

people's survey 2010

ANU Enterprise



People's Survey 2010
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Cover photo:

Wilson Fationo (centre), a community leader from Solomon Islands' Western Province, shares his views during a RAMSI 'Wakabaot TokTok' meeting in December 2010. (Tom Perry, RAMSI Public Affairs)

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SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT- RAMSI PEOPLE'S SURVEY 2010



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2010 *People's Survey* is the fourth national survey of perceptions of economic conditions, machinery of government and law and order in Solomon Islands. The purpose of the *People's Survey* is to collect quantitative and qualitative monitoring data for SIG and RAMSI. In 2010 4939 people in Central Province, Guadalcanal, Honiara, Honiara Settlements, Makira, Malaita, Rennell Bellona and Western Province completed the questionnaire, with approximately equal numbers from four age/gender groups: Men and Women (aged 30 and over) and Young Men and Young Women (aged 18-29 years).

Around 380 people participated in Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) on safety, livelihoods, work opportunities and governance. FGDs were also conducted with representatives of civil society and donors, while public servants sent written responses.

The questionnaire and FGDs asked about perceptions of living conditions and some current concerns as well as about the assistance provided by RAMSI.

In 2009-2010 there was a comprehensive review of the *People's Survey* 'to determine if the process is an effective, valuable tool towards measuring RAMSI's progress in achieving its goal of a peaceful, well-governed and prosperous Solomon Islands.'¹ The 2010 Survey incorporated the recommendations of the review, including extensive redesign of the questionnaire, so fewer comparisons with previous years are made in this report.

The first section of the survey collected data on respondents' living conditions and background. The nine subsequent sections collected data on respondents' perceptions of current conditions and issues in Solomon Islands.

Respondents' background characteristics

- Fifty-seven per cent of walls and 58% of roofs of respondents' homes were constructed from traditional materials. Modern materials were most common in Rennell Bellona, Honiara and Honiara Settlements (around 80% or more). Nine per cent of respondents in Honiara Settlements lived in homes constructed from temporary materials.
- Ten per cent of respondents had no primary school education, 14% had from one to four years, and 76% had five years or more. Fifty-four per cent of respondents had no secondary education, 31% had one to four years and 15% had five years or more. Only 10% of all respondents had post-secondary education. At all levels there were greater differences between older Men and Women than between Young Men and Young Women.

The main findings of the 2010 *People's Survey* are as follows:

Access to services: Health

- Sixty-seven per cent of respondents had a health facility in their community or could reach a health facility within an hour, 32% could reach a health facility in from one to two hours, and

¹ Paddon, M. & C. Mitchell, Review of the RAMSI People's Survey, UTS, December 2008 p2

2% needed half a day to reach a health facility. Seventy-two of respondents had visited a health facility in the preceding year.

- Fifty-three per cent of respondents who had visited a health centre in the preceding year said medical staff had the skills to help them, 40% said 'sometimes' and 6% said 'no'.

Access to services: Education

- Eighty-five per cent of respondents said they could reach a primary school within an hour, and 14% in one or two hours (compared with 83% in 2009). Respondents in Guadalcanal (27%) and Malaita (21%) were most likely to have long journeys.
- Twenty-seven per cent of respondents with children at school said the teacher attends 'every day', 26% said 'most days'. 31% per cent said 'some days' and 5% said not often. Respondents in Makira (11%) and Guadalcanal (8%) were most likely to say 'not often'.

Use of transport and business activities

- Sixty-two per cent of respondents said their most common outings were visits to family, *wantoks* and friends, 51% visits to markets, 30% said gardening, fishing or hunting and 30% said shops outside their community.
- Thirty-nine per cent of respondents said they were engaged in some kind of business. Makira had the highest percentage (46%) followed by Guadalcanal (45%), Honiara Settlements (43%) and Honiara (41%). Women were a little more likely to engage in business than Men.
- Sixty-five per cent of those engaging in business used transport. Road transport was more common in urban areas (66%) than in rural areas while small boat transport was more common in rural areas (48%) than urban areas (33%).
- The most common use of transport in business activities was to take goods to market (52%), to receive equipment (33%) and to receive supplies (22%).
- Twenty-nine per cent of respondents who used transport in business said the transport system met their needs very well, 34% said 'quite well' and 29% said 'not well'.
- Fifty-seven per cent of rural respondents and 47% of urban respondents said good public transport would improve the transport system, and 56% and 57% respectively recommended better roads or new roads (24% of rural respondents and 17% of urban respondents).
- FGD participants reported that they could only access banks and postal services in the largest regional centres. They were disappointed that rural banking services were not operating at the time of the Survey. Most FGD participants did not have access to bank

accounts and although some had good reports of savings clubs, some had experience of failed savings clubs.

Access to computers

- Seventy-two per cent of respondents had no access to a computer (84% in rural areas and 31% in urban areas). Private internet cafés provided most access (9%), followed by 'public place in my community' (8%). Twelve per cent of urban respondents said they had access to a computer at their own house, and 5% of urban residents were able to access a computer at work.
- Forty-eight per cent of computer users said their connection to the Internet was always reliable, 20% said it was mostly reliable, 17% said there was no connection and 14% did not know.
- Seven per cent of all surveyed respondents said they had a good knowledge of how to use the internet, 8% said they had some knowledge and 77% said they did not know how to use the internet. Men were most likely to have a good or some knowledge (19%) and Women least likely (9%).
- Public servants said computer technology, mobile phones and the internet have all made work faster, easier and more effective, but has reduced face-to-face communication. Many officers use their access to the internet inappropriately. Despite extensive computerisation they said Public Service procedures are still slow and complex, especially recruitment, payroll, allowances, transfers and housing.

Access to clean water

- Fifty-three per cent of respondents used surface water from rivers, streams and springs as their main source of clean water (59% in rural areas and 34% in urban areas). Forty-three percent of urban respondents and 5% in rural areas used a community tap or standpipe, and 52% of rural respondents and 10% of urban respondents used a protected well.
- Less than 50% of all respondents had clean water available every day. The main reason why the clean water supply was unreliable was inadequate source (49%), followed by equipment problems (23%) and storage problems (10%). This was corroborated by FGD participants.

Household and business finances

- Sixty-six per cent of respondents said their main source of money was selling at markets. FGD confirmed that growing and selling crops was common even in urban areas. Thirty-two per cent of rural respondents and 28% of male respondents earned their main income from production of cocoa, copra, or other agricultural commodities. Paid work was mentioned by 31% in urban areas but only 12% in rural areas, and by more than twice as many males as females.

- FGD participants reported a wide range of informal economic activities but a shortage of formal employment. They said the problems associated with obtaining formal employment in Honiara included low pay, long hours, preferential allocation of jobs to *wantoks* and the high cost of housing and accommodation. FGDs recommended that government should help to provide more formal employment opportunities and training programs.
- Nineteen per cent said their family's financial situation was 'no problem', 55% said 'a little hard' and 27% said 'very hard'. All FGD participants, including public servants, donors and civil society representatives, were concerned by problems of rising prices and growing poverty. Some also mentioned inflation, the declining value of the Solomon Islands dollar and the difficulty of paying for education.
- Fifty-two per cent of respondents thought the best way to increase their income was 'sell more at the market', followed by 'start my own business' (35%) and 'get a new job' (16% in urban areas but only 7% in rural areas). Male respondents were more likely to say 'start my own business' (42% compared with 28% for females) and 'get a new job' (12% compared with 6% for females).
- When asked to name the three main ways they spend their income, 92% of respondents mentioned food, 36% mentioned fuel for lighting and electricity, 34% mentioned transport and 33% mentioned school-related expenses.
- Thirty-seven per cent of respondents said that the man or husband in the household makes spending decisions, 22% said the woman or wife makes spending decisions, and 36% said they were made jointly by men and women. Joint decisions were most common in Honiara Settlements (48%), followed by Honiara and Malaita (both 40%).

Safety

- Thirty-one per cent of all respondents said their community was 'safe and peaceful' (31% in 2009), 54% said there were sometimes problems (53% in 2009) while 12% said there were many problems (14% in 2009).
- FGD participants in communities generally agreed that serious crime has decreased, but *kwaso* (home brewed spirits), drunkenness, petty theft and social disturbances have increased.
- Sixty-one per cent of all respondents said they always feel safe in their community, 35% said they feel safe sometimes and 4% said they hardly ever feel safe. Sixty-one per cent of Men said they always feel safe, while Women were least likely to say they always feel safe (49%). There was not much difference between Young Men and Young Women (69% and 66%).
- Fifty-four per cent of respondents said they feel safer during the day than at night, while 43% said there was no difference.

- Eight-five per cent of all respondents said they always felt safe in their household while 13% said sometimes and 1% said 'hardly ever'.
- Of respondents who sometimes visit Honiara, 23% said they always felt safe there while 50% said 'sometimes' and 28% said 'hardly ever'.
- Most FGD participants said they felt safe within their communities, but less safe moving around outside their communities, preferring to travel in groups. They wanted more local police posts established near their communities. Young Men wanted law and order officials to work with the communities.
- The main social problem reported was drunkenness, especially home brewing by younger men, but some Young Men from rural Malaita said strict elders in their village prevented social problems. Theft and civil disturbances were also mentioned. Most problems were said to be associated with youth unemployment and poor education.

Contact with the Royal Solomon islands Police Force (RSIPF)

- Twelve per cent of respondents had asked the RSIPF for help in the preceding year. Most likely to request assistance were Men (16%) and respondents in Honiara Settlements (26%), and least likely were Young Women (9%) and respondents in Guadalcanal (7%).
- Fifty-five per cent of those who had sought help were satisfied with the help received. Respondents in Malaita were most likely to be satisfied (67%) and younger age groups more likely to be satisfied than the older age groups.
- Thirty-eight per cent of all respondents said the RSIPF treats people fairly and with respect (31% in 2009), and a further 35% said 'sometimes' (32% in 2009). Respondents in Malaita were most likely to say 'yes' (52%), and those in Honiara Settlements most likely to say 'sometimes' (44%).
- Forty per cent of all respondents said they had trust and confidence in the RSIPF, 26% said 'sometimes' and 28% said 'no'. Most likely to say 'yes' were respondents in Malaita (51%) while Men were more likely than other age/gender groups to say they did not have trust and confidence in the RSIPF (31%).
- Some FGD participants said they have renewed trust and confidence in the RSIPF, but the majority of people in all groups said that the RSIPF does not respond to calls for assistance. Most groups reported no improvement in local police services to communities in recent years.

Most significant change

- Fifty-six per cent of respondents said there had been no change in their lives in the past year and 23% mentioned personal factors, such as a births, deaths and marriages. Family

problems were mentioned by 4% and new appliances/improved living standard and business improvements by 3%.

- Seventy per cent of those who reported a change said it had improved their lives, while 28% said it had made their lives worse.
- Fifty-two per cent of respondents said there had been no change in their community, 13% mentioned a positive social or law and order development, 7% mentioned negative social developments and 6% mentioned improved facilities.
- Sixty-four per cent of those who reported a change in their community said it had made the community 'better' and 33% said 'worse'.

Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI)

Support for RAMSI as a whole

- Eighty-four per cent of respondents said they support RAMSI (88% in 2009), 10% said they do not support RAMSI (5% in 2009) and 6% said they did not know (7% in 2009).
- Forty-nine per cent of respondents believed that law and order would break down if RAMSI left now, and 29% believed *the Tensions* would return.
- Some public servants said that the relationship between their department and RAMSI works well, but community groups had little knowledge of the role of RAMSI advisors in the Public Service.

Support for RAMSI military

- Seventy-six per cent of respondents supported the presence of RAMSI military, 16% did not and 8% did not know. Support was highest in Guadalcanal (91%) and least in Honiara (25%) and Honiara Settlements (24%).
- Seventy-three per cent of respondents said they always trust and have confidence in RAMSI military, 9% said 'sometimes', 13% said they do not and 6% did not know. In Central, Guadalcanal, Rennell Bellona and Western more than 80% said they always trust and have confidence in RAMSI military.
- Fifty per cent of respondents thought there would be a return to *the Tensions* if RAMSI military left now, 23% said 'law and order would break down', 14% per cent said things would stay the same. Respondents in Honiara Settlements (27%), Honiara (25%) and Malaita (21%) were most likely to say 'things would stay the same'.
- Some FGD participants in communities, especially women, thought the main obstacle preventing trust of the RAMSI military was the presence of guns. Generally, participants in

communities were more prepared to have trust and confidence in the RAMSI police than the RAMSI military.

Leadership

Women as leaders

- Eighty-four per cent of respondents said women make good leaders and 12% said they do not. Most likely to respond positively were respondents in Western (93%) and Honiara Settlements (90%). Most likely to respond negatively were respondents in Malaita (19%).
- The main reason why women make good leaders given by respondents was 'women have an honest way of doing things' (66%), followed by 'stronger focus on education, health and/or family' (40%), 'good communicators' (36%) and 'more inclusive decision makers' (21%).

Members of Parliament

- Forty-one per cent of respondents said they trusted their member of Parliament (MP), 13% said 'sometimes' and 32% said they did not trust their MP.
- Twelve per cent of respondents said their MP had visited their community 'more than once' in the past year, 16% said 'once', and 60% said the MP had not visited in the past year.
- Eighty-six per cent of respondents thought records of MP's expenditure should be made public. The main suggestions as to how this should be done were 'an annual report to the community' (62%) and 'visits and talks' (28%).
- Most FGD participants in communities thought that Provincial Governments were not highly respected. Some were critical of the low skills of public servants, but recognised the problems of low pay and poor conditions. They suggested a 'bottom-up' approach to local development in rural communities with more extension services to serve the people of rural areas.
- Eighty-five per cent of respondents said there should be women in Parliament and 11% said 'no'. Most likely to say there should be women in Parliament were respondents in Honiara Settlements (93%) and Western (92%) and most 'no' were respondents in Rennell Bellona (19%) and in Malaita (18%). Men (18%) and Young Men (15%) were more likely to say 'no'.
- Representatives of civil society and donors pointed out that no women were elected in 2010 and were critical of the 2010 election process.
- Eighty-five per cent of those who favoured women in Parliament supported reserved seats for women, while 10% did not. Men were most likely to say 'no' (21%).
- Forty-five per cent said they always trust national government, 10% said 'sometimes' and 28% said 'not much' or 'no'. Women were most likely to say 'no' (21%), while both Men and

Women were much less likely to trust national government as compared with younger people.

Accountability

- Sixty-six per cent of respondents had not heard of the Leadership Code Commission (LCC) (59% in 2009), 27% said 'heard of it but don't know what it does' (29% in 2009) and 8% knew one or more functions of the LCC (8% in 2009).
- Of those who knew the role of the LCC, 71% said they would report matters of concern, and 23% said they would not. Of the 70 respondents who said they would not complain to the LCC, 58 could not give reasons as to why they would not. One respondent said they had no access, two said they were afraid of or had no confidence in the LCC and seven said they didn't know how to lodge a complaint.
- Sixty per cent said they had never heard of the Auditor General's Office (AGO) (54% in 2009), 28% had heard of it but did not know what it does (29% in 2009) and 11% knew one or more functions of the AGO (13% in 2009).
- Misuse of power and corruption were considered by most FGD participants to be widespread in the Solomon Islands. All groups said it has increased in recent years, with most groups mentioning specific instances that they knew about.
- Public Service participants all said corruption and misuse of power are common in the Solomon Islands, in both the public service and governments, and regard it as a major cause of public service inefficiency and poor performance. They said that the country needed strong, well-qualified leaders with a clean record who could get rid of corruption. Most had a good basic understanding of the nature and purpose of the Code of Conduct (COC), but thought it had not made any difference to Public Service behaviour and standards.

Perceptions of donors and civil society

- Civil society and donor participants in FGDs said that corruption is endemic in the Solomon Islands and national and provincial governments need greater accountability. They also said that moral leadership and good governance were needed in the Solomon Islands, and civil society could play a part in reducing misuse of power and corruption.
- Donor and civil society participants thought the main obstacles to the delivery of development assistance were conflicts between donors and the national and provincial governments. They thought the New Zealand Aid Programme model, where an aid coordinator works within the corresponding Government office to oversee projects, was the most appropriate way to deliver aid projects in the Solomon Islands.

Experience of the 2010 election

- Seventy-five per cent of respondents registered for the 2010 election where they lived, 8% returned to their village of origin to vote, 1% registered where they had previously resided and 1% registered in another constituency, while 15% did not register.
- The main reasons for voting elsewhere mentioned by the 480 respondents who did not register at their place of interview was 'went home to vote' (54%) followed by 'went to previous home or workplace' (8%). Fifteen per cent said they voted elsewhere in order to vote for a *wantok*, and 10% said they registered at the nearest polling place.
- Eighty-seven per cent of voters believed their vote was secret and 9% did not.
- Eighty-three per cent of voters said they made up their own minds who to vote for, with only small differences between rural and urban areas and between males and females. Eighteen per cent said their family told them how to vote.
- Despite the generally low opinion of the 2010 national election, most FGD participants were prepared to give the current national government a chance to prove itself.

Resolution of disputes

- Of 245 respondents who said they had been involved in a dispute in the preceding year, 43% said the dispute had occurred within a community, 35% said it had occurred within a family, 15% said between people from different communities and 3% said between people from different provinces.
- Thirty-seven per cent of disputes were about land, 34% were about violence or assault, and 23% were concerned with a civil matter and 7% with stealing.
- Of 12 cases of stealing, five were theft of possessions, two were theft of money, two were theft of livestock, one involved theft from a garden and two were not specified.
- Of 76 reported case of assault, Young Men were most likely to be involved in physical assault (67%) and Young Women were most likely to be involved in domestic violence (56%).
- Almost all FGDs reported cases where land disputes had disturbed work and business opportunities and created disharmony in their community.
- Forty-one per cent of those involved in a dispute were a party to the dispute or family of a party, 23% were the accused and 16% the victim (19%).
- Thirty-four per cent of reported disputes began up to 12 months prior to the survey, and 31% up to two years (31%) while the remainder had lasted longer.

- Forty-four per cent of those involved in a disputes said the main source of help was a chief or 'big man', and 27% said the police. Respondents in Malaita (35%) and Guadalcanal (34%) were most likely to seek help from the police.
- FGD participants said that most people prefer land disputes to be handled by chiefs and elders, including church elders, because they are respected and understand the land boundaries and local customs.
- Of five respondents who had sought help from a court, three had approached a court in Honiara and two a court in their home province. Four of the courts approached were magistrates' courts and one was a local court.
- Only a few FGD participants knew of incidences that had been to courts. Nearly all those mentioned were referred for land dispute resolution and these had gone to magistrates courts. They said people usually prefer land disputes to be settled locally by community chiefs and elders, including church elders, rather than formal legal dispute resolution procedures.
- Of 100 who had sought a second source of help, 53 approached the RSIPF or RAMSI, 20 approached a chief or 'big man' and 10 each approached family/friends or the church.
- Of 100 respondents who had sought help from more than one source, 39 received most help from a chief or 'big man', 26 received the most help from the RSIPF or RAMSI, and 17 received the most help from family or friends.
- The main reasons given for seeking help from a particular source were 'respect this process' (76%), 'was available locally' (36%), 'only option available' (12%) and 'affordable' (10%).
- 75% of disputes had been resolved, 14% had not been resolved, and the resolution process was on-going in 11% of cases.
- Of the 56 respondents who said their dispute was still unresolved or on-going, 27 said the parties would not cooperate, 12 said the 'police were ineffective', seven said resolution was still pending and seven said the chiefs were still deciding, while the remainder did not provide any details.
- Of the 173 respondents whose dispute had been resolved 77% were very satisfied with the outcome, while 12% were partly satisfied and 12% dissatisfied.
- FGD participants said people tend to readily accept decisions when they are the winning party and dispute decisions when they lose.
- The main suggestions as to how justice and dispute resolution could be improved were 'more respect for chiefs' (46%), 'kastom' (26%) 'Elders' (19%) and 'church' (19%). 'More

community policing’ was mentioned by 15% and ‘more access to RSIPF’ by 10%. Less than 10% mentioned the courts and other modern sources of justice and dispute resolution.

- Almost all FGD participants thought that customary law needed to be formalised in conjunction with national law. Most wanted the powers of the chiefs and elders to be officially recognised. Some Women’s FGDs wanted awareness training on which matters should be handled internally by chiefs and elders and which should be referred to the police.
- A breakdown of traditional values was seen as a major social problem by church members. Church members said that the churches should be a strong voice against child abuse and domestic violence but participants from non-church organizations said the real power of the churches was declining.

Cross-cutting issues

Capacity building

There have been small improvements in access to health centres and schools compared with previous *People’s Surveys*. Areas where substantial capacity building is still needed include access to computers, water supply and access banking services. Small boat transport is generally considered satisfactory, but there is a strong demand for improvements in road transport, in terms of both roads and affordability. There is also a strong demand for employment opportunities, with many respondents suggesting that Government should be more involved in job creation.

More positive attitudes to the RSIPF compared with previous years suggest an improvement in their capacity. FGDs suggest that capacity building is also needed in government to make some official procedures and interactions with the public more efficient. The survey also points to a need for increased capacity for local courts to offer better services in relation to dispute resolution.

As in past years, more than 80% of respondents said they support RAMSI, and nearly as many support RAMSI’s military, despite some reservations about the carrying of weapons.

Gender issues

The tabulations of each question by respondent’s age/gender group provide much information on differences by gender. In particular, Women aged 30 and older were more likely to have negative perceptions and limited experiences compared with the other age/gender groups. There tended to be less difference between Young Women and Young Men, but of the two, Young Women were generally more likely to report negative perceptions and experiences compared with Young Men.

Some key differences by gender include the following:

- Women mostly obtained money from market activities and retailing, while Men were more likely to be involved in commercial crop production and formal employment
- Women were less likely to use transport in their business activities

- Women were more likely to see selling more and working harder as their main way of increasing their income, while Men were more likely to think of other activities
- Women were less likely to feel safe in their community and a little less likely to feel safe in their household
- Women were much more likely to see significant changes in their lives and community as worse rather than better
- Women and Young Women were more likely to support RAMSI
- Despite remarks in FGDs that carrying of guns by the military frightened women and children, Women and Young Women were more likely to support RAMSI military
- Women and Young Women were more likely to believe that women make good leaders
- Women and Young Women were a little more likely to say there should be women MPs in Parliament, and much more likely to say there should be reserved seats for women
- Women and Young Women were much less likely to have knowledge of the Leadership Code Commission and the Auditor General's Office.

Accountability and corruption

Questions in sections G and I of this report document respondents and participants personal experience of lack of accountability and corruption among leaders. The widespread nature of these problems was mentioned by respondents in all age/gender groups and by public servants and civil society. Knowledge of the functions of two key agencies intended to prevent corruption – the Leadership Code Commission and the Auditor General's Office – has shown little improvement compared with previous surveys, while only a small percentage of respondents said they would be prepared to resort to them. Public servants also considered the Public Service Code of Conduct to be largely ignored.

A demand for more accountability is reflected in the finding that 32% of respondents do not have trust and confidence in their National MP and 28% do not have trust and confidence in the RSIPF. There was strong support for the concept of MPs reporting back to communities on how they spend public funds, and useful suggestions as to how this might be done.

Despite many criticisms of the 2010 election by FGD participants, more than 80% of respondents believed their vote was secret. Also, despite FGD comments about intimidation and pressure (from candidates, family and others) to vote in a particular way, more than 80% of both male and female respondents said they themselves decide how to vote.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGO	Auditor General's Office
COC	Code of Conduct (Solomon Islands Public Service)
EA	Enumeration Area
FGD	Focus group discussion
LCC	Leadership Code Commission
NSO	National Statistical Office
OBM	Outboard motor (small motor boat)
RAMSI	Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands
SICHE	Solomon Islands College of Higher Education
SIG	Solomon Islands Government

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

Overview

The 2010 *People's Survey* is the fourth in a series of national surveys of perceptions of economic conditions, machinery of government and law and order in Solomon Islands. The four national surveys were preceded by a pilot survey in four provinces in 2006. The *People's Survey* collects and analyses both quantitative and qualitative data. The original purpose of the *People's Survey* was to provide monitoring data for the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) that would also be useful to the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) and the community in general.

In 2009-2010 there was a comprehensive Review of the *People's Surveys*, which included redesign of the questionnaire used to collect quantitative data. 2009 also saw SIG and RAMSI agree to the Partnership Framework, which included SIG becoming a partner in the *People's Survey*.

The specific aim and objective for the 2010, as determined by the Review were:

Aim: To support SIG and RAMSI reporting and decision-making aligned with the Partnership Framework through the annual capture of diverse community and public servant perceptions from men and women, including attitudes on key development, capacity and social issues.

Objective 1: To engage annually with SIG, RAMSI and other key stakeholders to identify ongoing (core) and contemporary *People's Survey* topics about which timely, valid information is needed to support the SIG RAMSI Partnership Framework and needs of key SIG Ministries.

Objective 2: To implement the *People's Survey* using ethical standards, capturing high quality data from representative samples of men and women citizens, public servants and others across Solomon Islands to provide insightful, integrated analysis against identified topics.

Objective 3: To prepare and disseminate integrated, targeted reports of *People's Survey* results and outputs to key SIG and RAMSI Partners, using methods and media customised to support evidence-based decision making and individual agency planning needs, as well as for providing broad feedback to Solomon Island citizens.

The *People's Survey* comprises quantitative data that are representative at the provincial level. These data are supported by Focus Group Discussions on selected topics (FGDs). As is always the case, FGDs are not intended to be statistically representative, but are used to expand and help to explain the quantitative findings.

This report is the overarching report, comprising an analysis of the entire survey and a comprehensive explanation of the survey methodology. Separate reports have also been prepared for each of the three RAMSI pillars: Economic Governance, Machinery of Government and Law and Justice. The order of topics in this overarching report is the same as in the main survey questionnaire

designed by the review team. The remainder of Part 1 of this report describes the survey methodology.

Sample design

The *People's Survey* design specifies that Guadalcanal, Honiara, Malaita and Western Province will be surveyed every year, while other provinces will be surveyed in alternate or every third year. Consultations between the Contractor and RAMSI resulted in the choice of eight target areas for the 2010 Survey: Central Province, Guadalcanal, Honiara, Honiara Settlements, Makira, Malaita, Rennell /Bellona and Western Province.

The 2010 sample was based on population data from the 2009 Solomon Islands Census, whereas previous *People's Surveys* were based on the 1999 census. The first stage of sampling was done by the Solomon Islands National Statistical Office. A number of representative census enumeration areas (EAs) were randomly selected from the census data base by means of statistical software, with the number and size of selected EAs proportional to provincial size.

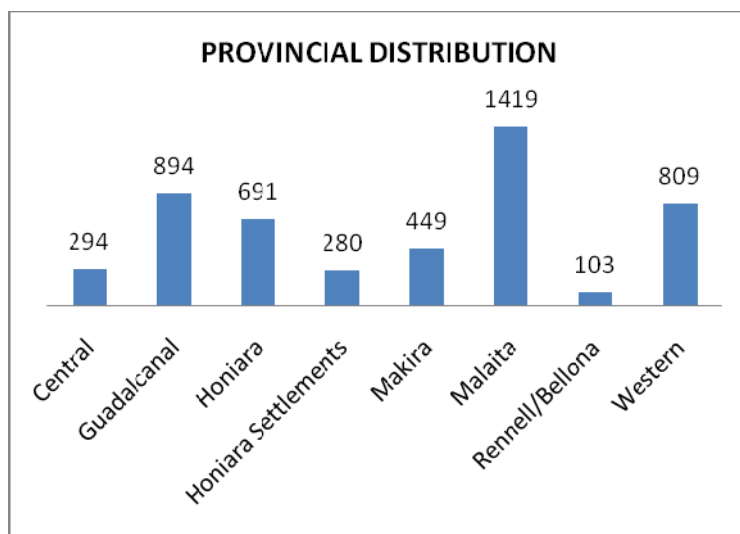
The second stage of sampling applied to the provincial and Honiara target areas, but not to Honiara Settlements. From one to seven enumeration areas in each target province or town area were selected, depending on the total population of the target area. This resulted in a target sample of 4940 cases, with the distribution between provinces and Honiara proportional to size.

For Honiara Settlements, 280 interviews were required. Interviewers were instructed to collect them purposively from settlement areas in and around Honiara. To ensure good representation, they visited both well-established settlement areas and small, more temporary clusters of illegal settlement.

In each target area teams of interviewers were required to interview equal numbers of age and gender groups (see following section). Teams generally achieved or exceeded their target number of respondents in each EA. A small number of questionnaires were discarded because either key information was missing or only one or two questions had been completed. The final, useable sample size for analysis was 4939 respondents, i.e. only one respondent less than the target. It represents approximately 2% of the population aged 18 years or more in each surveyed province and Honiara, except in Rennell Bellona where the sampling fraction there was increased to 7%, to provide enough cases for meaningful analysis. No adjustment was made for over-sampling in Rennell Bellona, however, because the additional cases comprised less than 0.4% of the total sample.

Figure 1 shows the provincial distribution of the sample, **Figure 2** shows the age/gender group distribution and **Figure 3** shows the age distribution of respondents by five-year age group.

Figure 1: Provincial distribution of respondents



Ninety-six per cent of respondents were currently living at their place of interview, while 3% were living in a village elsewhere in that province. As data on place of birth were not collected in 2010 it was not possible to determine which respondents were migrants from other provinces.

Figure 2: Age/gender distribution of respondents

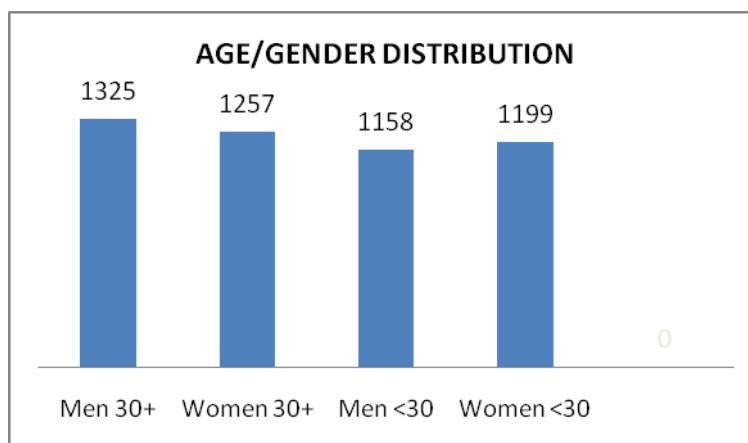
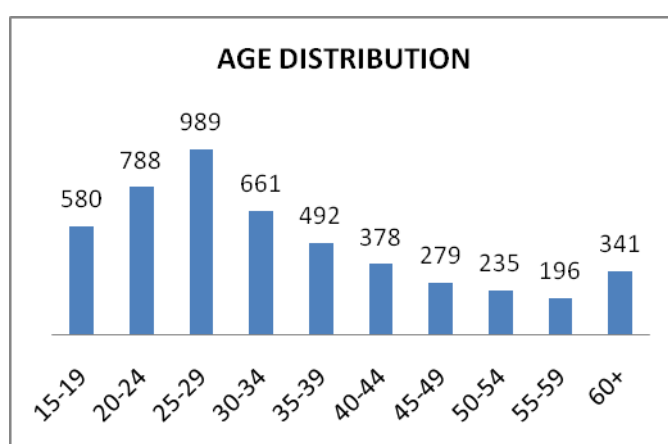


Figure 3: Distribution of respondents by five year age groups



Selection of respondents for questionnaire-based interview

The target population for the questionnaire-based survey was people aged 18 and over, classified as four groups: Men and Women (aged 30 years and over) and Young Men and Young Women (aged under 30 years)². Interviewers were instructed to interview the target population aged 18 and over, with equal numbers in each age/gender group. If they were unable to find sufficient numbers to meet the overall target and/or age/gender distribution in the selected EA, teams were instructed to continue on to the next village in the adjacent EA until they had filled their quota. Previous *People's Surveys* used the same sampling method, and despite the use of updated population information in 2010, the provincial distribution of sampled respondents is similar. Map One shows the distribution of the EAs selected for the 2010 survey.

Selection of participants for Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

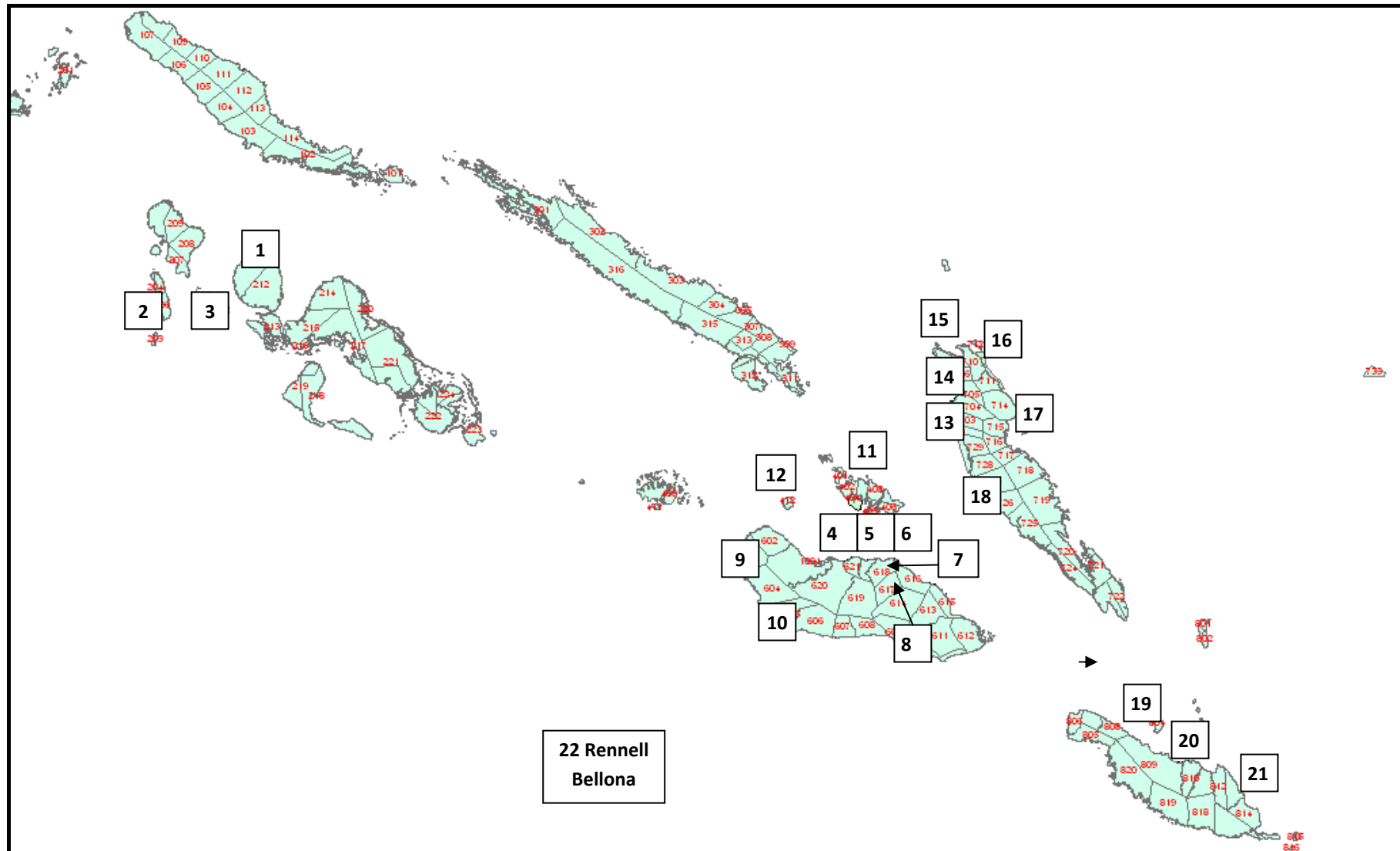
In accordance with the recommendations of the review, the qualitative component of the survey comprised FGDs on safety, livelihoods, work opportunities and governance. The four topics were each discussed by four separate age/gender groups – Men, Women, Young Men and Young Women - in four communities, producing a total of 64 FGDs. Each group was comprised of 6 to 20 participants, selected on the basis of their age and gender and availability to participate. Each group was facilitated by a trained facilitator with a scribe to record the discussion. Approximately 380 people participated in these FGDs in four communities.

² Age/gender group names are capitalised throughout this report to distinguish the specially selected questionnaire respondents and FGD participants from comments about men and women in general.

Map Key: Sample Distribution by Enumeration Area (EA)

	PROVINCE/EA NUMBER	EA NAME	SURVEYED RESPONDENTS
1	WESTERN 21202	South Kolombangara	119
2	20604	South Ranongga	369
3	21106	Gizo	321
4	HONIARA 101121	Vura	243
5	100105	Ngossi	197
6	100304	Rove/Lengakiki	251
	HONIARA SETTLEMENTS	Various locations	280
7	GUADALCANAL 61813	East Tasimboko	281
8	61702	Vatukula	231
9	60306	Savulai	262
10	60505	Wanderer Bay	120
11	CENTRAL 40305	East Nggella	161
12	41203	Savo	133
13	MALAITA 70101	Auki	240
14	70603	Mandalua	141
15	70811	Malu'u	328
16	71003	Takwa	207
17	71501	Nafinua	221
18	72703	Siesie	282
19	MAKIRA 80802	Arosi	141
20	80908	Bauro West	170
21	81304	Wainone East	138
22	RENNELL BELLONA 50502	Tetau Nangoto	103
TOTAL SAMPLE			4939

Map One: Surveyed Enumeration Areas (EAs)



The communities chosen were: Burns Creek (a large settlement in Tandai ward on the Honiara town boundary); Kilusakwalo (a large community in Aimela ward close to Auki on Malaika); Aruligo/Vatukulau (a community of Weather Coast people relocated to Saghalu ward in northwest Guadalcanal) and Bitama (a large community in Fo'ondo/Gwaiau ward in north Malaita). Trained facilitators used prepared discussion guidelines, and asked every group to discuss the same set of sub-topics, as developed for that topic and/or special group (see 'survey instruments' below).

FGDs were also conducted with two groups from the donor/civil society community and with church leaders, using separate guidelines. Approximately 32 people participated in these FGDs. The intention had also been to conduct FGDs with public servants, and a separate set of guidelines was prepared for these groups. Although letters of invitation were sent out, a planned meeting of public servants at the Commonwealth Youth Programme in Honiara did not eventuate. Copies of the guidelines were therefore hand delivered to the main SIG ministries and 17 completed. Useful responses were returned: two from the Police and Corrective Services department, one from Finance and Treasury, three from the Ministry of Provincial Government, two from the Ministry of the Public Service, three from the Education Department, two from the Central Bank, two from the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination, and four from the National Statistics Office.

A similar attempt to obtain responses from business leaders was less successful. Copies of the guidelines for business leaders also were hand delivered to the Solomon Island Chamber of Commerce and Industry and emailed to each member. Copies were also emailed to the President of the Solomon Island Women and Business Association, the Secretary of the Small and Medium Business Council and the General Manager of the Small Business Enterprise Centre. Recipients of the questionnaire expressed verbal support for the survey when first contacted, but no written comments were received.

