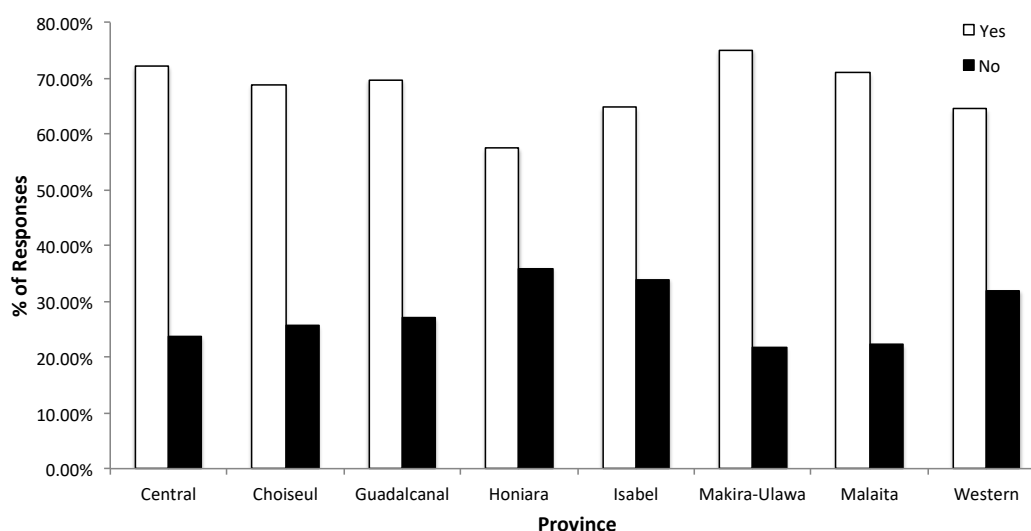
**Table 53 – Responses when asked if respondents felt involved in decision making**

Response	No.	%
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Yes	1700	67.9%
No	695	27.8%
Don't know	101	4.0%
Did not respond	7	0.3%

Perceptions of community harmony were broadly consistent and positive amongst provinces (Figure 30). In all provinces, at least 64% felt they were involved. The highest levels of involvement were in Makira-Ulawa (75.1%), Central (72.1%) and Malaita (71.0%), while the lowest level of involvement was in Honiara (57.4%).

#### Do you feel you are included in decision making in your community?



**Figure 30 – Sense of inclusion in decision-making by province**

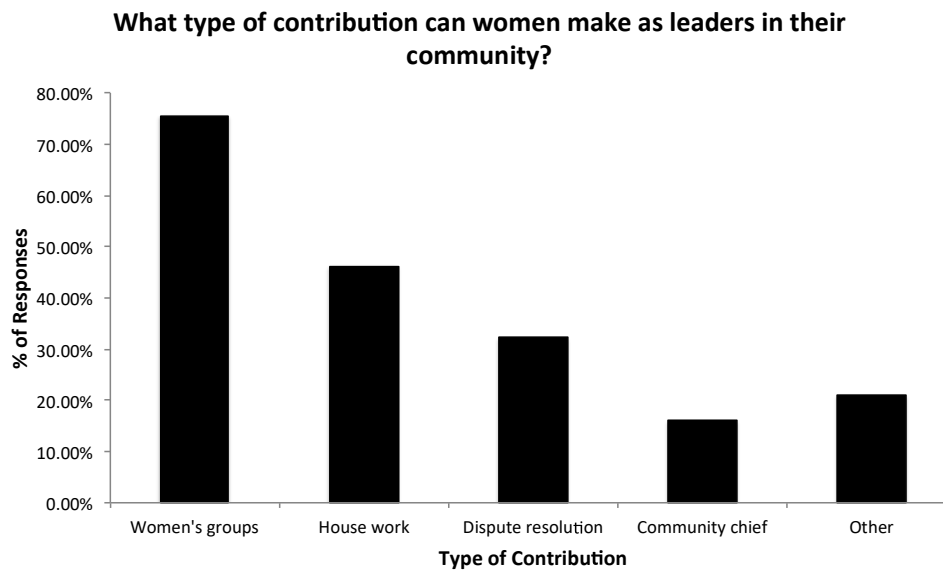
Perceptions of involvement in decision making varied by gender and age group. Women felt less involved than men (60.1% compared to 75.7%) and youth (15-24 year olds) reported lower levels of inclusion (56.3%) when compared to older age groups (24-39 year olds 71.6% and 76.2% of those aged over 40 years).

There was no significant difference in response to this question based on level of education.

## 6.5 Women's leadership

The strong majority of respondents (91.0%) felt that women could be leaders in their community. There was no major difference in this opinion between women (92.2%) and men (89.1%). While there was no significant difference between age groups, youth (15-24 years old) were slightly more likely to think women could not be leaders in their community (12.8%) compared to 25-39 year old (8.8%) and those aged 40 years and older (6.3%).

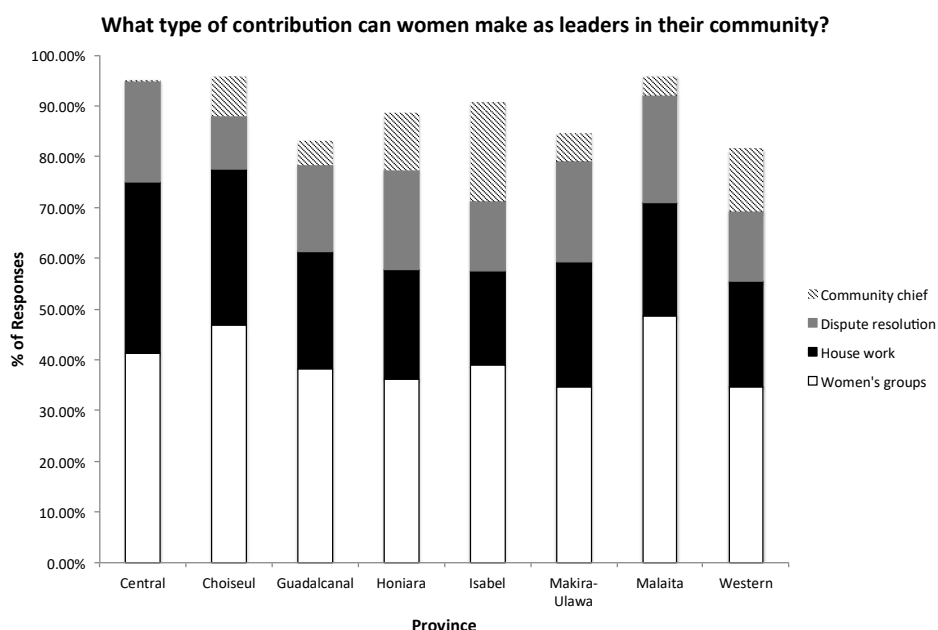
The most common response for women's contribution as leaders in their community were through women's groups (75.5%) and house work (46.2%) (Figure 31). Broader community roles such as dispute resolution (32.2%) and community chiefs (16.1%) were less prominent. This did not differ significantly between genders or between respondents of different age groups.



**Figure 31 – Potential identified contributions of women as leaders (only asked of respondents who thought that women *could* contribute).**

Perceptions of women's leadership roles were broadly consistent across provinces, with some exceptions (Figure 32). Women's contribution through housework was reported most in Central (33.8% of responses included this role), followed by Choiseul (30.5%). Residents in Choiseul were least likely to suggest women be involved in dispute resolution (10.6% compared to next closest 13.7% at Western). Citing that women could contribute as community chiefs was most common in Isabel (19.5%) followed by Western Province (12.5%) and least common in Malaita (3.9%) and Central (0.3%). While women as members of parliament was rarely suggested as a contribution across all provinces, ranging from 0 respondents in Central, to just 3.6% of respondents in Western, these responses were based on recoded free-text response rather than the pre-set categories and as a result may under-represent this result.

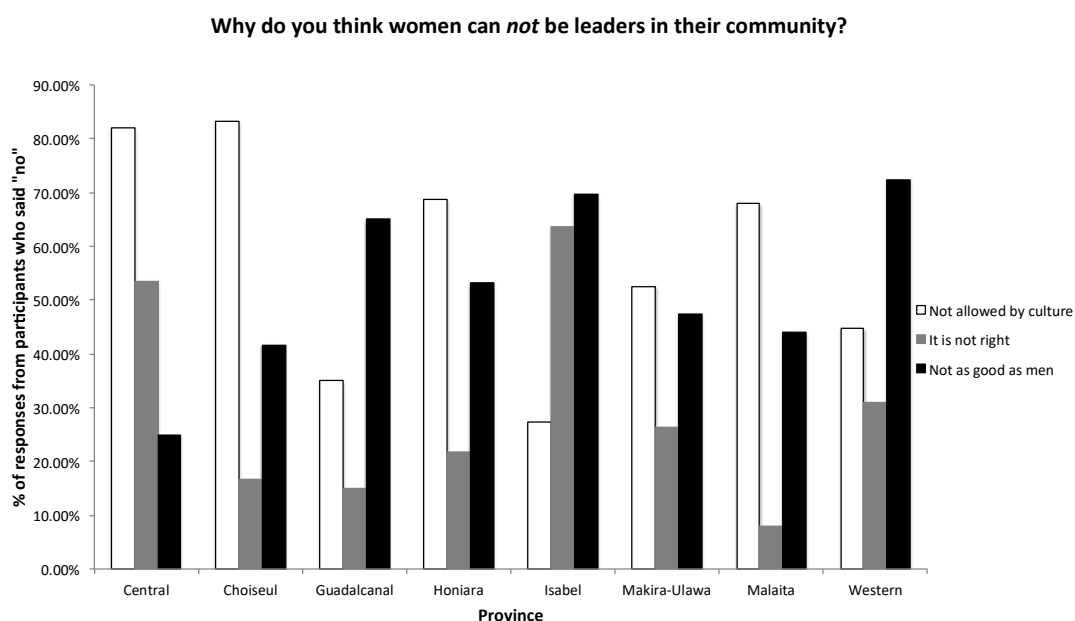




**Figure 32 – Potential identified contributions of women as leaders by province. Answers shows % of total responses (participants may have provided more than one response).**

Of the 234 respondents who felt women **could not** be leaders in their community, the most common reasons were because it was not allowed by culture (60.3%), women were not as good as men (51.2%) and that 'it was not right' (29.9%). These views were similar between genders. Younger respondents were more likely to think women could not be leaders because they were not as good as men (60.2%), but slightly less likely to think it was because it was not allowed by culture (54.6%), compared to older age groups (not as good as men; 44.4% of older people, not allowed by culture; 65.1% of older people).

Perceptions of why women could not be leaders in their community differed by province (Figure 33). Respondents from Central (82.1%) and Choiseul (83.3%) were more likely to believe women could not contribute as leaders in their community because of culture, while participants in Western (72.4%), Isabel (69.7%) and Guadalcanal (65.0%) were more likely to think it was because women are not as good as men. Respondents in Isabel (63.6%) and Central (53.6%) were more likely to say that women being leaders in their community was not right.



**Figure 33 – Reasons identified why women could not be leaders by province**

There was no significant difference in response to this question between gender and level of education.

## 6.6 Social cohesion from the ‘hot spots’ survey

This section describes social cohesion as reported in the ‘hot spots’ survey.

### Pride in being a Solomon Islander

A total of 89.1% of respondents in ‘hot spot’ sites reported they were proud to be a Solomon Islander (Table 54).

**Table 54 – Responses from ‘hot spots’ respondents when asked how proud were to be a Solomon Islander**

Response	No.	%
Very proud	217	77.0%
Somewhat proud	34	12.1%
Somewhat not proud	17	6.0%
Very not proud	7	2.5%
Neutral	3	1.1%
Don’t know	4	1.4%

Respondents in Honiara Settlements were prouder than those in North Malaita, with 97.6% proud in Honiara (94.4% ‘very proud’, 3.2% ‘somewhat proud’) compared to 82.3% in Malaita (63.3% ‘very proud’, 19.0% ‘somewhat proud’) (Table 55).