Survey instruments

There were separate survey instruments for the quantitative and qualitative components of the survey. The quantitative survey used the questionnaire designed by the review team. The questionnaire was divided into 10 sections:

- Section A: Background Information
- Section B: Access to Services and Information
- Section C: Household and Business Finances
- Section D: Safety
- Section E: Most Significant Change
- Section F: RAMSI Support for Solomon Islands Government
- Section G: Leadership
- Section H: Accountability
- Section I: Experience of 2010 election
- Section J: Dispute Resolution

The questionnaire and FGDs asked about perceptions of living conditions and some current concerns as well as about the assistance provided by RAMSI.

After pilot testing, the number of questions in each section of the final questionnaire ranged from four to 19, with a total of 81 questions. This total was slightly more than in the original questionnaire designed by the Review because it was necessary to include filter questions and split complex questions into several parts (see Pilot Testing below).

Sets of guidelines were developed for the FGDs. Seven separate guidelines were developed, one each for safety, livelihoods, work opportunities, land disputes, governance, elections and courts. Each set of guidelines comprised key questions to draw out respondents' opinions on a particular topic. All survey instruments are attached as Annex One.

Pilot testing and refinement of the questionnaire

As most of the questions in the newly reviewed questionnaire had not been used in previous years, thorough pilot testing was essential. A small group of experienced interviewers were given three days training in the new questionnaire before pilot testing and timing the duration of each interview.

The first pilot test showed that the questionnaire needed substantial revision to simplify questions and reduce the time needed for each interviewer. The Survey Director and the experienced interviewers revised the questionnaire, and a second pilot test was conducted. The revised questionnaire generally performed well in the second pilot test, with interviews completed in half an hour or less. The questionnaire was then finalised in field-ready format with questions in both Solomon Island Pijin and English and submitted to RAMSI for approval.

The FGD guidelines were developed by the Survey Manager, in consultation with other team members and experienced facilitators. During training, the trainee facilitators practiced using the guidelines and their comments and feedback were incorporated into the final design.

Recruitment of interviewers and facilitators

2010 was the first year in which interviewers were recruited by advertisement in the media rather than by personal contacts and word of mouth. Applicants were tested for aptitude and also needed to be willing to undertake fieldwork and have the right characteristics of age/gender, home province and experience to fit into survey teams. Although 270 people applied, there were insufficient qualified applicants available to fill the 72 training positions (36 for men and 36 for women). It was necessary to resort to personal contacts to fill the last few places.

As effective FGD facilitation is a highly specialised activity and requires special skills, experienced facilitators of the right age and gender who had already worked on other surveys were recruited by word of mouth.

Interviewer and facilitator training

Interviewers were trained in two batches, each comprising 18 males and 18 females. This number included a few reserves to allow for drop outs and those who could not pass the course tests. Each batch of training spanned approximately four days, with an additional day for deployment of teams. The training was based on a comprehensive manual, which interviewers were able to take to the field as a reference. Much emphasis was placed on understanding the questions and code boxes, fluency in reading the Pijin translations of questions and practice in good interview technique and correct completion of practice questionnaires. Training strategies included using role play to

demonstrate good and bad ways of making an initial approach to communities, introducing the questionnaire and asking questions. Trainees were taught that all questions must be asked as open questions in face-to-face interviews, and respondents could give any answer they choose. Answers were to be recorded by ticking a relevant coding box where possible, or else writing the answer in full so it could be coded later during data entry and data processing. There were two in-class tests to assess how much was being absorbed.

There was a high level of engagement during training, with trainees asking many questions and experienced interviewers, especially, taking a keen interest in the new questionnaire. More experienced interviewers also acted as tutors and evaluators, advising other trainees on the conditions and situations they were likely to encounter during field work. Trainees were also briefed on field procedures and etiquette, health risks including HIV/AIDS, and correct conduct during fieldwork.

When training was complete, the trainees were ranked according to their test results and demonstrated aptitude for interviewing. Teams were then formed, each comprising two men to interview Men and Young Men, and two women to interview Women and Young Women. The gender of the interviewers always matched that of the type of respondent they were to interview, and their age group matched as closely as possible. On the basis of their performance during training and demonstrated personal qualities, one member of each team was made responsible for finances in the field and making initial contact with target communities, and another was made responsible for checking the work of other team members. Approximately equal numbers of males and females were selected for these responsible positions, which carried an additional salary loading.

The number of teams needed for each target area varied according to accessibility and the estimated time needed to complete the required number of interviews. A few trainees were allocated support roles, including assisting with transport and logistics and field coordination.

The group of six FGD facilitators, all of whom were experienced, was given three days of training and practice to familiarise them with the FGD guidelines and to refresh their skills. Training included discussing the objectives and purpose of the questions, considering potential difficulties and misinterpretations, refining the guidelines and translating discussion topics into Pijin. The trainee facilitators contributed to developing and refining the guidelines.

Fieldwork

Teams of interviewers were equipped and deployed to their target areas as soon after training as transport could be arranged. Equipment included sufficient questionnaires to cover the target population, pens, clipboards, plastic bags and tape, backpacks, raincoats, torches and a first aid kit. Each team was also provided with a per diem advance to cover the number of days they were expected to be in the field, plus contingency funds for local travel such as boat hire. For some teams the main travel was by plane, for others boat or truck. Most used boats and/or truck transport for local travel within their target areas. Interviewer teams spent from two to four weeks in the field.

FGD facilitators travelled as a group to designated field areas with the Survey Manager or independently as directed. Male facilitators worked with groups of Men and Young Men and female

facilitators with groups of Women and young Women. Facilitators worked in pairs, with one posing to the group questions and the other recording participants' discussion and comments.

Data processing

The media advertisements had called for applicants for data processing as well as interviewing positions. Around 20 applicants were tested and eight were selected. The Survey Director designed a Microsoft Excel data entry template that incorporated range checking macros. Two experienced coders, who had helped to code previous *People's Surveys*, checked each questionnaire and coded any open ended answers. A coding sheet was developed by the Survey Director, and the coders added additional codes as necessary.

The data entry team was first trained in the use of the data entry template, then worked in a supervised computer room to enter every completed questionnaire. Quality control was maintained by the interactive data entry template, which would not accept out of range values, and by core team members who carried out spot checks on data entry. Any errors found were checked against questionnaires.

After each FGD, the FGD facilitator and the scribe translated and transcribed their notes, using the guideline sheets as data entry templates.

Data cleaning and analysis

When all questionnaires had been entered, the dataset was re-checked and cleaned by the Survey Director. Frequency distributions were prepared for RAMSI using the analytical statistical package, PASW Statistics 18. The Survey Director then tabulated the data and prepared the required reports.

The FGD transcripts were reviewed, categorised and analysed by the Survey Manager and key themes were identified.

Contribution of the *People's Survey* to capacity building

The *People's Survey* is a substantial exercise. Around 100 people are employed to work on the Survey in Solomon Islands each year while around 5000 respond to the survey questionnaire or participate in FGDs. The *People's Survey* is unlike any other large survey conducted in Solomon Islands in that it asks opinions and evaluation of conditions rather than simple facts. Even people with prior interviewing need in-depth training in the nature of the survey and special interviewing techniques.

The survey builds capacity in many ways, including the following:

- *Interviewers.* Interviewers include retired and retrenched workers, students and men and women who are not currently employed. Equal numbers of men and women are employed. Interviewers receive a week of intensive training followed by up to a month of fieldwork. This builds skills in reading and comprehension, interacting with the public, interpretation of body language, record keeping, self-confidence and resourcefulness. A key part of training is learning to ask questions without influencing respondents' opinions in any way.

Substantial proportions of interviewers have been reappointed to the *People's Survey* in successive years, while others have gone on to work on other surveys or find full-time employment elsewhere, with NGOs and in both public and private sectors.

- *FGD facilitators.* The *People's Survey* has recruited and trained a small group of FGD facilitators to a level where they have advanced facilitation skills, as well as skills in translation and keyboard work. Several members of this group have now worked with the *People's Survey* for five consecutive years. One won a competitive international scholarship and several others have obtained full-time work following their *People's Survey* experience.
- *Respondents and FGD participants.* Many Solomon Islanders, especially in rural areas, have not been accustomed to evaluating and commenting on current affairs. In traditional society women and young people were rarely given an opportunity to express opinions about affairs outside their immediate family and were often poorly informed. The *People's Survey* provides an opportunity for respondents and participants to speak out on community issues. It is notable how readily all age/gender groups have taken up this opportunity. The Survey has never found evidence that the traditionally less-vocal groups have not wanted or been able to express opinions. Moreover, the survey data show that as awareness of the *People's Survey* increases there is a growing willingness in communities to give definite answers and fewer 'don't know' responses.
- *Data entry staff.* Each year the *People's Survey* trains around eight or 10 people in the special skills needed to enter the data collected into computerised templates. Some have prior experience with the National Statistics Office (NSO) while others are Solomon Islands College of Higher Education (SICHE) students or have office experience. Several have returned in successive years, while others have gone on to full-time office work following this computing experience.
- *Technical capacity in survey research and data management.* The NSO already has a high level of expertise and experience in survey research and data management as well as a full program of implementing surveys and censuses. NSO has designed the *People's Survey* samples since 2007 and has provided advice and assistance with logistics in each year of the survey. Limited staff numbers and heavy commitments to other large projects have so far prevented NSO's involvement in the day-to-day implementation, management and analysis of the *People's Survey*. It has been proposed to the NSO that they should identify several public servants who could be involved in all stages of the 2011 and 2012 *People's Surveys*, with a view to transferring implementation to NSO. Any such involvement would include training in the analysis of this type of data.

How to interpret data and tables

This report presents the findings of the quantitative survey, augmented with insights from the FGDs. When reading this and other 2010 *People's Survey* reports, it is important to keep in mind that the *People's Survey* questions are not multiple-choice. All questions are asked by interviewers as open questions in face-to-face interviews, and respondents are free to give any answer they choose. The interviewers record answers by ticking a relevant coding box if available, or else writing the answer

in full so it can be coded later during data entry and data processing. All answers are thus spontaneous and not influenced by any suggestions from the questionnaire, interviewer or facilitator.

The report follows the order of questions in the questionnaire, and all sections, tables and figures are numbered to reflect the questionnaire. Findings from the FGD discussions are interspersed in the relevant sections. The last few sections of this report present a synthesis of cross-cutting issues raised in both the quantitative and qualitative data.

Responses for the sample as a whole (i.e. the last line of each table) are shown in graphic form in a figure with the same number as the source table. Where possible these figures show comparisons with previous surveys. For simplicity the commentary generally refers only to the tables.

Most tables show only valid responses, with 'no answer' excluded. 'Not specified' is usually included because it means the respondent has given an affirmative answer but with insufficient detail to be categorised. 'Don't know' is usually excluded from tables unless it is of particular interest or comprises more than one or two per cent of responses. Hence tables are generally based only on valid responses, and the number of cases varies slightly between them. Where questions follow filter questions the number of cases may be substantially fewer than the total useable sample size of 4939.

The report covers a broad range of areas, with areas of RAMSI support covered from Section F onwards.

PART TWO: DATA ANALYSIS

Section A: Respondent's background

Living conditions

The first three questions in Section A are discussed in 1.2 above, with details of the sample composition and characteristics. Question A.4 asked about the respondent's housing. **Tables A.4.a & A.4.b** show that, overall, 57% of walls and 58% of roofs were constructed from traditional materials such as coconut, hand cut wood, leaf, bamboo and pandanus. Traditional materials were by far the most common everywhere except Honiara and Rennell Bellona, where modern materials, such as brick, concrete, timber and iron, were more common.

Figure A.4.a: Material of construction of respondent's house: Walls

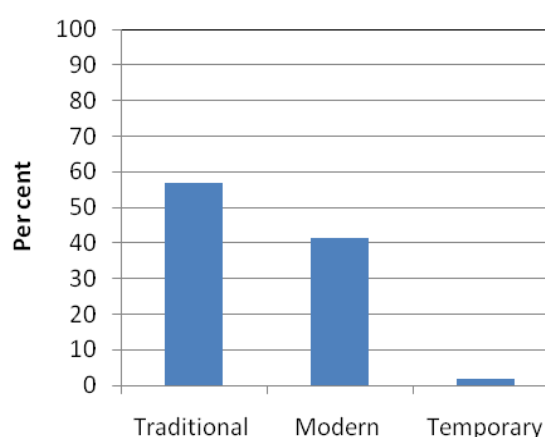


Table A.4.a: Material of construction of respondent's house: Walls

	Traditional (%)	Modern (%)	Temporary (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	87.1	12.9	0.0	294
Guadalcanal	76.5	23.4	0.1	894
Honiara	12.9	84.4	2.7	691
Honiara Settlements	16.4	74.6	8.9	280
Makira	78.8	20.9	0.2	449
Malaita	66.9	32.9	0.1	1419
Rennell Bellona	11.7	88.3	0.0	103
Western	51.9	43.1	4.9	809
Respondent type				
Men	56.8	42.5	0.8	1325
Women	57.4	39.3	3.3	1257
Young Men	58.4	40.1	1.6	1158
Young Women	55.1	43.3	1.6	1199
TOTAL	56.9	41.3	1.8	4939

Figure A.4.b: Material of construction of respondent's house: Roof

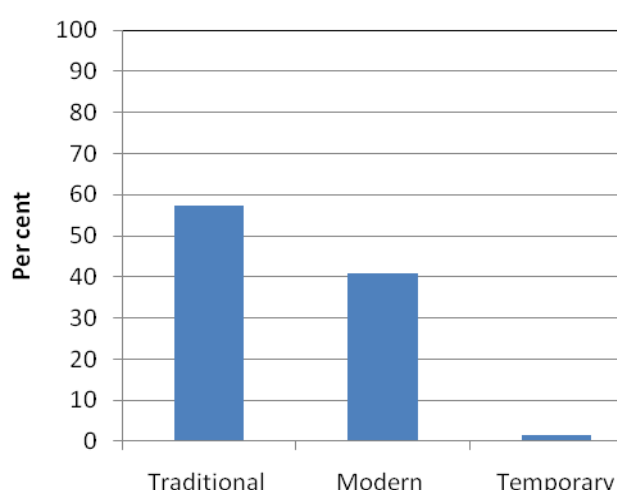


Table A.4.b: Material of construction of respondent's house: Roof

	Traditional (%)	Modern (%)	Temporary (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	94.2	5.4	0.3	294
Guadalcanal	75.6	24.4	0.0	894
Honiara	12.7	84.9	2.3	691
Honiara Settlements	12.1	79.3	8.6	280
Makira	82.4	17.6	0.0	449
Malaita	65.5	34.4	0.1	1419
Rennell Bellona	3.9	96.1	0.0	103
Western	57.0	39.1	4.0	809
Respondent type				
Men	56.5	42.9	0.7	1325
Women	57.1	39.8	3.1	1257
Young Men	62.1	36.4	1.5	1158
Young Women	54.5	44.6	0.8	1199
TOTAL	57.5	41.0	1.5	4939

It is notable that modern materials were also most common in Honiara Settlements, where residents do not have title to the land they occupy. Temporary materials, such as cardboard, plastic and makeshift construction materials, were very rare in all outer provinces except Western, where some victims of the 2008 Tsunami still have not been rehoused. Nine per cent of respondents from Honiara settlements lived in houses made from temporary materials. Women were a little more likely than Men to live in houses made from temporary materials, but the difference was small.

Education

Tables A.5, A.6 & A.7 show respondent's education. Overall, only 10% of respondents had no primary school education, 14% had from one to four years, and the vast majority (76%) had five years or more. This is similar to the distributions in previous *People's Surveys*. Respondents in

Malaita and Women were most likely to have no education and Young Men least likely. Rennell Bellona had most respondents with five years of primary school education or more (95%).

Figure A.5: Respondent's years of primary education

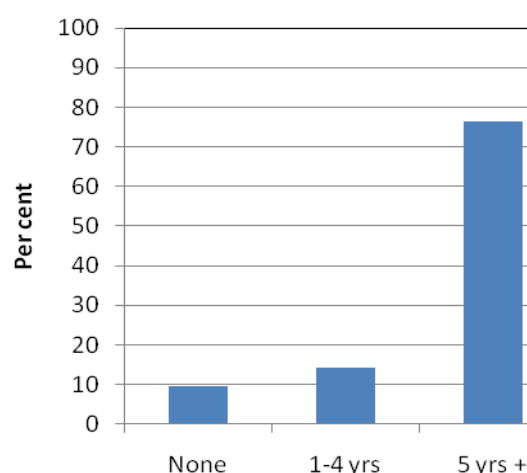


Table A.5: Respondent's years of primary education

	None (%)	1-4 yrs (%)	5 yrs + (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	18.0	21.1	60.9	294
Guadalcanal	5.0	17.4	77.5	894
Honiara	4.9	6.1	89.0	691
Honiara Settlements	7.1	8.9	83.9	280
Makira	8.9	16.3	74.8	449
Malaita	16.6	18.8	64.6	1419
Rennell Bellona	1.9	2.9	95.1	103
Western	4.6	8.9	86.5	809
Respondent type				
Men	8.1	15.8	76.1	1325
Women	19.0	21.1	59.9	1257
Young Men	4.7	8.0	87.3	1158
Young Women	5.6	11.0	83.4	1199
TOTAL	9.5	14.2	76.4	4939

Table A.6 shows that 54% of respondents had no secondary education, 31% has one to four years and 15% had five years or more. While one to four years indicates junior secondary level, not all those with five years or more of formal education can be presumed to have progressed to senior secondary level. Respondents in Makira were most likely to have no secondary education (67%) followed by Malaita (64%). Respondents with five years or more secondary education were most likely to be found in Honiara (31%) and Honiara Settlements (25%). Women were more likely to have no secondary education (75%) as compared with Men (58%), while Young Men were most likely to have both levels of secondary education. As in previous *People's Surveys*, the difference between Young Men and Young Women was only a few percentage points.

Figure A.6: Respondent's years of secondary education

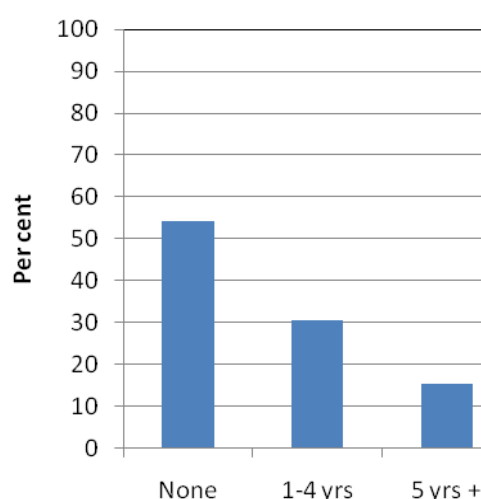


Table A.6: Respondent's years of secondary education

	None (%)	1-4 yrs (%)	5 yrs + (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	67.0	22.1	10.9	294
Guadalcanal	56.9	35.0	8.1	894
Honiara	30.1	39.1	30.8	691
Honiara Settlements	41.1	33.9	25.0	280
Makira	57.2	29.6	13.1	449
Malaita	64.1	26.6	9.3	1419
Rennell Bellona	36.9	39.8	23.3	103
Western	54.4	26.8	18.8	809
Respondent type				
Men	58.1	26.5	15.4	1325
Women	75.0	18.4	6.6	1257
Young Men	37.7	40.3	22.0	1158
Young Women	43.7	38.6	17.7	1199
TOTAL	54.1	30.6	15.3	4939

Only 10% of all respondents had post-secondary education ([Table A.7](#)). Most were found in Honiara, Honiara Settlements and Rennell Bellona. There were only a few percentage points between these three locations. Men were most likely to have one to three years or four years or more of secondary education (15%). The slightly lower percentages for Young Men and Young Women could be partly an age effect. There was a small difference between Young Men and Young Women in the percentages with various levels of post-secondary education, although the overall percentages were very small.

Figure A.7: Respondent's years of post secondary education

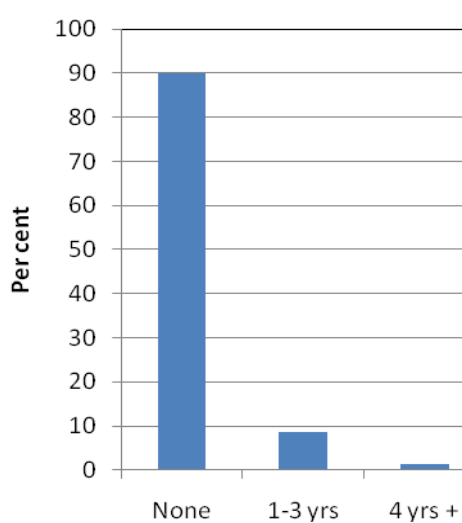
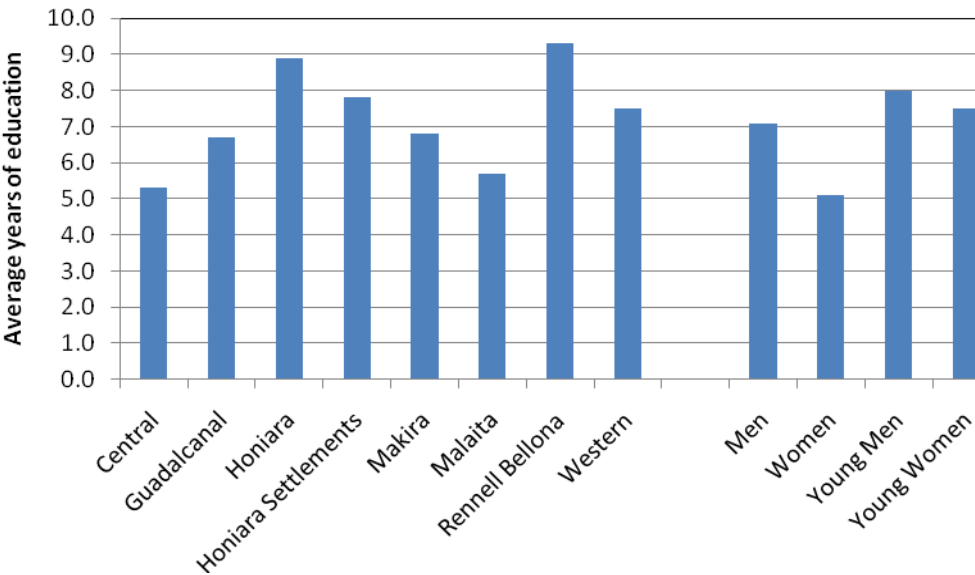


Table A.7: Respondent's years of post secondary education

	None (%)	1-3 yrs (%)	4 yrs + (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	92.9	6.5	0.7	294
Guadalcanal	95.4	4.4	0.2	894
Honiara	80.0	17.8	2.2	691
Honiara Settlements	83.6	13.6	2.9	280
Makira	89.5	8.9	1.6	449
Malaita	94.2	5.3	0.5	1419
Rennell Bellona	79.6	16.5	3.9	103
Western	88.1	9.3	2.6	809
Respondent type				
Men	85.2	11.5	3.2	1325
Women	93.9	5.7	0.4	1257
Young Men	90.1	9.2	0.7	1158
Young Women	91.3	7.8	0.8	1199
TOTAL	90.0	8.6	1.3	4939

Figure A.8 shows average years of education. Substantial variations by province and age/gender group can be seen. The overall average was 6.9 years, with 7.1 years for Men, 5.1 for Women, 8.0 for Young Men and 7.5 for Young Women.

Figure A.8: Average years of education by province and age/gender group



Section B: Access to services and information

Access to health facilities

Section B of the questionnaire was concerned with access to services. Overall, 67% of respondents had a health facility in their community or could reach one within an hour (**Table B.1**). Thirty-two per cent could reach a facility in one or two hours, and less than 2% needed half a day to reach a health facility. **Figure B.1** shows only small differences compared with previous *People's Surveys*.

Access was best in Honiara and Honiara Settlements, where 96% or more could reach a health facility within an hour, whereas 69% of respondents in Guadalcanal needed one or two hours, and 7% needed half a day or more. Although roughly equal numbers of each age/gender group were surveyed in each community, **Table B.1** shows a tendency for Women and Young Women to report longer travelling times.

FGD participants reported that rural health services were expanding. There were health centres in all four communities in which FGDs were conducted.

Figure B.1: Distance to health facility

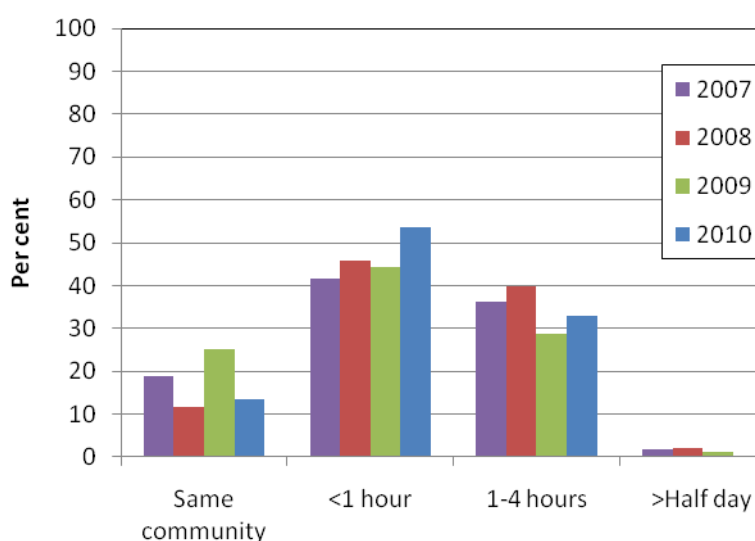


Table B.1 Distance to health facility

	Same community (%)	< 1 hour (%)	1-2 hours (%)	Half a day (%)	(No.)
Province					
Central	29.9	49.1	21.0	0.0	294
Guadalcanal	2.0	22.2	69.0	6.8	893
Honiara	14.8	81.3	4.0	0.0	683
Honiara Settlements	16.1	83.6	0.4	0.0	280
Makira	32.7	53.2	13.8	0.2	449
Malaita	12.8	45.2	41.7	0.3	1406
Rennell Bellona	35.0	57.3	6.8	1.0	103
Western	5.6	70.1	23.8	0.5	800
Respondent type					
Men	14.6	55.8	28.9	0.7	1320
Women	15.1	48.6	34.1	2.3	1244
Young Men	11.1	59.6	28.9	0.4	1156
Young Women	12.7	50.2	34.7	2.4	1185
TOTAL	13.4	53.5	31.6	1.4	4905

Question B.2 was a filter question to select respondents with appropriate experience before asking further questions about conditions at health facilities. **Table B.2** shows that 72% of respondents visited a health facility in the preceding year, with the highest percentage in Central (88%). Women were most likely to have visited a health facility (81%), with Young Men least likely (60%).

Figure B.2: Visited a health facility in previous year

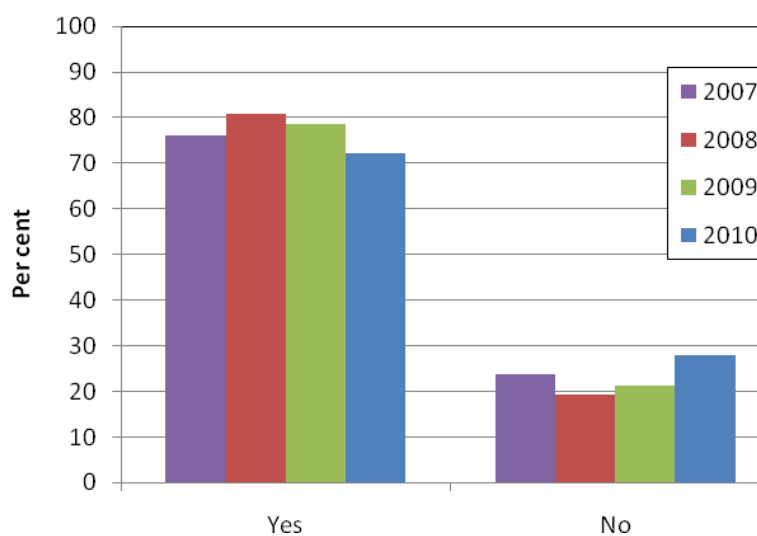
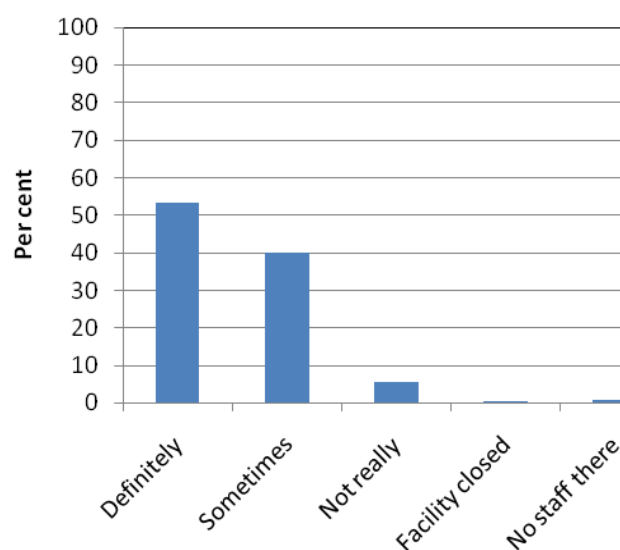


Table B.2: Visited health facility in the past year

	Yes (%)	No (%)	(No.)
Province			
Central	88.1	11.9	294
Guadalcanal	68.4	31.6	892
Honiara	67.4	32.6	691
Honiara Settlements	72.5	27.5	280
Makira	69.0	31.0	449
Malaita	68.7	31.3	1410
Rennell Bellona	77.7	22.3	103
Western	81.2	18.8	808
Respondent type			
Men	74.2	25.8	1319
Women	80.9	19.1	1254
Young Men	59.6	40.4	1156
Young Women	72.7	27.3	1198
TOTAL	72.1	27.9	4927

Respondents who had visited a health facility were asked if the medical staff had appropriate skills to assist them. **Table B.3** shows that 53% said 'yes', 40% said 'sometimes' and 6% said 'no'. Just over one per cent said the facility was closed or there were no staff present. Dissatisfaction was highest in Honiara Settlements (12%), Honiara (9%) and Guadalcanal (8%), which could reflect dissatisfaction with the same facilities. There were no marked differences in perceptions by age/gender group.

Figure B.3: Did medical staff have appropriate skills



Note: Facility closed = 0.3%, No staff there = 0.8%

Table B.3: Did medical staff have appropriate skills

	Yes (%)	Sometimes (%)	No (%)	Facility closed (%)	No staff there (%)	(No.)
Province						
Central	61.8	37.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	259
Guadalcanal	33.0	54.8	8.2	1.5	2.6	613
Honiara	51.6	39.0	8.6	0.2	0.6	467
Honiara Settlements	49.8	36.6	11.7	0.0	2.0	205
Makira	50.0	44.6	4.5	0.0	1.0	312
Malaita	59.0	37.1	3.9	0.0	0.1	987
Rennell Bellona	56.3	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	80
Western	63.1	31.4	5.3	0.0	0.2	659
Respondent type						
Men	52.4	40.8	6.4	0.0	0.4	992
Women	55.6	36.1	5.9	0.8	1.7	1022
Young Men	42.7	50.7	6.2	0.1	0.3	694
Young Women	59.5	35.5	4.3	0.1	0.6	874
TOTAL	53.2	40.1	5.7	0.3	0.8	3582

In previous *People's Surveys* respondents were asked a more general question, 'were you satisfied with the services you received?' Twenty per cent in 2007 and 24% in both 2008 and 2009 were not satisfied, but lack of staff skills was rarely mentioned. In all three years the main reasons for dissatisfaction were shortages of medical supplies, staff attitude, staff absence and treatment problems.

Access to primary education

Table B.4 shows how long it took respondents to reach the primary school closest to their residence. Eighty-five per cent of respondents said they could reach a primary school within an hour, and 14% in one or two hours. **Figure B.4** shows that this is similar to previous *People's Surveys*. Respondents in Guadalcanal (27%) and Malaita (21%) were most likely to have long journeys. As respondents are drawn from the same communities, differences between age/gender groups are likely to reflect differences in experience of making the journey.

Figure B.4: Time to nearest primary school

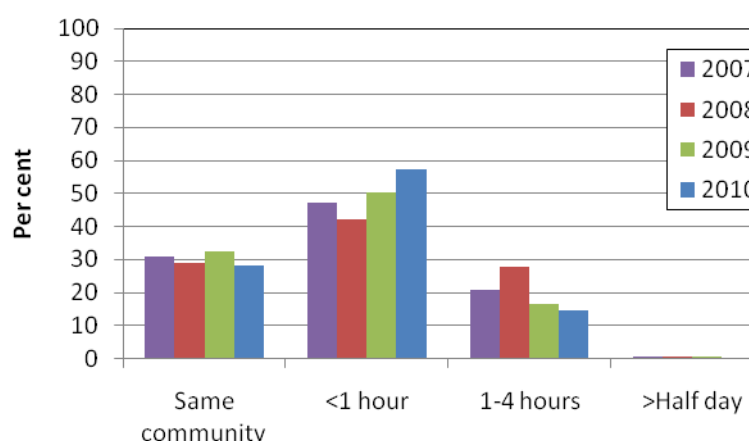


Table B.4: Time to nearest primary school

	Same community (%)	< 1 hour (%)	1-2 hours (%)	Half a day (%)	(No.)
Province					
Central	87.0	12.6	0.3	0.0	293
Guadalcanal	19.5	53.5	26.7	0.3	892
Honiara	17.7	78.2	4.1	0.0	682
Honiara Settlements	17.5	81.4	1.1	0.0	280
Makira	46.1	47.7	6.3	0.2	447
Malaita	24.0	55.4	20.2	0.4	1413
Rennell Bellona	35.9	57.3	5.8	1.0	103
Western	24.7	61.9	13.3	0.1	805
Respondent type					
Men	30.8	58.6	10.4	0.2	1320
Women	26.5	59.4	14.1	0.0	1250
Young Men	29.5	56.5	13.8	0.2	1156
Young Women	25.3	55.3	18.8	0.6	1189
TOTAL	28.1	57.5	14.2	0.2	4915

Access to facilities varied in the four communities selected for FGDs. Kilusakwalo and Bitama are large provincial communities that have primary, secondary and even some technical education in or near the community. Aruligo is typical of rural communities with only a modest primary school. The primary school at Burns Creek is situated near the community piggery and FGD participants were critical of its location near the main road.

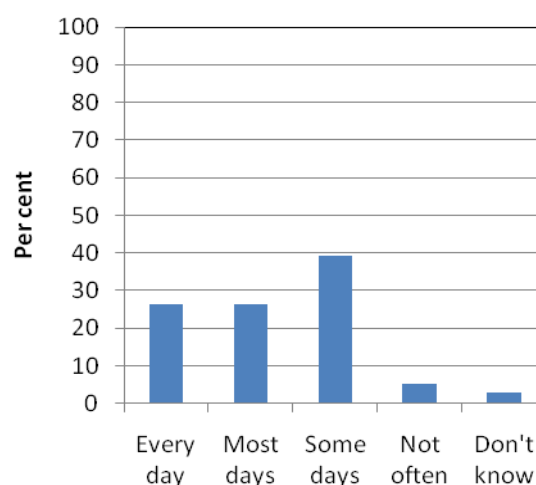
Question B.5 was a filter question to select respondents who had children attending primary school before asking a further question about the school. A total of 1842 respondents (38%) had children at primary school (**Table B.5**).

Table B.5: Does respondent have any children currently attending primary school?

	Yes (%)	No (%)	(No.)
Province			
Central	46.3	53.7	294
Guadalcanal	42.1	57.9	891
Honiara	30.0	70.0	689
Honiara Settlements	43.2	56.8	280
Makira	37.1	62.9	448
Malaita	35.8	64.2	1417
Rennell Bellona	41.7	58.3	103
Western	38.1	61.9	809
Respondent type			
Men	56.1	43.9	1322
Women	54.5	45.5	1254
Young Men	14.1	85.9	1157
Young Women	23.0	77.0	1198
TOTAL	37.8	62.2	4931

Respondents with a child at school were asked how often the teacher comes to school. **Table B.6** shows that 27% said the teacher came ‘every day’ and 26% said ‘most days’. Thirty-one per cent said ‘some days’ and 5% said not often while 3% said they didn’t know. Respondents in Makira were most likely to say ‘not often’ (11%), followed by respondents in Guadalcanal (8%). Respondents in Western were more likely to say the teacher came every day (49%) than respondents in Honiara (31%) or Honiara Settlements (12%). Women were more likely than other age/gender groups to say ‘every day’.

Figure B.6: How often does the teacher come to school?



Note: 1842 cases only

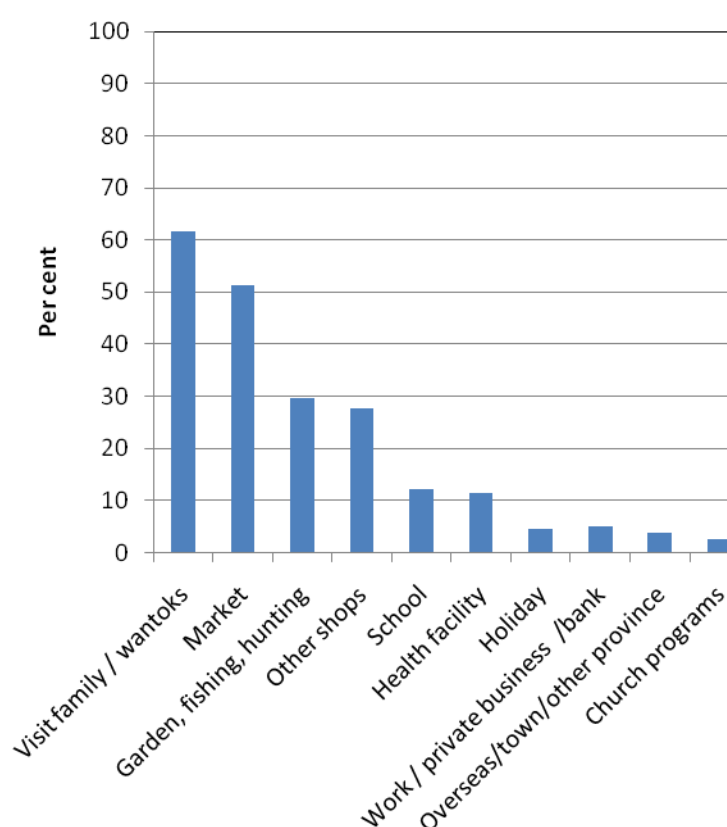
Table B.6: How often does the teacher come to school?