**Table 55 – Responses by ‘hot spot’ site when asked how proud respondents were to be a Solomon Islander**

Response	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Very proud	117	94.4%	100	63.3%
Somewhat proud	4	3.2%	30	19.0%
Somewhat not proud	1	0.8%	16	10.1%
Very not proud	1	0.8%	6	3.8%
Neutral	0	0.0%	3	1.9%
Don’t know	1	0.8%	3	1.9%

**Freedom of movement***Intra-provincial movement*

The strong majority of ‘hot spot’ respondents (88.7%) thought that people in their community felt free to visit other communities within their Province (Table 56).

**Table 56 – Responses from ‘hot spot’ respondents when asked if people felt free to visit other communities in their Province**

Response	No.	%
Yes	250	88.7%
No	26	9.2%
Don’t know	4	1.4%
Did not respond	2	0.7%

There was no significant difference in responses between ‘hot spot’ sites.

*Inter-provincial movement*

The strong majority of ‘hot spot’ respondents (85.1%) felt that people from their province were free to visit other provinces (Table 57). This was consistent between North Malaita and the Honiara Settlements.

**Table 57 – Responses from ‘hot spots’ when asked if people felt free to visit other communities outside of their Province**

Response	No.	%
Yes	240	85.1%
No	31	11.0%
Don’t know	10	3.5%
Did not respond	1	0.4%

Of the 31 respondents who felt people were *not* free to visit other provinces, they often identified multiple locations they felt people were not free to travel (80 responses) (Table 58). Given the low levels of response and the limited sites that this data is based on, nothing of significance can be inferred from these results.

**Table 58 – Provinces identified as somewhere people were not free to travel, based on the 31 ‘hot spot’ respondents (80 responses) who identified they did not feel people were free to travel to other provinces**

Province	No.	%
Guadalcanal Province	21	26.3%
Malaita Province	12	15.0%
Honiara	7	8.8%
Rennel and Bellona Province	7	8.8%
Western Province	7	8.8%
Choiseul Province	6	7.5%
Isabel Province	6	7.5%
Makira- Ulawa Province	6	7.5%
Central Province	4	5.0%
Temotu Province	4	5.0%

### Community harmony

‘Hot spot’ respondents were generally positive in relation to community harmony, with nearly three-quarters (72.3%) of respondents reporting they felt that members of their community – regardless of age, gender, church or ethnic group – live together in harmony (Table 59).

**Table 59 – Responses when asked if respondents felt that members of their community – regardless of age, gender, church or ethnic group – live together in harmony for ‘hot spot’ respondents**

Response	No.	%
Yes	204	72.3%
No	70	24.8%
Don't know	7	2.5%
Did not respond	1	0.4%

Respondents in North Malaita (75.9%) reported higher levels of community harmony than in Honiara Settlements (67.7%) (Table 60).

**Table 60 – Responses by ‘hot spot’ site when asked if respondents felt that members of their community – regardless of age, gender, church or ethnic group – live together in harmony**

Response	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Yes	84	67.7%	120	75.9%
No	36	29.0%	34	21.5%
Don't know	4	3.2%	3	1.9%
Did not respond	0	0.0%	1	0.6%

### Inclusion in community decision making

Respondents from ‘hot spot’ sites were positive about their engagement in decision making at the community level, with over two-thirds (68.8%) reporting that they felt involved (Table 61). There was no significant difference in responses between ‘hot spot’ sites.

**Table 61 – Responses when asked if respondents felt involved in decision making for ‘hot spot’ respondents**

Response	No.	%
Yes	194	68.8%
No	71	25.2%
Don't know	15	5.3%
Did not respond	2	0.7%

### Women's leadership

Nearly three-quarters (74.1%) of respondents in ‘hot spot’ sites felt women could be leaders in their community (Table 62).

**Table 62 – Responses when asked if respondents felt women could be leaders in their community**

Response	No.	%
Yes	209	74.1%
No	73	25.9%

Respondents often gave multiple answers when asked what role women could play as leaders in their community, with 435 responses from 209 respondents who said that women *could* be leaders in their community (Table 63). The most prominent leadership roles that women were seen as contributing to were women's groups (42.3% of responses, mentioned by 88.0% of respondents) and house work (28.0% of responses, mentioned by 58.4% of respondents), while broader community roles were less prominent, such as dispute resolution (24.1%) and community chiefs (12.4%).

**Table 63 – Responses when asked what sort of contribution women could make as leaders in their community (for all respondents who answered ‘yes’ to whether women could contribute as leaders)**

Response	No.	% Responses	% Respondents
Women's groups	184	42.3%	88.0%
House work	122	28.0%	58.4%
Dispute resolution	68	15.6%	32.5%
Community chief	35	8.0%	16.7%
Member of Parliament	13	3.0%	6.2%
Other	13	0.3%	6.2%

More respondents in Honiara Settlements (89.5%) believed that women could be leaders in their community compared to those in North Malaita (62.0%) (Table 64).

**Table 64 – Responses by ‘hot spot’ site when asked if respondents felt women could be leaders in their community**

Response	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Yes	111	89.5%	98	62.0%
No	13	10.5%	60	38.0%

The most prominent leadership roles which women were seen as being able to contribute to were broadly same between Honiara Settlements and Malaita (Table 65).

**Table 65 – Responses when asked what sort of contribution women could make as leaders in their community (for all respondents who answered ‘yes’ to whether women could contribute as leaders). Percentages represent portion of the 253 responses given by residents in Honiara Settlements who thought women could be leaders in their community, and 182 responses in North Malaita.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Honiara Settlements No.</b>	<b>Honiara Settlements %</b>	<b>North Malaita No.</b>	<b>North Malaita %</b>
Women's groups	100	39.5%	84	46.2%
House work	61	24.1%	61	33.5%
Dispute resolution	47	18.6%	21	11.5%
Community chief	29	11.5%	6	3.3%
Member of Parliament	8	3.2%	5	2.7%
Other	8	3.2%	5	2.7%

## DISPUTES AND CONFLICT – HIGHLIGHTS

This section describes perceptions of disputes and conflict in the Solomon Islands. This includes the occurrence and causes of disputes, and perceptions on dispute resolution mechanisms.

### **Summary of Key Findings**

#### **Disputes**

- Overall, 76.2% of all respondents said they knew of a dispute that had occurred in the last 12 months. The highest levels were in Makira-Ulawa and Guadalcanal while the lowest occurrence was in Isabel, Central and Malaita
- The most common cause of dispute was alcohol and other substance abuse, reported by 71.9% of respondents. The next most common cause was land disputes, which was identified by over 50.3% of respondents.
- Youths were the most likely to cause dispute (64.0%), followed by adult men (51.5%)
- Youth were also one of the most likely groups to be victims of disputes (51.7% of respondents identified them as victims). As well as, children (70.4%) and adult women (66.6%).

#### **Dispute resolution, justice and police services**

- A total of 66.4% of all respondents were satisfied with the available ways of resolving disputes. Makira-Ulawa had the lowest levels of satisfaction, with only 42.1% feeling satisfied with the available services.
- Over 60% of all respondents were satisfied with the government justice services available to them. All provinces, except Makira-Ulawa, had over 50% of respondents indicating they were satisfied with justice services available to them.
- At a national level, 55.8% of all respondents were satisfied with how the police were protecting their community, while 42.1% were unsatisfied. Disparity between provinces was pronounced with 71.2% from Central province satisfied compared to 24.9% Makira-Ulawa.

### **Summary of 'Hot Spots' Findings**

#### **Disputes**

- Overall, 90.4% of respondents knew of a dispute occurring in the last 12 months. Knowledge of a dispute was higher in the Honiara Settlements (96%) than North Malaita (86.1%).
- The most common cause of dispute was alcohol and other substance abuse, reported by 83.0% of respondents. This was followed by land disputes (53.5%).
- Youths were most likely to cause dispute (69.5% of respondents), followed by adult men (46.5%).
- Youth were also the likely groups to be victims of disputes (69.1% of respondents), followed by adult women (64.9%) and children (58.9%).

#### **Dispute resolution, justice and police services**

- Over half (55.3%) of all respondents were satisfied with the available ways of resolving disputes, while 39.7% were unsatisfied. Respondents were more satisfied in North Malaita (63.9%) compared to Honiara Settlements (44.4%).
- Less than half (43.2%) of respondents were satisfied with government justice services, with 47.9% unsatisfied.

- Less than half (44.7%) of respondents were satisfied with police services, with 52.1% unsatisfied.

## 7. DISPUTES AND CONFLICT

This section describes perceptions of disputes and conflict in the Solomon Islands. This includes the occurrence and causes of disputes, and perceptions on dispute resolution mechanisms.

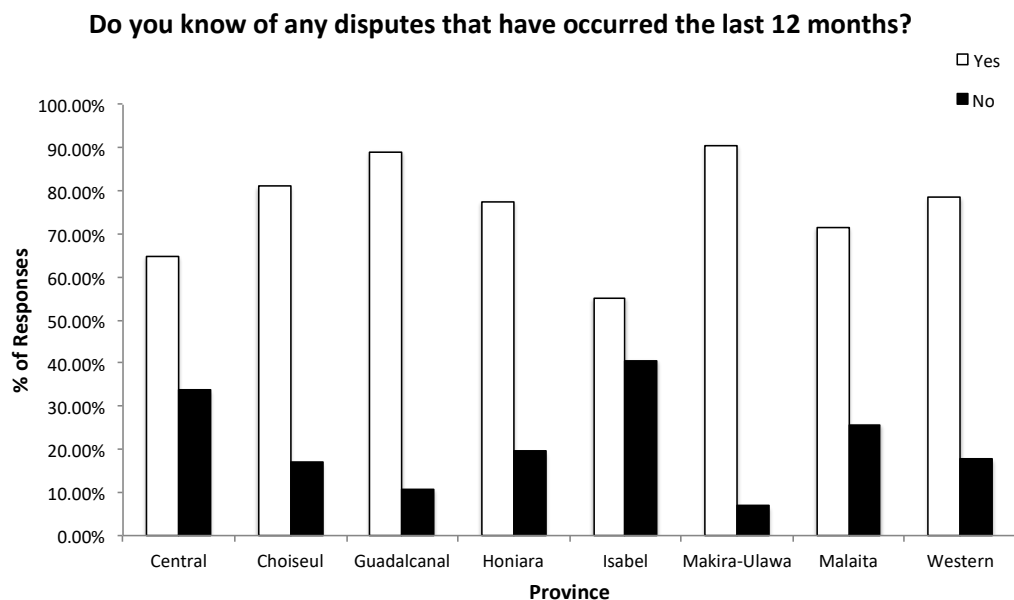
### 7.1 Disputes

Three-quarters (76.2%) of respondents reported they knew of a dispute that had occurred in the last 12 months (Table 66).

**Table 66 – Responses when asked if respondents knew of any disputes in the last 12 months**

Response	No.	%
Yes	1908	76.2%
No	536	21.4%
Don't know	56	2.2%
Did not respond	3	0.1%

Reporting on the occurrence of disputes varied by province (Figure 34). The highest rates for the occurrence of disputes were reported in Makira-Ulawa (90.7%) and Guadalcanal (89.1%). The lowest rates were reported in Isabel (40.6%), Central (33.8%) and Malaita (25.8%).



**Figure 34 – Awareness of disputes in the last 12 months by province**

There was no significant difference in response to this question between gender, age group and level of education.

#### Causes of disputes



The 2503 respondents gave 4449 responses when asked the main causes of disputes (Table 67). The most commonly identified cause of disputes was alcohol and other substance abuse (40.4% of all responses, identified by 71.9% of survey participants). This was followed by land disputes (28.3%, identified by over 50% of participants). Tension between ethnic groups was one of the lowest identified reasons for disputes (5.8% of all responses, identified by 10.4% of all participants).