	Every day (%)	Most days (%)	Some days (%)	Not often (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province						
Central	15.7	20.1	61.9	2.2	0.0	134
Guadalcanal	20.8	25.1	43.9	8.1	2.2	371
Honiara	31.4	26.1	36.7	1.9	3.9	207
Honiara Settlements	11.6	35.5	50.4	1.7	0.8	121
Makira	11.7	21.6	55.6	10.5	0.6	162
Malaita	27.3	27.7	35.1	6.6	3.4	499
Rennell Bellona	16.3	20.9	62.8	0.0	0.0	43
Western	48.9	27.2	15.4	2.3	6.2	305
Respondent type						
Men	22.4	35.9	35.1	4.6	2.0	738
Women	32.1	17.8	41.5	5.8	2.8	675
Young Men	22.9	29.3	43.3	3.2	1.3	157
Young Women	25.7	18.8	42.3	6.6	6.6	272
TOTAL	26.5	26.2	39.2	5.2	2.9	1842

Private demand for transport

To assess the need for private transport, respondents were asked the places they most often visited when they leave their homes.³ **Tables B.7.a & b** show that visits to family and friends were mentioned most often (by 62% of respondents), followed by market (51%), gardening, fishing or hunting (30%) and other shops (28%). There were marked differences between rural and urban respondents, especially in these four categories. The main differences between males and females were that females were more likely to visit markets, schools and health facilities and less likely to visit family and friends.

Figure B.7: Places visited by respondents when they go out



Note: Up to three responses per respondent; destinations mentioned by less than 2% not shown.

³ Respondents could give up to three responses to all multiple response questions. Responses were tallied, so the tables show the overall percentages giving a particular answer as any of up to three responses. All multiple response questions are tabulated only by rural/urban and male/female to avoid many small cell sizes.

Table B.7.a: Places visited by respondents when they go out (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
To visit family or friends	44.7	67.5	61.7	3037
Market	70.4	44.9	51.4	2528
Garden, fishing, hunting	9.8	36.4	29.6	1458
To other shops	45.0	21.7	27.6	1358
To go to school	12.2	12.2	12.2	600
To get to health facility	7.6	12.7	11.4	562
To take holiday	9.1	2.9	4.5	222
Work / employment/private business /bank /workshops	9.8	3.3	5.0	244
Overseas /Honiara /town /other province	0.4	5.1	3.9	193
Church programs	2.6	2.6	2.6	127
Sport activities and programs/ recreation	1.0	1.4	1.3	63
To local court	0.1	0.1	0.1	5
Other unspecified	1.9	1.3	1.4	70
Don't go anywhere /too old to go out	1.0	0.6	0.7	33

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table B.7.b: Places visited by respondents when they go out (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
To visit family or friends	71.7	51.7	61.7	3037
Market	46.7	56.1	51.4	2528
Garden, fishing, hunting	30.8	28.4	29.6	1458
To other shops	30.6	24.5	27.6	1358
To go to school	8.0	16.4	12.2	600
To get to health facility	5.2	17.7	11.4	562
To take holiday	2.3	6.8	4.5	222
Work/ employment/ private business /bank /workshops	7.4	2.4	5.0	244
Overseas /Honiara /town /other province	1.9	6.0	3.9	193
Church programs	2.4	2.7	2.6	127
Sport activities and programs/ recreation	1.3	1.3	1.3	63
To local court	0.2	0.0	0.1	5
Other unspecified	1.5	1.4	1.4	70
Don't go anywhere /too old to go out	0.3	1.0	0.7	33

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

Business activity and transport

Question B.8 was a filter question to select respondents for further questions on use of transport for business activities. Overall, 39% of respondents said they were engaged in some kind of business. The highest percentage was in Makira (46%) followed by Guadalcanal (45%), Honiara Settlements (43%) and Honiara (41%) (**Table B.8**). Women were a little more likely to engage in business than Men, with Young Men and Young Women less likely than the older age groups.

Figure B.8: Does respondent engage in any kind of business selling or making things

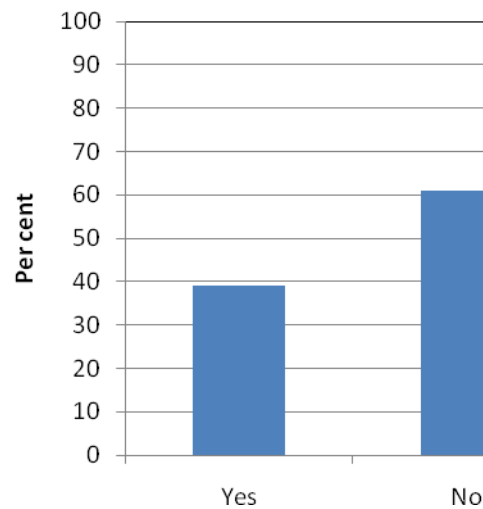


Table B.8: Does respondent engage in any kind of business selling or making things

	Yes (%)	No (%)	(No.)
Province			
Central	27.1	72.9	292
Guadalcanal	44.9	55.1	876
Honiara	40.9	59.1	685
Honiara Settlements	43.2	56.8	280
Makira	45.7	54.3	449
Malaita	35.3	64.7	1406
Rennell Bellona	21.6	78.4	102
Western	38.6	61.4	803
Respondent type			
Men	42.2	57.8	1305
Women	44.3	55.7	1249
Young Men	30.4	69.6	1148
Young Women	38.1	61.9	1191
TOTAL	39.0	61.0	4893

Table B.9 shows whether any form of transport was used by respondents who said they were engaged in business, and **Table B.10** shows the type of transport used. Overall, 65% of those engaging in business used transport. Use of transport was relatively low in Makira (38%) and Malaita (46%) and exceeded 70% in all other provinces. Women and Young Women were much less likely to use transport than their male counterparts.

Figure B.9: Does respondent use any transport in their business activity

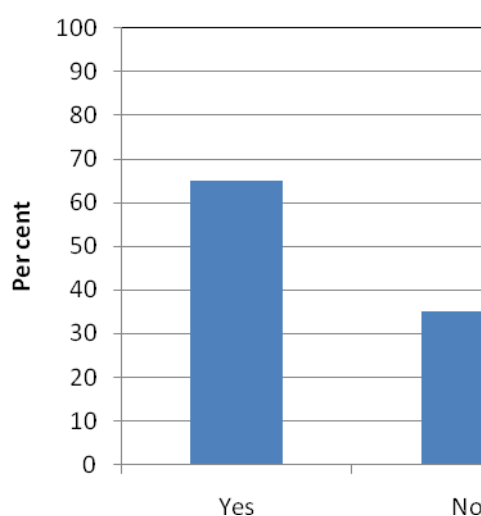
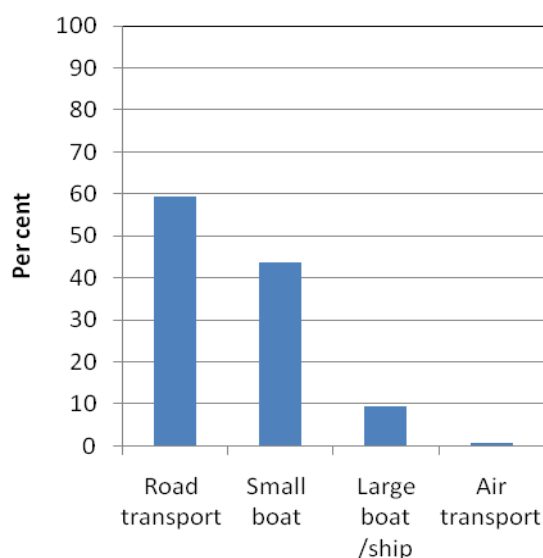


Table B.9: Does respondent use any transport in their business activity

	Yes (%)	No (%)	(No.)
Province			
Central	72.7	27.3	77
Guadalcanal	80.6	19.4	391
Honiara	77.4	22.6	279
Honiara Settlements	72.5	27.5	120
Makira	37.6	62.4	202
Malaita	45.9	54.1	477
Rennell Bellona	81.8	18.2	22
Western	75.6	24.4	308
Respondent type			
Men	71.9	28.1	544
Women	58.6	41.4	539
Young Men	73.6	26.4	348
Young Women	57.8	42.2	445
TOTAL	65.0	35.0	1876

Road transport was by far the most common type of transport used, but more common in urban areas (66%) than rural areas (57%) ([Table B.10](#)). The second most used form of transport was small boat (canoe or outboard motor (OBM)), which, conversely, was more commonly used in rural areas (48%) than urban areas (33%). There was no marked difference between males and females in their choice of transport for business purposes.

Figure B.10: Type of transport used for business



Note: Up to three responses per respondent.

Table B.10.a: Type of transport used for business (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Road transport (truck, bus, car)	65.6	56.9	59.3	722
Small boat (OBM, canoe)	32.6	48.0	43.8	533
Large boat /ship	3.0	11.9	9.4	115
Air transport	0.0	1.1	0.8	10
Bicycle	0.0	0.6	0.4	5
Other no details	0.0	0.6	0.4	5

Note: Percentages are based on up to three responses per respondent.

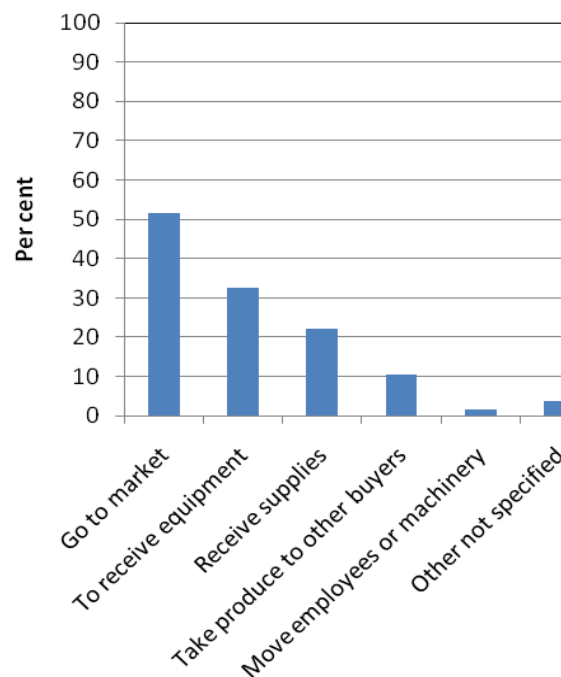
Table B.10.a: Type of transport used for business (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Road transport (truck, bus, car)	58.8	59.8	59.3	722
Small boat (OBM, canoe)	46.9	40.2	43.8	533
Large boat /ship	10.7	8.0	9.4	115
Air transport	0.3	1.4	0.8	10
Bicycle	0.5	0.5	0.4	5
Other no details	0.2	0.5	0.4	5

Note: Percentages are based on up to three responses per respondent.

Tables B.11.a & b show that the main reason for using transport was to take goods to market, but more often in urban areas (57%) than in rural areas (49%). Use of transport to receive equipment and to receive supplies was more common in rural areas (36% and 25%) than in urban areas (23% and 15%). Male respondents were more likely to use transport to receive supplies for trade stores (29% compared with 15% for females) and to take produce to other buyers (15% compared with 5% for females).

Figure B.11: How transport is used



Note: Up to three responses per respondent; uses mentioned by 2% or fewer not shown.

Table B.11.a: How transport is used (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
To take goods to market	57.4	49.3	51.5	628
To receive equipment	22.6	36.5	32.6	398
To receive supplies for trade store	15.0	25.0	22.2	271
To take produce to other buyers	7.1	11.9	10.6	129
Travel to premises, move employees or machinery	2.4	1.5	1.7	21
For administration and banking	2.1	0.7	1.1	13
Transport business e.g., taxi, bus, OBM hire	0.3	0.9	0.7	9
Other not specified	11.5	0.6	3.6	44

Note: Percentages are based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table B.11.a: How transport is used (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
To take goods to market	50.0	53.2	51.5	628
To receive equipment	29.1	36.6	32.6	398
To receive supplies for trade store	28.6	15.0	22.2	271
To take produce to other buyers	15.3	5.2	10.6	129
Travel to premises, move employees or machinery	0.9	2.6	1.7	21
For administration and banking	1.2	0.9	1.1	13
Transport business e.g., taxi, bus, OBM hire	0.6	0.9	0.7	9
Other not specified	6.7	0.2	3.6	44

Note: Percentages are based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table B.12 shows that 29% of respondents who used transport in business said the transport system met their needs very well, 34% said 'quite well' and 29% said 'not well'. Those in Honiara and Western were most likely to answer 'very well' (57% and 47%). Respondents in Rennell Bellona were most likely to say the transport infrastructure was poor (33%), followed by Makira (19%). In Central, Guadalcanal, Makira and Rennell Bellona well over 50% of respondents said the transport infrastructure did not meet their needs well or was poor. Young Men and Young Women tended to be generally more satisfied than their older counterparts. FGD participants reported that most communities have a local truck service, and many could access local buses on the main roads. Only those close to major towns had access to taxis.

Figure B.12: Does the available transport infrastructure meet respondent's needs

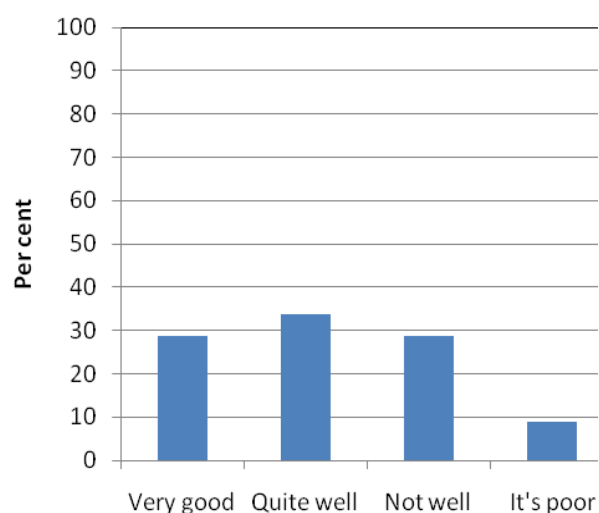
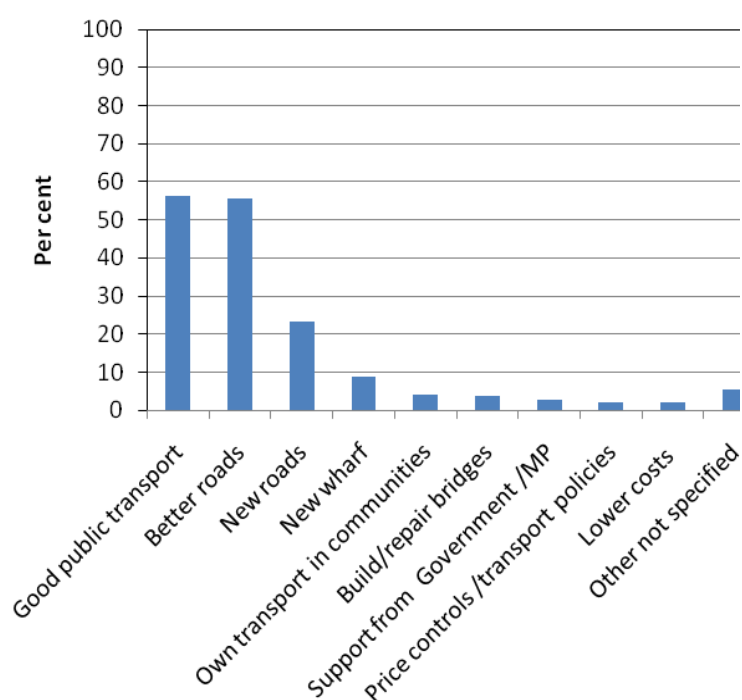


Table B.12: How well does the available transport infrastructure meet your needs?

	Very well (%)	Quite well (%)	Not well (%)	It's poor (%)	(No.)
Province					
Central	3.9	34.9	49.5	11.7	281
Guadalcanal	12.3	34.1	42.3	11.4	878
Honiara	57.4	30.6	11.1	0.9	682
Honiara Settlements	14.4	42.8	39.9	2.9	278
Makira	10.8	32.6	37.8	18.8	436
Malaita	29.5	35.4	24.5	10.5	1365
Rennell Bellona	7.1	36.4	23.2	33.3	99
Western	47.1	29.4	20.8	2.6	802
Respondent type					
Men	27.3	27.4	31.4	14.0	1290
Women	31.0	28.0	32.0	9.1	1208
Young Men	28.8	41.4	26.0	3.8	1151
Young Women	28.0	38.8	25.3	7.9	1173
TOTAL	28.7	33.6	28.8	8.9	4822

All respondents were invited to suggest how transport could be improved to be better adapted to their needs. [Table B.13.a & b](#) shows that most suggestions related to improving road transport. Good public transport was mentioned by 57% of rural respondents and 47% of urban respondents. Better roads were mentioned by almost equal percentages of rural and urban respondents, and new roads were mentioned by 24% of rural respondents and 17% of urban respondents. The remaining suggestions were made by less than 10% of respondents. [Table B.13.b](#) shows only small differences by gender.

Figure B.13: What needs to change to make transport better



Note: Up to three responses per respondent. Suggestions made by 1% or less are not shown.

Table B.13.a: What needs to change to make transport better (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Good public transport	46.8	57.4	56.2	1008
Better roads	56.6	55.4	55.5	995
New roads	16.6	24.3	23.4	420
New wharf	2.4	9.6	8.8	158
Own transport in communities, schools, for employees etc.	0.5	4.5	4.0	72
Build /repair bridges	0.5	4.3	3.9	70
Support from National and Provincial Government /MP	7.3	2.0	2.6	47
Price controls, transport policies	5.4	1.8	2.2	39
Cheaper fuel and transport costs	4.4	1.8	2.1	38
Other not specified	0.5	5.9	5.3	95
Don't know	5.4	3.7	3.9	70

Note: Percentages are based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table B.13.b: What needs to change to make transport better (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Good public transport	59.0	53.3	56.2	1008
Better roads	59.8	51.0	55.5	995
New roads	21.1	25.9	23.4	420
New wharf	12.1	5.4	8.8	158
Own transport in communities, schools, for employees etc.	3.2	4.9	4.0	72
Build /repair bridges	1.1	6.9	3.9	70
Support from National and Provincial Government /MP	1.1	4.2	2.6	47
Price controls, transport policies	3.2	1.1	2.2	39
Cheaper fuel and transport costs	2.4	1.8	2.1	38
Other not specified	4.9	5.7	5.3	95
Don't know	4.5	3.3	3.9	70

Note: Percentages are based on up to three responses per respondent.

FGD Responses on services and access to banking

FGD participants reported that the schools, health centres and bus and truck services were generally in good condition and/or operate well, especially the most recently installed facilities. When asked about access to business services, all FGD participants reported that they could only access banks and postal services in the largest regional centres. For Burns Creek settlement that was Honiara, and for Kilusakwalo, the nearest centre was Auki. People from Aruligo also had to go to Honiara to use banks and the post office, and even residents of Bitama went to Auki, although postal services were available at Malu'u. Banks and post offices were generally considered to be in good condition. The ANZ Rural Banking service was valued by rural communities, particularly on Guadalcanal, but was not operating at the time of the survey.

When asked if they had access to bank loans, FGD participants, in all four communities, said that only those people in formal work, such as teachers and nurses, have access to bank accounts and therefore access to bank loans. They said that people in rural communities in the Solomon Islands do not apply for bank loans because they are aware that they do not meet the standard criteria set by the banks and lenders. Participants also regarded the banking forms and procedures as complex and said they do not understand all the questions. Few people have any collateral and many live on customary land without separate titles that could be used as collateral.

'We have no access to bank loans. Only elite people have access.' (Young Man, Northwestern Guadalcanal)

Applying for a loan needs all sorts of requirements that we can never meet" (Young Man, Malaita)

FGD participants in Bitama, North Malaita, said some religious groups have access to a local savings club called 'The Estate'. Members of 'The Estate' work collectively on cocoa or copra plantations and earn about SI \$2 per day. Any surpluses from the sale of the produce remaining after overheads have been met are invested in church and loan accounts. 'The Estate' provides access to loans for members who have difficulty meeting the requirements of the commercial banks or who do not

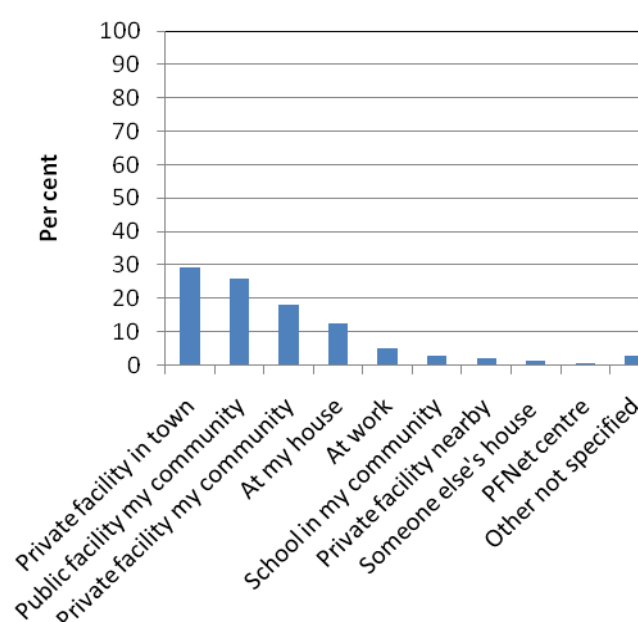
have bank accounts. Young people working with 'The Estate' also learn arts and crafts and saving, and earn their own income.

Community members participating in 'The Estate' programs acknowledged their usefulness but were concerned about the long term sustainability of the scheme. Most FGD participants did not have access to bank accounts and some, like those from Kilusakwalo, had experience of failed savings clubs.

Access to computers

Tables B.14.a & b show that 72% of respondents had no access to a computer, 84% in rural areas and 31% in urban areas. Most access was at 'private internet cafés' (9%), followed by 'public place in my community'. In urban areas, however, public places were mentioned more often than private internet cafés, in the main centre or in the respondent's community (21% compared with 15% for internet cafes in either place). Twelve per cent of urban respondents said they had access to a computer at their own house, and 5% of urban residents were able to access a computer at work, but only 1% or fewer rural respondents could access computers at home or at work. The only marked difference by gender was that female respondents were a little more likely to say they had no access to a computer (74% compared with 70% for male respondents).

Figure B.14: Places where respondents can access computers



Note: Up to three responses per respondent.

Table B.14.a: Where can respondent access a computer (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
No access	30.5	83.9	71.6	2667
Private internet café in nearby or provincial centre /Honiara	15.1	7.2	9.0	336
Public place in my community	20.6	4.1	7.9	295
Private internet café in my community	14.8	2.9	5.6	209
At my house	12.3	1.3	3.8	142
At work	5.0	0.5	1.5	57
School in my community /nearest community	1.4	0.7	0.9	32
Private internet café in another nearby community	0.5	0.6	0.6	22
Someone else's house in my community	0.7	0.3	0.4	14
PFNet centre	0.9	0.0	0.2	8
Other not specified	2.1	0.5	0.9	33
Don't know	0.9	0.2	0.3	13

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table B.14.b: Where can respondent access a computer (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
No access	70.2	73.5	71.6	2667
Private internet café in nearby or provincial centre /Honiara	9.1	8.4	9.0	336
Public place in my community	9.0	6.4	7.9	295
Private internet café in my community	5.3	5.8	5.6	209
At my house	4.9	2.8	3.8	142
At work	1.5	3.6	1.5	57
School in my community /nearest community	0.6	0.9	0.9	32
Private internet café in another nearby community	0.6	1.2	0.6	22
Someone else's house in my community	0.3	0.8	0.4	14
PFNet centre	0.5	0.1	0.3	10
Other not specified	1.0	0.8	0.9	33
Don't know	0.2	0.0	0.3	13

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

Respondents who had access to a computer were asked if the computer had a reliable connection to the internet. Overall, 48% said the connection was always reliable and 20% said it was mostly reliable, while 17% said there was no connection and 14% didn't know ([Table B.15](#)). The most reliable connections were those used by respondents in Honiara Settlements (62%) and Honiara (58%). Most likely to say they had no internet connection were respondents in Guadalcanal (23%). Only 6% of respondents in Central said they had no internet connection, but 59% said they didn't know. Men and Women were more likely to say their connection to the internet was always or mostly reliable as compared to Young Men and Young Women. Women were most likely to say 'don't know' (27%).

Figure: B.15: Computer has internet access

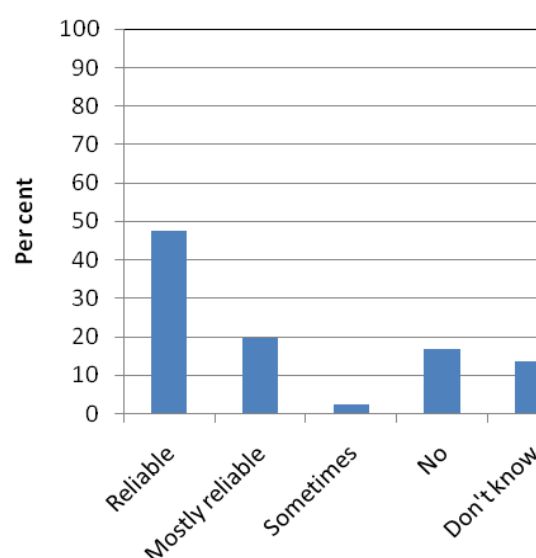


Table B.15: Computer has internet access

	Always reliable (%)	Mostly reliable (%)	Sometimes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province						
Central	29.4	5.9	0.0	5.9	58.8	17
Guadalcanal	23.1	19.2	0.0	40.4	17.3	52
Honiara	58.2	2.0	1.3	35.1	3.3	299
Honiara Settlements	62.0	6.5	5.4	22.8	3.3	92
Makira	33.3	25.0	8.3	33.3	0.0	24
Malaita	39.7	33.4	1.0	3.3	22.6	305
Rennell Bellona	47.4	22.8	1.8	10.5	17.5	57
Western	46.2	31.2	5.4	1.6	15.6	186
Respondent type						
Men	59.9	14.9	1.2	18.6	5.4	242
Women	51.8	10.2	1.3	9.7	27.0	226
Young Men	39.1	26.2	3.4	18.1	13.1	381
Young Women	43.2	23.5	3.3	21.3	8.7	183
TOTAL	47.5	19.6	2.4	17.0	13.6	1032

All respondents were asked if they know how to use the internet, regardless of whether they currently had access to a computer. Overall, 7% said they had a good knowledge, and 8% said they had a little knowledge. Seventy-seven per cent said they didn't know how to use the internet, and 8% did not know how to answer the question (Table B.16). Knowledge was highest in Rennell Bellona, Honiara and Honiara Settlements with around 30% in each place having a good or some knowledge. In Central 93% had no knowledge, followed by 92% in Makira. Men were most likely to have a good or some knowledge (19%) and Women least likely (9%). Young Men were most likely to say they had no knowledge (81%) but also least likely to say 'don't know' (2%).

Figure B.16: Does respondent know how to use the internet

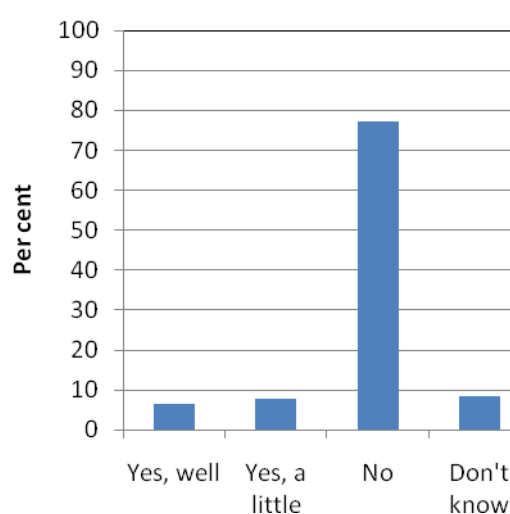


Table B.16: Does respondent know how to use the internet

	Yes, well (%)	Yes, a little (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province					
Central	1.4	5.4	92.8	0.4	279
Guadalcanal	1.6	4.4	76.8	17.2	887
Honiara	14.4	15.6	49.3	20.8	688
Honiara Settlements	12.5	19.6	53.2	14.6	280
Makira	2.4	4.7	92.0	0.9	449
Malaita	4.9	5.3	88.8	0.9	1388
Rennell Bellona	15.5	18.4	66.0	0.0	103
Western	9.1	6.1	78.1	6.7	805
Respondent type					
Men	9.5	9.2	77.6	3.7	1313
Women	4.9	3.8	77.6	13.7	1223
Young Men	6.6	10.6	81.1	1.6	1155
Young Women	5.0	7.5	72.9	14.6	1188
TOTAL	6.6	7.8	77.3	8.4	4879

FGD Responses on information technology and the internet

Public servants mentioned the impact of computer technology, mobile phones and the internet on the work of the Public Service. All had access to computers in their workplace. They said computer technology, mobile phones and the internet have all made work faster, easier and more effective. Even so, many considered that technology has reduced face-to-face communication and many officers use the internet inappropriately. Use of the internet and mobile phones during working hours for private purposes was criticised by most participants. Despite extensive computerisation within the Public Service, most participants said procedures are still slow and complex, especially recruitment, payroll, allowances, transfers and housing. Procedures were also considered to be

ineffective and confusing and participants were very critical of the time it takes to process applications.

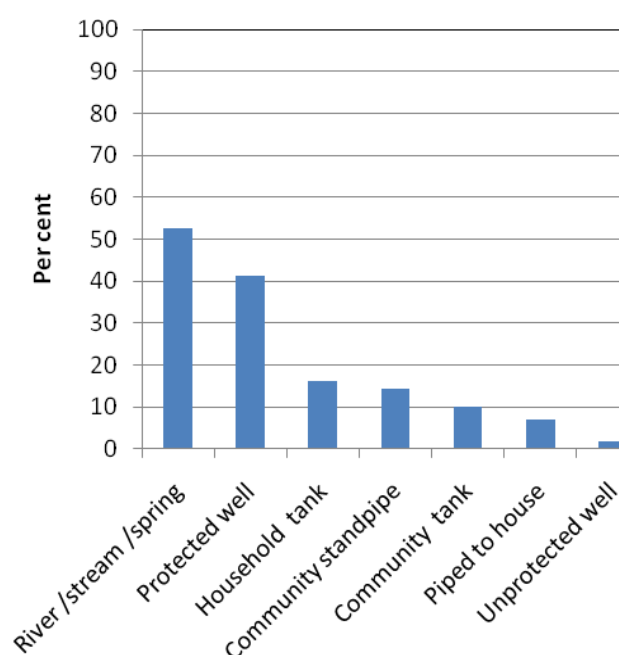
'... sites like Facebook, gmail and other chatting sites and even pornography are secretly visited and this had distracted officers from their work.' (Public servant)

'I think the transfer/housing processes are just too long and then we have to go from Ministry to Ministry. Quite confusing.' (Public servant).

Access to clean water

Question B.17 asked respondents the source of their clean water for drinking and cooking. **Tables B.17.a & b** show that surface water from rivers, streams and spring was the most common source overall, with 59% in rural areas and 34% in urban areas. Community tap or standpipe was the most common source in urban areas (43%), but used by less than 5% of rural residents. Protected well was the second most common source in rural areas (52%) but used by only 10% of urban residents. Only 7% of respondents overall had water piped to their house, 9% in urban areas and 6% in rural areas. **Table B.17.b** shows very little difference by gender.

Figure B.17: Source of clean water



Note: Up to three responses per respondent; sources mentioned by 1.5% or fewer not shown.

Table B.17.a: Source of clean water (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
River /stream /spring	34.2	58.9	52.6	2598
Protected well	9.6	51.8	41.1	2031
Household rainwater tank	31.4	11.1	16.2	802
Community tap /standpipe	43.1	4.6	14.4	710
Community rainwater tank	1.5	12.8	9.9	489
Piped to house	8.7	6.3	6.9	341
Unprotected well	0.7	2.0	1.6	81
Someone else's household rainwater tank	4.2	0.4	1.3	65
Standpipe /tank in another community	2.3	0.3	0.8	40
Brought in containers	2.2	0.1	0.6	31
Other not specified	0.7	0.7	0.7	33

Note: Percentages are based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table B.17.a: Source of clean water (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
River /stream /spring	51.4	53.9	52.6	2598
Protected well	41.1	41.2	41.1	2031
Household rainwater tank	15.8	16.7	16.2	802
Community tap /standpipe	16.0	12.7	14.4	710
Community rainwater tank	10.9	8.9	9.9	489
Piped to house	6.8	7.0	6.9	341
Unprotected well	1.9	1.4	1.6	81
Someone else's household rainwater tank	0.7	1.8	1.2	60
Standpipe /tank in another community	0.4	1.2	0.8	41
Brought in containers	0.4	1.0	0.7	35
Other not specified	0.5	0.9	0.7	33

Note: Percentages are based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table B.18 shows that less than 50% of all respondents have clean water available every day. Respondents in Rennell Bellona were most likely to have clean water every day (85%) while Honiara Settlements were most disadvantaged with only 26% saying 'every day', and 25% saying 'often none'. Next most disadvantaged were other residents of Honiara, with 37% saying 'every day' and 12% saying 'often none'. Women and Young Women were more likely than their male counterparts to say 'every day', but 19% of both Men and Women said 'often none', compared with 9% of young people.

Figure B.18: Availability of clean water

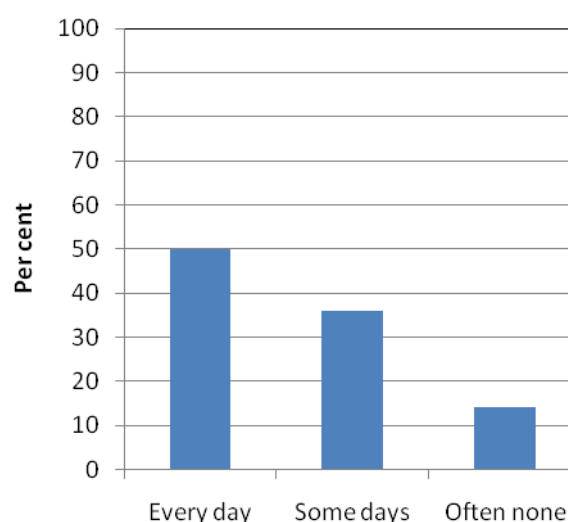


Table B.18: Availability of clean water

	Every day (%)	Some days (%)	Often none (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	39.8	59.9	0.3	294
Guadalcanal	69.5	19.0	11.5	894
Honiara	37.2	50.5	12.3	689
Honiara Settlements	25.8	48.7	25.4	279
Makira	30.6	63.8	5.6	447
Malaita	45.2	37.4	17.3	1397
Rennell Bellona	85.4	7.8	6.8	103
Western	65.1	15.6	19.3	809
Respondent type				
Men	46.6	34.6	18.8	1314
Women	51.1	29.9	19.0	1249
Young Men	45.5	45.7	8.8	1157
Young Women	56.5	34.7	8.7	1192
TOTAL	49.9	36.1	14.0	4912

Respondents who said their clean water supply was not reliable were asked to explain why they often had no water. **Table B.19** shows that the main problem was that the source was inadequate (49%). There was considerable variation between provinces, however, with this reason most likely to be given in Western (73%), Central (70%) and Guadalcanal (68%), as well as in Rennell Bellona (where all 13 cases gave this reason). The second most common reason overall was equipment problems (23%), which was the main reason in Honiara (64%). Other common reasons were supply /storage problems (10%) and repairs needed (9%). The main difference by gender was that Young Men were more likely than other age/gender groups to say the source was inadequate.

Figure B.19: Problems with clean water supply

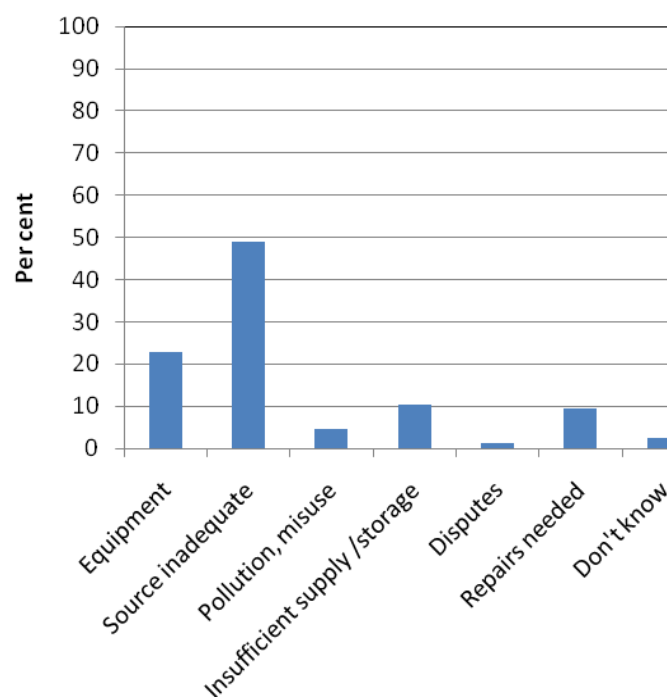


Table B.19: Problems with clean water supply

	Equip- ment (%)	Source in- adequate (%)	Pollution/ misuse (%)	Supply / storage problems (%)	Disputes (%)	Repairs needed (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province								
Central	1.1	69.7	1.1	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	175
Guadalcanal	12.9	67.5	2.2	5.2	0.0	11.4	0.7	271
Honiara	64.0	5.1	6.3	17.5	2.8	0.0	4.2	428
Honiara Settlements	43.7	18.0	8.7	14.1	4.9	0.0	10.7	206
Makira	24.1	39.4	6.8	5.2	0.7	23.1	0.7	307
Malaita	9.0	65.2	3.6	4.8	1.3	15.4	0.7	753
Rennell Bellona	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13
Western	4.3	73.1	3.2	12.2		3.2	3.9	279
Respondent type								
Men	21.6	46.7	3.3	12.2	0.3	15.4	0.6	696
Women	25.6	42.9	6.3	14.1	2.0	7.3	1.7	601
Young Men	19.6	62.5	3.4	4.8	2.4	4.2	3.2	626
Young Women	25.1	43.0	5.5	10.4	1.0	9.8	5.1	509
TOTAL	22.8	49.1	4.5	10.4	1.4	9.3	2.5	2432

FGD Responses on water supply

FGD participants said that most communities have water supply problems and many people rely on wells or plastic drums at the house to store fresh water. Few village homes have water tanks. All communities, even the largest, continue to use pit toilets or bush toilets in and around the community. These were acknowledged by participants as being health risks. In addition, the community services most often said to be in poor condition were water supply and sanitation. Water supply and sanitation were major issues even in large communities.

‘We have no proper water supply. Sanitation is not in good condition although some toilets are properly built and cared for. But we are not safe because some pit toilets are left open’ (Woman, Malaita)

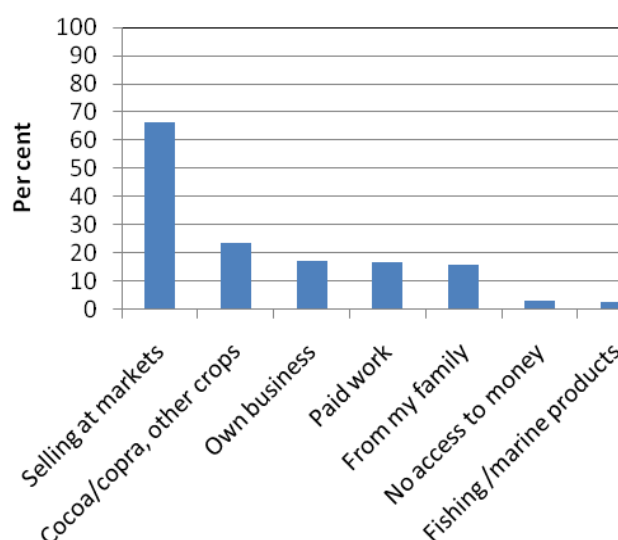
Section C: Household and business finances

Section C of the questionnaire was concerned with household and business finances.

Tables C.1.a & b show that selling at markets was by far the most common way of getting money, in both urban and rural areas and for both males and females. This source of income was mentioned by 66% of all respondents.

The second most common source of money in rural areas (32%) and for males (28%) was production of cocoa, copra, or other agricultural commodities. 'Own business' was mentioned by 17%, but more in rural areas and by more male than female respondents. Paid work was mentioned by 31% in urban areas but only 12% in rural areas, and by more than twice as many males as females. Small percentages mentioned other sources of income, with slightly more rural people and females saying they had no regular access to money.

Figure C.1: How respondent usually gets money



Note: Up to three responses per respondent; destinations mentioned by 1% or fewer not shown.

Table C.1.a: How respondent usually gets money (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Selling at markets	48.3	72.6	66.4	3268
Cocoa /copra, other agricultural commodities	0.2	31.5	23.5	1158
Own business	14.3	18.3	17.3	851
Paid work	31.4	11.7	16.7	821
From my family	29.3	11.2	15.8	776
Fishing /other marine products	2.0	2.6	2.5	121
Logging royalties /sawn timber	0.2	1.2	0.9	45
Shell money /crafts	0.6	0.1	0.2	12
Wantoks /friends /churches / MP	0.1	0.2	0.2	10
Other not specified	1.4	1.3	1.3	65
No regular access to money	1.4	3.7	3.1	152

Note: Percentages are based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table C.1.b: How respondent usually gets money (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Selling at markets	62.1	70.8	66.4	3268
Cocoa /copra, other agricultural commodities	27.5	19.6	23.5	1158
Own business	18.9	15.7	17.3	851
Paid work	23.5	9.8	16.7	821
From my family	13.8	17.7	15.8	776
Fishing /other marine products	4.3	0.6	2.5	121
Logging royalties /sawn timber	1.7	0.2	0.9	45
Shell money /crafts	0.3	0.2	0.2	12
<i>Wantoks</i> /friends /churches / MP	0.3	0.1	0.2	10
Other not specified	1.9	0.7	1.3	65
No regular access to money	2.9	3.3	3.1	152

Note: Percentages are based on up to three responses per respondent.

FGD Responses on employment

Tables C.1.a & b are consistent with the FGD reports that people from all four communities interviewed, including Burns Creek (which would be classified as a settlement) grow and sell market garden produce as well as fruit and coconuts. Only coastal communities, such as Bitama, sell fresh fish. The range of market produce is extensive and the quality good. People from Burns Creek also sell garden produce to hotels and the hospitals in Honiara. The demand is high, so selling produce is a major source of income, especially for women.

Some communities, especially those close to market centres; also sell a range of other small items such as fresh cakes, crocheted children's clothes and second-hand clothing. Women also sell fried fish and cassava chips to workers and some men make and sell furniture. Larger communities also have piggeries and poultry yards and sell fresh chickens and eggs. Young Men in North Malaita were especially proud of their abilities to undertake a variety of informal work opportunities including cutting sago palm leaf [for roofing] and heavy nut [coconuts], wood work (axe handles, knife handles) and selling second hand clothing as part of their community economic activities.

FGD reports confirmed that the range of work undertaken is extensive. In addition to horticultural activities and selling excess garden produce, coastal villagers also work as fishermen. Both young and mature men undertake electrical and mechanical work in and around communities, and drive buses and trucks. They also commonly work in the gardens but may operate chain saws as part of community timber milling contracts. Women are often in charge of small village canteens or shops. In larger communities people may also work collectively on copra and cocoa plantations or may be paid for weeding plantations and roads or other informal employment activities.

Although there are many opportunities for informal work, they tend not to pay well and informal work tends to be irregular. Formal employment opportunities are generally confined to teachers, nurses and policemen, so are not generally available to villagers. There is an overall shortage of formal jobs in communities and even people with good skills and qualifications have a difficult time

finding employment. Women said that some villagers sent children to Honiara to find more opportunities for formal work. For these young men and young women, however, the constraints are low pay, long hours, preferential allocation of jobs to *wantoks* and the high cost of housing and accommodation. Participants from Burns Creek also said there is discrimination against them, as when they tell prospective employers where they live they are assumed to be troublemakers and so fail to secure work. In Bitama community 'The Estate' savings club provides some employment for local people.

When asked what could be done to improve employment opportunities for them, community FGD participants said that the national government should do something to address the problem of unemployment, especially youth unemployment. They also said that government should find investors who would establish local industries near the communities so that people could access formal work locally. They also said that government should find investors who would establish local industries near the communities so that people could access formal work locally. Young Men said that educational standards should be improved, while Women said there should be more life skills training, such as nursing and sewing, for girls. Young Women emphasised the need for youth training programs.

'There should be ways of finding unskilled jobs on farms overseas for young men.'...

... 'The government should establish small projects for youths in this community' ...

... 'Youths and other people in this community to be trialled for employment to see if they are capable. RAMSI and government should do more to increase opportunities to utilise the skills of young people' (Men, Honiara Settlements)

'Even educated people cannot find any formal work'. (Young Men, North Malaita)

Table C.2 shows respondents' assessments of the current financial situation of their family. Overall, 19% said they had no problem, while the most common response was 'a little hard' (55%). Twenty-seven percent said 'very hard'. Most likely to say 'no problem' were respondents in Rennell Bellona (40%), followed by Western (36%). Most likely to say 'very hard' were respondents in Honiara Settlements (41%), Malaita (36%) and Central (35%). Young Women were most likely to say 'no problem' and Women most likely to say 'very hard' (35%), followed by Men (30%).

Figure C.2: Financial situation of respondent's family

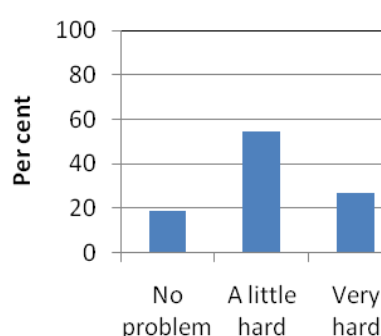


Table C.2: Financial situation of respondent's family

	No problem (%)	A little hard (%)	Very hard (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	1.7	63.3	35.0	286
Guadalcanal	26.3	52.4	21.2	881
Honiara	18.2	56.6	25.2	686
Honiara Settlements	4.7	54.2	41.2	277
Makira	20.4	60.4	19.2	447
Malaita	8.9	55.3	35.8	1406
Rennell Bellona	39.6	31.7	28.7	101
Western	36.1	50.5	13.4	806
Respondent type				
Men	17.2	53.2	29.6	1314
Women	16.5	48.5	34.9	1249
Young Men	19.9	57.9	22.2	1147
Young Women	22.1	59.1	18.8	1189
TOTAL	18.9	54.6	26.6	4890

FGD Responses on the rising cost of living

All FGD participants had strong views on the problems of rising prices and growing poverty. The cost of everyday food items and essentials had increased in all four communities where FGDs were conducted, even in secure communities in north Malaita. The rising cost of living, inflation and the declining value of the Solomon Islands dollar were often mentioned. Meeting the cost of school fees was also seen as a major problem. One of the consequences of the rising cost of school fees is that girls may be kept at home while boys are sent to school. This is particularly likely to occur when girls attain high school age.

'Children too are lazy to go to school. They do not value school because it does not help them get employment.' (Woman, Malaita)

'Inflation is a talking point' (Young Woman, Malaita)

'The cost of every day needs is getting higher. Prices are sky-rocketing' (Young Man, Malaita)

Most participants said that their income does not cover the rising cost of living. Those with some savings or access to a savings club, however, reported that they were less concerned about the cost of every day items than those without this cushion. It was noted by many participants that while prices have increased, wages have stayed the same. Many wanted the government to do something about the rising cost of living.

Public servants generally considered their social and economic position as low, although the economic situation of the country is slowly improving. They said that although law and order have improved, and the presence of RAMSI has given people more confidence, there are still problems. The main social issues mentioned were an increasing population, urbanisation, political concerns,

high transportation costs, poor roads, litter and rising unemployment. While conditions in the town were seen as are improving, many people in rural areas were said to be still living a traditional lifestyle and trying to integrate the subsistence economy and the cash economy. Some respondents thought people should plan for the time when RAMSI moves out of the Solomon Islands.

*‘The current situation is not looking good in terms of the hike of prices compared to the salary of working population, which is too low to meet their needs. Poverty is slowly creeping in as a result’...
...‘As soon as RAMSI goes away things [i.e. the economy] will go bad again’* (Public servants).

Most FGD participants felt that the social economic situation was slowly improving, but that the influential few were the ones benefiting from the improvements. They said people were still trying to rebuild their lives after *the Tensions* and there were still many problems. Participants also commented that the infrastructure needs to be improved, that logging and over-harvesting have damaged the environment and there are a lot of people roaming around the towns. A few participants commented that the country needed good leaders, and that although security has improved, there is still a need to focus on corruption and lack of law enforcement.

Public servants expressed similar views. Many remarked that there have been improvements recently, but that ‘the economy was still shaky’. They also noted that most businesses were foreign owned and that there was a need for industrial development. Like participants in village FGDs, public servants observed that villagers were trying to integrate the subsistence economy with the cash economy, and commented on the increase in the number of squatter settlements and the need for more improvements at the rural level. Some people, however, did express positive attitudes.

‘People realised the mistakes of the past and are more responsible for their actions taking into consideration other’s welfare. Attitudes and behaviours of most Solomon Islanders have changed as they want to do something that is productive and beneficial.’ (Public servant)

A concern raised by most participants, and the single most critical issue raised by all public servants, was poor standards of housing and lack of access to housing at reasonable rents. Scarcity of housing means that more than one family may be forced to share small homes, and this can increase domestic violence and social problems increase. Some men, especially single men, are reported to be sleeping in their offices after hours. The high cost of housing is forcing men to leave their families in the village when they come to work in Honiara. Substandard housing, relatively high cost of living and low rates of pay make renting homes on registered land prohibitive. As a result, public servants often have to rent in settlements. Since settlements are located on unregistered land, officers residing there cannot claim a government housing allowance.

‘Housing is becoming a major problem to public servants as there is a lack of enough houses on the market for rental and if there are houses available the rent is too high for the government to meet the rental bills. Most people don’t bring their families to Honiara ... they are living with relatives. As a result there are a lot of problems coming out of this situation’ (Public servant)

Similar issues were raised in the FGDs with civil society and donors. Most participants expressed concern about the rising cost of living, problems faced by people on low wages and a poor skills-

base that made young people largely unemployable. Donor agency and church groups also mentioned the increasing size of squatter settlements in the Honiara area. These settlements were said to be centres of organised crime, which is impacting on life in the town. Civil society and donor groups were of the view that there is a real need for infrastructure development, as well as improvements in health and education, especially technical education. They also noted that while the economy in the town was improving, economic conditions in rural areas have not improved.

Other participants representing donors or civil society remarked that the position of the influential elite was improving while the general position of the people was not. Those in employment, and working for donor or RAMSI-related projects are managing, but wages for the rest are poor. It was observed that corruption is also driven by poor wages. Many FGD participants thought that RAMSI's presence in the Solomon Islands was vital for social stability and for economic reasons, and that improved law and order has stabilised the economic situation. Despite this, representatives of donor groups said that the national budgetary situation is 'in a mess', and 'even the national government has little real knowledge of public spending'. At the FGDs attended by donor agencies there was considerable discussion that national gross domestic productivity was perceived as lower now than before *the Tensions*.

Another concern for civil society and donor groups was that, while the current economic situation was improving slowly, most development assistance was concentrated in Honiara. Some respondents commented that Honiara appeared to be a separate country when compared with the rest of the Solomon Islands: high food prices were only part of the economic problems facing ordinary people: there were also high transportation costs and difficulties of finding housing for town workers. Many participants remarked that most businesses were owned by foreigners, and inflation was blamed on shop keepers. One participant at the donors' meeting observed that urbanisation cannot be ignored, and will continue, so the main problem now was improving power and water supplies.

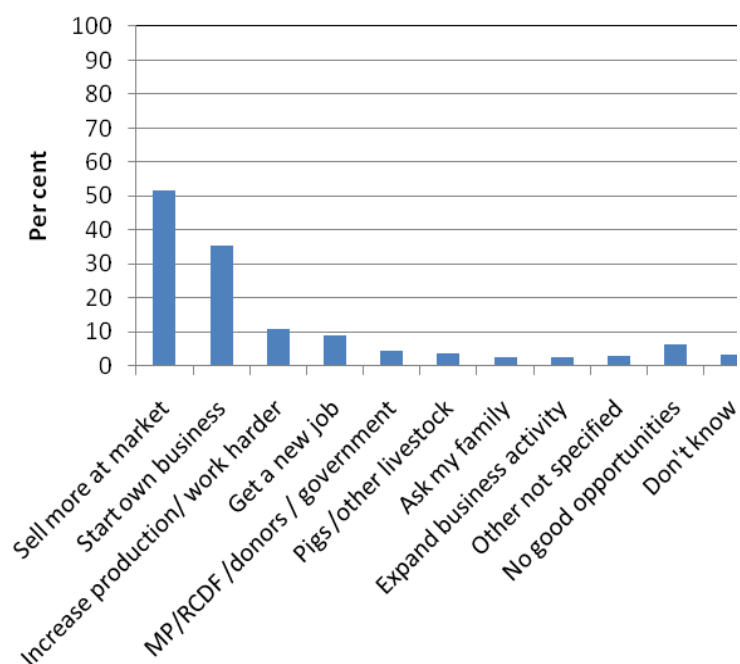
'Aid donors are pouring money into Honiara but in remote areas like Temotu, they have not seen any improvements' ...

... 'Foreign people, especially Chinese, own all shops in the country. Inflation is very bad. People can't afford to buy goods/food from shops and transportation is very expensive' (Church leaders)

Tables C.3.a & b show respondents' ideas as to how they could increase their income. The most common suggestion in both rural and urban areas was 'sell more at the market' (52% overall). Next, in rural and urban areas, was 'start my own business' (35% overall). Second most common in urban areas was 'get a new job' in urban areas (16%), but only 7% of rural residents suggested a new job.

Rural respondents were more likely to suggest 'increase sale prices' or 'work harder' (14%). Six per cent of respondents overall said they had no good opportunities to increase their income. Female respondents were more likely to suggest 'selling more at the market' (57% compared with 47% for male respondents) and less likely to say 'start my own business' (28% compared with 42%) or 'get a new job' (6% compared with 12% for male respondents). They were also a little more likely to say they had no good opportunities (8% compared with 5%).

Figure C.3: Opportunities to increase income



Note: Up to three responses per respondent; strategies mentioned by 1% or fewer not shown.

Table C.3.a: Opportunities to increase income (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Sell more at market	42.3	55.0	51.8	2545
Start my own business	33.0	36.2	35.4	1738
Increase prices /crop production /grow cocoa, copra /work harder	0.9	14.3	10.9	535
Get a new job	16.1	6.8	9.2	450
MP/RCDF /other aid donors / government	3.9	4.7	4.5	222
Pigs /other livestock	1.5	4.4	3.7	182
Ask my family	2.2	2.7	2.6	126
Improve /expand my current business activity /operation	2.2	2.7	2.6	126
Family member get work /continue education /training	1.0	0.9	0.9	45
Improve transport /access to markets	0.2	1.1	0.9	43
Promotion /salary increment	0.2	0.1	0.1	6
Bank /borrow money	0.1	0.2	0.2	8
Fundraising activities	0.2	0.1	0.1	4
Other not specified	3.8	2.6	2.9	143
No good opportunities	6.3	6.1	6.2	303
Don't know	2.7	3.7	3.5	170

Note: Percentages are based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table C.3.b: Opportunities to increase income (by gender)

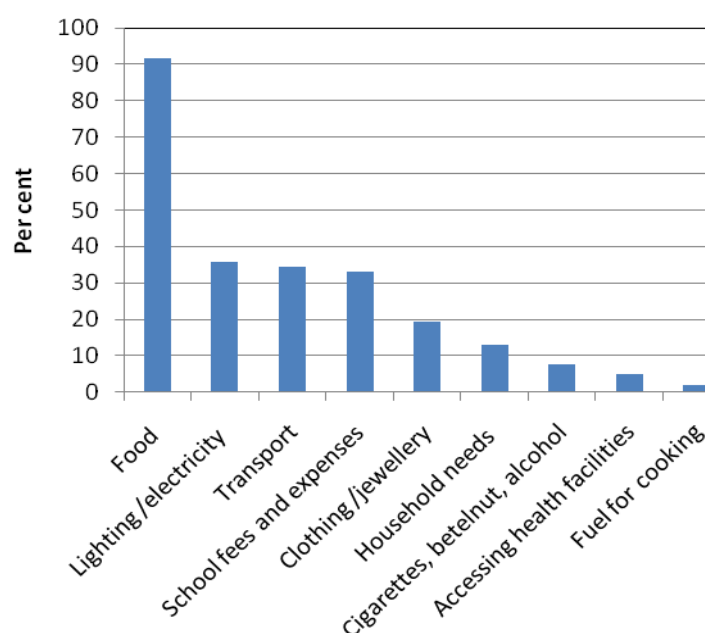
	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Sell more at market	46.8	56.8	51.8	2545
Start my own business	42.3	28.3	35.4	1738
Increase prices /crop production /grow cocoa, copra /work harder	9.1	12.7	10.9	535
Get a new job	12.4	5.9	9.2	450
MP/RCDF /other aid donors / government	6.9	2.1	4.5	222
Pigs /other livestock	5.0	2.3	3.7	182
Ask my family	2.9	2.2	2.6	126
Improve /expand my current business activity /operation	3.2	2.0	2.6	126
Family member get work /continue education /training	0.9	0.9	0.9	45
Improve transport /access to markets	1.1	0.6	0.9	43
Promotion /salary increment	0.0	0.2	0.1	6
Bank /borrow money	0.2	0.1	0.2	8
Fundraising activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	4
Other not specified	3.4	2.4	2.9	143
No good opportunities	4.8	7.5	6.2	303
Don't know	2.9	4.0	3.5	170

Note: Percentages are based on up to three responses per respondent.

Tables C.4.a & b show the main ways respondents spend their income. The most common response for was 'food', which was mentioned by 92% of respondents. Fuel for lighting and electricity was the second most common answer (36%) closely followed by transport (34%) and school-related expenses (33%). Fuel was mentioned more often in rural areas (38%) than in urban areas (29%), and transport more often in urban areas (41% compared with 32%). Variations in the amounts spent on clothing/jewellery, other household needs and cigarettes, betelnut and alcohol reflect differences in rural and urban income levels and lifestyles. Most other purchases were mentioned by only a few respondents. The percentages for male and female respondents were generally similar.

By comparison, in 2009 respondents were asked only if they were spending more of their household income on food and fuel, compared with the two years previously, 74% said they were spending more on food and 61% said they were spending more on fuel. No questions about expenditure were asked in 2008 or 2007.

Figure C.4: How respondents spend their income



Note: Up to three responses per respondent; expenditures mentioned by 2% or fewer not shown.

Table C.4.a: How respondents spend their income (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Food	91.3	91.8	91.7	4498
Fuel for lighting /electricity in house	29.0	37.9	35.6	1748
Transport	41.2	32.0	34.3	1684
School fees and school related expenses	33.2	33.1	33.2	1627
Clothing /jewellery	13.7	21.1	19.2	942
Other household needs e.g. utensils, soap, etc.	2.5	16.6	13.0	639
Cigarettes, betlenut /alcohol	14.7	5.4	7.7	379
Accessing health facilities	3.7	5.4	4.9	242
Fuel for cooking	1.9	2.0	2.0	97
Church /community obligations, contributions	0.1	1.7	1.3	62
Rent	3.1	0.5	1.2	57
Family /social /cultural obligations /wantoks	0.9	1.2	1.1	55
Communication – mobile phones (credit top up)	1.3	0.3	0.6	28
Build new house, building materials/labour	0.3	0.5	0.5	23
Children's needs	0.4	0.2	0.3	14
Recreational & leisure activities	0.6	0.0	0.1	7
Gambling	0.4	0.0	0.1	6
Other not specified	1.2	1.1	1.1	55

Note: Percentages are based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table C.4.b: How respondents spend their income (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Food	93.5	89.9	91.7	4498
Fuel for lighting /electricity in house	37.6	33.7	35.6	1748
Transport	36.0	32.7	34.3	1684
School fees and school related expenses	33.6	32.7	33.2	1627
Clothing /jewellery	20.0	18.4	19.2	942
Other household needs e.g. utensils, soap, etc.	10.2	15.9	13.0	639
Cigarettes, betelnut /alcohol	10.3	5.2	7.7	379
Accessing health facilities	4.9	5.0	4.9	242
Fuel for cooking	1.1	2.9	2.0	97
Church /community obligations, contributions	1.2	1.4	1.3	62
Rent	1.5	0.8	1.2	57
Family /social /cultural obligations /wantoks	1.3	0.9	1.1	55
Communication /mobile phones (credit top up)	0.4	0.8	0.6	28
Build new house, building materials/labour	0.6	0.4	0.5	23
Children's needs	0.2	0.4	0.3	14
Recreational & leisure activities	0.2	0.1	0.1	7
Gambling	0.1	0.1	0.1	6
Other not specified	0.9	1.3	1.1	55

Note: Percentages are based on up to three responses per respondent.

Question C.5 followed a series of questions on how income was earned and spent. **Table C.5** shows that, overall, 37% of respondents said that the man or husband in the household makes spending decisions, 22% said the woman or wife makes spending decisions, and 36% said they were made jointly by men and women. Joint decisions were most common in Honiara Settlements (48%), followed by Honiara and Malaita (both 40%). They were least common in Western province (27%). Men were much more likely than Women to say decisions were made jointly (53% compared with 37%) while Young Men were most likely to say decisions were made by the man or husband (52%).

Figure C.5: Who makes spending decisions in respondent's household

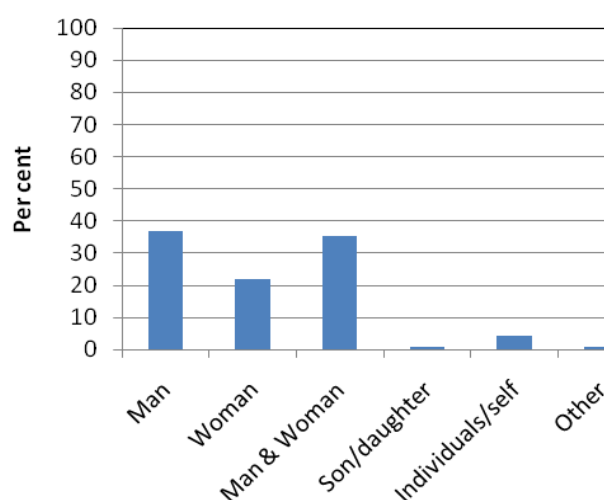


Table C.5: Who makes spending decisions in respondent's household

	Man /Husband (%)	Woman /Wife (%)	Husband & Wife (%)	Son /Daughter (%)	Individuals / I do (%)	Other * (%)	(No.)
Province							
Central	38.8	26.8	28.2	0.7	4.8	0.7	279
Guadalcanal	42.9	20.5	34.0	0.7	1.1	0.8	887
Honiara	34.5	22.1	40.0	1.2	1.7	0.4	688
Honiara Settlements	23.6	25.5	48.4	1.1	1.5	0.0	280
Makira	34.8	30.1	29.9	0.2	4.5	0.5	449
Malaita	35.1	18.9	40.4	0.5	4.9	0.2	1388
Rennell Bellona	44.7	10.7	28.2	1.9	13.6	1.0	103
Western	39.2	22.1	26.9	0.9	8.8	2.1	805
Respondent type							
Men	33.3	10.6	53.4	0.5	1.7	0.5	1313
Women	27.8	32.3	37.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1223
Young Men	51.8	16.0	23.0	0.8	7.6	0.8	1155
Young Women	35.9	29.2	25.9	0.7	7.5	0.8	1188
TOTAL	36.9	21.9	35.5	0.7	4.4	0.7	4879

Section D: Safety

Table D.1 shows that 31% of all respondents said their community was ‘safe and peaceful’, 54% said there were sometimes problems while 12% said there were many problems. This is very similar to the figures obtained from a different sample in 2009, when the response was 31%, 53% and 14% respectively.

Respondents in Rennell Bellona were most likely to say their community was safe and peaceful (62%) followed by respondents in Malaita (43%). ‘Many problems’ was much more likely to be reported in Honiara Settlements (37%) than elsewhere. There was almost no difference between Men and Women in their assessments of their community’s law and order situation, but Young Men were more likely to understate problems compared with the other age/gender groups.

Figure D.1: Law and order situation in respondent’s community

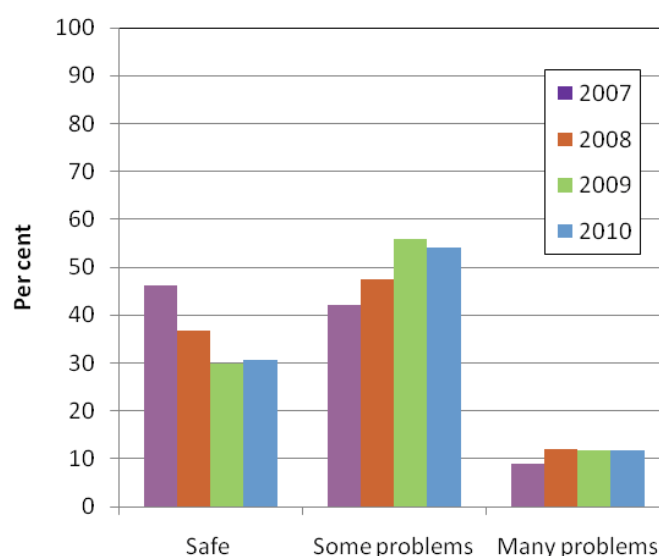


Table D.1: Law and order situation in respondent's community

	Safe and peaceful (%)	Sometimes problems (%)	Many problems (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province					
Central	20.7	57.8	19.0	2.4	294
Guadalcanal	20.8	68.9	9.2	1.1	891
Honiara	31.4	47.5	14.9	6.2	691
Honiara Settlements	8.6	54.6	36.8	0.0	280
Makira	19.0	59.5	17.4	4.0	447
Malaita	42.9	47.0	5.0	5.1	1412
Rennell Bellona	61.8	32.4	4.9	1.0	102
Western	33.1	54.5	10.9	1.5	806
Respondent type					
Men	28.2	58.2	13.0	0.5	1321
Women	28.0	56.2	13.6	2.2	1251
Young Men	34.9	57.0	7.4	0.7	1154
Young Women	31.9	44.9	13.2	10.0	1197
TOTAL	30.6	54.2	11.9	3.3	4923

FGD Responses on crime

FGD participants generally agreed that serious crime has decreased. In most rural communities in recent years, especially since many 'trouble makers' have been jailed. However minor stealing, especially of personal property, was said to have increased, and is also considered a social problem in rural areas.

The major problems noted were *kwaso* brewing, drunkenness, petty theft and social disturbance.

Table D.2 shows that 61% of all respondents said they always feel safe in their community, while 35% said they feel safe sometimes and 4% said they hardly ever feel safe. Respondents in Rennell Bellona were most likely to say they always feel safe (88%), followed by respondents in Central province (78%), while respondents in Honiara Settlements were most likely to say they feel safe only sometimes (54%) or 'hardly ever' (6%). Women (49%) were much less likely to say they always feel safe compared with the other age/gender groups, but there was not much difference between Young Men and Young Women (69% and 66%). Women were also more likely to say they hardly ever feel safe (5%). This question was not asked in previous years, but there is reasonable consistency between **Figures D.1** and **D.2**.

Figure D.2: Does respondent feel safe in their community

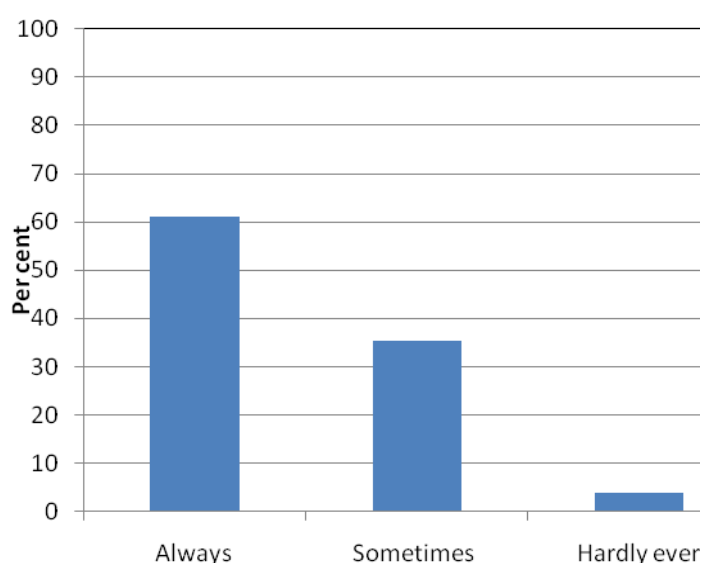


Table D.2: Does respondent feel safe in their community

	Always (%)	Sometimes (%)	Hardly ever (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	77.6	20.4	2.0	294
Guadalcanal	55.8	40.9	3.4	893
Honiara	59.0	36.2	4.8	690
Honiara Settlements	39.3	54.3	6.4	280
Makira	58.2	37.5	4.3	445
Malaita	58.6	38.8	2.6	1409
Rennell Bellona	88.1	11.9	0.0	101
Western	72.2	22.7	5.1	806
Respondent type				
Men	61.0	35.0	3.9	1317
Women	48.8	45.9	5.3	1249
Young Men	68.6	29.1	2.3	1155
Young Women	66.2	30.6	3.2	1197
TOTAL	61.0	35.3	3.7	4918

Table D.3 shows that 54% of respondents said they felt safer during the day than at night, while 43% said there was no difference. Respondents in Rennell Bellona were most likely to say there was no difference (94%), while respondents in Honiara Settlements were most likely to say they felt safer during the day (80%) and least likely to say there was no difference (17%). Respondents in Makira were most likely to say they felt safer at night (10%), with similar percentages saying during the day (43%) or there was no difference (47%). Of the age/gender groups, Young Women were much more likely to say they felt safer during the day (67%), followed by Women (56%). Men (51%) and Young Men (50%) were almost equally likely to say there was no difference.

Figure D.3: Does respondent feel safer during the day or night

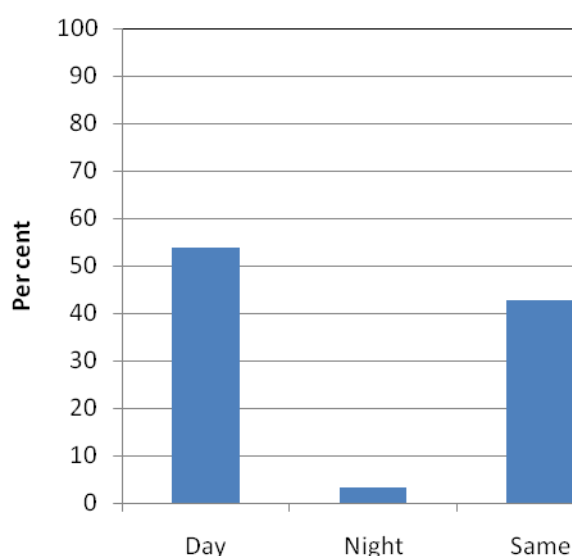


Table D.3: Does respondent feel safer during the day or night

	Day (%)	Night (%)	Same (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	8.5	0.4	91.2	284
Guadalcanal	72.7	3.8	23.4	888
Honiara	76.9	2.0	21.0	689
Honiara Settlements	80.4	2.9	16.8	280
Makira	43.2	10.1	46.8	447
Malaita	46.4	2.3	51.3	1406
Rennell Bellona	6.0	0.0	94.0	100
Western	45.4	4.0	50.6	806
Respondent type				
Men	47.0	2.3	50.7	1306
Women	55.8	3.0	41.1	1248
Young Men	45.9	3.8	50.3	1154
Young Women	67.2	4.6	28.2	1192
TOTAL	53.9	3.4	42.7	4900

Eight-five per cent of all respondents said they always felt safe in their household (Table D.4), while only a little over 1% said 'hardly ever'. Least likely to feel safe in their own household were respondents in Makira (74%), with respondents in Western most likely to say they hardly ever felt safe (3%). Women were least likely to say they always felt safe (78%) and most likely to say they hardly ever felt safe (3%). There were, however, only small differences between the other age/gender groups.

Figure D.4: Does respondent feel safe in their household

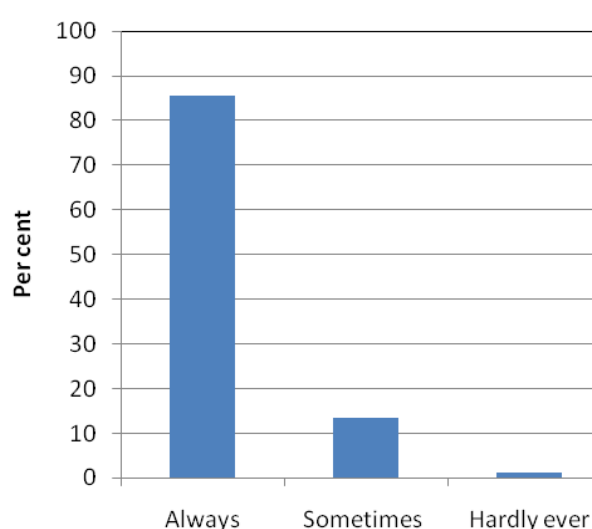


Table D.4: Does respondent feel safe in their household

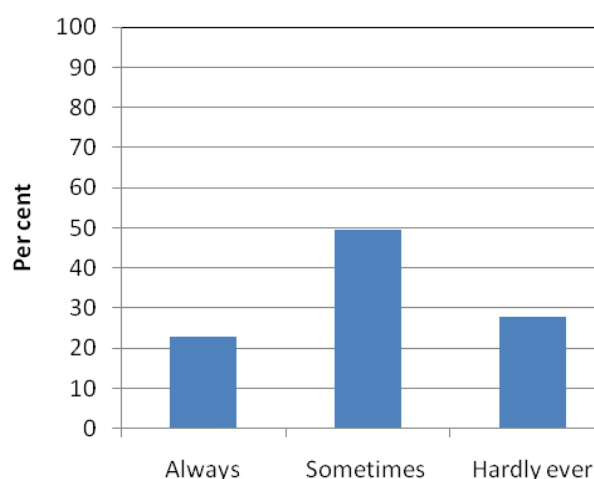
	Always (%)	Sometimes (%)	Hardly ever (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	91.8	8.2	0.0	293
Guadalcanal	84.3	15.1	0.6	892
Honiara	88.1	10.8	1.2	688
Honiara Settlements	83.6	15.4	1.1	280
Makira	73.9	25.0	1.1	448
Malaita	82.1	16.8	1.1	1410
Rennell Bellona	97.1	2.9	0.0	102
Western	93.7	3.6	2.7	806
Respondent type				
Men	89.6	9.4	1.0	1318
Women	78.3	19.2	2.5	1249
Young Men	87.5	12.0	0.4	1155
Young Women	86.3	12.9	0.8	1197
TOTAL	85.4	13.4	1.2	4919

All respondents were also asked if they felt safe in Honiara, but those in Honiara and Honiara Settlements were asked ‘Do you feel safe when you walk around down town?’ rather than ‘in Honiara’. Around 500 respondents said they never go to Honiara, [Table D.5](#) is therefore for a subset of respondents.

[Table D.5](#) shows that 23% said they always felt safe in Honiara, while 50% said ‘sometimes’ and 28% said ‘hardly ever’. Respondents from Central were most likely to say they always felt safe in Honiara (45%), with those from Honiara Settlements least likely (16%). Respondents from Makira were most likely to say ‘hardly ever’ (57%) followed by respondents from Western (45%). Young Women were

most likely to say they always felt safe in Honiara (27%) but Young Men were least likely to feel safe in Honiara (20%). Men were most likely to say ‘hardly ever’ (32%).

Figure D.5: Does respondent feel safe in Honiara



Note: 4421 respondents only

Table D.5: Does respondent feel safe in Honiara

	Always (%)	Sometimes (%)	Hardly ever (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	44.9	47.4	7.7	274
Guadalcanal	23.9	55.0	21.1	849
Honiara	26.4	60.9	12.7	685
Honiara Settlements	15.9	65.7	18.4	277
Makira	16.5	26.1	57.4	357
Malaita	18.2	50.9	30.8	1268
Rennell Bellona	27.6	56.1	16.3	98
Western	22.7	32.6	44.7	613
Respondent type				
Men	22.8	45.2	32.1	1200
Women	21.6	53.6	24.8	1083
Young Men	19.7	55.0	25.4	1053
Young Women	27.0	45.1	27.9	1085
TOTAL	22.8	49.5	27.7	4421

FGD Responses on community safety issues

Most FGD participants also said they feel safe within their communities, but generally felt less safe moving around outside their communities, preferring to travel together, especially to places such as Honiara and the Central Market. Men and Women wanted local police posts established near their communities and Young Men wanted law and order officials to work with the communities. Young

Women acknowledged that there were social problems in their villages but generally they felt safe. Women reported that they felt safer after RAMSI arrived.

'We want respect for each other, for other people's property, respect for women and respect in general. This is important for happy living in this community' (Women, Malaita)

'Village elders in this village are very strict when it comes to law and order, so young people rarely cause social problems' (Young Men, North Malaita)

Participants in all FGDs generally considered themselves as living in Christian communities that are peaceful because the chiefs and elders are strong. Women, especially, reported that they felt safer after RAMSI arrived. They also said they feel it is safe to go to the gardens and to collect water. The main reason they felt less safe outside their community was because of drunken behaviour, especially in towns, and also because they felt the mix of people outside was confronting. They continued to feel safe away from home if they moved in groups. Women in particular felt threatened if they travel alone. Men were more likely to feel safe outside their community, but even older Men said that they preferred to travel in groups when away from home.

The main social problem mentioned was drunkenness, especially the continuing issue of brewing *kwaso* and home brew by young men. It was said that many young men brew *kwaso* for sale and those who drink *kwaso* often start fighting and create a nuisance for women and children. Although young men were often criticised by other groups, Young Men in FGDs said that drinking alcohol, especially *kwaso*, was the main social problem. It was acknowledged by all, however, that only a minority of young men cause these problems. Men in Burns Creek recommended that there should be a committee to work with police and youth to solve local youth problems.

The second most commonly mentioned problem was theft of property, including stealing from home gardens. Fighting, swearing, making noise and arguments were also mentioned. Women mentioned additional social problems, including marijuana, the black market, witchcraft and lack of respect for elders and chiefs.