**Table 67 – Main causes of disputes identified by respondents**

<b>Cause of Dispute</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>% of Responses</b>	<b>% of Participants</b>
Alcohol and other substance abuse	1799	40.4%	71.9%
Land disputes	1259	28.3%	50.3%
Logging	512	11.5%	20.5%
Crime (including theft)	479	10.8%	19.1%
Different ethnic groups	260	5.8%	10.4%
Business investments (development projects)	93	2.1%	3.7%
Non-Solomon Island business taking job and economic opportunities	47	1.1%	1.9%

Alcohol and other substance abuse was the most common cause of disputes in all provinces, except Western province where it was a close second (Table 68). Land disputes were the other main cause of conflicts in all provinces, while crime was identified in the top three causes of conflict in Central, Guadalcanal, Honiara and Malaita. Highest responses for logging, as a proportion of responses, were recorded in Choiseul (22.01%) and Western (18.2%).

**Table 68 – Responses by province for causes of disputes. Grey shaded boxes denote the most abundant response for each province, while green shaded responses highlight key differences between provinces.**

	Central		Choiseul		Guadalcanal		Honiara		Isabel		Makira-Ulawa		Malaita		Western	
<b>Main Causes of Disputes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Alcohol and other substance abuse	259	38.7%	228	41.4%	242	45.2%	227	50.3%	242	40.5%	271	32.9%	194	52.9%	136	31.4%
Land disputes	193	28.8%	171	31.0%	142	26.5%	85	18.8%	200	33.4%	219	26.6%	108	29.4%	141	32.6%
Logging	81	12.1%	122	22.1%	36	6.7%	9	2.0%	57	9.5%	116	14.1%	12	3.3%	79	18.2%
Non-Solomon Island business taking job and economic opportunities	4	0.6%	3	0.5%	6	1.1%	4	0.9%	11	1.8%	15	1.8%	3	0.8%	1	0.2%
Business investments (development projects)	9	1.3%	7	1.3%	25	4.7%	12	2.7%	2	0.3%	22	2.7%	4	1.1%	12	2.8%
Crime (including theft)	94	14.0%	24	4.4%	56	10.5%	82	18.2%	50	8.4%	113	13.7%	24	6.5%	36	8.3%
Different ethnic groups	30	4.5%	16	2.9%	28	5.2%	32	7.1%	36	6.0%	68	8.3%	22	6.0%	28	6.5%

There was no significant difference in response to this question between gender, age group and level of education.

### Instigators of disputes

The 2503 respondents gave 5415 responses when asked who were most likely to cause disputes (Table 69). The most commonly identified group likely to cause dispute were youths (64.0%), followed by adult men (51.5%). Those of high economic status were viewed as the least likely to cause disputes (1.8%).

**Table 69 – Groups identified as most likely to cause disputes**

Group	No.	% (total responses)	% (respondents)
Youths	1602	29.6%	64.0%
Adult men	1290	23.8%	51.5%
Tribes or clans	910	16.8%	36.4%
Community leaders	559	10.3%	22.3%
Adult women	506	9.3%	20.2%
Children	149	2.8%	6.0%
Low economic status	125	2.3%	5.0%
Youths	123	2.3%	4.9%
Adult men	105	1.9%	4.2%
Tribes or clans	46	0.9%	1.8%

Perceptions of the group most likely to cause a dispute differed by province (Table 70). Youths were the most common response in all provinces, except Central and Makira-Ulawa where adult men were the most common. Respondents in Honiara were the least likely to identify tribes or clans as causes of disputes (11.7%) compared to other provinces with the next lowest in Malaita (29.7%). Respondents in Honiara were also the least like to identify community leaders as causes of disputes. Respondents from Central identified the highest responses rates for adult women (45.9%) and children (13.4%) causing disputes, when compared to every other province. Makira-Ulawa identified business people (14.6%) as causing disputes at a higher rate than elsewhere, while Western (9.4%) had a higher response for politicians than any other province (next highest in of 87% in Makira-Ulawa).

**Table 70 – Responses by province for who are most likely to cause disputes. Grey shaded boxes denote the most abundant response for each province, while green shaded responses highlight key differences between provinces. Percentage values are shown as a % of respondents for each province – noting values sum to over 100% as respondents were able to identify more than one group in their response.**

	Central		Choiseul		Guadalcanal		Honiara		Isabel		Makira-Ulawa		Malaita		Western	
Group	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Adult men	221	72.5%	160	51.4%	161	48.8%	119	37.5%	174	55.2%	193	60.1%	104	34.0%	158	53.0%
Youths	219	71.8%	228	73.3%	227	68.8%	217	68.5%	177	56.2%	177	55.1%	190	62.1%	167	56.0%
Tribes or clans	173	56.7%	136	43.7%	118	35.8%	37	11.7%	100	31.7%	142	44.2%	91	29.7%	113	37.9%
Adult women	140	45.9%	44	14.1%	36	10.9%	48	15.1%	47	14.9%	89	27.7%	22	7.2%	80	26.8%
Community leaders	68	22.3%	77	24.8%	34	10.3%	21	6.6%	112	35.6%	148	46.1%	47	15.4%	52	17.4%
Children	41	13.4%	29	9.3%	11	3.3%	8	2.5%	15	4.8%	10	3.1%	8	2.6%	27	9.1%
Politicians	15	4.9%	8	2.6%	3	0.9%	8	2.5%	6	1.9%	26	8.1%	11	3.6%	28	9.4%
Business people	11	3.6%	5	1.6%	19	5.8%	16	5.0%	6	1.9%	47	14.6%	4	1.3%	15	5.0%
Low economic status	11	3.6%	11	3.5%	23	7.0%	16	5.0%	21	6.7%	28	8.7%	14	4.6%	1	0.3%
High economic status	2	0.7%	4	1.3%	3	0.9%	5	1.6%	3	1.0%	19	5.9%	5	1.6%	5	1.7%

There was no significant difference in response to this question between, age group and level of education.

### Victims of disputes

The 2503 respondents gave 7399 responses when asked who were most likely to be victims of a dispute (Table 71). The most commonly identified group as being a likely victim of disputes was children (70.4%), followed by adult women (66.7%) and youths (51.7%).

**Table 71 – Groups identified as most likely to be victims of disputes**

Group	No.	% (total responses)	% (respondents)
Children	1763	23.8%	70.4%
Adult women	1669	22.6%	66.7%
Youths	1295	17.5%	51.7%
Adult men	932	12.6%	37.2%
Community leaders	687	9.3%	27.5%
Tribes or clans	639	8.6%	25.5%
Low economic status	188	2.5%	7.5%
Business people	97	1.3%	3.9%
High economic status	65	0.9%	2.6%
Politicians	64	0.9%	2.6%

There was no significant difference in response to this question between province, gender, age group and level of education.

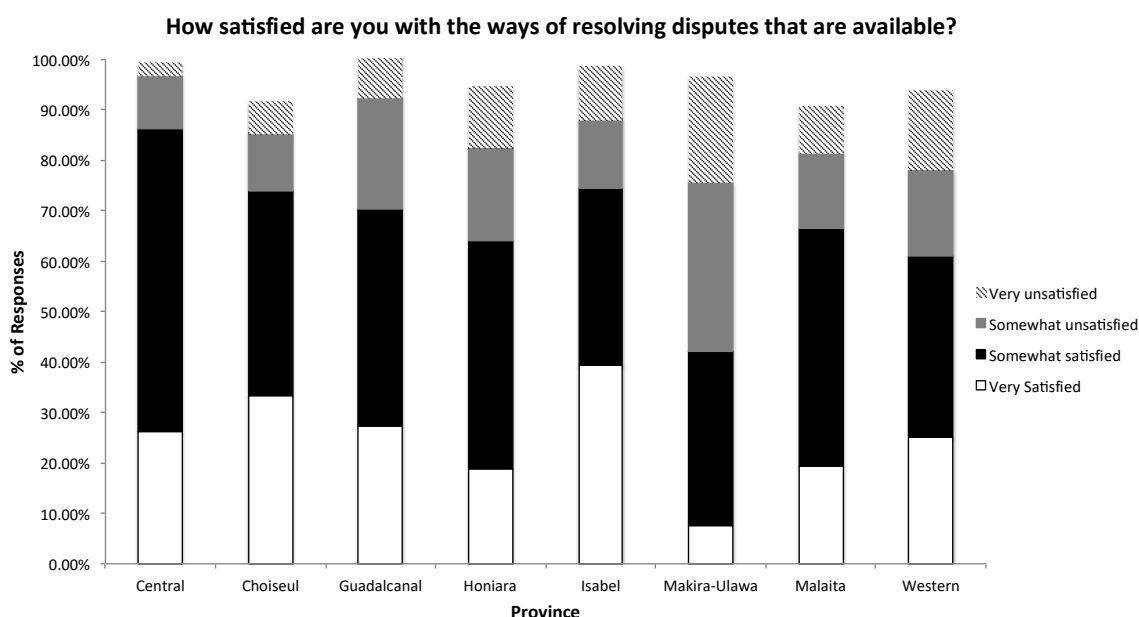
## 7.2 Dispute resolution services

Levels of satisfaction with availability of ways of resolving disputes were reasonably high (Table 72). Two-thirds (66.4%) of respondents indicated they were either ‘very satisfied’ (24.3%) or ‘somewhat satisfied’ (42.1%).

**Table 72 – Overall rate of satisfaction with available dispute resolution services**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	608	24.3%
Somewhat satisfied	1053	42.1%
Somewhat unsatisfied	437	17.5%
Very unsatisfied	286	11.4%
Neutral	56	2.2%
Don’t know	54	2.2%
Did not Respond	9	0.4%

In all provinces, except Makira-Ulawa, over 60% of respondents felt either ‘somewhat satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with dispute resolution services available (Figure 35). In Makira-Ulawa only 42.0% felt satisfied to any degree (7.5% ‘very satisfied’, 34.6% ‘somewhat satisfied’), with less than 8% being ‘very satisfied’.



**Figure 35 – Rate of satisfaction with available dispute resolution services by province**

There was no significant difference in response to this question between gender, age group and level of education.

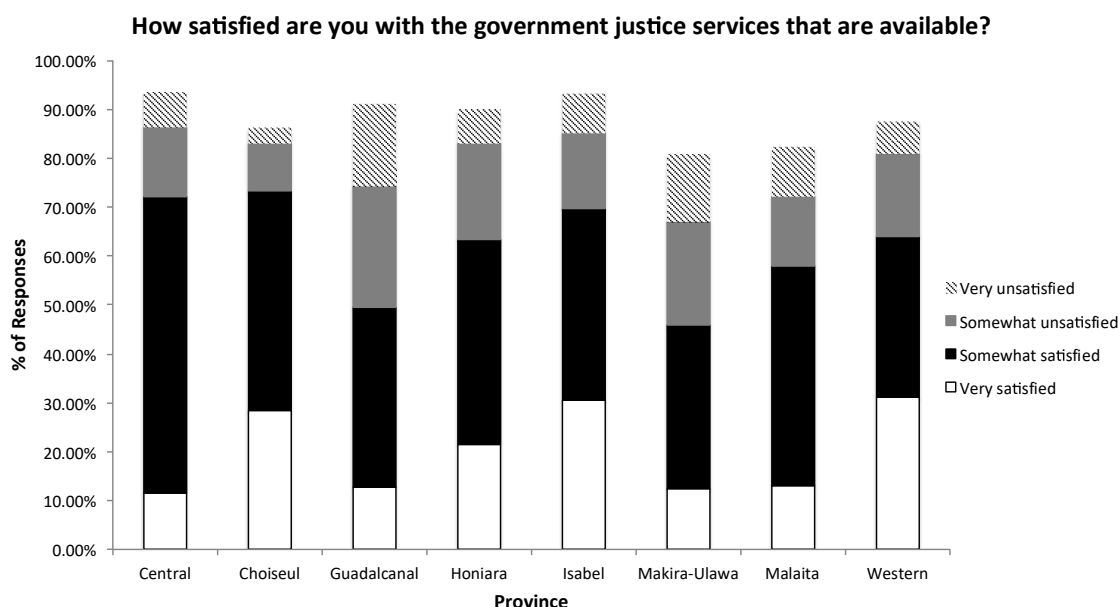
### Government justice services

Levels of satisfaction with availability of government justice services were reasonably high (Table 73). Most respondents (61.9%) indicated they were ‘somewhat satisfied’ (41.8%) or ‘very satisfied’ (20.1%) with the government justice services.