Most problems were said to be associated with youth unemployment and poor education. Youth unemployment was said to have increased, but peer pressure was also mentioned as a contributing factor. Lack of work opportunities and the limited police patrolling of rural communities were seen as major impediments to social cohesion, while all groups considered that youth unemployment is the major social issue facing local communities. Other causes noted are the use of *kwaso* production as an income source, parents who do not discipline their children and jealousy of other people's goods.

'Unemployment is the root of our social problems' ...

... 'Youth resort to brewing kwaso as a means of earning money' (Men, Northwest Guadalcanal)

'Parents fail to provide food in the home so children turn to stealing from gardens' (Woman, Malaita)

Royal Solomon Island Police Force (RSIPF)

Question D.6 was a filter question to establish whether the respondent had asked RSIPF for help in the preceding year. Overall, 12% had asked for help ([Table D.6](#)). Most likely to have asked the RSIPF for help were respondents in Honiara Settlements (26%), and least likely were respondents in Guadalcanal (7%). Men (16%) and Young Men (13%) were more likely to have asked for help compared to Women (10%) and Young Women (9%). In previous *People's Surveys* the question was 'Have you had any formal contact with the RSIPF in the past year?' but [Figure D.6](#) shows that the results were similar.

Figure D.6: Did respondent have formal contact with RSIPF (2007-2009) or ask for help from RSIPF (2010) in past year

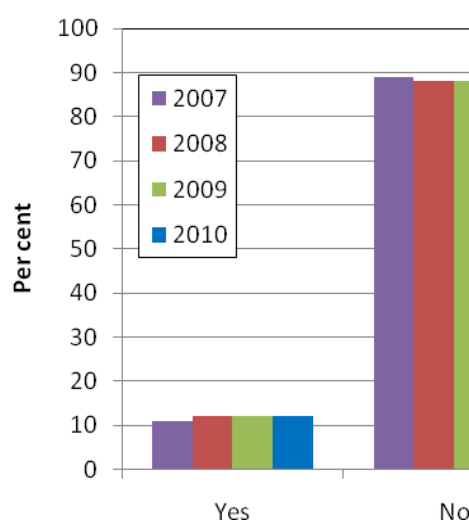


Table D.6: Did respondent ask RSIPF for help in past year

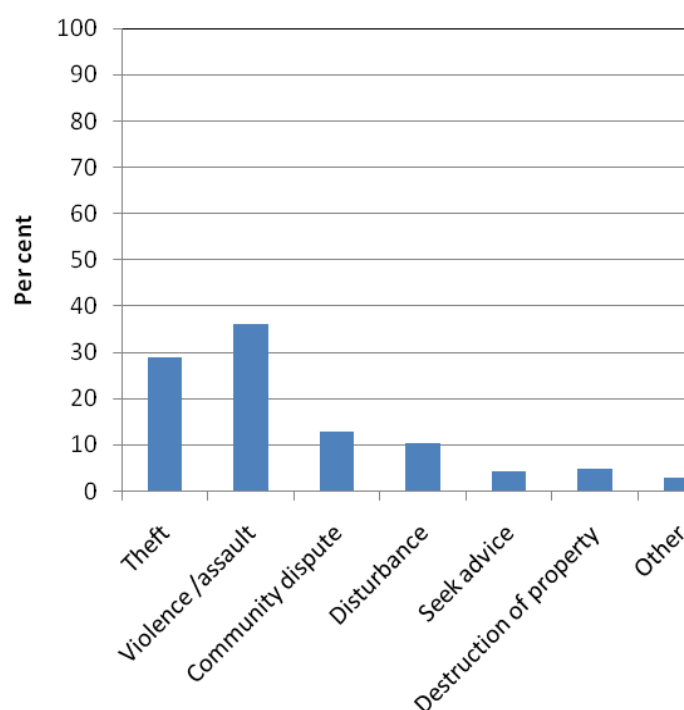
	Yes (%)	No (%)	(No.)
Province			
Central	21.5	78.5	293
Guadalcanal	7.3	92.7	889
Honiara	16.3	83.7	688
Honiara Settlements	26.2	73.8	279
Makira	11.1	88.9	442
Malaita	8.9	91.1	1401
Rennell Bellona	18.6	81.4	102
Western	11.7	88.3	804
Respondent type			
Men	16.3	83.7	1310
Women	10.2	89.8	1249
Young Men	13.4	86.6	1149
Young Women	8.8	91.2	1190
TOTAL	12.2	87.8	4898

FGD Responses on the location of community police posts

FGD participants were asked ‘where is your nearest police station?’ The nearest police station for most north Malaitan communities was the main station in Auki. For Kilusakwalo community this was only about 30 minutes away, but for Bitama it took more than one day to reach. The police post at Malu'u was also some distance from the community. For Burns Creek settlement, the nearest station was Naha in Honiara or the police post at Henderson. The largest local police station was the Central Police Station in Point Cruz, Honiara. The Central Police Station was closest for Aruligo community since Kakabona police station was burned down during *the Tensions*. Participants said that reaching any police station takes time and is difficult for the majority who do not have their own transport.

Respondents who had asked the RSIPF for help within the past year were then asked why help was needed. **Table D.7** shows that, of 578 respondents who had asked for help, 36% needed help because of violence or assault, and 29% because of theft, with community disputes (13%) and with disturbances (10%). Violence /assault was most common in Makira (61% of reports) and theft most common in Malaita. Community disputes represented the largest percentage of reports in Honiara Settlements (22%) followed by Rennell Bellona (21%), while disturbances represented the largest percentage of reports in Rennell Bellona (16%) followed by Honiara and Honiara Settlements (14%). Young Women were much more likely than other groups to seek help because of violence /assault (52%). Young Men were a little more likely to seek help because of theft (34%).

Figure D.7: Type of problem for which RSIPF help was needed



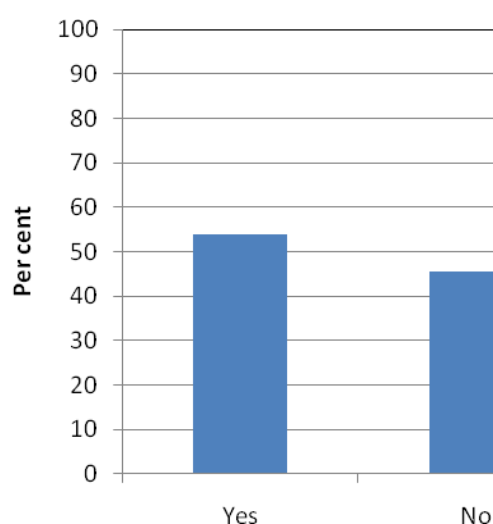
Note: 578 cases only

Table D.7: Type of problem for which RSIPF help was needed

	Theft (%)	Violence /assault (%)	Comm- unity dispute (%)	Disturb- ance (%)	Seek advice (%)	Property damage (%)	Other (%)	(No.)
Province								
Central	30.0	50.0	15.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.7	60
Guadalcanal	35.9	28.1	9.4	7.8	10.9	6.3	1.6	64
Honiara	22.7	43.6	11.8	13.6	2.7	1.8	3.6	110
Honiara Settlements	13.9	45.8	22.2	13.9	1.4	0.0	2.8	72
Makira	16.3	61.2	14.3	0.0	2.0	4.1	2.0	49
Malaita	39.3	21.3	8.2	12.3	3.3	9.8	5.7	122
Rennell Bellona	31.6	10.5	21.1	15.8	10.5	10.5	0.0	19
Western	35.4	26.8	11.0	14.6	4.9	6.1	1.2	82
Respondent type								
Men	26.2	30.5	12.4	17.1	5.2	6.2	2.4	210
Women	29.4	34.1	15.9	10.3	4.0	4.8	1.6	126
Young Men	33.8	35.2	12.0	5.6	3.5	4.2	5.6	142
Young Women	27.0	52.0	11.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	100
TOTAL	28.9	36.2	12.8	10.4	4.2	4.7	2.9	578

Table D.8 shows that, overall, 55% of those who had sought help from the RSIPF were satisfied with the help received. Respondents in Malaita were most likely to be satisfied (67%), while respondents in Makira (41%) and Rennell Bellona (42%) were least likely. Young Men and Young Women (65% and 61%) were much more likely to be satisfied with the level of assistance received as compared to Men (49%) and Women (45%).

Figure D.8: Was respondent satisfied with this help



Note: 583 cases only

Table D.8: Was respondent satisfied with this help

	Yes (%)	No (%)	(No.)
Province			
Central	55.9	44.1	59
Guadalcanal	55.4	44.6	65
Honiara	53.2	46.8	111
Honiara Settlements	48.6	51.4	72
Makira	40.8	59.2	49
Malaita	66.9	33.1	118
Rennell Bellona	42.1	57.9	19
Western	53.3	46.7	90
Respondent type			
Men	49.3	50.7	209
Women	45.2	54.8	126
Young Men	65.3	34.7	147
Young Women	61.4	38.6	101
TOTAL	54.5	45.5	583

All respondents were asked if the RSIPF treats people fairly and with respect. [Table D.9](#) shows that 38% of respondents thought the RSIPF generally treats people fairly and with respect, and a further 35% said 'sometimes'. This suggests a slight improvement compared with previous years ([Figure D.9](#)). Samples in 2007 and 2009 were drawn from the same areas and the differences between years are statistically significant because of large sample sizes, but further research is needed to explain these differences. Respondents in Malaita were by far the most likely to say 'yes' (52%), and those in Honiara Settlements most likely to say 'sometimes' (44%). Respondents in Western were most likely to say the RSIPF does not treat people fairly and with respect (31%), while those in Makira were most likely to say 'don't know' (27%). Young Men and Young Women were more likely to have a positive opinion of the RSIPF (44% and 43%), while Men and Women were almost equally likely to say 'no' (24%).

Figure D.9: Does respondent think RSIPF treats people fairly and with respect

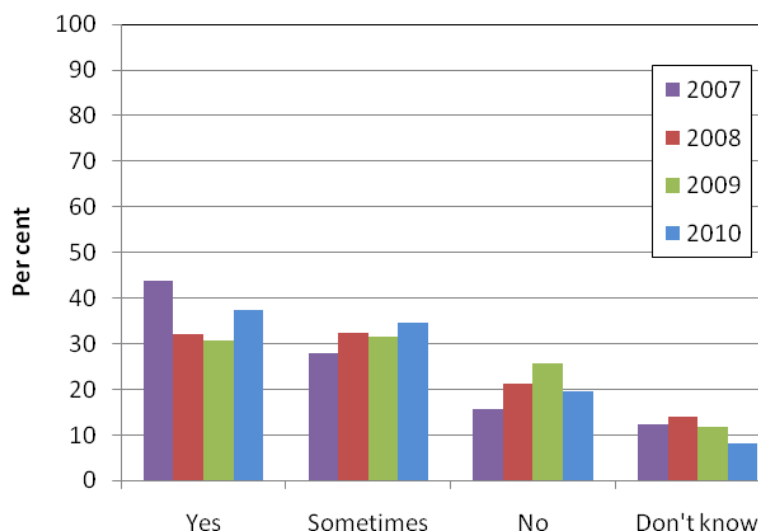


Table D.9: Does respondent think RSIPF treats people fairly and with respect

	Yes (%)	Sometimes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province					
Central	36.3	40.8	18.2	4.8	292
Guadalcanal	33.0	40.3	18.4	8.3	893
Honiara	34.4	38.3	18.3	9.0	689
Honiara Settlements	30.7	43.9	17.1	8.2	280
Makira	26.2	27.1	19.6	27.1	443
Malaita	51.5	28.4	14.9	5.2	1412
Rennell Bellona	37.3	39.2	22.5	1.0	102
Western	29.5	34.7	31.1	4.7	807
Respondent type					
Men	28.8	43.1	23.7	4.3	1318
Women	35.4	28.6	24.2	11.9	1253
Young Men	43.6	36.3	14.5	5.6	1151
Young Women	43.3	30.4	15.1	11.3	1196
TOTAL	37.5	34.7	19.6	8.2	4918

All respondents were asked whether they had trust and confidence in the RSIPF. Overall, 40% said 'yes', 26% said 'sometimes' and 28% said 'no'. Most likely to say 'yes' were respondents in Malaita (51%) followed by those in Central (48%), while respondents in Makira (44%) and Western (36%) were most likely to say 'no'. Young Women (50%) and Young Men (47%) were more likely to have trust and confidence in the RSIPF as compared to Women (37%) and Men (29%). Men were most likely to say they definitely did not have trust and confidence in the RSIPF (38%). Although fewer Women than Men said they did not have trust and confidence in the RSIPF (31%), a further 11% of Women said 'don't know'. This was a new question so no comparison over time is possible

Figure D.10: Does respondent have trust and confidence in the RSIPF

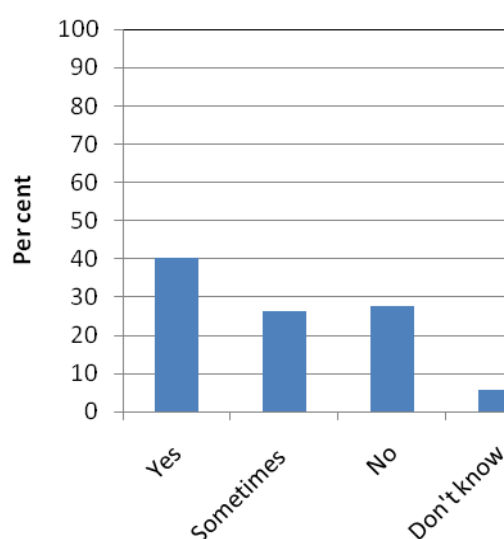


Table D.10: Does respondent have trust and confidence in the RSIPF

	Yes (%)	Sometimes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province					
Central	48.4	26.3	22.1	3.1	289
Guadalcanal	34.9	33.6	25.4	6.1	889
Honiara	35.7	29.3	31.0	4.0	675
Honiara Settlements	41.2	28.1	29.2	1.5	274
Makira	26.8	16.1	44.0	13.2	448
Malaita	50.8	23.6	19.0	6.6	1412
Rennell Bellona	41.2	38.2	19.6	1.0	102
Western	36.6	24.3	35.8	3.3	808
Respondent type					
Men	29.1	30.8	37.6	2.5	1313
Women	37.4	20.9	31.1	10.6	1253
Young Men	46.8	32.1	20.5	0.6	1144
Young Women	50.0	21.8	19.7	8.5	1190
TOTAL	40.4	26.4	27.6	5.6	4898

FGD Responses on RSIPF

There were considerable differences in opinion when FGD participants also were asked if people in their community have trust and confidence in the local police (RSIPF) to solve social problems. Although some people in each group said they have renewed trust and confidence in the RSIPF, the majority of people in all groups said that the RSIPF does not respond to calls for assistance. It was said that if the RSIPF responded people would be more supportive, but they were critical because of lack of response. Some respondents accused the police of consuming *kwaso* and marijuana. People in Burns Creek were especially distressed that the local police did not respond to calls for help when the Lungga River flooded the settlement.

‘Yes, we have confidence and trust in the local police because they are working together with our village committee. They are not far from us in Auki and we can see them patrolling every day in the police vehicle’ (Man, Malaita)

‘No, no improvement in services, they never turn up’ (Woman, Guadalcanal)

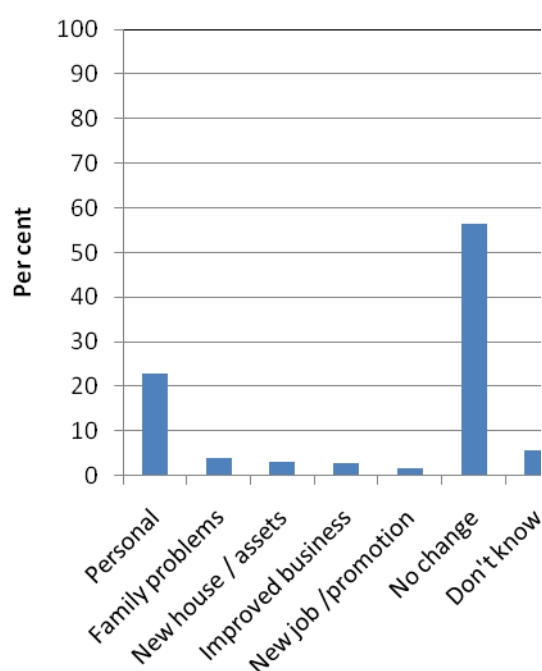
Because of the RSIPF’s tendency not to respond to requests for assistance, most groups reported no improvement in local police services to communities in recent years. Some participants remarked that the RSIPF is only prepared to respond to big issues, and unwilling to help solve the many smaller problems facing communities each day.

Section E: Most Significant Change

Section E of the questionnaire was about most significant change which had occurred. Respondents were asked to state the most significant change in their life in the past year. As this is a very broad question, the factors mentioned included some relevance to each of the three RAMSI pillars. Although each respondent gave only one answer to this question, the data are presented only by urban or rural residence and male or female respondent to avoid very small cell sizes.

Overall, 23% mentioned personal factors, such as births, deaths and marriages, and 56% said there had been no change in their lives. This left only a few specific responses for analysis. Family problems topped the list (4%), followed by new appliances/improved living standard (3%) and business improvements. There were no marked differences between urban and rural respondents. The percentages for male and female respondents were also similar, except that female respondents were more likely to mention family problems (6% compared with 2% for male respondents).

Figure E.1: Most significant change in respondent's life in past year



Note: Changes mentioned by 1% or fewer are not shown

Table E.1.a Most significant change in respondent's life in past year (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Personal	24.3	22.2	22.8	1110
Family problems e.g. financial, divorce, domestic violence	4.2	3.9	4.0	193
New house/appliances, improved living standard	2.1	3.3	3.0	144
New /improved /expanded business /business assets	1.8	3.2	2.9	139
New job /promotion	2.7	1.4	1.7	85
Self /family member attended school /college /university	0.8	0.9	0.8	41
Financial problems /inflation /unemployment	0.4	0.9	0.8	39
Left school /graduated, dropped out	1.4	0.2	0.6	27
Failed business /financial problems	0.5	0.4	0.4	21
Lost job	0.9	0.2	0.3	17
Moved to town	0.2	0.1	0.1	6
Moved back to village	0.0	0.1	0.1	4
Other not specified	0.6	0.6	0.6	28
No change	54.5	57.0	56.4	2750
Don't know	5.6	5.6	5.6	273
TOTAL	100	100	100	4877

Table E.1.b: Most significant change in respondent's life in past year (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Personal	24.6	20.9	22.8	1110
Family problems e.g. financial, divorce, domestic violence	1.8	6.1	4.0	193
New house /appliances, improved living standard	2.7	3.2	3.0	144
New /improved /expanded business /business assets	2.5	3.2	2.9	139
New job /promotion	2.4	1.1	1.7	85
Self /family member attended school /college /university	0.7	0.9	0.8	41
Financial problems, inflation, unemployment	0.7	0.9	0.8	39
Left school /graduated, dropped out	0.7	0.4	0.6	27
Failed business /financial problems	0.2	0.6	0.4	21
Lost job	0.5	0.2	0.3	17
Moved to town	0.2	0.1	0.1	6
Moved back to village	0.0	0.2	0.1	4
Other not specified	0.4	0.8	0.6	28
No change	58.0	54.8	56.4	2750
Don't know	4.6	6.6	5.6	273
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	4877

Respondents who said there had been a significant change in their life in the past year were asked how this change had affected them. Seventy per cent overall said the change had improved their lives, while 28% said it had made their lives worse. Respondents in Central province were most likely to say 'better' (86%), while respondents in Honiara, Honiara Settlements and Rennell Bellona were least likely to say there had been a positive change in their lives. Of the age gender groups, Women were noticeably more pessimistic than other age/gender groups, being least likely to say 'better' (56%) and most likely to say 'worse' (41%).

Figure E.2: Effect of most significant change in respondent's life

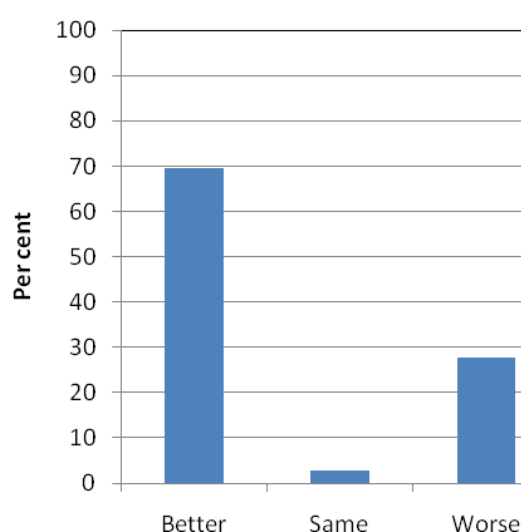
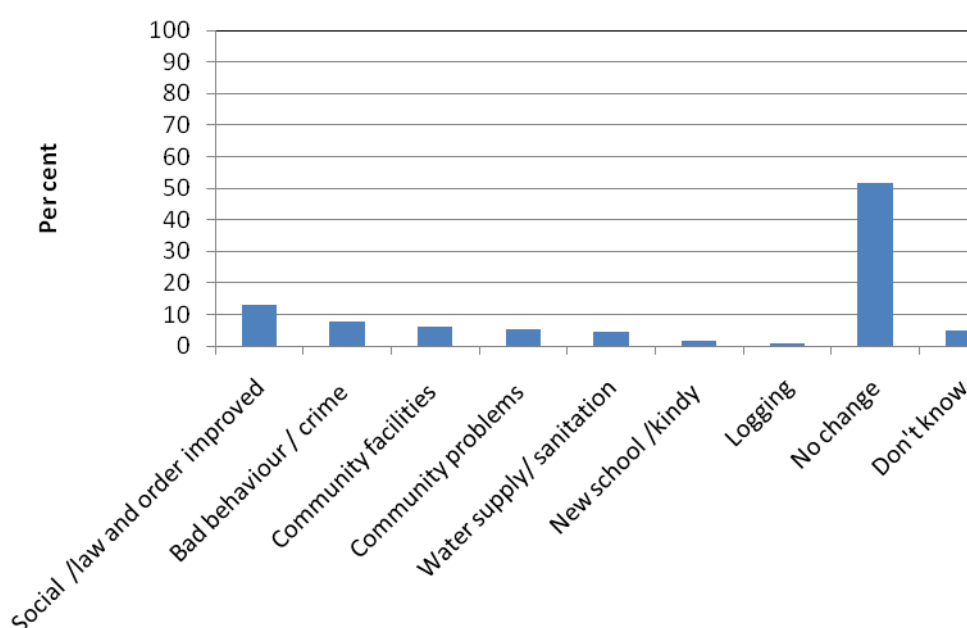


Table E.2: Effect of most significant change in respondent's life.

	Better (%)	Same (%)	Worse (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	86.2	0.0	13.8	65
Guadalcanal	72.8	3.9	23.3	382
Honiara	60.9	3.3	35.8	299
Honiara Settlements	60.2	1.9	37.9	161
Makira	67.7	1.6	30.7	127
Malaita	76.7	0.9	22.4	442
Rennell Bellona	60.0	10.0	30.0	30
Western	67.3	3.9	28.8	333
Respondent type				
Men	84.7	1.4	13.9	418
Women	56.2	3.2	40.6	500
Young Men	76.2	3.5	20.3	492
Young Women	62.9	2.6	34.5	429
TOTAL	69.6	2.7	27.7	1839

Respondents were also asked about the most significant change in their community in the past year. **Tables E.3.a & b** show that, overall, 52% said there had been no change, while the remainder mentioned a wide variety of factors. The most common of these was a positive social or law and order development (13%) followed by negative social developments (7%). Improved facilities accounted for 6% of responses, water or sanitation projects (4%), and education related projects (2%). There were no marked differences between urban and rural areas, while female respondents were more likely to mention social problems rather than positive social developments or community projects.

Figure E.3: Most significant change in respondent's village in past year



Note: Changes mentioned by 1% or fewer are not shown

Table E.3.a: Most significant change in respondent's community (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Social /religious /cooperation /reconciliations /law and order /prosperity	10.3	14.0	13.1	640
Drinking, kwaso, marijuana, law and order problems	9.3	7.3	7.8	384
Community facilities /equipment /communications	4.8	6.7	6.2	305
Disputes /squatters /unemployment /population increase	6.3	4.9	5.3	258
Water supply/ tanks, sanitation	4.8	4.1	4.3	210
New school /kindergarten /early childhood education buildings	1.1	1.9	1.7	84
Logging operation /land dispute /river polluted /sea level rise	0.5	1.2	1.0	48
Police /RAMSI presence /nurses/medical /NGO visits/presence	1.4	0.7	0.9	42
Energy supply	0.5	0.6	0.6	28
Road /bridge	1.0	0.4	0.6	27
Financial problems /hardship /inflation /water and food shortage	1.0	0.3	0.5	25
Women /youth programs /empowerment	0.7	0.4	0.5	24
New community social programs /sport /fundraising	0.5	0.4	0.4	19
Wharf /sea transport	0.2	0.2	0.2	8
New MP /MP provides support	0.1	0.2	0.1	7
Changed leader	0.2	0.1	0.1	6
No change	51.7	51.8	51.8	2537
Don't know	5.7	4.8	5.0	245
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	4897

Table E.3.b: Most significant change in respondent's community (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Social /religious /cooperation /reconciliations /law and order /prosperity	15.0	11.1	13.1	640
Drinking, <i>kwaso</i> , marijuana, law and order problems	6.7	9.0	7.8	384
Community facilities /equipment /communications	8.3	4.2	6.2	305
Disputes /squatters /unemployment /population increase	4.9	5.6	5.3	258
Water supply/ tanks, sanitation	3.1	5.5	4.3	210
New school /kindergarten /early childhood education buildings	2.6	0.9	1.7	84
Logging operation /land dispute /river polluted /sea level rise	1.5	0.4	1.0	48
Police /RAMSI presence /nurses/medical /NGO visits/presence	0.9	0.9	0.9	42
Energy supply	0.7	0.4	0.6	28
Road /bridge	0.7	0.5	0.6	27
Financial problems /hardship /inflation /water and food shortage	0.4	0.6	0.5	25
Women /youth programs /empowerment	0.4	0.5	0.5	24
New community social programs /sport /fundraising	0.4	0.4	0.4	19
Wharf /sea transport	0.2	0.1	0.2	8
New MP /MP provides support	0.1	0.2	0.1	7
Changed leader	0.0	0.2	0.1	6
No change	49.2	54.5	51.8	2537
Don't know	5.0	5.0	5.0	245
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	4897

Respondents who said there had been a significant change in their community were asked how that change had affected them. Overall, 64% said 'better' and 33% said 'worse'. Respondents in Rennell Bellona were most likely to say 'better' and least likely to say 'worse'. Respondents in Honiara Settlements and Makira were least likely to say 'better' (both 49%) and most likely to say 'worse' (49% and 50%). As in [Table E.1.b](#), women were more likely than other age/gender groups to say that change had a negative effect on their community (43% said 'worse').

Figure E.4: Effect of change in the respondent's community in past year

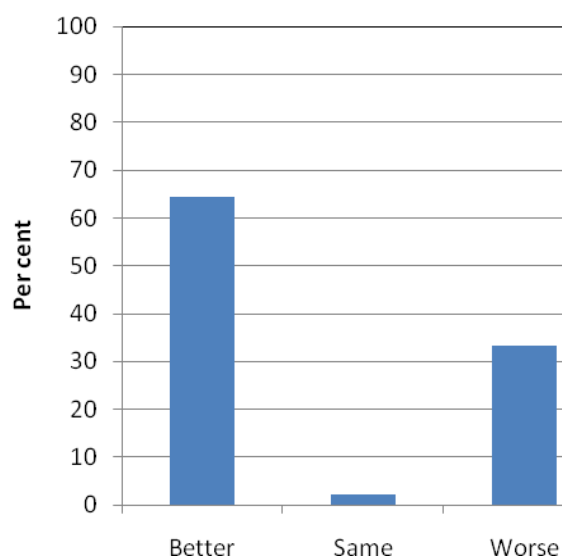


Table E.4: Effect of change in the respondent's community in past year

	Better (%)	Same (%)	Worse (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	79.5	1.4	19.2	73
Guadalcanal	70.3	4.2	25.5	526
Honiara	53.2	1.5	45.2	263
Honiara Settlements	48.9	2.2	48.9	137
Makira	48.6	1.7	49.7	179
Malaita	71.9	2.2	25.9	548
Rennell Bellona	87.8	2.4	9.8	41
Western	59.9	0.6	39.5	319
Respondent type				
Men	60.9	2.1	37.0	530
Women	54.8	2.2	43.0	500
Young Men	75.3	2.7	22.0	582
Young Women	65.0	2.1	32.9	474
TOTAL	64.4	2.3	33.3	2086

Section F: Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI)

Section F of the questionnaire was concerned with assessing support for RAMSI. **Table F.1** shows that, overall, 84% of respondents said they support RAMSI, 10% said 'no' and 6% said 'don't know'.

Figure F.1 shows that this is a small decline since 2007. Most likely to support RAMSI were respondents in Rennell Bellona (96%) and Guadalcanal (95%), and most likely to say 'no' were respondents in Malaita (18%). Young Men and Men were more likely to say they did not support RAMSI (15% and 11%) as compared with female respondents.

Figure F.1: Does respondent support RAMSI

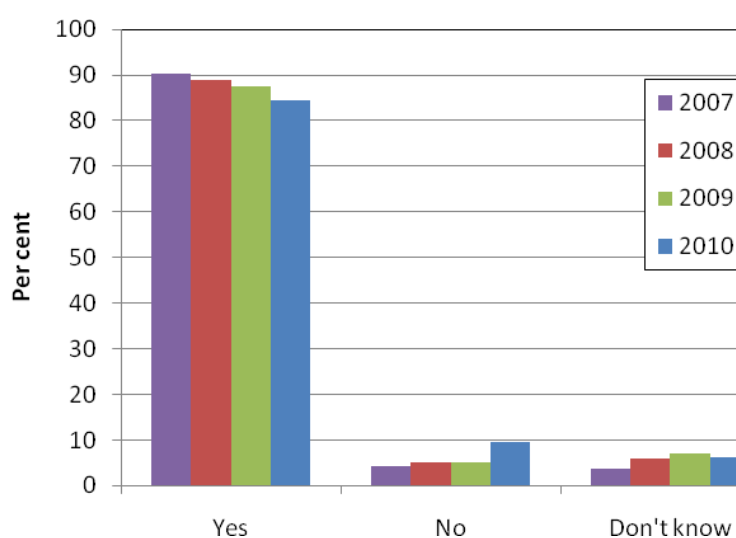
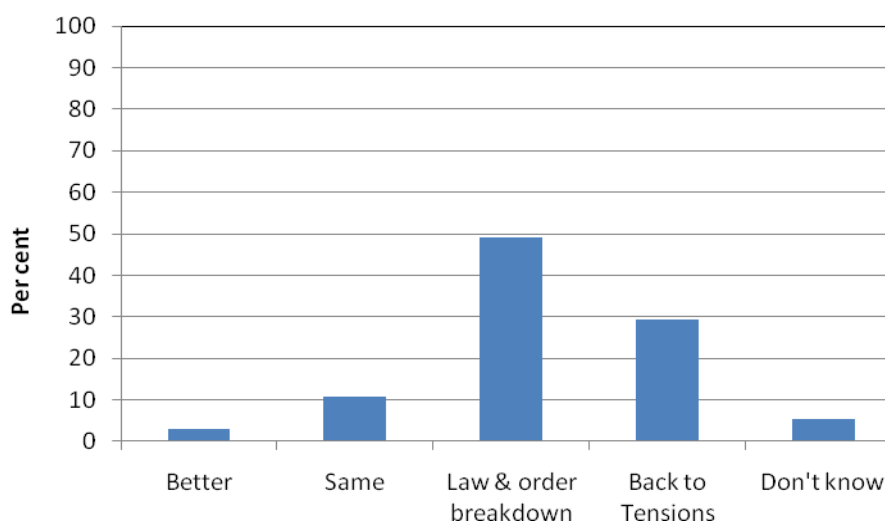


Table F.1: Does respondent support RAMSI

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	89.0	6.2	4.8	292
Guadalcanal	94.5	3.0	2.5	893
Honiara	84.8	9.7	5.5	690
Honiara Settlements	84.2	9.3	6.5	279
Makira	82.3	4.1	13.6	441
Malaita	74.8	17.6	7.6	1414
Rennell Bellona	96.1	2.0	2.0	102
Western	87.7	7.4	4.8	806
Respondent type				
Men	82.7	11.4	6.0	1320
Women	88.2	5.4	6.4	1249
Young Men	80.3	15.3	4.4	1155
Young Women	86.3	6.1	7.5	1193
TOTAL	84.4	9.5	6.1	4917

Table F.2 shows that 49% of respondents believed that law and order would break down if RAMSI left now, and 29% said *the Tensions* would return. Eleven per cent said things would stay the same, and 3% said things would be better, while a small percentage of respondents made other suggestions. Respondents in Malaita were a little less likely to say either that ‘law and order would break down’ or there would be a return to *the Tensions*, but in other provinces and the age/gender groups there were only small variations in the percentages giving one or other of these responses.

Figure F.2: What would happen if RAMSI left now



Note: Likely consequences mentioned by 1% or fewer are not shown

Table F.2: What would happen if RAMSI left now

	Better (%)	Same (%)	Law & order break- down (%)	Back to <i>Tensions</i> (%)	Less mobility / unsafe (%)	Finance problem / corrupt- ion	RSIPF would work harder (%)	RSIPF not capable (%)	Don't know (%)	Not spec- ified (%)	(No.)
Province											
Central	3.2	3.2	33.3	53.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.3	0.4	285
Guadalcanal	0.7	2.2	43.8	50.3	0.1	0.7	0.0		1.8	0.4	891
Honiara	4.2	14.1	55.4	19.7	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.3	3.8	1.2	690
Honiara Settlements	3.6	10.8	61.6	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	4.7	1.8	279
Makira	0.7	2.3	55.0	23.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	16.9	0.0	444
Malaita	3.3	18.7	47.8	20.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	6.5	0.5	1392
Rennell Bellona	2.9	2.0	50.0	40.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	102
Western	4.2	12.0	50.3	27.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	3.5	1.0	805
Respondent type											
Men	2.5	14.5	59.2	17.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	4.2	0.3	1317
Women	3.1	6.4	40.9	39.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	7.9	0.5	1245
Young Men	3.3	15.1	49.1	27.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	2.5	0.9	1149
Young Women	2.5	6.9	46.8	33.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	7.0	1.2	1177
TOTAL	2.9	10.7	49.2	29.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	5.4	0.7	4888

In previous years the question asked was ‘Would violence return to Solomon Islands if RAMSI left soon?’ **Figure F.2 (2)** shows that although previous findings are not exactly comparable with the 2010 data, perceptions do not seem to have changed markedly.

Figure F.2 (2): Would violence return if RAMSI left now (2007-2009 only)

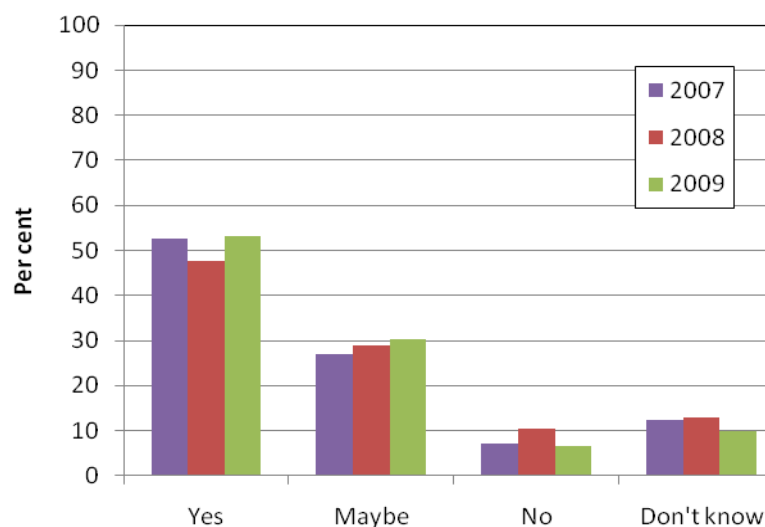


Table F.3 shows that 76% of respondents supported the presence of RAMSI military, 16% did not and 8% did not know. Respondents in Guadalcanal were most likely to support RAMSI military (91%) and those in Honiara and Honiara Settlements were most likely to say they did not support RAMSI military (25% and 24%). Men and Young Men (both 24%) were much less likely to support the presence of RAMSI military as compared to Women (8%) and Young Women (9%).

Figure F.3.: Does respondent support RAMSI military

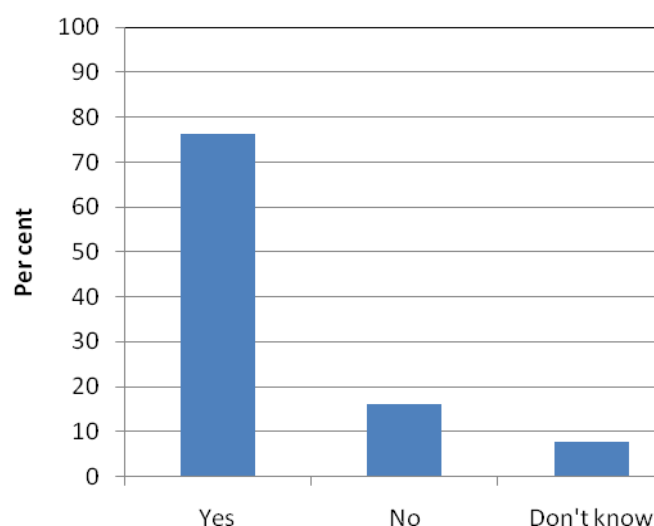


Table F.3: Does respondent support RAMSI military

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	89.0	5.1	5.8	292
Guadalcanal	90.7	5.8	3.5	891
Honiara	70.2	25.4	4.4	688
Honiara Settlements	69.1	24.1	6.8	278
Makira	65.2	11.6	23.2	440
Malaita	68.0	22.6	9.3	1405
Rennell Bellona	88.2	7.8	3.9	102
Western	81.6	13.5	4.8	806
Respondent type				
Men	69.5	24.3	6.2	1320
Women	83.0	7.5	9.5	1249
Young Men	70.5	24.0	5.5	1155
Young Women	81.9	8.8	9.2	1193
TOTAL	76.2	16.2	7.6	4902

Table F.4 shows that 73% of respondents said they always trust and have confidence in RAMSI military, 9% said 'sometimes', 13% said they do not and 6% did not know. More than 80% of respondents in Central, Guadalcanal, Rennell Bellona and Western said they always trust RAMSI, compared with from 60% to 66% elsewhere. Respondents in Malaita were most likely to say they definitely did not trust and have confidence in RAMSI military (21%), while those in Makira were most likely to say they didn't know (23%).

Figure F.4: Does respondent trust and have confidence in the RAMSI military

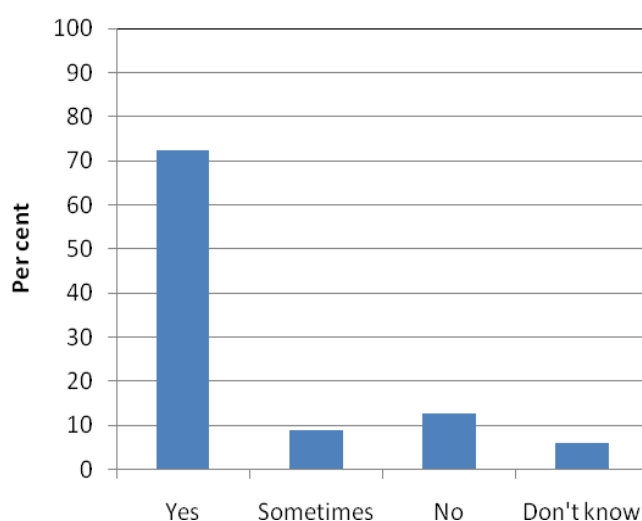


Table F.4: Does respondent trust and have confidence in the RAMSI military

	Yes (%)	Sometimes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province					
Central	86.7	6.8	1.7	4.8	293
Guadalcanal	83.2	10.9	4.0	1.9	891
Honiara	66.0	14.2	16.6	3.2	688
Honiara Settlements	60.0	21.8	17.1	1.1	280
Makira	63.8	3.6	9.4	23.1	445
Malaita	64.3	8.0	20.6	7.0	1410
Rennell Bellona	88.1	7.9	3.0	1.0	101
Western	82.5	3.3	10.2	4.0	806
Respondent type					
Men	64.6	11.0	19.9	4.5	1318
Women	79.4	6.1	5.0	9.5	1247
Young Men	68.7	11.3	18.2	1.8	1155
Young Women	77.6	7.4	7.3	7.7	1194
TOTAL	72.5	9.0	12.6	5.9	4914

Table F.5 shows that 50% of respondents thought there would be a return to *the Tensions* if RAMSI military left now, and 23% said law and order would break down. Fourteen per cent said things would stay the same, and a small percentage made other suggestions. As in **Table F.2**, there were small variations between provinces and age/gender groups saying either ‘return to *Tensions*’ or ‘law and order would break down’, but there was not much difference when these two responses were combined.

Figure F.5: What would happen if RAMSI military left now

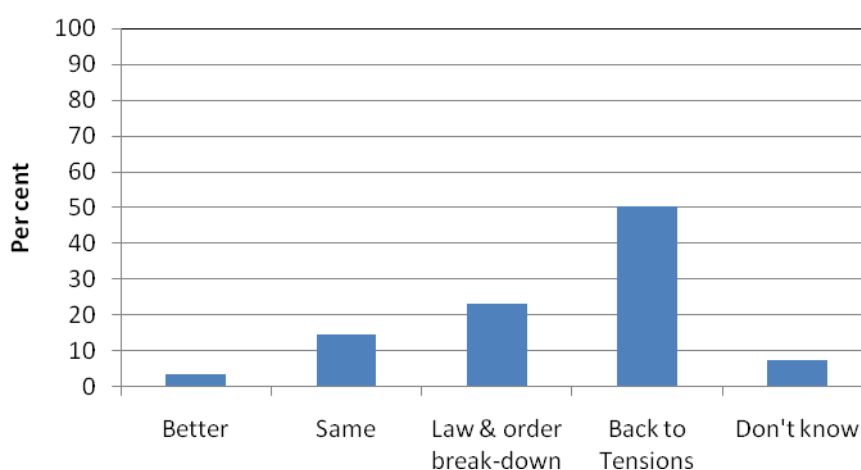


Table F.5: What would happen if RAMSI military left now

	Better (%)	Same (%)	Law & order break- down (%)	Back to Tensions (%)	Police related* (%)	Don't know (%)	Other (%)	(No.)
Province								
Central	2.7	4.1	16.5	69.8	0.0	6.5	0.3	291
Guadalcanal	0.7	3.1	25.1	67.6	0.1	2.9	0.4	893
Honiara	5.2	25.3	19.8	42.5	1.9	4.1	1.2	691
Honiara Settlements	5.0	26.8	26.8	35.0	0.0	6.1	0.4	280
Makira	0.4	6.1	36.4	32.1	0.4	24.0	0.4	445
Malaita	5.0	20.8	17.3	46.5	1.8	8.0	0.7	1410
Rennell Bellona	1.0	17.6	44.1	27.5	3.9	5.9	0.0	102
Western	3.5	10.2	25.2	55.1	0.4	5.2	0.5	806
Respondent type								
Men	3.8	23.3	25.6	39.6	1.5	5.4	0.7	1322
Women	3.4	3.3	23.2	59.2	1.1	9.2	0.6	1251
Young Men	4.0	25.2	22.3	44.2	0.5	3.2	0.6	1155
Young Women	2.3	5.9	21.2	58.2	0.7	11.3	0.5	1190
TOTAL	3.4	14.4	23.1	50.2	1.0	7.3	0.6	4918

*Police related: No backup for police /manpower shortage = 11 cases; no confidence in police /security problems, corruption=26 cases; Police would manage/ don't need RAMSI = 11 cases

FGD Responses on RAMSI Military and Police

FGD participants were also asked if they had trust and confidence in the RAMSI police to solve social problems. Generally participants were more prepared to have trust and confidence in the RAMSI police than the military, but again opinions varied between groups. Generally trust and confidence was determined by the ability or inability of the RAMSI police to respond to calls for assistance. Men in the known trouble area of Burns Creek were less likely to have confidence in the RAMSI police, whom they saw as loud and aggressive, but Young Men's groups elsewhere were more prepared to trust them. Groups of Young Women generally said they trust the RAMSI police but some Women participants in FGDs reported that they seldom see RAMSI police.

'We do not see the police come around, only drive past. Their presence does not relieve our fear'
(Woman, North Malaita)

'We have much trust in RAMSI police in solving some of our social problems. They really work together with our local police in arresting and bring the offenders to court' (Man, Malaita).

'The local police do not solve our problems. There is no response despite repeated reports and reminders' (Man, Northwest Guadalcanal)

FGD participants in communities were asked if people in their community have trust and confidence in the RAMSI military to solve social problems. Some participants said that people trust and have confidence in the RAMSI military, especially those from other Melanesian nations such as Papua

New Guinea. Opinions differed, however, with others pointing out problems. The main problem perceived with the military was that their guns disturb and frighten women and children. Men Participants in FGDs were less likely to be frightened of the military, but they too saw the carrying of guns as a major obstacle to developing trust and confidence. Some Young Men in Northern Malaita thought that the RAMSI military is too sophisticated to solve social problems in their area

‘We have trust and confidence in them as they are friendly with the community, especially the Melanesia armies e.g. Fiji, PNG and Vanuatu’⁴ (Young Man, Honiara Settlements)

‘We are afraid of the guns and don't trust them. If there were no guns we would trust them and have confidence in them’ (Woman, Northwest Guadalcanal)

‘We have no trust and confidence in RAMSI military because of two incidents caused by RAMSI military at Titinge: a stone throwing and a nurse worker run over by RAMSI military at fishing village’ (Man, Northwest Guadalcanal)

FGD Responses on RAMSI Advisors

Community groups were asked if they thought the presence of RAMSI advisors in the Public Service has made the Public Service more efficient. FGD participants in Men's and Women's groups tended to have no knowledge of the role of RAMSI advisors in the Public Service. The presence of the RAMSI advisors was better understood by young people. Some participants thought that placing RAMSI advisors in government offices was a good idea as they would help prevent the growth of the *wantok* system that is known to be common in the public sector.

Public servants were asked about their department's interaction with RAMSI. Participants from agencies or departments that had direct contact with a RAMSI program generally considered that the relationship to be working well. One participant said that he thought RAMSI workers were privileged. Another considered that RAMSI needs to build on local knowledge. Most public service participants had no comment on this topic.

‘We are sorry but the community doesn't really understand the work of the RAMSI advisers so we won't comment much on this. But we believe that the presence of RAMSI has caused an impact on our nation as a whole therefore we guess it has made the public service work well’ (Man, Malaita)

⁴ RAMSI does not have military personnel from Fiji or Vanuatu.

Section G: Leadership

Table G.1 shows responses to the first question in Section G, 'Do women make good leaders?' Overall, 84% said of respondents answered 'yes' and 12% said 'no'. Most likely to say 'yes' were respondents in Western (93%) and Honiara Settlements (90%). Most likely to say 'no' were respondents in Malaita (19%) followed by Rennell Bellona (15%). Of the age/gender groups, Young Women were most likely to say 'yes' (88%) and Men most likely to say 'no' (18%), while the percentages for Women were close to those for their younger counterparts (85% 'yes', 7% 'no').

Table G.1 show that the vast majority of respondents thought that women make good leaders. Percentages were highest in Western (93%) and Honiara Settlements (90%) and slightly lower in Makira (76%) and Maliata (75%). Men and Young Men were a little less likely to say 'Yes' compared with Women and Young Women. This was a new question in 2010, but the percentages saying 'Yes' are similar to those in previous years saying they think there should be women in Parliament (see **Figure G.7** below).

Figure G.1: Do women make good leaders

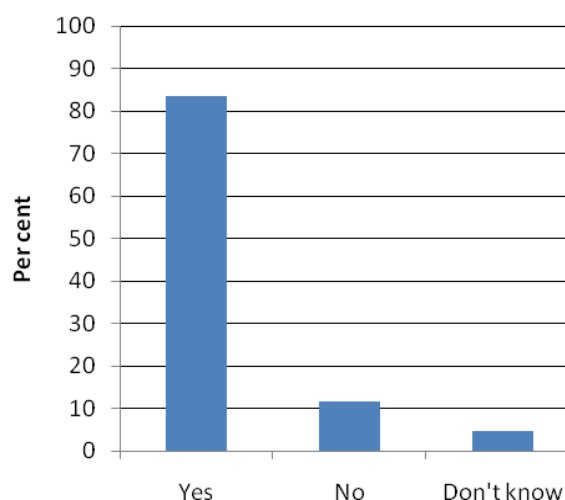
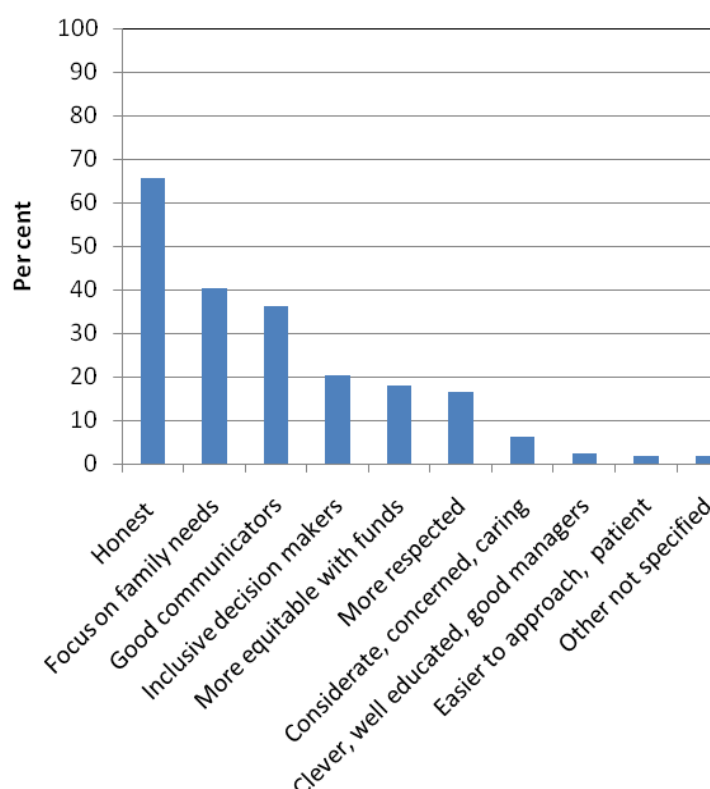


Table G.1: Do women make good leaders

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	81.1	11.7	7.2	291
Guadalcanal	87.4	7.6	4.9	892
Honiara	87.4	10.3	2.3	691
Honiara Settlements	90.4	6.8	2.9	280
Makira	75.8	12.5	11.6	447
Malaita	75.1	19.3	5.5	1412
Rennell Bellona	85.4	14.6	0.0	103
Western	93.3	5.4	1.2	808
Respondent type				
Men	79.3	17.5	3.2	1317
Women	85.0	7.3	7.7	1253
Young Men	81.9	15.1	2.9	1157
Young Women	88.4	6.9	4.7	1197
TOTAL	83.6	11.8	4.7	4924

Respondents who had said women do make good leaders were asked to give up to three reasons why women make good leaders. **Tables G.2.a & b** show that by far the most common response was ‘women have an honest way of doing things’ (66%), but this was more likely to be mentioned in rural areas (69%) than in urban areas (58%). ‘A stronger focus on education, health and/or family’ was mentioned by 40% overall, and more in urban areas (45% compared with 40% in rural areas). ‘Good communicators’ (36% overall) and ‘more inclusive decision makers’ (21%) were mentioned almost equally often in urban and rural areas, as was ‘more respected’ (17%). However, urban respondents were less likely to say ‘more equitable distributors of funds’ (11% compared with 20% for rural respondents). The main difference by gender was that male respondents were more likely to say women have an ‘honest way of doing things’ (73% compared with 66%) and a ‘stronger focus on education, health and/or family’ (44% compared with 33%), but much less likely to say women are ‘good communicators’ (28% compared with 44%).

Figure G.2: What makes women good leaders?



Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent; reasons given by 1% or fewer not shown

Table G.2.a: What makes women good leaders (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Honest way of doing things	57.5	68.5	65.6	2671
Stronger focus on education /health /family	45.1	38.5	40.3	1640
Good communicators	35.9	36.5	36.3	1479
More inclusive decision makers	22.0	20.0	20.5	835
More equitable distributors of funds	11.3	20.2	17.9	728
More respected	16.7	16.5	16.6	675
Considerate /concerned /care for people /women /resources /listeners	4.5	7.0	6.4	259
Clever /wise /well educated /good managers /experience	2.1	2.7	2.6	104
Easier to approach /involvement in community activities /patience	2.2	1.7	1.9	76
More action than words /no promises / truthful /committed	0.2	0.7	0.6	23
No alcohol abuse /good Christians/ religious	0.6	0.5	0.5	22
Understand or respect culture /others	0.0	0.4	0.3	11
Other not specified	2.9	1.5	1.8	75
Nothing	0.1	0.1	0.1	3
Don't know	1.2	2.1	1.9	76

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table G.2.b: What makes women good leaders (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Honest way of doing things	73.1	66.4	65.6	2671
Stronger focus on education /health /family	44.2	32.6	40.3	1640
Good communicators	28.2	44.0	36.3	1479
More inclusive decision makers	18.4	18.6	20.5	835
More equitable distributors of funds	20.9	17.9	17.9	728
More respected	18.4	13.6	16.6	675
Considerate /concerned /care for people /women /resources /listeners	3.2	7.0	6.4	259
Clever /wise /well educated /good managers /experience	2.4	2.7	2.6	104
Easier to approach /involvement in community activities /patience	1.5	1.7	1.9	76
More action than words /no promises / truthful /committed	0.3	0.7	0.6	23
No alcohol abuse /good Christians/ religious	0.1	0.6	0.5	22
Understand or respect culture /others	0.4	0.3	0.3	11
Other not specified	2.4	2.2	1.8	75
Nothing	0.0	0.1	0.1	3
Don't know	1.1	2.6	1.9	76

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table G.3 shows that 41% of respondents said they trusted their Member of Parliament (MP) and 13% said 'sometimes'. Thirty-two percent said they did not trust their MP. Most likely to say 'yes' were respondents in Rennell Bellona (54%) and least likely were respondents in Malaita (41%). Young Men and Young Women were generally more likely to trust their MP as compared to their older counterparts, especially Young Women (46%) as compared to Women (35%).

Figure G.3: Does respondent trust their MP

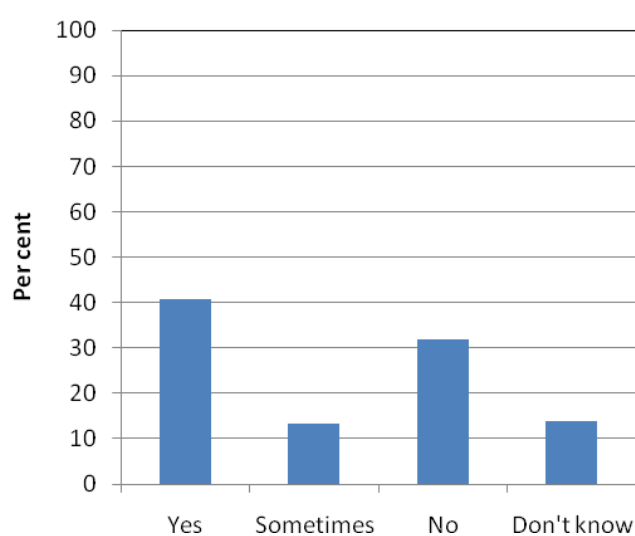


Table G.3: Does respondent trust their MP

	Yes (%)	Sometimes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province					
Central	46.4	15.8	34.0	3.8	291
Guadalcanal	34.0	22.6	34.2	9.2	891
Honiara	38.2	13.0	23.9	24.9	686
Honiara Settlements	48.7	11.1	25.8	14.3	279
Makira	44.7	5.4	20.5	29.3	443
Malaita	37.7	11.9	40.5	9.9	1412
Rennell Bellona	53.9	20.6	21.6	3.9	102
Western	47.4	9.7	30.5	12.4	806
Respondent type					
Men	38.9	12.1	35.2	13.8	1315
Women	34.9	12.4	36.2	16.5	1246
Young Men	43.5	17.8	28.9	9.8	1154
Young Women	46.4	11.6	27.0	14.9	1195
TOTAL	40.8	13.4	32.0	13.8	4910

All respondents were asked whether their MP had visited their community in the preceding year. **Table G.4** shows that, overall, 12% of respondents said 'more than once' and 16% said 'once', while 60% said 'no'. Most likely to say 'more than once' were respondents in Rennell Bellona (50%), and most likely to say 'no' were respondents in Makira (87%). As compared with their older counterparts, Young Men and Young Women were noticeably less likely to say their MP had not visited.

Figure G.4: Has MP visited respondent's community in past year

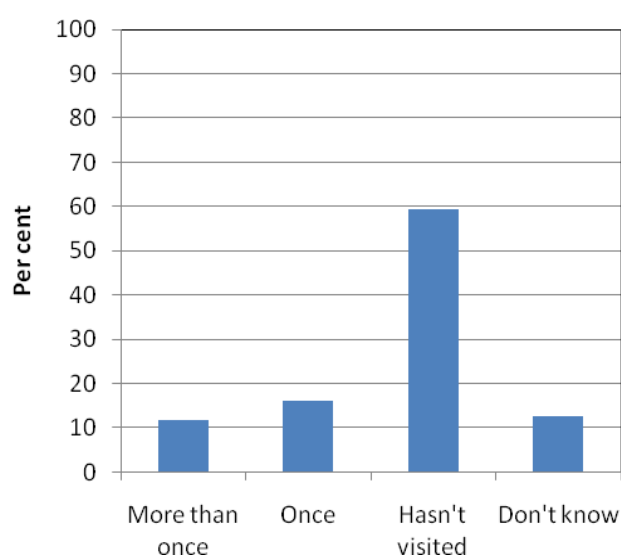


Table G.4: Has MP visited respondent's community

	More than once (%)	Once (%)	Hasn't visited (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province					
Central	13.3	17.4	53.3	15.9	270
Guadalcanal	18.2	24.6	48.4	8.7	894
Honiara	8.4	7.8	68.8	14.9	690
Honiara Settlements	6.1	21.8	54.6	17.5	280
Makira	1.1	5.1	86.6	7.1	448
Malaita	9.1	19.5	58.7	12.7	1388
Rennell Bellona	49.5	28.2	13.6	8.7	103
Western	13.9	10.8	59.7	15.6	807
Respondent type					
Men	8.5	15.4	64.1	12.0	1288
Women	12.6	11.2	67.0	9.2	1255
Young Men	8.2	25.8	56.9	9.0	1142
Young Women	17.2	13.2	49.2	20.3	1195
TOTAL	11.6	16.2	59.5	12.6	4880

All respondents were asked if they thought records of MP's expenditure should be made public.

Table G.5 shows that by far the majority said 'yes' (86% overall). Most likely to say 'yes' were respondents in Honiara Settlements, and least likely were those in Central province (76%).

Respondents in Central province were also most likely to say they didn't know (22%). Respondents in Western were most likely to say 'no'. Almost all Men said 'yes' (96%), whereas Women and Young Women were more likely to say 'no' (5% and 10%) or 'don't know' (17% and 12%).

Figure G.5: Should records of MP's expenditure be made public

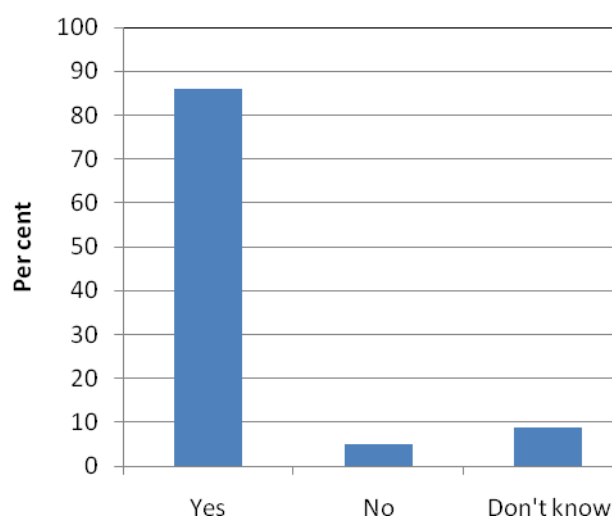
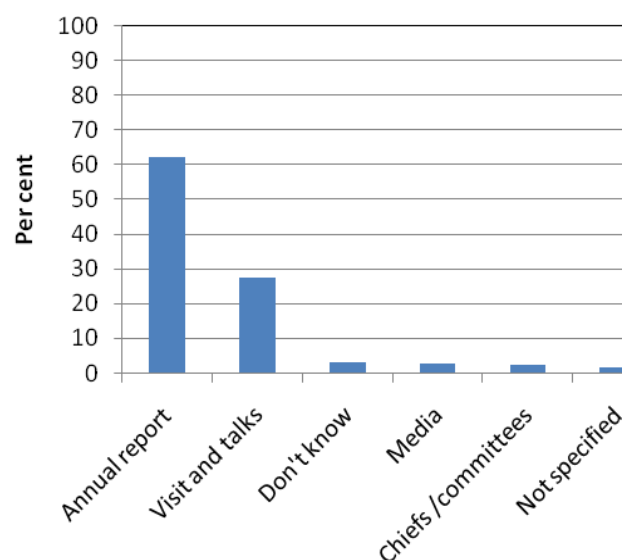


Table G.5: Should records of MP's expenditure be made public

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	76.1	1.8	22.1	276
Guadalcanal	85.6	7.0	7.4	889
Honiara	94.3	3.5	2.2	689
Honiara Settlements	95.4	1.1	3.6	280
Makira	80.4	3.2	16.5	443
Malaita	83.4	4.7	11.9	1413
Rennell Bellona	91.3	1.0	7.8	103
Western	86.2	9.2	4.6	807
Respondent type				
Men	96.4	1.7	1.8	1317
Women	77.8	5.1	17.1	1253
Young Men	90.6	3.8	5.5	1157
Young Women	78.4	10.0	11.6	1197
TOTAL	86.0	5.1	8.9	4900

Respondents who said MPs' expenditure should be reported made numerous suggestions as to how this could be done. **Table G.6** shows that the most common suggestion was an annual report to the community (62%) followed by visits and talks (28%). Respondents in Rennell Bellona had a distinct preference for visits and talks (53%), rather than an annual report (37%), but the reverse was true for all other provinces. Men were more likely to prefer an annual report (77%) as compared to the other age/gender groups (all less than 60%).

Figure G.6: How should MP's expenditure be reported



Note: Suggestions made by 1% or fewer not shown

Table G.6: How should MP's expenditure be reported

	Annual report (%)	Visits /talks (%)	In media (%)	Chief /committees (%)	Notice or poster (%)	Not specified (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province								
Central	64.3	24.2	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.0	5.3	207
Guadalcanal	63.2	29.2	2.2	2.8	0.3	0.8	1.5	756
Honiara	65.4	20.4	5.9	0.8	0.6	4.3	2.6	648
Honiara Settlements	58.4	28.1	8.2	1.9	0.4	1.5	1.5	267
Makira	52.8	34.2	1.7	0.8		0.6	9.9	354
Malaita	65.6	24.9	1.5	4.4	0.1	1.7	1.8	1168
Rennell Bellona	37.2	55.3	1.1	3.2			3.2	94
Western	60.0	30.1	1.3	1.9	1.2	2.0	3.5	688
Respondent type								
Men	76.8	16.5	2.5	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	1260
Women	58.0	31.0	2.9	2.1	0.4	1.3	4.2	963
Young Men	53.7	33.7	3.3	4.6	0.5	1.9	2.3	1045
Young Women	55.1	31.7	2.1	1.9	0.3	3.2	5.7	914
TOTAL	62.0	27.5	2.7	2.5	0.5	1.8	3.0	4182

FGD Responses on accountability issues

Follow up on the accountability of elected officials asked FGD participants in communities about the performance of government mechanisms. Generally Provincial Governments were not highly respected. Men stated that Provincial Governments simply repeat and do what the National Government tells them to do. Participants considered that Provincial Governments provide poor services because they have major financial difficulties and are dependent on supply grants from the National Government.

'Provincial government is the son of the national government and does exactly what national government is doing ... Service grants to provincial government are treated as extra financial incentive for provincial members' (Man, North Malaita)

FGD participants were in two minds about the performance of the Public Service. Some were critical of the low skills of public servants, but acknowledged that they faced problems in the form of low pay and poor conditions. Some Men's groups complained that public servants create corruption by requesting commissions from members of the public. Women complained of poor treatment by nurses when they present at the local hospital. Young Men and Young Women complained of the poor training of teachers.

When asked to suggest how access to the Public Service and Governments could be improved for people from communities, participants generally agreed that a 'bottom-up' approach to local development is needed in rural communities. They said there should be more development of

extension services to serve the people of rural areas. Other requests were for more schools, better health centres, and better attention to water supply and sanitation services. It was noted that these areas of practical support will require external assistance. Participants said that Government should concentrate on community-based development initiatives, and officials in the Public Service should come down to the community level to learn about the problems facing rural communities. Young Women were among the most critical.

‘Officials should come down from their thrones or come down to a level where you can fit in with the grassroots to discuss or talk with people in the community’ (Young Woman, North Malaita).

All respondents were asked if there should be women in Parliament. **Table G.7** shows that 85% overall said ‘yes’. **Figure G.7** shows that this is the same as in 2009 and quite similar to previous years. Most likely to say ‘yes’ were respondents in Honiara Settlements (93%) and Western (91%), and most likely to say ‘no’ were those in Rennell Bellona (19%) and in Malaita (18%). Of the age/gender groups Men and Young Men were most likely to say ‘no’ (18% and 15%).

Figure G.7: Should there be women MPs in Parliament

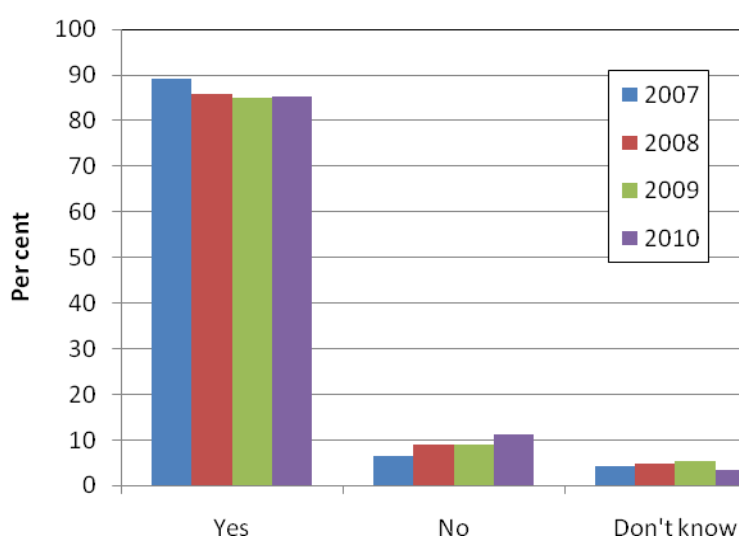


Table G.7: Should there be women MPs in Parliament

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	83.8	11.0	5.2	291
Guadalcanal	89.6	7.6	2.8	894
Honiara	90.9	8.1	1.0	689
Honiara Settlements	93.2	6.1	0.7	280
Makira	82.1	8.6	9.3	442
Malaita	76.7	18.3	5.0	1415
Rennell Bellona	79.6	19.4	1.0	103
Western	91.2	7.8	1.0	807
Respondent type				
Men	79.6	18.4	2.0	1321
Women	85.8	6.6	7.6	1251
Young Men	84.2	14.5	1.3	1155
Young Women	92.2	4.9	2.8	1194
TOTAL	85.3	11.2	3.5	4921

FGD Responses on women in parliament

Participants in the civil society and donor FGDs pointed out that despite the number of women who stood for election in the 2010 campaign, no women were elected and Parliament is composed entirely of men. Many donor and civil society representatives were critical of the 2010 election process.

Respondents who said there should be women MPs in Parliament were asked if there should be reserved seats for women. [Table G.8](#) shows that, overall, 85% said 'yes', most in Guadalcanal (92%) and Western (90%). Most likely to say 'no' were respondents in Central (16%) where 'don't know' was also highest (15%). Of the age/gender groups, Women were most likely to say there should be reserved seats for women (93%) with Men most likely to say 'no' (21%).

Figure G.8: Should there be reserved seats for women

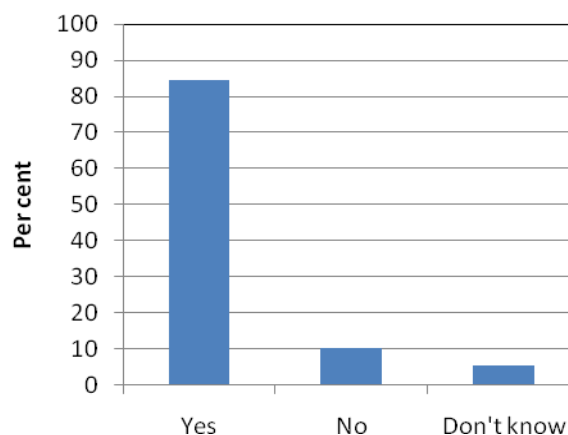


Table G.8: Should there be reserved seats for women

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	69.1	15.6	15.2	243
Guadalcanal	91.7	4.4	3.9	798
Honiara	77.9	17.1	5.0	625
Honiara Settlements	88.1	8.4	3.4	261
Makira	82.6	9.1	8.3	362
Malaita	84.0	9.3	6.7	1077
Rennell Bellona	64.6	30.5	4.9	82
Western	89.8	8.9	1.4	734
Respondent type				
Men	72.2	20.8	7.0	1046
Women	93.2	2.8	4.0	1072
Young Men	80.1	13.9	6.0	967
Young Women	91.5	3.9	4.6	1097
TOTAL	84.5	10.2	5.4	4182

All respondents were asked if they trusted the National Government. [Table G.9](#) shows that 45% said they did, with 10% saying they sometimes did. Twenty-eight per cent overall said 'not much' or 'no'. Respondents in Central were most likely to trust National Government (59%), followed by those in Rennell Bellona (57%), while respondents in Honiara Settlements were most likely to say 'not much' (29%) and respondents in Western most likely to say 'no' (17%). Men and Women were much less likely to trust National Government as compared with younger people.

Figure G.9: Does respondent trust National Government

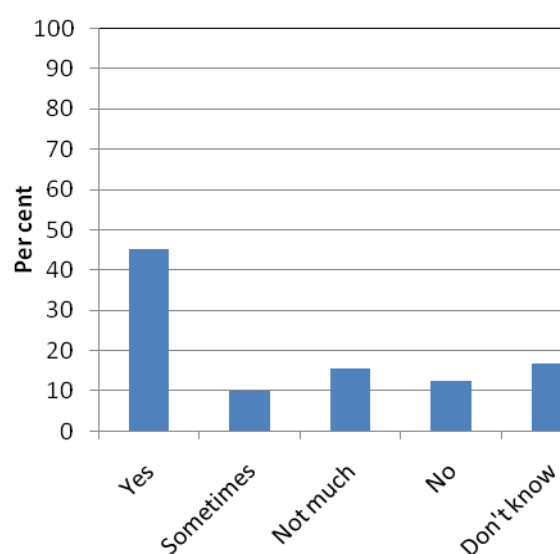


Table G.9: Does respondent trust national government

	Yes (%)	Sometimes (%)	Not much (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province						
Central	58.6	15.5	3.8	11.4	10.7	290
Guadalcanal	32.7	18.4	22.8	11.1	14.9	890
Honiara	38.1	9.2	23.9	11.8	17.0	687
Honiara Settlements	35.0	10.4	28.9	13.2	12.5	280
Makira	44.0	3.9	7.9	12.0	32.2	441
Malaita	49.8	7.8	15.5	11.0	15.9	1409
Rennell Bellona	57.3	12.6	6.8	11.7	11.7	103
Western	54.7	5.7	6.0	17.2	16.4	804
Respondent type						
Men	39.5	7.9	23.7	9.6	19.4	1312
Women	35.1	8.2	12.3	21.2	23.3	1251
Young Men	52.7	15.7	12.5	9.5	9.5	1152
Young Women	54.8	8.5	13.4	9.0	14.4	1189
TOTAL	45.2	9.9	15.7	12.4	16.8	4904

FGD Responses on the Solomon Islands public service

Public Service participants were asked if they thought people trusted and had confidence in the Public Service. The majority thought that most people do not have trust and confidence in the Public Service because the standards of the have fallen, while the general public tends to think public servants misuse funds. People also were said to mistrust the Public Service because of the slowness of decision making within the Service. Some participants commented that the presence of RAMSI advisors in the Public Service has helped to improve operations and reduce the impact of the *wantok* system.

'There are grey areas where people still believe that public servants need improvements. They include punctuality, conflict of interest and dealing with private sector or general public on certain things such as a taking kickbacks and bribes. Performance outcome is very low' (Public servant)

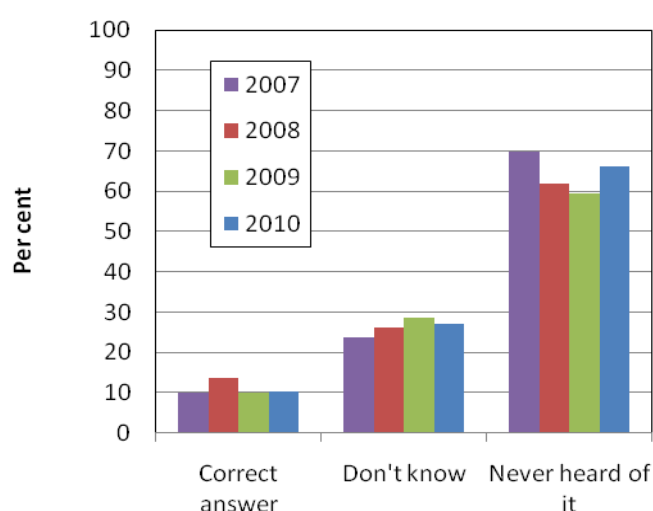
Public Service participants' recommendations for improving the public service included replacing old officials with new staff and educating the public about the role of the Solomon Islands Public Service. Most also said there is a need for more people power strengthening, training, engaging more committed people and replacing old officials with new staff with good qualifications. Other recommendations were that there is a need to improve working conditions, provide better technology and give public officials better pay and allowances. Many commented that capacity building must start at the top.

Section H: Accountability

Section H of the questionnaire asked about accountability in Government. The first question asked respondents if they knew the role of the Leadership Code Commission (LCC). **Tables H.1.a & b** show that, as in past *People's Surveys*, only a small percentage knew of the role of the Leadership Code Commission. Sixty-six per cent of respondents had never heard of it, 27% said 'heard of it but don't know what it does' and 10% gave a correct answer. **Figure H.1** shows that there has not been much change in distribution of answers to this question since it was first asked in 2007.

Urban respondents were less likely to say 'never heard of it' (58% compared with 69% in rural areas) and more likely to have correct knowledge, although percentages were still low. Male respondents were much more likely than female respondents to have correct knowledge.

Figure H.1: Knowledge of the Leadership Code Commission



Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table H.1.a: Role of Leadership Code Commission (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Never heard of it	57.9	68.9	66.0	3163
Heard of it but don't know what it does	30.5	26.0	27.2	1301
Investigate official misconduct	10.5	4.4	6.0	287
Make government transparent and accountable	7.6	3.1	4.3	204
Other not specified	0.4	0.2	0.3	12

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table H.1.b: Role of Leadership Code Commission (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Never heard of it	58.2	73.9	66.0	3163
Heard of it but don't know what it does	31.0	23.4	27.2	1301
Investigate official misconduct	9.9	2.0	6.0	287
Make government transparent and accountable	4.3	4.3	4.3	204
Other not specified	0.3	0.2	0.2	12

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table H.2 shows that of those who knew the role of the LCC, 71% said they would report matters of concern, and 23% said they would not. Respondents in Western (90%) and Guadalcanal (84%) were most likely to say they would report to the LCC, and those in Honiara Settlements were most likely to say they would not (39%).

Figure H.2.: Would informed respondents report concerns about actions of a government leader to the Leadership Code Commission

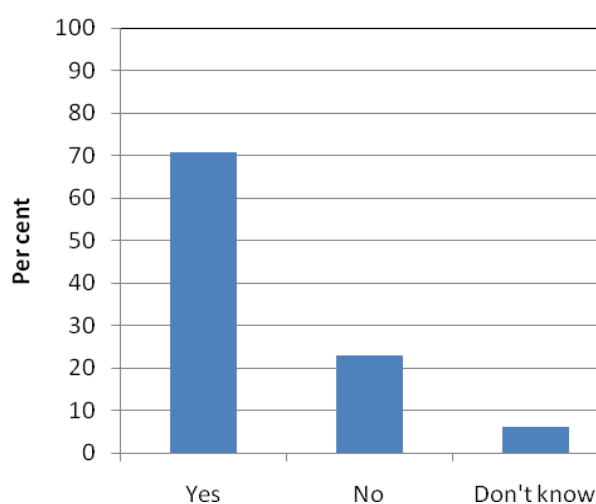


Table H.2: Would respondents report concerns about actions of a government leader to the Leadership Code Commission

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	-	-	-	0
Guadalcanal	84.4	8.9	6.7	45
Honiara	63.8	30.9	5.3	94
Honiara Settlements	51.6	38.7	9.7	31
Makira	75.0	25.0	0.0	8
Malaita	71.8	18.3	9.9	71
Rennell Bellona	61.1	33.3	5.6	18
Western	89.7	10.3	0.0	39
Respondent type				
Men	73.3	23.3	3.4	176
Women	75.8	18.2	6.1	33
Young Men	63.2	23.5	13.2	68
Young Women	69.0	24.1	6.9	29
TOTAL	70.9	22.9	6.2	306

Of the 70 respondents who said they would not complain to the LCC, 58 could not give reasons as to why not, so there were insufficient valid answers to tabulate. One respondent said they had no access, two each said they were afraid of or had no confidence in the LCC and seven said they didn't know how to lodge a complaint (Figure and Table not shown).