**Table 73 – Overall rate of satisfaction with justice services**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	502	20.1%
Somewhat satisfied	1045	41.8%
Somewhat unsatisfied	427	17.1%
Very unsatisfied	232	9.3%
Neutral	62	2.5%
Don't know	223	8.9%
Did not respond	12	0.5%

Satisfaction with availability of government justice services was broadly consistent amongst provinces (Figure 36). All provinces, except Makira-Ulawa, had over 50% of respondents report they were satisfied with justice services available. Highest levels of satisfaction were recorded in Choiseul (73.3% satisfied – 28.3% ‘very satisfied’, 45.0% ‘somewhat satisfied’), Central (72.1% satisfied, 11.5% ‘very satisfied’, 60.7% ‘somewhat satisfied’) and Isabel (69.8% satisfied – 30.5% ‘very satisfied’, 39.4% ‘somewhat satisfied’). Lowest levels of satisfaction were in Makira-Ulawa (35.2% unsatisfied – 14.0% ‘very unsatisfied’, 21.2% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’), Guadalcanal (41.8% unsatisfied – 16.8% ‘very unsatisfied’, 24.9% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’) and Malaita (24.5% unsatisfied – 10.1% ‘very unsatisfied’, 14.4% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’) province.



**Figure 36 – Rate of satisfaction with justice services by province**

Satisfaction with availability of government justice services was broadly consistent between genders, with some slight variation. Men were more likely to be ‘very satisfied’ with justice services than women (25.1% compared to 15% respectively), while women were more likely to answer ‘do not know’ than men (14.9% compared to 2.9% respectively).

There was no significant difference in response to this question between age group and level of education.

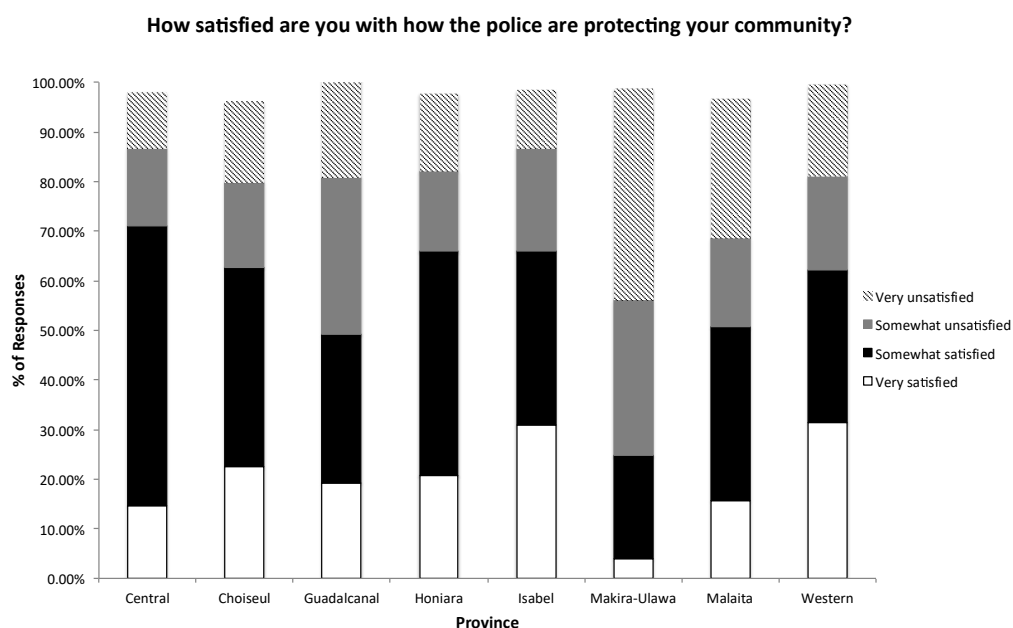
### Police services

Levels of satisfaction with how police protect the community were mixed (Table 74). Slightly over half (55.8%) of respondents were either ‘very satisfied’ (19.6%) or ‘somewhat satisfied’ (36.2%), while 42.1% were either ‘very unsatisfied’ (21.3%) or ‘somewhat unsatisfied’ (20.8%).

**Table 74 – Overall rate of satisfaction with police protection**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	491	19.6%
Somewhat satisfied	906	36.2%
Somewhat unsatisfied	521	20.8%
Very unsatisfied	533	21.3%
Neutral	24	1.0%
Don’t know	27	1.1%
Did not respond	1	0.0%

Satisfaction with how police protect communities varied between provinces (Figure 37). In all provinces, except Guadalcanal and Makira-Ulawa, respondents reported more satisfied than unsatisfied responses. Highest levels of satisfaction were recorded in Central (71.2% satisfied – 14.8% ‘very satisfied’ and 56.4% ‘somewhat satisfied’) while the highest levels of unsatisfied respondents were recorded in Makira-Ulawa (73.8% unsatisfied – 42.7% ‘very unsatisfied’, 31.2% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’).



**Figure 37 – Rate of satisfaction with police protection by province**

Satisfaction with how police protect communities was similar between genders. Females reported a slightly higher rate of ‘very unsatisfied’ (24.2%) responses compared to men (18.1%), however when ‘very unsatisfied’ and ‘somewhat unsatisfied’ were grouped, there were no major differences between genders (43.7% unsatisfied females; 24.2% ‘very unsatisfied’, 19.5% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’, compared to males 40.5% unsatisfied – 18.4% ‘very unsatisfied’, 22.1% ‘somewhat unsatisfied’). The age of respondent did not alter general levels of satisfaction.

There was no significant difference in response to this question between age group and level of education.

### 7.3 Disputes and conflict from the ‘hot spots’ survey

This section describes disputes and conflict as reported in the ‘hot spots’ survey.

#### Disputes

The majority (90.4%) of respondents reported they knew of a dispute that had occurred in the last 12 months (Table 75).

**Table 75 – Responses in ‘hot spots’ when asked if respondents knew of any disputes in the last 12 months**

Response	No.	%
Yes	255	90.4%
No	21	7.4%
Don't know	5	1.8%
Did not respond	1	0.4%

Nearly all respondents (96%) from the Honiara Settlements reported they knew of a dispute that had occurred in the last 12 months compared to 86.1% in North Malaita (Table 76).



**Table 76 – Responses by ‘hot spot’ site when asked if respondents knew of any disputes in the last 12 months**

Response	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Yes	119	96.0%	136	86.1%
No	3	2.4%	18	11.4%
Don't know	2	1.6%	3	1.9%
Did not respond	0	0.0%	1	0.6%

*Causes of disputes*

The most commonly identified cause of disputes in ‘hot spot’ sites was alcohol and other substance abuse (83.0%) (Table 77). This was followed by land disputes (53.5%), and crime (33.7%). Tension between ethnic groups was one of the lowest identified reasons for disputes (1.8%).

**Table 77 – Main causes of disputes identified by ‘hot spot’ respondents**

Cause of Dispute	No.	% of Responses
Alcohol and other substance abuse	234	83.0%
Land disputes	151	53.5%
Crime (including theft)	95	33.7%
Business investments (development projects)	9	3.2%
Family issues	9	3.2%
Different ethnic groups	5	1.8%
Logging	4	1.4%
Non-Solomon Island business taking job and economic opportunities	4	1.4%
Other	4	1.4%
Don't know	1	0.4%
Did not respond	1	0.4%

The main causes of disputes did not differ between ‘hot spot’ sites.

*Instigators of disputes*

The 282 ‘hot spot’ respondents gave 593 responses when asked who were most likely to cause disputes (Table 78). The most commonly identified group likely to cause dispute were youths (69.5%), followed by adult men (46.5%). People outside the community were identified as least likely to cause disputes (0.0%), followed by children (3.2%).

**Table 78 – Groups identified as most likely to cause disputes by ‘hot spot’ respondents**

Group	No.	% (total responses)	% (respondents)
Youths	196	33.1%	69.5%
Adult men	131	22.1%	46.5%
Tribes or clans	75	12.6%	26.6%
Adult women	52	8.8%	18.4%
Community leaders	38	6.4%	13.5%
Business people (including investors and logging companies)	37	6.2%	13.1%
Low economic status	28	4.7%	9.9%
High economic status	14	2.4%	5.0%
Politicians	12	2.0%	4.3%
Children	9	1.5%	3.2%
Did not know	1	0.2%	0.4%
People from outside the community	0	0.0%	0.0%
Did not respond	0	0.0%	0.0%

Youths and adult men were identified as most likely to cause dispute in both ‘hot spot’ sites. In the Honiara Settlements business people were identified as the third most likely to cause dispute (14.8% compared to only 0.6% in North Malaita). In North Malaita, the third most common group that caused disputes was tribes or clans (19.0%, compared to only 3.0% in the Honiara Settlements).

#### *Victims of disputes*

The 282 ‘hot spot’ respondents gave 893 responses when asked who were most likely to be victims of a dispute (Table 79). The group most commonly identified as likely victims of disputes were youths (69.1%), followed by adult women (64.9%) and children (58.9%).

**Table 79 – Groups identified as most likely to be victims of disputes for ‘hot spot’ respondents**

Group	No.	% (total responses)	% (respondents)
Youths	195	21.8%	69.1%
Adult women	183	20.5%	64.9%
Children	166	18.6%	58.9%
Adult men	161	18.0%	57.1%
Community leaders	81	9.1%	28.7%
Tribes or clans	63	7.1%	22.3%
Low economic status	22	2.5%	7.8%
Business people (including investors and logging companies)	9	1.0%	3.2%
Whole community	9	1.0%	3.2%
High economic status	2	0.2%	0.7%
Politicians	1	0.1%	0.4%
Did not know	1	0.1%	0.4%

Groups identified as victims of disputes were largely similar across 'hot spot' sites. Respondents in North Malaita identified tribes or clans as being victims of disputes at a much higher rate than those in the Honiara Settlements (12.0% of responses compared to 0.8% of responses).

### Dispute resolution services

Over half (55.3%) of respondents in 'hot spot' sites were satisfied with the availability of ways of resolving disputes (Table 80).

**Table 80 – Overall rate of satisfaction with available dispute resolution services for 'hot spots' respondents**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	55	19.5%
Somewhat satisfied	101	35.8%
Somewhat unsatisfied	84	29.8%
Very unsatisfied	28	9.9%
Neutral	8	2.8%
Don't know	5	1.8%
Did not respond	1	0.4%

Respondents in North Malaita were more satisfied with dispute resolution services available, with 63.9% responding they were satisfied (32.9% 'very satisfied', 31.0% 'somewhat satisfied'), compared to 44.4% satisfied in the Honiara Settlements (2.4% 'very satisfied', 41.9% 'somewhat satisfied') (Table 81).

**Table 81 –Rate of satisfaction by 'hot spot' sites with available dispute resolution services**

Response	Honiara Settlement No.	Honiara Settlement %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Very satisfied	3	2.4%	52	32.9%
Somewhat satisfied	52	41.9%	49	31.0%
Somewhat unsatisfied	50	40.3%	34	21.5%
Very unsatisfied	13	10.5%	15	9.5%
Neutral	5	4.0%	3	1.9%
Don't know	1	0.8%	4	2.5%
Did not respond	0	0.0%	1	0.6%

*Government justice services*

Less than half (43.2%) of respondents in 'hot spot' sites were satisfied with government justice services (Table 82).