All respondents were asked if they knew about the role of the Auditor General's Office (AGO). [Tables H.4.a & b](#) show that the AGO was better known than the LCC. Sixty per cent overall said they had never heard of it. Forty six per cent from urban areas had not heard of it, while 65% of respondents in rural areas had not heard of it. Previous *People's Surveys* also found that the AGO was better known than the LCC, although [Figure H.4](#) shows only a small increase in knowledge of its functions.

In urban areas 33% had heard of the AGO but did not know what it does, compared with 26% in rural areas. More than twice as many urban residents gave correct answers (20% and 12%) as compared to those in rural areas (8% and 5%). Female respondents were more likely to have never heard of the AGO (71%) or to have heard of it but not know what it does (24%), while less than 6% gave a correct answer, compared with more than 20% of male respondents.

Figure H.4: Knowledge of Auditor General's Office

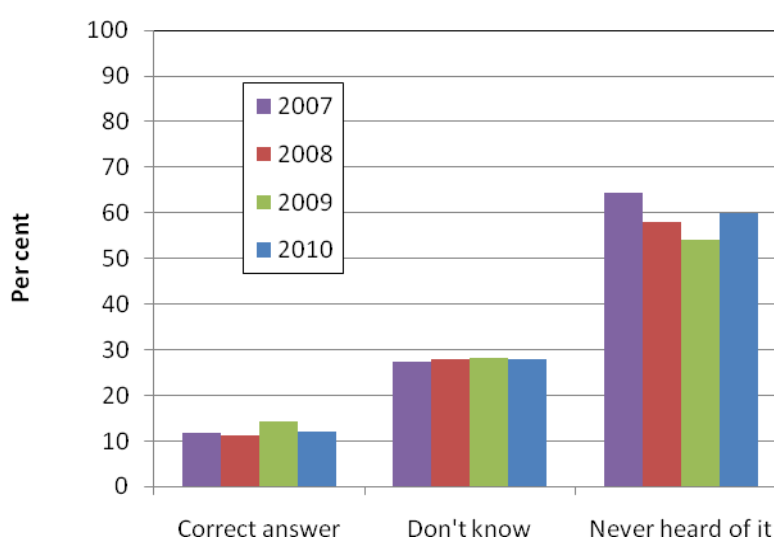


Table H.4.a: Role of Auditor General's Office (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Never heard of it	45.9	64.9	60.0	2883
Heard of it but don't know what it does	33.3	26.2	28.0	1347
Investigate official misconduct	20.0	8.3	11.3	545
Make government transparent and accountable	12.4	4.8	6.8	325
Other not specified	0.6	0.3	0.4	19

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table H.4.b: Role of Auditor General's Office (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Never heard of it	49.4	70.6	60.0	2883
Heard of it but don't know what it does	32.1	23.9	28.0	1347
Investigate official misconduct	17.9	4.8	11.3	545
Make government transparent and accountable	11.9	1.6	6.8	325
Other not specified	0.4	0.4	0.4	19

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

FGD Responses on accountability and misuse of power

Participants in FGDs conducted in communities were asked if they knew about any incidences where people in the National or Local Government or the Public Service had misused their power. Misuse of power and corruption were considered by most participants to be widespread in the Solomon Islands and all groups said it has increased in recent years. Many said that corruption has increased and, despite anti-corruption campaigns, it is still a common part of life in the Solomon Islands. Men were generally of the opinion that widespread corruption started when the foreign companies

began buying logging licences. Others specifically mentioned the 'big fish' (the influential elite) taking bribes from logging companies.

Most FGDs mentioned specific instances of misuse of power or corruption, for example, local MPs who misuse power for personal gain and misuse funds, such as the Rural Constituency Discretionary Fund (RCDF), for personal use. Young Women were less likely to acknowledge the presence of misuse of power or corruption. Many Young Women declined to respond to this question, although they conceded that corruption is widespread in Solomon Islands. One group of Women in Burns Creek were angry about instances of young people applying for college admission but being excluded when others paid bribes to education officers. Some FGD participants also accused local leaders of misusing power or misusing money allocated for community projects. There were also some accusations from Men that NGOs had misused funds, but it was acknowledged that these incidents had occurred in the past. Despite these specific examples, the general view was that most local leaders and elders resisted the attempts of others to make them abuse their power. However some Women in Malaita remarked that church leaders are more responsible than village chiefs. They stated: 'local chiefs failed to make decisions that people are happy about. Church leaders make good decisions, not the chiefs'.

'Misuse of power is common in the Solomon Islands to the extent where it appears to be acceptable for the leaders to do it'...

... 'An anti-corruption campaign has been established but corruption keeps on increasing' (Women, Malaita)

'Corruption is very common throughout our country, from top to bottom' (Young Man, North Malaita)

'Misuse of power and corruption are common in the public service and the government. Usually they are undetected or not disclosed' (Public servant)

'It's all about greed and power' (Church leaders)

Some FGD participants also accused local leaders of misusing power or misusing money allocated for community projects. There were also some accusations from Men that NGOs had misused funds, but it was acknowledged that these incidents had occurred in the past. Despite these specific examples, the general view was that most local leaders and elders resisted the attempts of others to make them abuse their power. Some Women remarked that church leaders are more responsible than village chiefs. Public Service participants were also uniformly of the opinion that corruption and misuse of power were common in the Solomon Islands in both the Public Service and Governments. They regarded this as a major cause of Public Service inefficiency and poor performance. One public servant described corruption as a disease in the Solomon Islands. The abuse of the *wantok* system was said to be a major factor behind corruption.

When asked what can be done to reduce misuse of power and corruption, Public Service participants said that the country needed strong, well-qualified leaders with a clean record who could get rid of

corruption. Some also said clear boundaries need to be set, along with better regulations for financial operations. Some participants commented that no one should be above the law, and people in power who were found to be corrupt should be held accountable. They said Solomon Islanders should be allowed to raise concerns publicly and be able to report abuses of power and corruption to the LCC or to the AGO. A common suggestion was that the media should be used to expose corruption. Several participants were of the view that the National Government was a source of corrupt activities and that it was unlikely to regulate against misuse of power.

Public Servants were also asked what they understood to be the role of the Public Service Code of Conduct (COC). Most had a good basic understanding of the nature and purpose of the COC, with only one participant saying that he was not familiar with it. The COC was said to be a guide for official conduct both within and outside the Public Service, or, more specifically, a code of conduct that established minimum standards of behaviour, conduct and performance for public servants. Despite their familiarity with the COC, most participants thought that it had not made any difference to Public Service behaviour and standards. Many respondents remarked that although the COC was in place, its effectiveness could not be seen in every day operations.

The COC is theoretically good, but in practice it's almost meaningless' ...

... 'Though almost every officer in government ministries has attended the training of the COC, it has not made a difference in public service values and attitudes' ...

... 'Review all procedures of the general orders and financial instructions. Then prosecute or report the person immediately if they have breached general orders' (Public servants)

FGDs with civil society and donor representatives also discussed misuse of power and corruption. All participants agreed that corruption is endemic in the Solomon Islands. They said that National and Provincial Governments need greater accountability. It was said that the national budget is in a mess and administrative failures are common. Lack of accountability causes considerable misuse of resources, both by individual MPs and by Governments in general. Some participants also mentioned that there was no electoral governance during the 2010 national election, and many remarked that bribery to obtain votes was common in the recent election campaign. When asked what could be done to improve this situation, representatives of civil society and donors said that moral leadership and good governance were needed in the Solomon Islands. They also recommended training in ethical practices, and said MPs need to be held accountable and use resources properly. In terms of aid delivery many respondents in these groups thought that too many parallel structures are not sustainable. Donors pointed out that for communities the application forms are long, complex and written in technical language. This complexity was undermining the effectiveness of aid delivery, especially to rural communities.

Participants thought civil society could play a part in reducing misuse of power and corruption. They suggested that church groups and members of the public should be encouraged to speak out and report abuses of power and corruption. These cases should be reported to the Ombudsman or to the Auditor General. Some participants thought that people should feel empowered to report corruption. Taiwanese and Chinese businesses and officials were thought by some respondents to be

heavily involved in misuse of power, especially in providing money under the RCDF scheme. It was said that Japanese officials initially had some experience of anti-Asian sentiments, but this has changed and now they are well-liked.

Civil society and donor groups were asked what they considered to be the best way of improving the effectiveness of aid delivery in Solomon Islands. They said that villagers seldom have the skills to fill out the forms. As a result village people have difficulty understanding complex accountability principles. It was suggested that aid providers should live with the villagers to learn about the nature of local problems. It was generally agreed that better education is needed across the whole country, as aid delivery to rural communities is not effective. It was also commented that there is not much linkage between National and Provincial Governments in regards to aid delivery and aid coordination, and no accountability of funds. Participants from Public Service departments that interact with donors generally thought that relationships were good. Only one respondent reported that the relationship needs to be improved. A number of participants, however, said that their department had no contact with aid agencies.

Participants in the civil society and donor FGDs were particularly concerned with the need for better coordination of development assistance. The main obstacles to the delivery of development assistance mentioned by civil society and donor representatives were conflicts between donors and the national and provincial governments. The provincial government structure was also seen as another major obstacle. They said provincial governments are poorly funded and have little capacity to manage major aid projects. Church leaders were of the opinion there had been no tangible improvement in delivery of development assistance to rural areas. Participants said the agencies and the National Government department that coordinates delivery of development assistance need to cooperate. Other recommendations were that donor agencies need to address the basic requirements of villages: health, education, water supply and sanitation, and many small local infrastructure projects are needed. They also made the point that donors need to be aware of and promote traditional values.

'Aid agencies should have an understanding of community values and respect. People are being driven away from social values by Western influences and need re-education' (Donor representative)

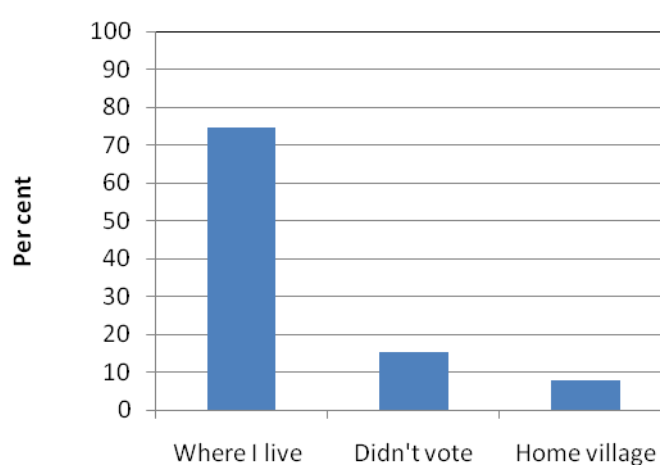
'Our organisation interacts with communities according to policy and entry/exit point of funds and we have no problem because there are rules guiding our actions' (Public servant)

Civil society and donor organisations said that while all are effective in their own areas, the most effective are those with rural counterparts. They recommended that projects should focus on long-term rather than short-term assistance, and emphasised that it is important to concentrate on the community, strengthen the churches and then focus on developing capacity in National and Provincial Governments. The New Zealand Aid Programme model was discussed and considered to be the most appropriate way to deliver aid projects in the Solomon Islands. This approach involves targeting a corresponding department in National Government. An aid coordinator is installed within the corresponding department to link the project to NZAID, thus providing both internal and external project coordination.

Section I: Experience of the 2010 election

Table I.1 shows that 75% of respondents registered where they live, 8% returned to their village of origin to vote, 1% registered where they had previously resided and 1% registered in another constituency, while 15% did not register. Residents in Honiara were most likely to have returned to their village of origin (16%), followed by residents in Western. Among the age gender groups, Young Men were most likely to have returned to their village of origin. Men and Women (all of whom were of voting age) were almost equally likely not to have registered (9% and 10%), while Young Women were much more likely than young men not to have registered (25% compared with 19%), even though roughly equal percentages were of voting age.

Figure I.6: Where respondent was registered for the 2010 election



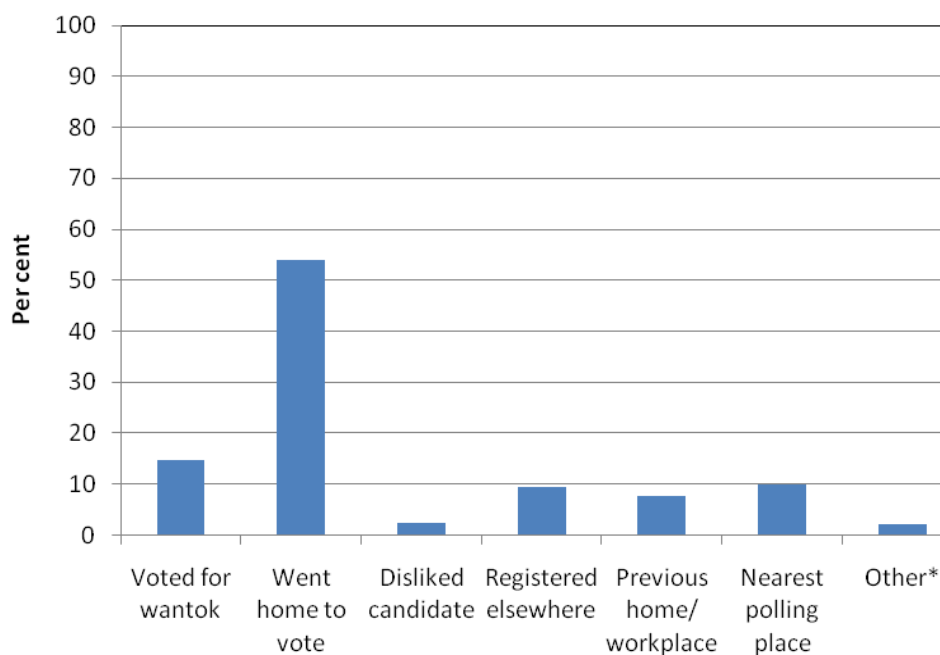
Note: Places mentioned by 1% or fewer not shown

Table I.1: Where respondent was registered for the 2010 election

	Where I live (%)	Home village (%)	Previous residence (%)	Other constituency (%)	Not specified (%)	Didn't vote (%)	(No.)
Province							
Central	90.8	1.7	0.0	0.7	1.0	5.8	294
Guadalcanal	86.0	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	10.5	893
Honiara	58.1	16.1	0.6	1.4	2.5	21.3	690
Honiara Settlements	67.9	9.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	21.1	280
Makira	76.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	20.9	446
Malaita	74.9	7.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	15.5	1412
Rennell Bellona	85.4	5.8	1.9	0.0	1.9	4.9	103
Western	69.2	12.7	1.9	0.7	0.2	15.2	808
Respondent type							
Men	83.8	5.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	8.5	1322
Women	80.5	7.6	0.5	0.2	1.4	9.9	1256
Young Men	67.2	11.4	1.2	0.4	0.9	18.9	1155
Young Women	65.3	7.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	25.3	1196
TOTAL	74.6	7.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	15.4	4929

Table I.2 shows the reasons given by the 480 respondents who registered in a place other than where they were currently living. The most common reason (54%) was that they ‘went home to vote’ (i.e. returned to their home village) or went to a previous home or workplace (8%). Fifteen per cent said they voted elsewhere in order to vote for a *wantok*, and 10% said they registered at the nearest polling place. Respondents in Guadalcanal (83%) and Western province (79%) were most likely to say ‘went home to vote’. Other than in Central province, where four out of eight respondents said they registered elsewhere in order to vote for a *wantok*, respondents in Honiara were most likely to give this reason (33%). Men and Women were more likely to go home to vote (59% and 64%) or go where they could vote for a *wantok* (15% and 18%) compared to their younger counterparts.

Figure I.2: Why respondent voted in another place



Other: Expected help from candidate = 4 cases; Bribed = 1 case; Not specified = 5 cases.

Note: Reasons given by 1% or fewer not shown

Table I.2: Why respondent voted in another place

	Voted for <i>wantok</i> (%)	Went home to vote (%)	Disliked candi- date	Regist- ered else- where	Previous home/ workplace (%)	Nearest polling place (%)	Other* (%)	(No.)
Province								
Central	50.0	0.0	12.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
Guadalcanal	3.4	82.8	3.4	0.0	6.9	3.4	0.0	29
Honiara	32.6	43.5	5.1	13.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	138
Honiara Settlements	12.9	61.3	6.5	6.5	9.7	0.0	3.2	31
Makira	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	8
Malaita	9.2	32.8	0.8	16.8	3.8	35.1	1.5	131
Rennell Bellona	10.0	60.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10
Western	5.6	79.2	0.0	0.8	12.0	0.0	2.4	125
Respondent type								
Men	15.0	59.0	0.0	11.0	6.0	6.0	2.0	100
Women	17.8	63.6	0.0	5.9	6.8	5.1	0.8	118
Young Men	10.9	42.3	2.6	14.7	7.7	20.5	1.3	156
Young Women	16.0	55.7	5.7	3.8	10.4	3.8	4.7	106
TOTAL	14.6	54.0	2.3	9.4	7.7	10.0	2.1	480

Other: expected help from candidate = 4 cases; Bribed = 1 case; not specified = 5 cases.

All respondents who voted were asked if they believed their vote was secret. Overall, 87% said 'yes' and 9% said 'no'. Respondents in Honiara were least likely to believe their vote was secret (81%), and Young Men (82%) and Young Women (85%) were less likely than their older counterparts to believe their vote was secret.

Figure I.3: Does respondent believe their vote was secret

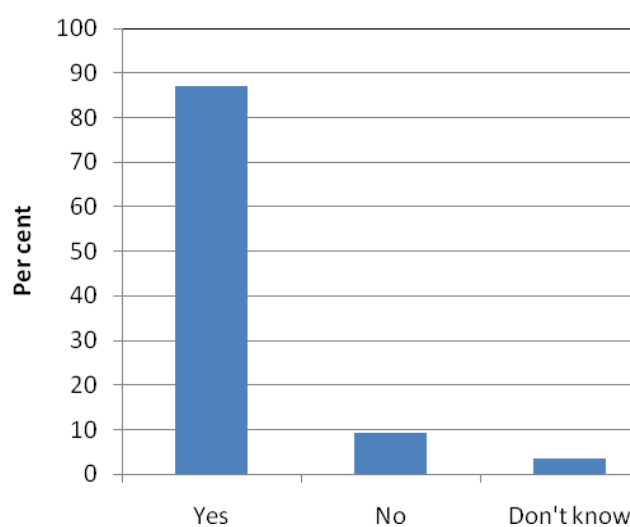


Table I.3 Does respondent believe their vote was secret

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	93.0	5.5	1.5	273
Guadalcanal	88.5	5.4	6.1	793
Honiara	81.4	14.0	4.6	527
Honiara Settlements	89.1	8.6	2.3	221
Makira	85.9	10.3	3.7	348
Malaita	87.2	9.2	3.6	1183
Rennell Bellona	84.7	15.3	0.0	98
Western	87.8	10.9	1.3	679
Respondent type				
Men	90.9	5.5	3.6	1196
Women	89.0	7.0	4.0	1120
Young Men	82.2	15.9	1.9	926
Young Women	84.9	10.7	4.4	880
TOTAL	87.1	9.3	3.5	4122

All respondents who voted in the 2010 election were asked to how they decided how to vote, and to name up to three ways. By far the majority said they decided themselves (83%, with only small differences between rural and urban areas and between males and females). The second most common response was that their family told them how to vote (18%), also with little difference between urban and rural areas or male and female respondents. All other ways were mentioned by no more than around 3% of respondents. The biggest differences between groups were that urban residents were more likely to say 'people gave me money to vote for them' (6% compared with 2% of rural residents), and male respondents were more likely to be influenced by a candidate's qualities (5% compared with 2% for female respondents).

Figure I.4: How did respondent choose how to vote

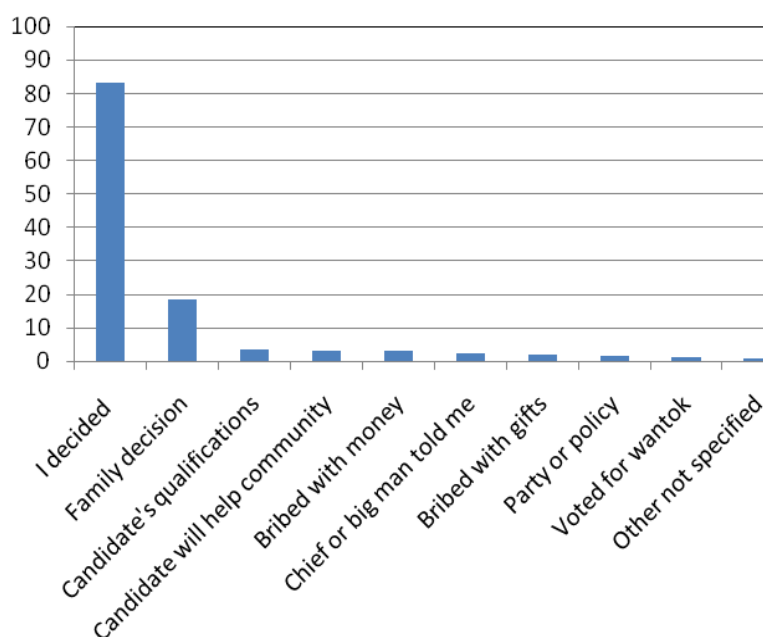


Table I.4.a: How did respondent choose who to vote for (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
I decide who to vote for	81.7	83.6	83.2	3442
Family told me who to vote for	17.8	18.6	18.4	761
Candidate's qualifications*	2.8	3.6	3.4	140
Thought candidate would help /has helped community	1.8	3.7	3.2	133
People gave me money to vote for them	5.9	2.1	3.0	125
Chief or big man tell me who to vote for	1.8	2.7	2.5	102
People gave me gifts to vote for them	2.3	1.8	1.9	79
Political party /campaign policy /need change	1.5	1.6	1.6	67
Voted for <i>wantok</i> /friend /neighbour	0.2	1.7	1.4	56
Other not specified	0.4	1.0	0.9	36
People threatened me if I didn't vote for them	0.5	0.2	0.3	11
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.0	2

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

**Including educational background /qualifications /experience /youthful, healthy, outspoken*

Table I.4.b: How did respondent choose who to vote for (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
I decide who to vote for	85.3	81.0	83.2	3442
Family told me who to vote for	17.4	19.4	18.4	761
Candidate's qualifications*	4.9	1.8	3.4	140
Thought candidate would help /has helped community	3.1	3.3	3.2	133
People gave me money to vote for them	3.2	2.8	3.0	125
Chief or big man tell me who to vote for	2.9	2.0	2.5	102
People gave me gifts to vote for them	2.1	1.7	1.9	79
Political party /campaign policy /need change	2.4	0.7	1.6	67
Voted for <i>wantok</i> /friend /neighbour	1.5	1.2	1.4	56
People threatened me if I didn't vote for them	0.2	0.3	0.3	11
Other not specified	1.2	0.5	0.9	36
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.0	2

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

**Including educational background /qualifications /experience /youthful, healthy, outspoken*

FGD Responses on the 2010 election

FGD participants in communities were asked their opinion of the 2010 election. Many perceived it as the worst they had experienced in terms of bribery, intimidation and disputes between supporters of different candidates. Participants also expressed concern about abuses of voter registration, with one group of Men reporting that 18 electoral petitions were filed in their electorate because of irregularities. All other groups had many criticisms. Only two Men's FGDs included a few people who thought the national elections were fair. Despite the generally poor opinion of the national election, most participants were prepared to give the current national government a chance to prove itself. While some said that the new government has not achieved much yet, most were willing to wait two or three years to see if the government could perform effectively.

'There was lots of intimidation of people who supported other candidates' (Woman, Malaita)

'People were forced to vote for certain contestants, for example, men always forced their wives to vote for the candidate they want' (Young Woman, Malaita)

'High powered members bought votes and changed them' (Man, Honiara Settlements)

"the 2010 national election was not a normal election like before. Not normal in the way we Solomon Islanders elect our leaders. Those who came out to talk or campaign just talked money' (Young Woman, North Malaita)

Section J: Resolution of Disputes

Table J.1 shows answers to a filter question asking all respondents if they had been involved in a dispute involving compensation or justice in the preceding year. Overall, 5% said ‘yes’ and 95% said ‘no’. Affirmative responses were most likely in Honiara (10%) and Honiara Settlements (8%), and more likely to be given by Young Men (8%) and Men (6%) than by female respondents.

Figure J.1: Has respondent been involved in a dispute involving compensation or justice in the preceding year

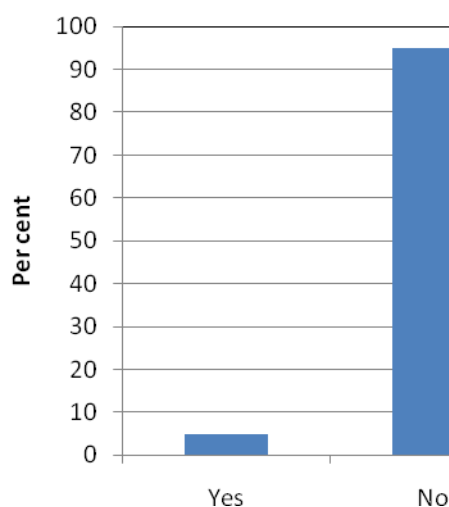


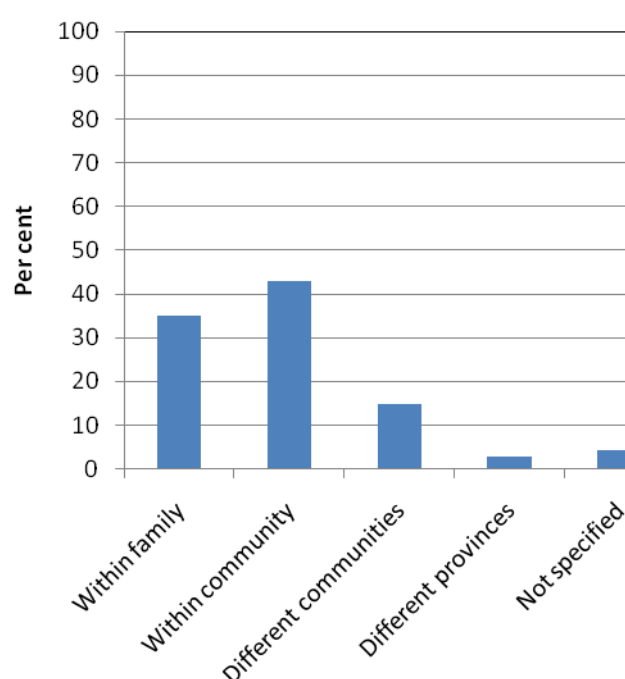
Table J.1: Has respondent been involved in a dispute involving compensation or justice in the preceding year

	Yes (%)	No (%)	(No.)
Province			
Central	1.5	98.5	261
Guadalcanal	4.4	95.6	889
Honiara	10.2	89.8	686
Honiara Settlements	7.9	92.1	280
Makira	1.8	98.2	446
Malaika	2.5	97.5	1407
Rennell Bellona	8.7	91.3	103
Western	7.3	92.7	795
Respondent type			
Men	5.6	94.4	1279
Women	3.8	96.2	1253
Young Men	7.5	92.5	1141
Young Women	3.4	96.6	1194
TOTAL	5.0	95.0	4867

As in the 2007 and 2008 *People's Surveys*, the 2010 filter question produced insufficient cases to support a representative analysis of experiences of dispute resolution.⁵ The following tables are based on a subset of 245 eligible respondents, some of whom did not answer all the questions. The percentages in these tables apply only to this subset of respondents and should not be used as statistically representative of all Solomon Islanders' experiences of dispute resolution.

Table J.2 shows that 43% of reported disputes occurred within a community, and an additional 35% occurred within a family. Fifteen per cent of disputes were between people from different communities and 3% between people from different provinces. This pattern did not vary noticeably across provinces or age/gender groups, except where the number of cases was very small.

Figure J.2: Who was involved in the dispute



Note: 237 cases only

⁵ In 2007, 96 out of a total of 5154 respondents completed questions on dispute resolution. In 2008, 178 out of 4304 respondents had considered taking a case to court, and some were able to answer a limited set of questions on experiences with the justice system. This section of the questionnaire was dropped in 2009 because there had been insufficient cases in previous years.

Table J.2: Who was involved in the dispute

	Within family (%)	Within community (%)	Different communities (%)	Different provinces	Not specified (%)	(No.)
Province						
Central	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Guadalcanal	26.3	50.0	21.1	2.6	0.0	38
Honiara	30.8	41.5	16.9	3.1	7.7	65
Honiara Settlements	36.4	36.4	13.6	9.1	4.5	22
Makira	37.5	50.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	8
Malaita	32.4	47.1	11.8	5.9	2.9	34
Rennell Bellona	22.2	55.6	11.1	0.0	11.1	9
Western	45.6	38.6	12.3	0.0	3.5	57
Respondent type						
Men	25.8	47.0	18.2	4.5	4.5	66
Women	33.3	47.9	10.4	2.1	6.3	48
Young Men	31.3	41.0	20.5	3.6	3.6	83
Young Women	60.0	35.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	40
TOTAL	35.0	43.0	14.8	3.0	4.2	237

Table J.3 shows that 37% of the reported disputes were about land, 34% were about violence or assault, 23% were concerned with a civil matter and 7% with stealing. There was considerable variation between provinces, with violence or assault tending to be more common where there were a larger number of cases. There was also a tendency for Women and Young Women to be more likely to be involved in cases of violence or assault. No firm conclusions should be drawn from these patterns, however, due to the relatively small number of data sets.

Figure J.3: What was the dispute was about

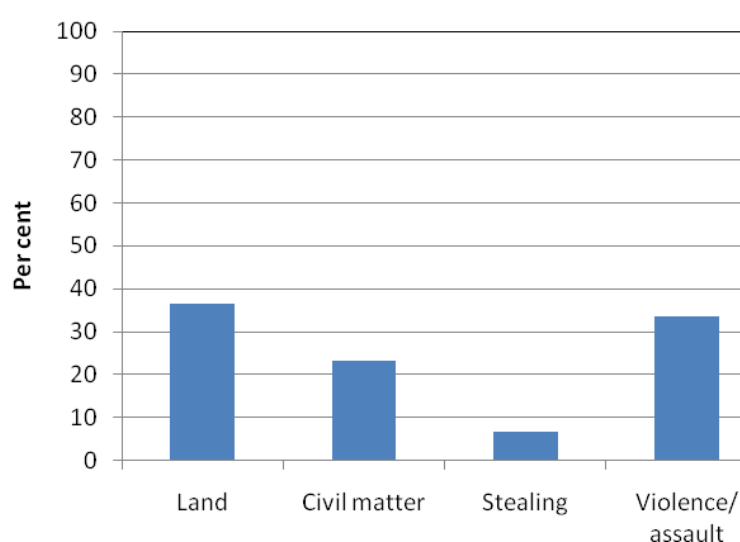


Table J.3: What was the dispute was about

	Land (%)	Civil matter (%)	Stealing (%)	Violence/ assault (%)	(No.)
Province					
Central	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	4
Guadalcanal	32.4	8.1	16.2	43.2	37
Honiara	14.5	37.1	1.6	46.8	62
Honiara Settlements	4.8	38.1	9.5	47.6	21
Makira	28.6	28.6	0.0	42.9	7
Malaita	35.3	32.4	5.9	26.5	34
Rennell Bellona	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9
Western	71.7	7.5	7.5	13.2	53
Respondent type					
Men	37.1	30.6	12.9	19.4	62
Women	29.8	23.4	6.4	40.4	47
Young Men	43.0	17.7	5.1	34.2	79
Young Women	30.8	23.1	0.0	46.2	39
TOTAL	36.6	23.3	6.6	33.5	227

Respondents who reported involvement in a case of stealing were asked what was stolen. Only 12 respondents answered this question, so there were insufficient cases for tabulation. Five out of 12 cases involved theft of possessions, two each involved money, livestock or were not specified, and one involved theft from a garden.

FGD Responses on land disputes

The predominance of land disputes in [Table J.3](#) is consistent with the FGDs, where almost all groups reported specific cases where land disputes had disturbed work and business opportunities or had created disharmony. This included land disputes both within the local community and in the wider region. In some cases schools had not been built because people disputed ownership of the land and in other communities basic services such as water supplies had been cut off because of land owner demands. The land on which the Burns Creek settlement is situated is the subject of a dispute between the National and Provincial Governments. As an illegal settlement, Burns Creek has no services. In contrast, land in Kilusakwalo is registered. As a consequence, there are few land disputes and people are not allowed to extend their use of the land beyond their known land boundaries.

[Table J.4](#) shows the distribution by type of assault of 76 responses. No conclusions can be drawn from the pattern by province because of substantial variation in the number of cases. There is some tendency for Young Men to be most likely to be involved in physical assault (67%) and for Young Women to be most likely to be involved in domestic violence (56%).

Figure J.4: Type of assault experienced by 76 respondents involved in assault cases

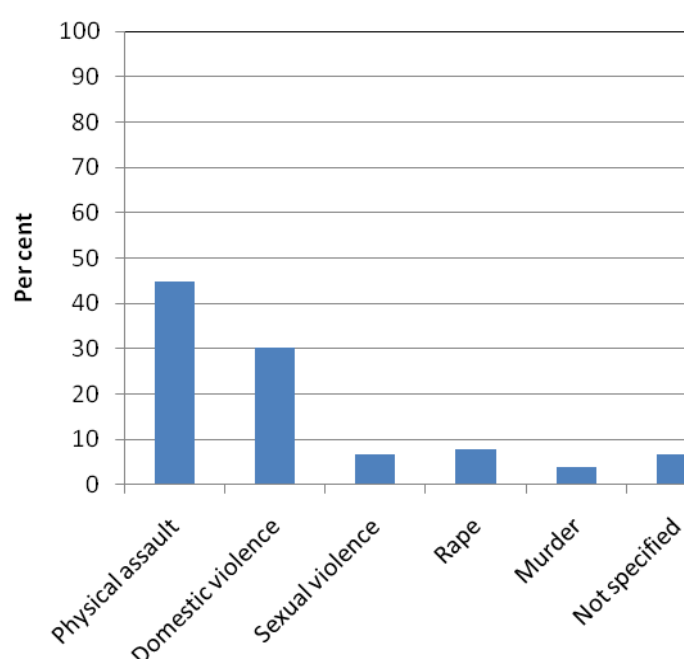


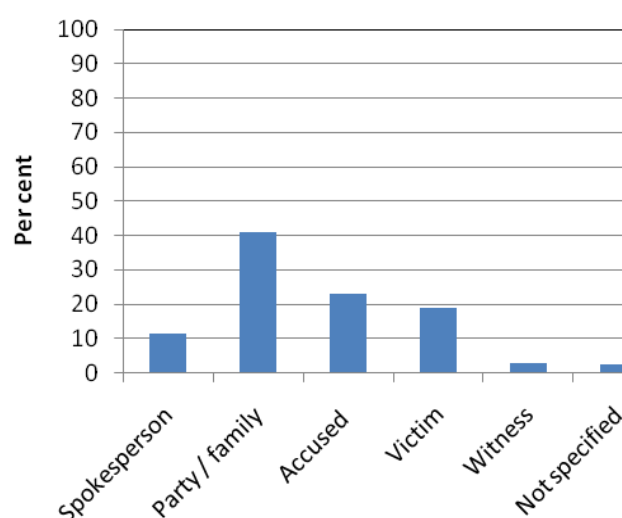
Table J.4: Type of assault experienced by 76 respondents involved in assault cases

	Physical assault (%)	Domestic violence (%)	Sexual violence (%)	Rape (%)	Murder (%)	Not specified (%)	(No.)
Province							
Central	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Guadalcanal	43.8	25.0	0.0	18.8	12.5	0.0	16
Honiara	48.4	25.8	6.5	0.0	3.2	16.1	31
Honiara Settlements	37.5	50.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
Makira	25.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	4
Malaita	44.4	22.2	11.1	22.2	0.0	0.0	9
Rennell Bellona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Respondent type							
Men	42.9	35.7	0.0	14.3	7.1	0.0	14
Women	47.1	29.4	0.0	5.9	11.8	5.9	17
Young Men	66.7	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	27
Young Women	11.1	55.6	11.1	16.7	0.0	5.6	18
TOTAL	44.7	30.3	6.6	7.9	3.9	6.6	76

Table J.5 shows that the majority of respondents involved in disputes were involved as a party to the dispute or their family (41%), the accused (23%) or the victim (19%). Differences between provinces should not be taken as representative because of large variations in the number of cases. The pattern by gender shows a tendency for Men and Young Women (44%) to be more likely to be a

party or family (55% and 44%) while Young Men were more likely to be the accused (38%). Women were most likely to be involved as a victim (32%) or a spokesperson (20%).

Figure J.5: Respondent's part in the dispute



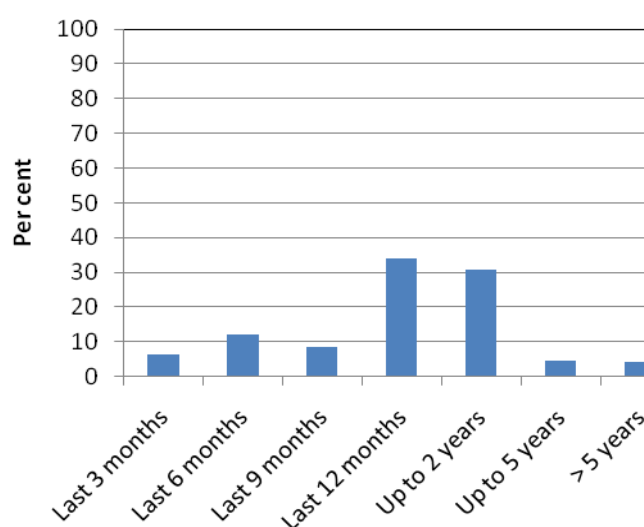
Note: 200 cases only

Table J.5: Respondent's part in the dispute

	Spokesperson (%)	Party / family (%)	Accused (%)	Victim (%)	Witness (%)	Not specified (%)	(No.)
Province							
Central	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Guadalcanal	0.0	50.0	10.0	36.7	3.3	0.0	30
Honiara	16.1	33.9	19.4	17.7	6.5	6.5	62
Honiara Settlements	18.2	27.3	36.4	18.2	0.0	0.0	22
Makira	25.0	37.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
Malaita	6.1	51.5	30.3	9.1	3.0	0.0	33
Rennell Bellona	0.0	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	9
Western	15.6	28.1	28.1	25.0	0.0	3.1	32
Respondent type							
Men	11.7	55.0	8.3	20.0	3.3	1.7	60
Women	20.5	25.0	18.2	31.8	0.0	4.5	44
Young Men	7.8	37.5	37.5	12.5	1.6	3.1	64
Young Women	6.3	43.8	28.1	12.5	9.4	0.0	32
TOTAL	11.5	41.0	23.0	19.0	3.0	2.5	200

Table J.6 shows that, at the time of interview, the majority of disputes had lasted for up to 12 months (34%), or up to two years (31%). The provincial deviations from this pattern are not meaningful because of large variations in the number of cases. There was some tendency for Men to report shorter durations for disputes.