**Table 82 – Overall rate of satisfaction with justice services for 'hot spot' respondents**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	29	10.3%
Somewhat satisfied	93	33.0%
Somewhat unsatisfied	71	25.2%
Very unsatisfied	64	22.7%
Neutral	7	2.5%
Don't know	17	6.0%
Did not respond	1	0.4%

There were no significant differences in responses between 'hot spot' sites.

*Police services*

Less than half (44.7%) of respondents in 'hot spot' sites were satisfied with police services, with more than half (52.1%) reporting they felt unsatisfied (Table 83).

**Table 83 – Overall rate of satisfaction with police protection for 'hot spot' respondents**

Response	No.	%
Very satisfied	44	15.6%
Somewhat satisfied	103	36.5%
Somewhat unsatisfied	69	24.5%
Very unsatisfied	57	20.2%
Neutral	5	1.8%
Don't know	2	0.7%
Did not respond	2	0.7%

There were no significant differences in responses between 'hot spot' sites.

## RECONCILIATION AND REPARATION – HIGHLIGHTS

### Summary of Key Findings

#### Reconciliation

- The majority of respondents (71.3%) understood 'reconciliation' to mean 'making peace'. This was followed by 'don't know' (10.9%) and 'dispute settlement' (7.8%)
- Understandings of 'reconciliation' differed between province, with respondents from Isabel, Makira-Ulawa and Guadalcanal were most likely to define it as 'dispute settlement' and least like to define it as 'making peace', while those from Central and Choiseul were more likely to define it as 'making peace'
- Understandings of 'reconciliation' differed between level of education, with respondents with lower levels of education recording the highest number of 'don't know' responses compared to those with higher levels of education.

#### Reparation

- The majority of respondents (65.7%) reported that they did not know what the 'reparation' meant. This was followed by compensation (11.9%), did not respond (8.4%) and rebuilding and repairing (7.3%).
- Understandings of 'reparation' differed between provinces. Highest levels of understanding reparation as 'compensation' were recorded in Choiseul (28.6%) and Central (20.3%) while the lowest levels were recorded in Malaita (5.23%) and Honiara (5.4%).
- Understandings of 'reparation' also differed between respondents' levels of education, with respondents with lower levels of education recorded the highest number of 'don't know' responses. Respondents with higher levels of education were more likely to identify reparation as meaning 'compensation' and 'rebuilding and repairing'.

### Summary of 'Hot Spots' Findings

#### Reconciliation

- The majority of respondents (59.3%) understood 'reconciliation' to mean 'making peace'. This was followed by 'unity' (12.8%) and 'don't know' (10.6%).
- Understanding of reconciliation differed between 'hot spot' sites. More respondents in Honiara Settlements understood reconciliation to mean 'unity' (16.9%) compared to those in North Malaita (9.5%), while those in North Malaita had higher rates of 'didn't know' responses (15.8%) compared to those in Honiara Settlements (4.0%).

#### Reparation

- The majority of respondents (69.1%) reported that they did not know what the 'reparation' meant. This was followed by rebuilding and repairing (12.4%), 'did not respond' (7.1%) and 'never heard the word before' (4.6%). Less than 1% of respondents understood 'reparation' to mean 'compensation'.
- Understanding of 'reparation' differed noticeably between 'hot spot' sites. While 'didn't know' was the most common response in both sites, respondents in North Malaita reported much high rates (96.2%) compared to Honiara Settlements (34.7%). In Honiara

Settlements, the second most common meaning after ‘don’t know’ was ‘rebuilding and repairing’ (27.4%).

## 8. RECONCILIATION AND REPARATION

This section describes perceptions of the terms reconciliation and reparation, including the levels of understanding respondents had in relation to the terms.

### 8.1 Reconciliation

The majority of respondents identified their understandings aligned with basic concepts that underpinned reconciliation (Table 84). The most common type of response identified reconciliation as ‘making peace’. The second most common response was ‘don’t know’ (10.9%), followed by dispute settlement (7.8%) and ‘unity’ (5.1%).

**Table 84 – Responses when asked what the word reconciliation meant**

Response	No.	%
Making peace	1784	71.3%
Don't know	272	10.9%
Dispute settlement	194	7.8%
Unity	128	5.1%
Forgiveness	63	2.5%
Did not respond	36	1.4%
Other	12	0.5%
Means a good thing	8	0.3%
Compensation	5	0.2%
Means nothing	1	0.0%

Understandings of reconciliation differed between province (Table 85). Isabel (56.8%), Makira-Ulawa (60.4%) and Guadalcanal (68.2%) were the least likely to associate reconciliation with ‘making peace’, and also the most likely to define it as ‘dispute settlement’ (Isabel 12.1%, Makira-Ulawa 11.5% and Guadalcanal 12.4%). Isabel also had the highest rate of people not knowing what the word reconciliation meant (21.6% compared to next highest at 13.1% in Makira-Ulawa). Central (82.6%) and Choiseul (82.6%) had the highest rate of people defining reconciliation with ‘making peace’ (next highest 78.5% in Western).

**Table 85 – Responses by province when respondents asked what reconciliation meant. Grey shaded boxes denote the most abundant response for each province, while green shaded responses highlight key differences between provinces.**

	Central		Choiseul		Guadalcanal		Honiara		Isabel		Makira-Ulawa		Malaita		Western	
<b>What does reparation mean?</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Making peace	252	82.6%	257	82.6%	225	68.2%	217	68.5%	179	56.8%	194	60.4%	226	73.9%	234	78.5%
Don't know	35	11.5%	40	12.9%	24	7.3%	16	5.0%	68	21.6%	42	13.1%	25	8.2%	22	7.4%
Dispute settlement	8	2.6%	4	1.3%	41	12.4%	31	9.8%	38	12.1%	37	11.5%	23	7.5%	12	4.0%
Unity	7	2.3%	6	1.9%	22	6.7%	16	5.0%	8	2.5%	38	11.8%	21	6.9%	10	3.4%
Forgiveness	2	0.7%	4	1.3%	8	2.4%	21	6.6%	7	2.2%	7	2.2%	7	2.3%	7	2.3%
Other	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	4	1.3%	2	0.6%	1	0.3%	2	0.7%	1	0.3%
Compensation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	2	0.7%	0	0.0%
Means a good thing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%
Means nothing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Did not respond	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	2.1%	9	2.8%	11	3.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	3.0%

Respondents with lower levels of education were more likely to report they did not know what reconciliation meant (Table 86). Highest number of 'don't know' respondents were recorded from respondents with No School (20.6%), Primary 1-3 (15.9%) and Primary 4-7 (16.7%). In contrast, the education level with the lowest number of 'don't know' responses were those with university qualification in either the Solomon Islands (2.9%) or internationally (0.0%).

**Table 86 – Responses of 'don't know' when respondents were asked what reconciliation meant by education level**

Education Level	No.	%
No School	37	20.6%
Primary 1-3	20	15.9%
Primary 4-7	100	16.7%
Secondary 1-3	44	7.1%
Secondary 4-7	57	8.9%
Diploma	4	3.0%
Vocational	7	9.7%
Uni (Sol)	2	2.9%
Uni (Int)	0	0.0%
Other	1	5.9%
Did not respond	0	0.0%

Respondents with higher levels of education were also slightly more likely to identify reconciliation as 'dispute settlement' (Table 87). Highest numbers of responses were recorded from respondents with education levels of University (International) (24.3%), followed by Diploma (12.6%). Lowest number of 'dispute settlement' responses came from those with no schooling (2.2%).

**Table 87 – Responses of 'dispute settlement' when respondents were asked what reconciliation meant by education level**

Education Level	No.	%
No School	4	2.2%
Primary 1-3	7	5.6%
Primary 4-7	35	5.8%
Secondary 1-3	63	10.1%
Secondary 4-7	45	7.0%
Vocational	7	9.7%
Diploma	17	12.6%
Uni (Sol)	6	8.6%
Uni (Int)	9	24.3%
Other	1	5.9%
Did not respond	0	0.0%

There was no significant difference in response to this question between age group and gender.

## 8.2 Reparation

There was a low level of understanding related to reparation among participants (Table 88). The majority of respondents (65.7%) reported that they did not know what the reparation meant. This was followed by compensation (11.9%), did not respond (8.4%) and rebuilding and repairing (7.3%).

**Table 88 – Responses when asked what the word reparation meant**

Response	No.	%
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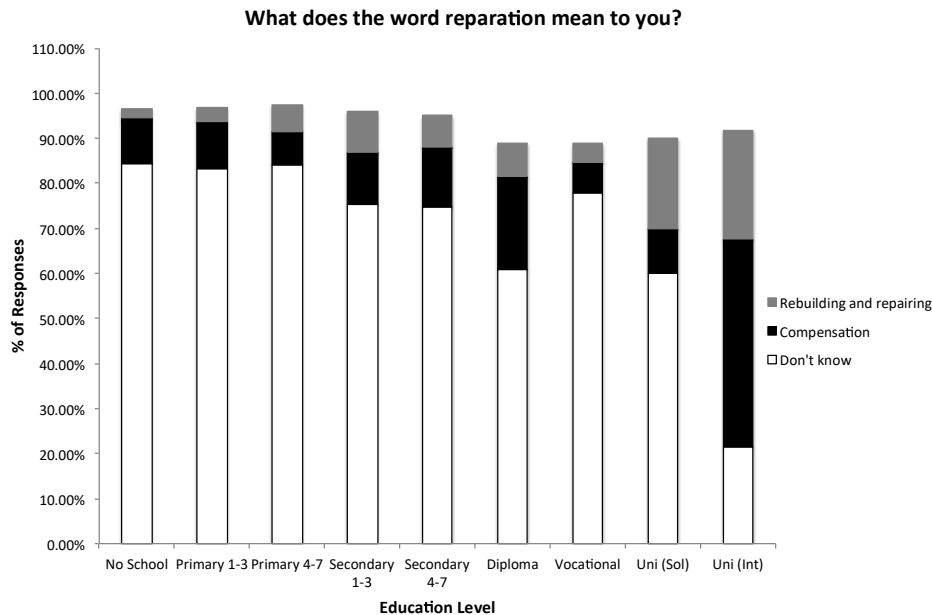
Don't know	1645	65.7%
Compensation	298	11.9%
Did not respond	209	8.4%
Rebuilding and repairing	182	7.3%
Other	53	2.1%
Never heard word before	53	2.1%
Unity	37	1.5%
Making peace	22	0.9%
Rebuilding or repairing	2	0.1%
Restoration with real peace	1	0.0%
To prepare for whatever is coming	1	0.0%

Understandings of reparation differed between provinces (Table 89). Highest levels of understanding reparation as 'compensation' were recorded in Choiseul (28.6%) and Central (20.3%), while the lowest levels were recorded in Malaita (5.23%) and Honiara (5.4%). High response rates for 'rebuilding and repairing' were recorded in Honiara (25.2%), Guadalcanal (12.4%) and Malaita (10.8%), while the lowest levels were recorded in Makira-Ulawa (1.6%), Choiseul (1.6%) and Central (1.6%). Responses of 'don't know' were similar across provinces.

**Table 89 – Responses by province when respondents asked what reparation meant. Grey shaded boxes denote the most abundant response for each province, while green shaded responses highlight key differences between provinces.**

	Central		Choiseul		Guadalcanal		Honiara		Isabel		Makira-Ulawa		Malaita		Western	
What does reparation mean?	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Don't know	233	76.4%	208	66.9%	174	52.7%	142	44.8%	237	75.2%	269	83.8%	227	74.2%	155	52.0%
Compensation	62	20.3%	89	28.6%	33	10.0%	17	5.4%	20	6.3%	28	8.7%	16	5.2%	33	11.1%
Rebuilding and repairing	5	1.6%	5	1.6%	41	12.4%	80	25.2%	7	2.2%	5	1.6%	33	10.8%	6	2.0%
Did not respond	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	57	17.3%	33	10.4%	25	7.9%	2	0.6%	1	0.3%	89	29.9%
Unity	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	3	0.9%	17	5.4%	1	0.3%	13	4.2%	0	0.0%
Making peace	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	4	1.2%	2	0.6%	3	1.0%	2	0.6%	4	1.3%	5	1.7%
Never heard word before	1	0.3%	3	1.0%	15	4.5%	25	7.9%	0	0.0%	9	2.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	4	1.3%	5	1.5%	14	4.4%	6	1.9%	5	1.6%	10	3.3%	9	3.0%
Rebuilding or repairing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Restoration with real peace	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
To prepare for whatever is coming	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%

Understandings of reparation also differed between respondents' levels of education (Figure 38). Respondents with lower levels of education recorded the highest number of 'don't know' responses (78.33% 'no schooling', 76.98% 'Primary 1-3', 71.79% Primary 4-7), while respondents with higher levels of education recorded lower numbers of 'don't know' responses. Respondents with higher levels of education were also more likely to identify reparation as meaning 'compensation' and 'rebuilding and repairing', when compared to respondents with lower levels of education.



**Figure 38 – Responses when asked what the word reparation meant by level of education. The 'Don't know' category includes responses of "don't know", "did not respond" and "never heard the word before".**

There was no significant difference in response to this question between age group and gender.

### 8.3 Reconciliation and reparation from the 'hot spots' survey

This section describes findings related to understandings of reconciliation and reparation as reported in the 'hot spots' survey.

#### Reconciliation

The majority of 'hot spot' respondents demonstrated an understanding that aligned with the basic concepts of reconciliation (Table 90). The most common type of response identified reconciliation as 'making peace' (59.6%), followed by 'unity' (12.8%) and 'don't know' (10.6%).

**Table 90 – Responses when asked what the word reconciliation meant for 'hot spot' respondents**

Response	No.	%
Making peace	168	59.6%
Unity	36	12.8%
Don't know	30	10.6%
Dispute settlement	29	10.3%
Forgiveness	11	3.9%
Did not respond	4	1.4%
Other	3	1.1%
Means a good thing	1	0.4%

There were differences in understanding of the term reconciliation between respondents from Honiara Settlements and North Malaita (Table 91). More respondents in Honiara Settlements understood reconciliation to mean 'unity' (16.9%) compared to those in North Malaita (9.5%). Respondents in North Malaita had high rate of 'didn't know' responses (15.8%) compared to those in Honiara Settlements (4.0%).

**Table 91 – Responses by province when asked what the word reconciliation meant for 'hot spot' respondents**

Response	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Making peace	75	60.5%	93	58.9%
Unity	21	16.9%	15	9.5%
Dispute settlement	11	8.9%	18	11.4%
Forgiveness	5	4.0%	6	3.8%
Don't know	5	4.0%	25	15.8%
Did not respond	4	3.2%	0	0.0%
Other	2	1.6%	1	0.6%
Means a good thing	1	0.8%	0	0.0%

### Reparation

There was a low level of understanding of the term reparation among participants from 'hot spot' sites (Table 92). The majority of respondents (69.1%) reported that they did not know what the word reparation meant. This was followed by 'rebuilding and repairing' (12.4%), 'did not respond' (7.1%) and 'never heard the word before' (4.6%). Less than 1% of respondents believed it meant 'compensation'.

**Table 92 – Responses when asked what the word reparation meant for 'hot spot' respondents**

Response	No.	%
Don't know	195	69.1%
Rebuilding and repairing	35	12.4%
Did not respond	20	7.1%
Never heard word before	13	4.6%
Making peace	9	3.2%
Other	5	1.8%
Unity	3	1.1%
Compensation	1	0.4%
Fixing the problem	1	0.4%

There were notable differences in understanding of the term reparation between respondents from Honiara Settlements and North Malaita (Table 93). Respondents in North Malaita reported much high rates of 'don't know' responses (96.2%) when compared to Honiara Settlements (34.7%). The gap between the two provinces was still pronounced even when grouping 'don't know' with 'did not respond' and 'never heard the word before' (61.3% in Honiara Settlements, compared to 96.2% in North Malaita). In Honiara Settlements, the second most common meaning after 'don't know' was 'rebuilding and repairing' (27.4%).

**Table 93 – Responses by province when asked what the word reparation meant for ‘hot spot’ respondents**

Response	Honiara Settlements No.	Honiara Settlements %	North Malaita No.	North Malaita %
Don't know	43	34.7%	152	96.2%
Rebuilding and repairing	34	27.4%	1	0.6%
Did not respond	20	16.1%	0	0.0%
Never heard word before	13	10.5%	0	0.0%
Making peace	9	7.3%	0	0.0%
Other	2	1.6%	3	1.9%
Compensation	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
Unity	1	0.8%	2	1.3%
Fixing the problem	1	0.8%	0	0.0%

## ANNEX A: METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

This section outlines the survey methodology and approach to sampling taken in the implementation of the *National Peace Building Survey Solomon Islands*. A note on the subsequent ‘hot spot’ survey is provided at the end.

### Approach to Sampling

The project scope specified the survey should produce results based on a 95% confidence interval with a low (approx. 2%) margin of error (MoE).

As part of the approach to sampling, the survey design drew on a representative sample of the general population, noting that the target population was the urban and peri-urban communities in and surrounding provincial capitals in the designated provinces.

Sampling was based on an assumed population size of 653,248 (2017) and a gender breakdown of 51% male and 49% female (2009 census) and focused on Solomon Islanders that were over the age of 15 years old (approximately 62% of the total population, totalling 405,014 people). To meet these specifications, a minimum sample of 2,360 was required (Table 1).

**Table 1 – Target total population level sample**

Population (2017 estimate)	Population (15 years and older; 62% of population)	Minimum sample (95% confidence level; 2.13% MOE)	Target Sample
653,248	405,014	2,106	2,360

Within each province, a minimum of 263-266 surveys, depending on the population size were required with a target sample of 295 in all provinces (Table 2). This would mean data could be analysed at a 95% level of confidence, with 6% margin of error, for each specific province.

**Table 2 – Province level sample**

Province	Population (2017 estimate)	Population (15 years and older)	Minimum sample (95% CL; 6% MoE)	Target Sample
Honiara	84,522	52,404	265	295
Guadalcanal	139,164	86,282	266	295
Malaita	156,787	97,208	266	295
Central	31,289	19,399	263	295
Choiseul	34,197	21,202	263	295
Isabel	33,139	20,546	263	295
Makira	51,755	32,088	265	295
Western Province	93,953	58,251	266	295
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>2,360</b>

The collection of data was disaggregated by gender, education, age and province.

### Stratification

The approach to stratification reflects the original scope of the assignment. In each of the eight provinces, surveys were conducted within Provincial Centres, as well as two other locations, including the wards and communities immediately to the East and West of the Provincial Centres. The locations were randomly chosen, with the option to re-cast if randomly chosen locations were deemed to be unsafe, or outside the logistical scope of this project.

In order to capture a representative sample of the total population, the data collection was stratified by location, age and gender. At each of the three sample sites within the provinces, the target of at least 95 surveys was collected. To ensure a sound representation of the target population, quotas based on gender and age group were collected to ensure an equally representative sample across age and gender (Table 3).

**Table 3 – Number of survey respondents by gender and age**

Age	Female No.	Male No.	Total No.
15-24	437	409	846
25-39	414	423	837
40+	403	417	820
Total	1254	1249	2503

The sampling and stratification model enabled us to sample across varied demographics that were expected to have differing experiences with safety and peacebuilding.

Given the approach of focusing on the provincial centres and surrounding communities, the sample was not fully representative of the Solomon Islands on a rural-urban divide basis, particularly as approximately 80% of the population live in rural settings.

#### *Survey locations*

The three locations within each province included the Provincial Centres, in addition to two other locations immediately to the East and West of the Provincial Centres.

Sustineo worked closely with the UNDP in order to randomise selection of EAs around each of the provincial centres, drawing on the 2009 census EAs. The EAs were identified based on the following process:

- The EA within which the Provincial Centre was in was identified as the ‘Central’ EA
- EAs were identified to East and West of the Provincial Centre and reviewed for being within a logistically feasible distance. If there were no EAs to the East or West, then EAs were identified to the North, then to the South.
- The EA ID code for each for the eligible EAs was entered into a Random Number Generator in Excel. Up to six random numbers were identified and aligned with the EAID and associated EA name. These were reviewed on a map and assessed based on whether they were within a logistically feasible radius of the Provincial Centres and otherwise deemed to be accessible and secure. Some EAs were rejected to avoid ‘clustering’ on the basis that they were too close to other EAs.

#### *Sampling in the field*

For the purpose of the sampling requirements outlined above, just under 95 surveys at each of the three EAs were targeted to ensure the minimum sample of 263 was obtained.

Within each of the EAs, interviews were conducted at various village and community sites. The number of sites varied reflecting the population density and number of communities within each EA to avoid over-representation of any one community’s perceptions and experiences, whilst also meeting minimum sampling numbers to allow for robust statistical analysis.

### **Data coding and cleaning**

If there was an issue in the field, such as an incorrectly entered geo-spatial point or an incorrect data point input, the field supervisors noted the error, date and unique survey identifier. This was emailed to the data management dashboard where the data point was manually changed. A back up of the original uncorrected raw data was maintained, to ensure that all changes and cleaning could be tracked.

During the data cleaning and coding process, for consistency a single data analyst undertook the cleaning and collating task with quality assurance checks from other team members throughout. The cleaning was conducted in two phases inclusive of completed provinces: Phase 1: Choiseul, Isabel, Makira, Malaita; and Phase 2: Honiara, Guadalcanal, Central and Western Province.

This process included the removal of survey responses where potential quality issues were flagged. This included where interview conduct was too short, if there were only 'don't know' responses or if the geo-spatial positioning of the survey suggested it was not within the designated sample areas. Overall, 142 surveys were removed.

The process taken for data coding, specifically of responses entered as 'Other' are outlined in the Data Log, provided as an attachment to the finalised dataset. The free-text responses provided in 'Other' responses were reviewed and coded by a data analyst. If the response within a pre-defined response category, it was recoded accordingly. If sufficient similar responses were recorded that were outside the pre-defined response categories, a new category was established. The Data Log recorded the assumptions and types of responses that were coded into different categories. This includes the addition of new categories.

### **Limitations**

There were a number of limitations to the survey methodology. These included:

- The geographic approach to sampling outlined above meant the target sample was from urban and peri-urban locations. As a result, the findings are not representative of populations from rural areas, which constitutes up to 80% of Solomon Islanders
- While steps were taken to mitigate clustering issues around survey sites, given the accessibility of surveyed areas to the provincial capital, it is likely all sites within a province were subject to similar experiences and social networks, thus influencing range of responses seen in the survey results
- The focus of the survey was quantitative in nature. While this provides benefits in terms of the scale of the research activity, it means that certain qualitative nuances are missed in the data collection process
- As outlined in Annex B, certain responses categories were used to help enumerators to categorise data as it was collected. Without doing so would have significantly increased the time required for data collection. It is likely that having the nominated response categories produced the effect of enumerators entering data under those categories, meaning that certain other responses may have been under-represented.

### **Hot spot survey methodology**

The design and implementation of the main survey responded to the parameters of the original Terms of Reference (TOR). In each of the seven provinces and Honiara, surveys were conducted within the Provincial Centres, as well as two other locations immediately to the East and West of the Provincial Centres. The site selection for data collection was randomised, as noted above, with



chosen locations re-cast if deemed to be unsafe, or outside the logistical scope of the project. The survey was designed to be representative of the general population, within the bounds of the areas around urban centres.

Reflecting the experience of peacebuilding in the Solomon Islands, the UNDP had a specific interest in ‘hot spot’ areas. These included areas that were prominent during the ‘tensions’, such as North Malaita and the Weather Coast, as well as emerging areas, such as the settlements around Honiara.

The inclusion of these ‘hot spots’ sites did not fit within the original approach to sampling and site selection. Additional data collection, beyond the main survey, was undertaken to ensure that the voices of those who live in some of these ‘hot spot’ sites was included in the *National Peace Building Survey Solomon Islands* project.

### *Approach*

Initially, the approach to the ‘hot spots’ sampling and data collection aimed to follow the three-location approach employed in the main survey. The proposed sites were based on locations that either experienced high levels of disturbance during the Tensions (North Malaita and the Weather Coast of Guadalcanal) or in more recent times (certain settlements surrounding Honiara). Sites in North Malaita and the Weather Coast were identified in consultation with UNDP and other Government of Solomon Islands stakeholders.

Resource limitations altered the scope to focus on two sites from North Malaita and the Weather Coast. Following a consistent approach with the main survey, locations were re-cast if deemed to be unsafe or not logistically feasible. In consultation with UNDP, fieldwork was planned in Malu’u (North Malaita) and Dui Dui (Weather Coast of Guadalcanal).

While fieldwork was conducted in Malu’u, adverse weather conditions during fieldwork meant the site visit to Dui Dui was not feasible. To acquire enough data, and still sample from at least two locations, surveys were instead conducted at settlements surrounding Honiara, specifically Rock Valley and Burns Creek. These sites were identified in consultation with the UNDP, Youth at Work and an advisor to the Royal Solomon Islands Policy Force.

A UNDP staff member joined the survey team in Malu’u to assist with community liaison, however remained separate from data collection activities.

### *Sampling*

A total of 282 interviews were conducted at both North Malaita and the Honiara Settlements. This number of samples was consistent with the main survey and above the minimum of 265. Similar to the main survey, the ‘hot spots’ data collection used the same survey instrument and sample stratification as the main survey. However, it is important to note that it employed a different approach to sampling, which means that the two data sets are distinctly different.

While the main survey used randomised site selection, within the scope of a focus on urban areas, the ‘hot spot’ site selection was purposeful in that it targeted key areas of interest to the UNDP. These sites were purposefully identified under the assumption they would have different experiences to the main survey. As noted in the main report, qualitative comparisons of the two data sets are made, however from a statistical analysis perspective they are not comparable as they have been collected through distinctly different approaches.

### *Data collection, collation and analysis*

Data collection in the field was conducted through the same approach outlined above. Similarly, the same process of data collation, coding and cleaning was employed as in the main survey.

## ANNEX B: SURVEY FORM

### National Peace Building Survey Solomon Islands

INTERVIEWERS NAME:	
DATE THIS INTERVIEW CONDUCTED	/ /2017
NAME OF PROVINCE	
NAME PLACE OF INTERVIEW (enumeration area):	
STARTING TIME OF INTERVIEW:	
FINISHING TIME OF INTERVIEW:	
TIME TAKEN ON THIS INTERVIEW (minutes)	

### Introduction

Good morning / afternoon. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working for an independent research company. Today, we are conducting a survey on Peacebuilding in the Solomon Islands and I would like to ask you some questions. We want to hear what people's feelings and opinions are on these issues. There are no right or wrong answers, so please feel free to talk straight and answer truthfully. The survey will be used to help all of us all better understand the opinions of Solomon Islanders about Peacebuilding in the Solomon Islands.

**Good morning/ afternoon. Name blo me \_\_\_\_\_. Me waka for onefala independent research company. Tude, bae mifala conductem onefala survey lo Peacebuildong lo Solomon Islands and me like for askem iu samfala questions. Mifala like for herem wat nao olketa feeling blo olketa pipol and ting ting blo olketa lo samfala important samting. lumi no gareem any raet or rong ansa, so plis feel free for tok straight and makem trufala ansa. Survey ya by helpem umi everiwan for understandem olketa tingting blo olketa Solomon Islanders aboutem Peacebuilding lo Solomon Aelan.**

Your answers and opinions will be treated in a strictly confidential manner – we don't even need to know your name if you do not feel like sharing it. Please know that whatever information you provide will never be used against you in anyway. The interview will last only about 30 minutes. Do you agree to participate in this survey?

**Olketa ansa and tingting blo ufala hem barava confidential tumas- even if u no like fo talem name blo iu hem olraet nomoa. Please u mas save dat olketa information u givem kam bae mifala cannot usim lo anyway againstem iu. Tok tok stori blo iumitufala bae hem only go fo 30 minutes. So hao, iu agree fo tok tok stori wetem me?**

**Section 1: Screening**

1. What is your age?

***Wat nao age blo iu?*** [Select the range that the age is within]

15-19 \_\_\_\_\_ 1    30-34 \_\_\_\_\_ 4    45-49 \_\_\_\_\_ 7    60+ \_\_\_\_\_ 10  
 20-24 \_\_\_\_\_ 2    35-39 \_\_\_\_\_ 5    50-54 \_\_\_\_\_ 8  
 25-29 \_\_\_\_\_ 3    40-44 \_\_\_\_\_ 6    55-59 \_\_\_\_\_ 9

2. If the participant selected 15-19, ask “Are you over the age of 18?”

***Waswe age blo iu ovam 18 years nao?***

Response	Code	Note
Yes	1	If yes, CONTINUE to Q4
No	2	If no, SEEK CONSENT FROM GUARDIANS for the interview to be conducted (see Q3)

3. Explain the background of the project (from the Introduction) to the parent or guardian of the participant. Once you have, ask “Do you consent for your children to participate in this survey?”

***Waswe iu letem for olketa pikinini blo iu take part lo survey ia?***

Response	Code	Note
Yes	1	If yes, CONTINUE to Q4
No	2	If no, TERMINATE the interview

4. Is this (town /village / area of interview) your usual place of residence? [**Note:** Have they lived there for 6 months or more]***[Waswe disfala town/village hem ples iu stap olowe lo hem?***

Response	Code	Note
Yes	1	If yes, CONTINUE the interview
No	2	If no, TERMINATE the interview (we are only interviewing locals in each place)

**Section 2: Demographics**

For analysis purposes, we need to get some information about you. Once again, we want to assure you that all the information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. ***Taem mifala colectem olketa stori blong ufala finis by me fala doim samfala waka lo hem so mifala like for usim olketa information blo u. Again moa mifala assurem iu dat by mifala no usim disfala information againstem u.***

5. Record GENDER of the participant

Response	Code
Female	1
Male	2

6. What is the highest level of education you have obtained?

*Iu skul tu? If yes, iu kasem wat class/form?*

Response	Code	Note
No school	1	–
Primary Class 1-7 (write specific number →)	2	WRITE:
Secondary Form 1-7 (write specific number →)	3	WRITE:
Vocational School	4	–
Bible School or Church-run School	5	–
College diploma	6	–
University degree (Solomon Islands)	7	–
University degree (International)	8	–
Other	00	–

OTHER (write here): .....

7. What kind of work do you do for an income?

*Wat kaen waka nao iu duim fo iu takem sellen? [Only a SINGLE response allowed]*

Private sector job		Gardening, farming or fishing _____
_____ 1		7
Government job		Student _____
_____ 2		8
Church job _____		Domestic duties (House wife or husband) ____
3		9
Non-Government Organisation		Not working
job _____ 4		_____ ....10
Community position (unpaid public		Retired _____
position) _____ 5		11
Self-employed / own or family business		Other _____
_____ 6		00

OTHER (write here): .....

### Section 3: Access to services

In this section we want to talk to you about your opinions to issues like as health, education and income. For these questions, think of how they relate to the province within which you reside. **Lo disfala section ya umi bae stori aboutem olketa tingting blo iu about health, education and waka for selen. For olketa questions ya, me likem u ting ting aboutem how olketa area ya relate go long province blo u wea u stap lo hem.**

8. How **satisfied** are you with health services that are available?

*Hao iu satisfy wetem waka blo medical lo area blo iu too?*

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
----------------	--------------------	----------------------	------------------	---------

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

9. How satisfied are you with education services that are available?

***Hao iu satisfy wetem waka blo education lo area blo iu too?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

10. How satisfied are you with the opportunities for earning money that are available?

***Hao, iu satisfy wetem hao iu takem sellen lo place blo iu?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

11. What do you think would improve the opportunities for earning money that are available?

***Wat nao iu tingim bae save help improvim hao iu takem sellen lo here? [Multiple Responses Allowed]***

Response	Code	Response	Code
Access to opportunities to earn money	1	Better education services	5
Availability of opportunities to earn money	2	No improvement required	6
Non Solomon Island business taking opportunities to earn money	3	Other	00
Better health services	4		

OTHER (write here): .....

#### Section 4: Disputes and Justice

In this section we want to talk to you about your opinions on issues like as disputes, dispute resolution and justice services. As with the previous questions, think of how they relate to the province within which you. ***Olsem olketa nara question ya, u mas tingting aboutem hao now olketa relate go long province wea iu stap lo hem.***

12. Do you know of any disputes that have occurred the last 12 months?

***Waswe iu save aboutem any raoa hem happen insaet lo last 12 manisi lo here?***

Yes	1	Don't know	9
No	2	Did not respond	10

## 13. What are the main causes of disputes?

***Wat nao olketa main cause blo raa lo here? [Multiple Responses Allowed]***

Response	Code	Response	Code
Land disputes	1	Business investments (development projects)	5
Alcohol and other substance abuse	2	Crime (including theft)	6
Logging	3	Different ethnic groups	7
Non-Solomon Island business taking job and economic opportunities	4	Other	00

OTHER (write here): .....

## 14. Who are the most likely to cause a dispute?

***Who nao iu tingim olketa pipol wea save startem raa tumas lo here? [Multiple Responses Allowed]***

Response	Code	Response	Code
Tribes or clans	1	Low economic status	6
Community leaders (inc. traditional & church leaders, chiefs, women leaders)	2	Adult men	7
Politicians	3	Adult women	8
Business people (inc. investors & logging companies)	4	Youths	9
High economic status	5	Children	10
		Other	00

OTHER (write here): .....

## 15. Who are the most likely to suffer from a dispute?

***Who nao iu tingim bae barava suffer tumas from olketa raa lo province ia? [Multiple Responses Allowed]***

Response	Code	Response	Code
Tribes or clans	1	Low economic status	6
Community leaders (inc. traditional & church leaders, chiefs, women leaders)	2	Adult men	7
Politicians	3	Adult women	8
Business people (inc. investors & logging companies)	4	Youths	9
High economic status	5	Children	10
		Other	00

OTHER (write here): .....

16. How satisfied are you with the ways of resolving disputes that are available?

**Waswe iu satisfy wetem olketa ways i stap lo ples blo iu for stretim raa lo province ia?**

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

17. What do you think would improve the ways of resolving disputes that are available? [Multiple Responses Allowed]

**Lo ting ting blo iu wat nao samfala way wea hem stap for stretem raa lo lo province ia?**

Response	Code	Response	Code
Access to disputes resolution processes (traditional and local level – informal)	1	Affordability of disputes resolution processes (government – formal)	6
Access to disputes resolution processes (government – formal)	2	Availability of disputes resolution processes (traditional and local level – informal)	7
Quality of disputes resolution processes (traditional and local level – informal)	3	Availability of disputes resolution processes (government – formal)	8
Quality of disputes resolution processes (government – formal)	4	No improvement required	9
Affordability of disputes resolution processes (traditional and local level – informal)	5	Other	00

OTHER (write here): .....

18. How satisfied are you with the government justice services that are available?

**Waswe iu satisfy wetem waka blo magistrates court lo disfala province?**

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

19. What do you think would improve the government justice services that are available?

**Wat nao iu tingim bae save improvim waka blo magistrate lo disfala province?** [Multiple Responses Allowed]

Response	Code	Response	Code
Access to justice services	1	Availability of justice services	4
Quality of justice services	2	No improvement required	5
Affordability of justice services	3	Other	00

OTHER (write here): .....

20. How satisfied are you with how the police are protecting your community?

**Waswe iu satisfy tu lo hao police hem duin waka blo oketa lo disfala province?**

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

21. What do you think would make the performance of the police better?

**Lo tingting blo iu, wat nao iu tingim hem save meken waka blo police bae hem good go moa lo disfala province? [Multiple Responses Allowed]**

Response	Code	Response	Code
Access to the police	1	Wantokism	5
Quality of the police	2	No improvement required	6
Availability of the police	3	Other	00
Responsiveness of the police	4		

OTHER (write here): .....

## Section 5: Government and institutions

In this section we want to talk to you about your opinions to issues like as government, MPs and institutions. Some of these questions might sound similar, but they are asking about issues at either Provincial or national levels.

22. Overall, how satisfied are you with how the Government of the Solomon Islands is performing its duties?

**Waswe iu satisfy wetem hao gavman blo Solomon Islands hem waka?**

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

23. Overall, how satisfied are you with how the Provincial Government is performing its duties?

**Waswe iu satisfy wetem waka blo provincial gavman lo disfala province ia tu?**

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10



For each of the issues that I am going to read out, please tell me how satisfied you are with how the current National Government is handling each issue. ***Fo olketa important areas wea by me readim kam, please iu mas talem mi hao satisfied nao iu wetem current national gavman and hao hem handlem olketa issue wea umi discusseem.***

24. How satisfied are you with the National Government's handling related to employment and job opportunities?

***Waswe iu satisfy wetem, hao gavman handlim olketa opportunity fo tekem waka and selen?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

25. How satisfied are you with the National Government's handling related to basic services (health & education)?

***Waswe iu satisfy wetem, hao gavman handlim olketa basic services blo gavman olsem health and education***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

26. How satisfied are you with the National Government's handling related to justice services (such as law enforcement and dispute resolution)?

***Waswe iu satisfy wetem, hao gavman handlim olketa justice service olsem police, courts etc?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

27. How satisfied are you with the National Government's handling related to land dispute and conflict?

***Waswe iu satisfy wetem, hao gavman handlim roao blo land and sumfala diffren roao?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

28. How satisfied are you with the National Government's handling related to corruption?

***Waswe iu satisfy wetem, hao gavman handlimolketa rabis way wea happen lo gavman/other oganisation]***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

29. How satisfied are you with the National Government's handling related to fixing issues from the Tensions?

***Waswe iu satisfy wetem, hao gavman handlim olketa raoa from tenson?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

30. How satisfied are you with the National Government's handling related to addressing the needs of women?

***Waswe iu satisfy wetem, hao gavman handlim olketa need blo olketa mere?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

31. How satisfied are you with the National Government's handling related to addressing the needs of youth?

***Waswe iu satisfy wetem, hao gavman handlim olketa need blo olketa youth?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

32. How satisfied are you with your national MP?

***Hao, iu satisfy too wetem waka blo MP blo iu?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_ 10

33. Do you think that women can be leaders in their community?

***Lo tingting blo iu, iu ting olketa woman save cam up olsem leaders lo community blo olketa?***

Yes → _____ Go to Q34	1	Don't know	9
No → _____ Go to Q35	2	Did not respond	10

34. If yes, what type of contribution can women make as leaders in their community?

***Sapos yes, wanem kaen contribution nao olketa woman ia save mekem lo community***

***[Multiple Responses Allowed]***

Response	Code	Response	Code
Dispute resolution	1	House work	4
Community chief	2	Other	00
Women's groups	3		

OTHER (write here): .....

35. If no, why not?

***Sapos iu say nomoa, why nao olsem? [Multiple Responses Allowed]***

Response	Code	Response	Code
Not allowed by culture	1	Not as good as men	3
It is not right	2	Other	00

OTHER (write here): .....

Please rate your level of **trust/confidence** in the institutions that I am going to read out. ***Please ratem level lo trust blo iu lo olketa organisason wea by me readim out kamnsert translation***

36. What is your level of trust in the court system?

***Hao mus nao iu trustem waka blo olketa court system olsem haus of chiefs, local courts?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it)

Very high	High	Low	Very low	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

37. What is your level of trust in the police?

***Hao mus nao iu trustem waka blo olketa police?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very high	High	Low	Very low	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

38. What is your level of trust in the church?

***Hao mus nao iu trustem waka blo olketa church?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very high	High	Low	Very low	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

39. What is your level of trust in the National Government?

***Hao mus nao iu trustem waka blo olketa national gavman?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very high	High	Low	Very low	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

40. What is your level of trust in the Provincial Government?

***Hao mus nao iu trustem waka blo olketa provincial gavman blo u?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very high	High	Low	Very low	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

41. What is your level of trust in Non-Government Organisations?

***Hao mus nao iu trustem waka blo olketa non gavman oganisation?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very high	High	Low	Very low	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

## Section 6: Social cohesion

In this section we want to talk to you the different groups which reside in your community and province. Remember, there is no right or wrong answer with any of these questions, your opinions is what is important to use. ***Dis time bae iumi start fo stori aboutim olketa groups wea stap blo community and province blo iu. Remember, iumi no garam raet or rong ansa blo olketa question ya. Ting ting blo iu nao important lo stori blo iumi tufala.***

42. Do you think people from the community where you reside feel free to visit other communities in your Province?

***Waswe, lo tingting blo iu pipol lo community blo iu feel free fo go lo nada community inside lo province iu stap lo hem?***

Yes	1	Don't know	9
No	2	Did not respond	10



43. Do you think people from the community where you reside feel free to visit other Provinces?  
**Waswe, iu ting pipol lo disfala community wea iufala stap ia feel free nomoa fo kasem olketa nara province?**

Yes	1	Don't know	9
No	2	Did not respond	10

44. If no, where do you think those people would not feel free visiting?  
**Sapos iu say nomoa lo wea naoi u tink pipol no feel free fo go kasem? [Multiple Responses Allowed]**

Response	Code	Response	Code
Honiara (Capital Territory)	1	Malaita Province	7
Central Province	2	Rennel and Bellona Province	8
Choiseul Province	3	Temotu Province	9
Guadalcanal Province	4	Western Province	10
Isabel Province	5	Other	00
Makira-Ulawa Province	6		

OTHER (write here): .....

45. Do you feel that members of your community, regardless of age, gender, church or ethnic group, live together in harmony?

**Waswe iu feel olsem evriwan lo community blo iu stap hapi tugetha or hao?**

Yes	1	Don't know	9
No	2	Did not respond	10

46. Do you feel you are included in decision making in your community?

**Waswe iu feel olsem iu save makem decision insaed lo community blo iu or hao?**

Yes	1	Don't know	9
No	2	Did not respond	10

## Section 7: Big issues

In this section we want to ask your opinion of some big issues that effect the people of the Solomon Islands.

47. What do you think is the **most important** problem that needs to be addressed in the Solomon Islands?

***Lo tingting blo iu, wat nao barava important somting wea iumi need fo waka lo hem insaed kantri blo iumi? [Only a SINGLE response allowed]***

Response	Code	Response	Code
Employment and job opportunities	1	Fixing issues from the Tensions	6
Basic services (such as health and education)	2	Violence in the community (including Intimidation and Crime)	7
Justice services (such as law enforcement and dispute resolution)	3	Engaging women in decision making	8
Land dispute and conflict	4	Engaging youth in decision making	9
Corruption	5	Other	00

OTHER (write here): .....

## Section 8: Peacebuilding and Future directions

In this section we want to talk to you about you opinions about the things that will result in lasting peace in the Solomon Islands. Once again, there is no right or wrong answer with any of these questions, your opinions is what is important to use. ***Dis time me like talk wetem iu about ting ting blo iu aboutem olketa sumting wea bae mekem peace stap olowe. No eni right or wrong answer. Ting ting blo iu noa me like save.***

48. What do you think is the **most important** action that would bring lasting peace in the Solomon Islands?

***Lo ting ting blo iu wat nao barava important samting wea by iumi doim fo maekem peace stap olowe insaed lo kantri blo iumi? [Only a SINGLE response allowed]***

Give more power to provincial assembly / authorities	1	Address the needs of the victims of the Tensions	5
Promote access to basic services (incl health & education)	2	Include women and youth in decision making	6
Promote access to economic opportunities & employment	3	Other	00
Undertake land reform to address land disputes & development	4		

OTHER (write here): .....

I am going to read out a number of other options for potentially ensuring lasting peace. In your opinion how important is for each of the actions to be taken to ensure lasting peace in the Solomon Islands? ***Bae me readim out samfala diffren ansa wea save mekem peace stap olowe. Long ting ting blo u hao important nao olketa action wea me readim out ya save mekem peace stap olowe lo Solomon Aelan?***

49. To ensure lasting piece in the Solomon Islands, how important is it to give more power to provincial assembly / authorities?

***For peace hem stap olowe lo kantri, hao important nao for national gavman for givem staka power lo provincial gavman?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very important	Somewhat important	Somewhat unimportant	Very unimportant	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

50. To ensure lasting piece in the Solomon Islands, how important is it to promote access to basic services (including health and education)?

***For peace hem stap olowe lo kantri, hao important nao lumi mas garem access lo olketa basic services olsem health and educational?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very important	Somewhat important	Somewhat unimportant	Very unimportant	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

51. To ensure lasting piece in the Solomon Islands, how important is it to promote access to economic opportunities and employment?

***For peace hem stap olowe lo kantri, hao important nao lumi mas promotem access lo hao fo tekem selen and waka?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very important	Somewhat important	Somewhat unimportant	Very unimportant	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10



52. To ensure lasting piece in the Solomon Islands, how important is it to undertake land reform to address land disputes and development?

***For peace hem stap olowe lo kantri, hao important nao fo iumi mas stretem law blo land and olketa aoa blo land and development?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very important	Somewhat important	Somewhat unimportant	Very unimportant	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

53. To ensure lasting piece in the Solomon Islands, how important is it to address the needs of the victims of the Tensions (including counseling)?

***For peace hem stap olowe lo kantri, hao important nao fo meetem olketa need blo olketa vicims blo tension wetem counselling?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very important	Somewhat important	Somewhat unimportant	Very unimportant	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

54. To ensure lasting piece in the Solomon Islands, how important is it to include women and youth in decision making?

***For peace hem stap olowe lo kantri, hao important nao fo iumi includem olketa mere and olketa youth fo makem decision?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very important	Somewhat important	Somewhat unimportant	Very unimportant	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

55. How satisfied were you with the achievements of RAMSI?

***Hao iu satisfy too wetem olketa waka wea RAMSI duim?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

56. What does the word reconciliation mean to you?

***Tien iu herem word reconciliation, wat noa meanim blo iu?***

Write:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



57. What does the word reparation mean to you?

***Tien iu herem word reparation, wat noa meanim blo iu?***

Write:

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58. How confident are you that peace will be sustained in the Solomon Islands?

***Waswe iu ting bae peace stap olowe lo kantri blo iumi?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very Confident	Somewhat confident	Somewhat unconfident	Very unconfident	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

59. Overall, do you think the Solomon Islands are going in the right direction or the wrong direction?

***Waswe long ting ting blo iu Solomon Islands hem go go stret or hem go go nogud?***

Read 1 and 2 (don't offer 3 and only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Right direction	Wrong direction	Some in right, some in wrong
1	2	3

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

60. How proud are you to be a Solomon Islander?

***Hao iu proud too fo callem iu seleva Solomon Islander too?***

Read 1, 2, 3 and 4 (don't offer 5 – neutral – only code it if the participant volunteers it).

Very proud	Somewhat proud	Somewhat not proud	Very not proud	Neutral
1	2	3	4	5

Don't know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 Did not respond \_\_\_\_\_  
10

Thanks and survey close.