Figure J.6: When the dispute began



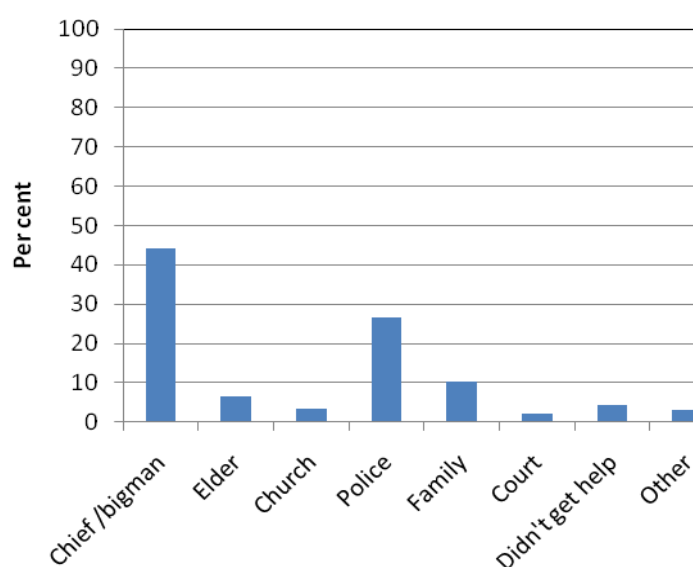
Note: 76 cases only

Table J.6: When the dispute began

	Last 3 months (%)	Last 6 months (%)	Last 9 months (%)	Last 12 months (%)	Up to 2 years (%)	Up to 5 years (%)	> 5 years (%)	(No.)
Province								
Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Guadalcanal	5.4	5.4	16.2	24.3	45.9	2.7	0.0	37
Honiara	4.8	21.0	6.5	35.5	22.6	8.1	1.6	62
Honiara Settlements	13.6	22.7	9.1	36.4	18.2	0.0	0.0	22
Makira	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	62.5	0.0	0.0	8
Malaita	9.1	15.2	12.1	42.4	18.2	3.0	0.0	33
Rennell Bellona	0.0	88.9	0.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	66.7	9
Western	6.1	4.1	6.1	30.6	44.9	4.1	4.1	49
Respondent type								
Men	10.9	25.0	9.4	15.6	26.6	3.1	9.4	64
Women	6.3	6.3	2.1	41.7	35.4	6.3	2.1	48
Young Men	1.3	6.7	5.3	45.3	33.3	6.7	1.3	75
Young Women	8.1	8.1	21.6	32.4	27.0	0.0	2.7	37
TOTAL	6.3	12.1	8.5	33.9	30.8	4.5	4.0	76

Table J.7 shows that that the most common source of help was a chief or 'big man' (44%), followed by police (27%). There was a marked tendency for respondents in Honiara and Honiara Settlements to seek help from the family (25% and 18%). Respondents in Malaita (35%) and Guadalcanal (34%) were most likely to seek help from the police. Other provincial variations should not be considered representative because of the variable number of cases. Of the age/gender groups, Young Women and Men were most likely to report that help was sought from a chief or 'big man' (51% and 50%), while Women were most likely to report that the police had been asked to help.

Figure J.7: Who did respondent ask to help resolve the dispute



Note: 234 cases only

Table J.7: Who did respondent ask to help resolve the dispute

	Chief /big man (%)	Elder (%)	Church (%)	Police (%)	Family (%)	Court (%)	Didn't get help (%)	Other (%)	(No.)
Province									
Central	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Guadalcanal	60.5	0.0	5.3	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38
Honiara	29.7	9.4	1.6	23.4	25.0	0.0	6.3	4.7	64
Honiara Settlements	27.3	4.5	4.5	18.2	13.6	13.6	18.2	0.0	22
Makira	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7
Malaita	50.0	8.8	0.0	35.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	34
Rennell Bellona	55.6	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	9
Western	44.6	5.4	5.4	28.6	7.1	1.8	3.6	3.6	56
Respondent type									
Men	50.0	9.1	1.5	27.3	4.5	3.0	0.0	4.5	66
Women	35.4	8.3	4.2	33.3	8.3	6.3	4.2	0.0	48
Young Men	40.7	3.7	2.5	25.9	16.0	0.0	8.6	2.5	81
Young Women	51.3	5.1	7.7	17.9	10.3	0.0	2.6	5.1	39
TOTAL	44.0	6.4	3.4	26.5	10.3	2.1	4.3	3.0	234

FGD Responses on land disputes

Participants in all community FGDs said that most people prefer land disputes to be handled by chiefs and elders, including church elders, because they are respected and known to understand the land boundaries and local customs. If a dispute cannot be resolved by chiefs and elders, however, people may consider taking it higher, usually to a magistrates' court in the first instance. Sometimes there are complex social problems underlying land dispute issues.

'Decisions should be resolved by chiefs because only they know the custom land boundaries set forth by our ancestors' (Young Man, North Malaita)

'The community prefers the chiefs to resolve disputes by way of chief's land settlement hearing' (Man, North Malaita).

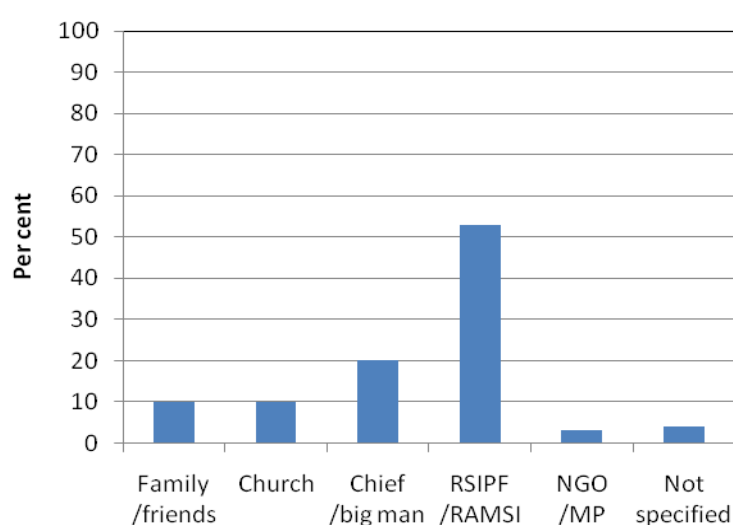
'[we go to] ...chiefs first and then if it doesn't work we go up to the other courts' (Woman, Northwest Guadalcanal).

'It is those who are well-off who cause land disputes. They do not want us to be like them or to be equal to them if we are allowed to run businesses on the land' (Woman, North Malaita).

Only five respondents provided details about seeking help from a court. Of these, three had sought help at a court in Honiara and two at a court in their home province. Four of the courts approached were magistrates' courts and one was a local court. This is consistent with the FGDs, where only a few participants knew of incidences that had been referred to courts. Nearly all those mentioned were referred for land dispute resolution and these had gone to magistrates courts. Participants said that only matters that were still in dispute after being reviewed by the Magistrate's Court progressed to the High Court.

Respondents who had sought help of some kind were asked if they had sought any other assistance. **Table J. 8** shows that of the 100 who had sought a second source of help, 53 approached the RSIPF or RAMSI PFF, 20 approached a chief or 'big man' and 10 each approached family/friends or the church. The pattern was similar across the provinces, except where there are very few cases. Men and Young Men tended to be more likely to approach RSIPF or RAMSI as their second source of help (63% and 62%), while Young Women and Women were more likely to approach a chief or 'big man' (33% and 25%).

Figure J.8: Second source of help



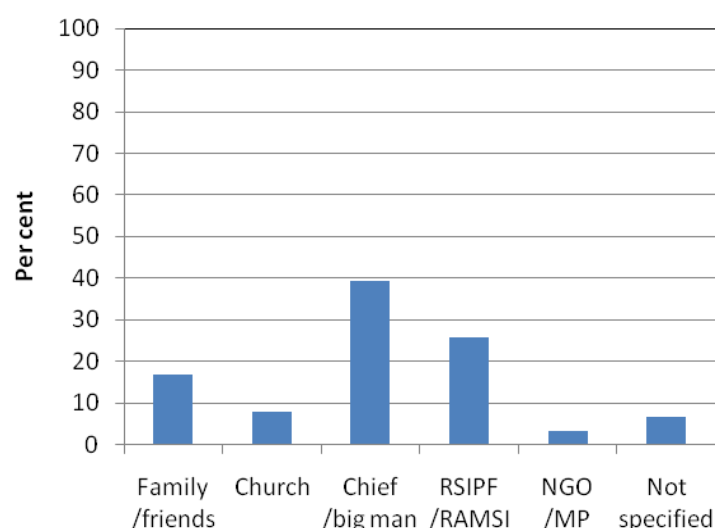
Note: 100 cases only

Table J.8: Second source of help

	Family /friends (%)	Church (%)	Chief /big man (%)	RSIPF /RAMSI (%)	NGO /MP (%)	Not specified (%)	(No.)
Province							
Central	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Guadalcanal	25.0	0.0	25.0	41.7	8.3	0.0	12
Honiara	7.4	22.2	11.1	51.9	3.7	3.7	27
Honiara Settlements	0.0	7.1	28.6	57.1	0.0	7.1	14
Makira	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	3
Malaita	0.0	5.3	26.3	63.2	0.0	5.3	19
Rennell Bellona	12.5	0.0	12.5	75.0	0.0	0.0	8
Western	21.4	0.0	21.4	42.9	7.1	7.1	14
Respondent type							
Men	4.5	9.1	18.2	61.4	4.5	2.3	66
Women	14.3	10.7	25.0	42.9	0.0	7.1	48
Young Men	18.8	6.3	6.3	62.5	6.3	0.0	81
Young Women	8.3	16.7	33.3	33.3	0.0	8.3	39
TOTAL	10.0	10.0	20.0	53.0	3.0	4.0	100

Of the 100 respondents who had sought help from more than one source, 39 received most help from a chief or 'big man' and 26 received most help from the RSIPF or RAMSI. Seventeen received most help from family or friends. This order tended to be similar across provinces based on a few cases. Women were noticeably less likely to say that they received most help from a chief or 'big man' (22%) and more likely to say their family or friends were most helpful (30%). (Table J.9).

Figure J.9: Where did respondent get most help



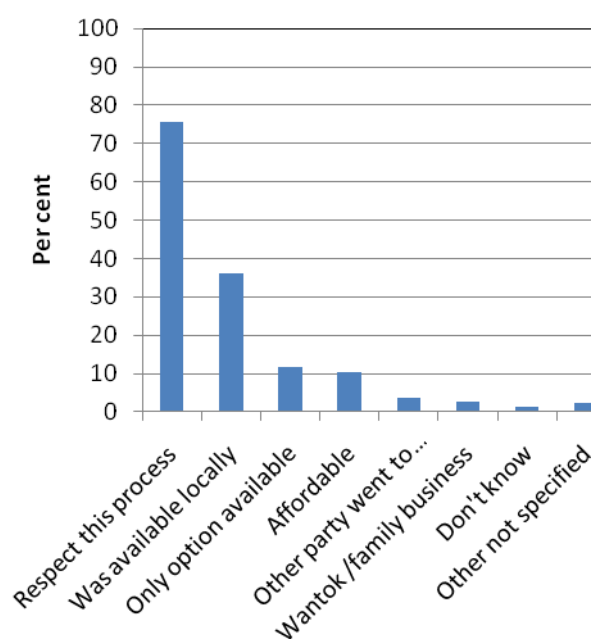
Note: 100 cases only

Table J.9: Where did respondent get most help

	Family /friends (%)	Church (%)	Chief /big man (%)	RSIPF /RAMSI (%)	NGO /MP (%)	Not specified (%)	(No.)
Province							
Central	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Guadalcanal	16.7	8.3	41.7	25.0	0.0	8.3	12
Honiara	17.4	8.7	39.1	34.8	0.0	0.0	23
Honiara Settlements	21.4	14.3	28.6	28.6	0.0	7.1	14
Makira	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	4
Malaita	13.3	6.7	46.7	20.0	6.7	6.7	15
Rennell Bellona	16.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	33.3	6
Western	15.4	7.7	46.2	15.4	15.4	0.0	13
Respondent type							
Men	11.4	5.7	40.0	28.6	2.9	11.4	35
Women	29.6	14.8	22.2	25.9	3.7	3.7	27
Young Men	12.5	6.3	56.3	12.5	6.3	6.3	16
Young Women	9.1	0.0	54.5	36.4	0.0	0.0	11
TOTAL	17.0	8.0	39.0	26.0	3.0	7.0	100

Tables J.10.a & b show respondents' reasons for choosing a particular method of dispute resolution. Each respondent gave up to three reasons. Most mentioned was 'respect this process' (76%), followed by 'was available locally' (36%), 'only option available' (12%) and 'affordable' (10%). Despite small numbers of cases, there were only small differences between rural and urban areas. The biggest difference between male and female respondents was that female respondents were a little less likely to say 'respect this process' (71% compared with 79% for male respondents).

Figure J.10: Why respondent chose this method



Note: 234 cases only, up to three reasons per respondent

Table J.10.a: Why respondent chose this method (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Respect this process	77.5	74.6	75.6	161
Was available locally	36.6	35.9	36.2	77
Only option available	9.9	12.7	11.7	25
Affordable	14.1	8.5	10.3	22
The other party took the dispute to the authorities	1.4	4.9	3.8	8
Wantok /family business	1.4	3.5	2.8	6
Don't know	1.4	1.4	1.4	3
Other not specified	0.0	3.5	2.3	5

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

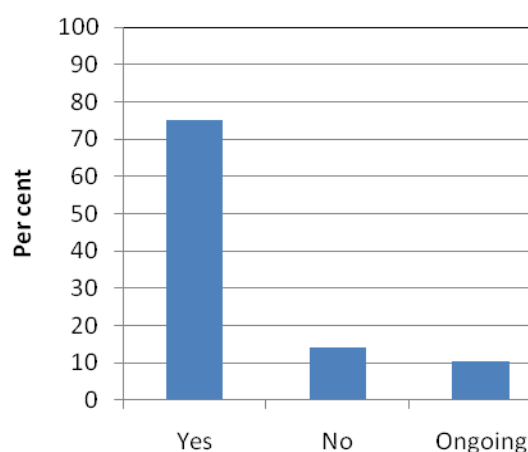
Table J.10.b: Why respondent chose this method (by gender)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Respect this process	78.5	70.5	75.6	161
Was available locally	36.3	35.9	36.2	77
Only option available	13.3	9.0	11.7	25
Affordable	9.6	11.5	10.3	22
The other party took the dispute to the authorities	3.7	3.8	3.8	8
Wantok /family business	0.0	7.7	2.8	6
Don't know	0.7	2.6	1.4	3
Other not specified	2.2	2.6	2.3	5

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

Table J.11 shows that 75% of disputes had been resolved and 14% were not resolved, while the resolution process was on-going in 11% of cases. Except in provinces with very few cases, the distribution was generally similar, with a tendency for cases in Honiara to be more likely to be resolved. Men were more likely to say their dispute had not been resolved (22%) while Young Women were most likely to say it had been resolved (83%).

Figure J.11: Was dispute resolved



Note: 218 cases only

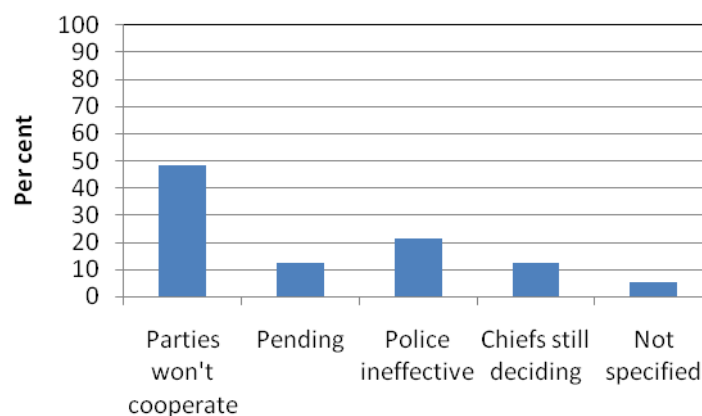
Table J.11: Was dispute resolved

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Ongoing (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	4
Guadalcanal	71.1	26.3	2.6	38
Honiara	91.8	4.9	3.3	61
Honiara Settlements	77.8	5.6	16.7	18
Makira	100.0	0.0	0.0	7
Malaita	66.7	16.7	16.7	30
Rennell Bellona	33.3	44.4	22.2	9
Western	64.7	15.7	19.6	51
Respondent type				
Men	69.2	21.5	9.2	65
Women	72.1	16.3	11.6	43
Young Men	78.4	6.8	14.9	74
Young Women	83.3	13.9	2.8	36
TOTAL	75.2	14.2	10.6	218

Question J.11 also served as a filter question. The 56 respondents who said their dispute was still unresolved or on-going were asked why it was still unresolved. There were insufficient cases and too many categories for meaningful tabulation by province and age/gender, so the results are summarised. The main reason given by 27 of the 56 respondents was that the parties would not cooperate. Twelve respondents said 'police were ineffective', and seven respondents said resolution was still pending or the chiefs were still deciding. The remainder did not provide any details.

The 56 respondents whose disputes had not yet been resolved were asked why. [Table J.12](#) shows that the main reason why disputes were not resolved was that the parties would not cooperate. This implies considerable reliance on traditional methods of settling disputes.

Figure J.12: Why dispute is not yet resolved



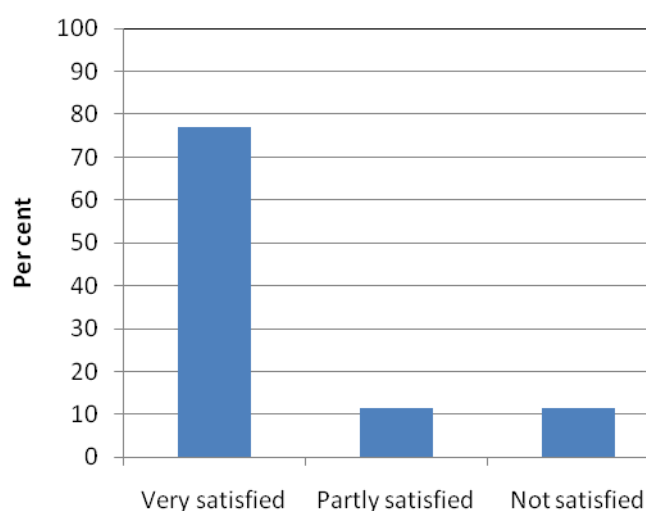
Note: 56 cases only

Table J.12: Why dispute is not yet resolved

	Parties won't cooperate (%)	Pending (%)	Police ineffective (%)	Chiefs still deciding (%)	Not specified (%)	(No.)
Province						
Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guadalcanal	27.3	-	54.5	9.1	9.1	11
Honiara	40.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	5
Honiara Settlements	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	4
Makira	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaita	45.5	18.2	18.2	18.2	5.3	11
Rennell Bellona	14.3	-	14.3	57.1	14.3	7
Western	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18
Respondent type						
Men	26.1	17.4	30.4	17.4	8.7	23
Women	33.3	25.0	25.0	8.3	8.3	12
Young Men	73.3	0.0	13.3	13.3	0.0	15
Young Women	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
TOTAL	48.2	12.5	21.4	12.5	5.4	56

The 173 respondents whose dispute had been resolved were asked if they were satisfied with the outcome. **Table J.13** shows that 77% were very satisfied, while 12% each were partly satisfied or dissatisfied. A degree of dissatisfaction was most common in Malaita and Guadalcanal, and in Rennell Bellona (where two of a total of five respondents were not very satisfied). Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to say they were very satisfied.

Figure J.13: Satisfaction with dispute resolution



Note: 173 cases only

Table J.13: Satisfaction with dispute resolution.

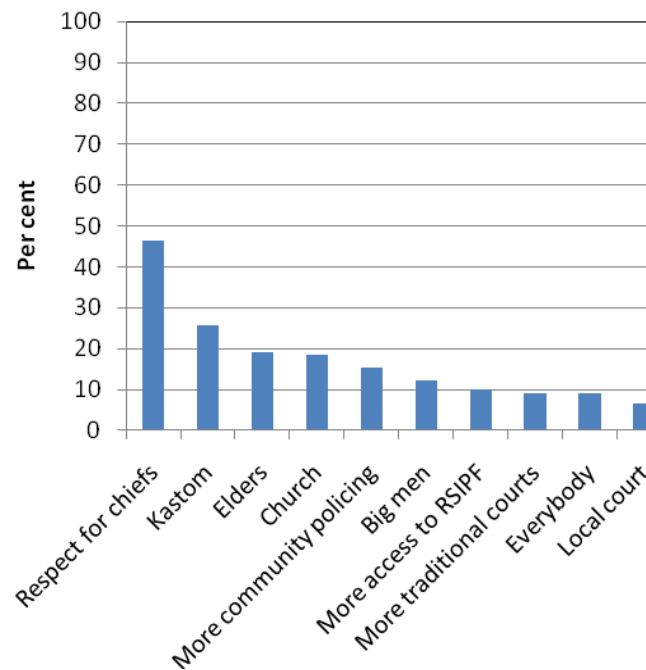
	Very satisfied (%)	Partly satisfied (%)	Not satisfied (%)	(No.)
Province				
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	4
Guadalcanal	63.3	23.3	13.3	30
Honiara	88.5	7.7	3.8	52
Honiara Settlements	86.7	6.7	6.7	15
Makira	100.0	0.0	0.0	5
Malaita	50.0	27.3	22.7	22
Rennell Bellona	60.0	0.0	40.0	5
Western	80.0	5.0	15.0	40
Respondent type				
Men	80.9	4.3	14.9	47
Women	68.6	14.3	17.1	35
Young Men	83.3	11.7	5.0	60
Young Women	67.7	19.4	12.9	31
TOTAL	76.9	11.6	11.6	173

FGD Responses on dispute resolution

FGD participants said people tend to readily accept decisions when they are the winning party and dispute decisions when they lose. Women tend to support decisions made by courts and those that say people should stay within their own land areas. Young Men said that the modern legal system sometimes overturns decisions made by chiefs and elders and that corruption sometimes influences decisions. Several Men commented that regardless of whether a dispute is handled by the traditional or modern justice system, there should be customary compensation and reconciliation to conclude the dispute.

All respondents who had been involved in a dispute were asked to give up to three suggestions that would make dispute resolution better in their community. [Tables J.14.a & b](#) show a wide range of suggestions, but with traditional and community sources of justice and dispute resolution mentioned most often: 'respect for chiefs' (46%), 'kastom' (26%) 'elders' (19%) and 'church' (19%). 'More community policing' was mentioned by 15% and 'more access to RSIPF' by 10%. Less than 10% mentioned courts and other modern sources of justice and dispute resolution. Urban respondents were more likely to mention 'kastom', 'elders', 'the church' and 'big men', and also 'more community policing', but less likely to mention modern courts and sources of dispute resolution. The main differences by gender were that male respondents were more likely to mention 'respect for chiefs' (50% compared with 39%), while female respondents were more likely to mention the church (36% compared with 8%). There was also some tendency for male respondents to mention modern forms of justice and dispute resolution.

Figure J.14: What would make dispute resolution better in respondent's community



Note: 234 cases only, up to three responses per respondent.

Table J.14.a: What would make dispute resolution better in respondent's community (by residence)

	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Respect for chiefs	31.2	53.9	46.3	106
Kastom	37.7	19.7	25.8	59
Elders	28.6	14.5	19.2	44
Church	22.1	16.4	18.3	42
More community policing	18.2	13.8	15.3	35
Big men	20.8	7.9	12.2	28
More access to RSIPF	7.8	11.2	10.0	23
More frequent traditional courts	5.2	11.2	9.2	21
Local court	2.6	8.6	6.6	15
Better resourced government courts	3.9	5.3	4.8	11
Easier access to Magistrates' Court in Honiara	1.3	5.9	4.4	10
Easier access to Customary land Appeal Court in Honiara	0.0	4.6	3.1	7
More access to mediation	2.6	2.0	2.2	5
More respect for family /community cooperation	1.3	2.6	2.2	5
Family members, father /mother	5.2	0.7	2.2	5
More women involved in traditional court	2.6	0.0	0.9	2
Prayer /church reconciliation	1.3	0.7	0.9	2
Other not specified	2.6	4.0	3.5	8
Don't know	3.9	2.0	2.6	6

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

**Table J.14.a: What would make dispute resolution better
in respondent's community (by gender)**

	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	(No.)
Respect for chiefs	50.3	39.3	46.3	106
Kastom	24.1	28.6	25.8	59
Elders	18.6	20.2	19.2	44
Church	8.3	35.7	18.3	42
More community policing	16.6	13.1	15.3	35
Big men	12.4	11.9	12.2	28
More access to RSIPF	10.5	9.5	10.0	23
More frequent traditional courts	15.1	3.6	9.2	21
Local court	5.1	8.3	6.6	15
Better resourced government courts	6.8	2.4	4.8	11
Easier access to Magistrates' Court in Honiara	5.2	3.6	4.4	10
Easier access to Customary land Appeal Court in Honiara	4.7	1.2	3.1	7
More access to mediation	3.3	0.0	2.2	5
More respect for family /community cooperation	0.9	3.6	1.7	4
Family members, father /mother	1.3	3.6	2.2	5
More women involved in traditional court	1.8	0.0	0.9	2
Prayer /church reconciliation	0.3	1.2	0.9	2
Other not specified	4.0	3.0	3.5	8
Don't know	3.1	1.2	2.6	6

Note: Based on up to three responses per respondent.

FGD Responses on dispute resolution mechanisms

FGD participants also discussed ways of improving dispute resolution and law and justice in communities. Almost all thought customary law needed to be formalised along with national law. Most participants wanted the powers of the chiefs and elders to be officially recognised. Some in the Women's FGDs wanted awareness training in which matters were best handled internally by chiefs and elders and which were best referred to the police. Most participants appeared to have little real understanding of formal legal procedures. Several groups favoured the building of a local court house in their area. However, some women were still hesitant to give any suggestions and stated that cultural matters were strong in matters relating to dispute resolution. They remarked that:

'[there needs to be]...Recognition of chiefs from local community. Recognition of local courts for our local level problems. Small issues or land issues must be solved in local courts' (Young man, North Malaita)

'Traditional custom and patriarchal society prevents us from giving any suggestion about improving access to courts. Men would not listen to our suggestions' (Women, North Malaita)

Representatives of donors and civil society were asked what they considered to be the role of civil society and aid donors in strengthening the social and cultural life of the Solomon Islands people. Church members said there has been a loss of faith in the chiefs and elders who had been unable to protect women and children during *the Tensions*. They also remarked on the strong influence of Western cultural values, saying it is now creating tension between young people and their parents. Most agreed that there was a need to strengthen moral and ethical behaviour, especially to promote

community values of respect and consideration. Breakdown of traditional values was seen as a major social problem by church members, especially cultural decline, the exodus of young people from rural areas to the urban areas, Western influences and loss of respect for village elders. They believe that the church has a strong influence on conservative Solomon Island society and that the Christian churches have a strong voice.

Other participants from non-church organizations felt that the real power of the churches was declining. The church members said that the churches should be a strong voice against child abuse and domestic violence. They also pointed out that the Church of Melanesia works in education and is planning the development of an Anglican University to be opened in Honiara in the near future. Other participants felt that the church is respected but religious leaders have little experience in development issues and that the church groups also need capacity development.

Cross-Cutting Issues

Capacity Building

The 2010 survey findings show evidence of some capacity building infrastructure improvements, but also point to areas where more capacity building is still needed. Time series data are not available for some facilities, but there appear to have been small improvements in access to health centres and schools compared with previous *People's Surveys*. Areas where substantial capacity building is still needed include access to computers, water supply and access banking services. Questions on use of transport suggest that small boat transport is generally considered satisfactory, but there is a strong demand for improvements in road transport, in terms of both roads and affordability. There is also a strong demand for employment opportunities, with many respondents suggesting that Government should be more involved in job creation.

More positive attitudes to the RSIPF compared with previous years suggest an improvement in their capacity. There are no time series data on medical staff skills and teacher attendance, but the 2010 data point to a need for capacity building in these areas. FGDs suggest that capacity building is also needed in government to make some official procedures and interactions with the public more efficient.

The survey also points to a need for increased capacity for local courts to offer better services in relation to dispute resolution. Although most respondents express a clear preference for traditional forms of justice and tend to seek help from chiefs and big men before the RSIPF, they also recognise that they have limited access to alternatives such as local courts.

As in past years, more than 80% of respondents said they support RAMSI, and nearly as many support RAMSI military, despite some reservations about their carrying weapons. This suggests the climate is good for continued capacity building efforts by RAMSI.

Gender Issues

The tabulations of each question by respondent's age/gender group provide much information on differences by gender. In particular, Women aged 30 and older were more likely to have negative perceptions and limited experiences compared with the other age/gender groups. There tended to be less difference between Young Women and Young Men, but of the two, Young Women were more likely to have negative perceptions and experiences compared with Young Men. Some key differences by gender include the following:

- There were slightly more Women than other age/gender groups living in housing made of temporary materials.
- Women mostly obtained money from market activities and retailing, while Men were more likely to be involved in commercial crop production and formal employment.
- Women were less likely to use transport in their business activities
- Women were more likely to see selling more and working harder as their main way of increasing their income, while Men were more likely to think of other activities.

- Women were more likely than Men and younger people to see their current financial situation as very hard and changes in their life and community as making their lives worse rather than as an improvement.
- There was a small tendency for spending decisions to be made by husbands, but nearly as many respondents reported that they are made by both husband and wife.
- Women were less likely to feel safe in their community and a little less likely to feel safe in their household
- Women were much more likely to see significant changes in their lives and community as worse rather than better
- Women and Young Women were less likely to have asked the RSIPF for help in the preceding year.
- Women and Young Women were more likely to support RAMSI.
- Despite remarks in FGDs that carrying of guns by the military frightened women and children, Women and Young Women were more likely to support RAMSI military.
- Women and Young Women were more likely to believe that women make good leaders, but, compared with male respondents, were more likely to say this is because they are good communicators, and less likely to say they have an honest way of doing things.
- Women and Young Women were a little more likely to say there should be women MPs in Parliament, and much more likely to say there should be reserved seats for women.
- Women and Young Women were much less likely to have knowledge of the Leadership Code Commission and the Auditor General's Office.

Accountability and corruption

Sections G and I of this report include considerable evidence of lack of accountability and corruption, especially in FGDs. The widespread nature of these problems was mentioned by respondents in all age/gender groups and by public servants and civil society. At the same time, knowledge of the functions of two key agencies intended to fight corruption – the Leadership Code Commission and the Auditor General's Office – has shown little improvement compared with previous surveys. Only a small percentage of respondents said they would be prepared to resort to them. Public servants also considered the Public Service Code of Conduct to be largely ignored.

A demand for more accountability is reflected in the percentage of respondents who do not trust their National MP and the RSIPF. There was strong support for the concept of MPs reporting back to communities on how they spend public funds, and useful suggestions as to how this might be done.

Despite many criticisms of the 2010 election by FGD participants, more than 80% of respondents believed their vote was secret. Moreover, despite comments about intimidation and pressure from candidates, family and others to vote in a particular way, more than 80% of both male and female respondents said they themselves decide how to vote.

SUMMARY

This report is a combined report on the findings of the 2010 *Solomon Islands Government - RAMSI People's Survey* of Solomon Islands. The three main sections each comprise topics of relevant to RAMSI pillars: Economic Governance, Machinery of Government and Law and Justice.

The quantitative and qualitative findings of the 2010 *People's Survey* were generally consistent, with FGD participant findings providing examples and opinions about patterns identified in the quantitative tabulations. The questionnaire and FGDs asked about perceptions of living conditions and some current concerns as well as about the assistance provided by RAMSI. Following a Review of the *People's Survey* in 2009-2010, most of the questions were new or reworded. As a result, only a few time series comparisons with previous *People's Surveys* have been possible in the 2010 Survey. Generally, however, there were no findings that were unexpected or distinctly at variance with the findings of previous *People's Surveys*. Variations across provinces and between age/gender groups also are generally as would be expected.

Annex One: Survey Instruments

DATA ENTRY BOX

No: _____

Entered by: _____

Date: _____

Circle all questions that need coding:

A.3 B.7 B.10 B.11 B.13 B.14 B.17 B.19

C.1 C.3 C.4 C.5 D.7 E.1 E.3

F.1 F.2 F.3 F.5 G.2 G.6

H.1 H.3 H.4 I.1 I.2 I.4

J.3 J.5 J.6 J.7 J.8 J.9 J.10 J.12 J.14

Revision needed?

la _____

Nomoa _____

Checked by: _____

SIG RAMSI

PEOPLE'S SURVEY

2010

Respondent name: _____	Interview number: _____
Team No: _____	Province _____
Interviewer Name: _____	Daily total _____ EA: _____
Respondent type: _____	Grand total _____
[1] Man------(30+)	Ward No: _____
[2] Woman------(30+)	Ward Name: _____
[3] Young Man------(Under 30)	
[4] Young Woman------(Under 30)	
Date _____	Village Name: _____
Time of interview _____	

SECTION A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A.1	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> [1] <i>Man</i> [2] <i>Mere</i> </div> <div></div> </div>
A.2	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Hao old nao iu?</div> <div><i>How old are you now?</i></div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">_____yia</div>
A.3	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Wea nao iu stap?</div> <div><i>Where is your main home now?</i></div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> [1] <i>Disfala ples</i> [2] <i>Nara ples (raetem)</i> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">_____</div>
A.4	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Wat kaen samting nao iusim for bildem haus blo iu?</div> <div><i>What material is your house constructed from?</i></div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> Walls: [1] <i>Bus samting (e.g lif, bamboo)</i>-----Traditional materials [2] <i>Moden samting (e.g. brik, timba, ion)</i>-----Modern materials [3] <i>Tempori (e.g. setelmen)</i>-----Temporary materials Roof: [1] <i>Bus samting (e.g lif, bamboo)</i>-----Traditional materials [2] <i>Moden samting (e.g. brik, timba, ion)</i>-----Modern materials [3] <i>Tempori (e.g. setelmen)</i>-----Temporary materials </div>
A.5	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Hao meni yia iu go lo primari skul?</div> <div><i>How many years did you go to primary school?</i></div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">_____yia (If '0' GO TO SECTION B)</div>
A.6	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Hao meni yia iu go lo secondri skul?</div> <div><i>How many years did you go to secondary school?</i></div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">_____yia (If '0' GO TO SECTION B)</div>
A.7	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Hao meni yia iu go studi afta secondri skul?</div> <div><i>How many years did you study after secondary school?</i></div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">_____yia</div>

SECTION B. ACCESS TO SERVICES AND INFORMATION

B.1	<p>Hao long nao hem savve tekem iu fo kasem helt servis wea stap kolsap lo iu? <i>How long does it take to get from your community to the nearest health facility?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Insaet sem komuniti</i> ----- In the same community [2] <i>No winim wanfala aoa</i> ----- Less than one hour [3] <i>1-2 aoas</i> ----- 1-2 hours [4] <i>Haf-de</i> ----- Half a day [5] <i>Ful-de</i> ----- All day [6] <i>Winim wanfala de</i> ----- More than one day [9] <i>No savve</i> ----- Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i> ----- No answer</p>
B.2	<p>Waswe, iu visitim wanfala lo helt servis lo last ia? <i>Did you visit a health facility in the last year?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Ia</i>-----Yes [2] <i>Nomoa</i>-----[GO TO B.4]-----No [0] <i>No ansa</i>-----[GO TO B.4]-----No answer</p>
B.3	<p>Waswe, olketa helt waka pipol helpem iu gud tu? <i>Did the medical staff have the right skills to help you?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Barava gud tumas</i>-----Yes, definitely [2] <i>Samfala taem</i>-----Sometimes [3] <i>Nomoa nao</i>-----Not really [4] <i>Helt servis hem no open</i>-----Health facility was closed [5] <i>Waka man en mere ia no stap</i>-----No medical staff there [9] <i>No savve</i> -----Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i> -----No answer</p>
B.4	<p>Hao long nao hem savve tekem iu fo kasem praemari skul wea stap kolsap lo iu? <i>How long does it take to get from your community to the nearest primary school?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Insaet sem komuniti</i> -----In the same community [2] <i>No winim wanfala aoa</i>----- Less than one hour [3] <i>1-2 aoas</i> ----- 1-2 hours [4] <i>Haf-de</i> ----- Half a day [5] <i>Ful-de</i>----- All day [6] <i>Winim wanfala de</i>-----More than one day [9] <i>No savve</i> -----Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i> -----No answer</p>
B.5	<p>Waswe, iu garem eni pikinini blo iu lo disfala lokal primari skul? <i>Do you have any children at primary school?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Ia</i>-----Yes [2] <i>Nomoa</i>-----[GO TO B.7]-----No [0] <i>No ansa</i>-----[GO TO B.7]-----Don't know</p>

B.6	<p>Hao meni taem nao tisa lo skul hem kam takem klas blo hem? <i>How often does the teacher come to school?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Evri de</i>-----Every day [2] <i>Kolsap evri de</i>-----Almost every day [3] <i>Samfala de nomoa</i>-----Some days [4] <i>No staka dei tumas</i>-----Not very many days [9] <i>No savve</i>-----Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i>-----No answer</p>
B.7	<p>Waswe, taem iu mas go aot, wea nao iu go? (winim wan ansa OK) <i>When you go out, what places do you usually go?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Lo maket</i>-----To market [2] <i>Lo olketa stoa</i>-----To other shops [3] <i>Visitim olketa famili, wantok and frens</i>-----To visit family / wantok and friends [4] <i>Go lo skul</i>-----To go to school [5] <i>Mekem komplem go lo gavman</i>-----To make a complaint to government [6] <i>Lo lokol kot</i>-----To get to a local court [7] <i>Lo helt servis</i>-----To get to health facility [8] <i>Tekem holide</i>-----To take a holiday [10] <i>Nara wan moa (raetem)</i>-----Other</p> <hr/> <p>[0] <i>No ansa</i>-----No answer</p>
B.8	<p>Waswe, iu duim eni bisnis wea iu selem samting o mekem samting? <i>Do you do any kind of business selling or making things?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Ia</i>-----Yes [2] <i>Nomoa</i>-----[GO TO B.12]-----No [0] <i>No ansa</i>-----[GO TO B.12]-----No answer</p>
B.9	<p>Waswe, taem iu ranem bisnis o salem produk lo gaden blo iu, iu iusim eni transpot? <i>Do you need to use any transport in your business?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Ia</i>-----Yes [2] <i>Nomoa</i>-----[GO TO B.12]-----No [0] <i>No ansa</i>-----[GO TO B.12]-----No answer</p>
B.10	<p>Wat kaen transpot iu iusim lo bisnis blo iu? (winim wan ansa OK) <i>What kind of transport do you use in your business?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Truk, bus, ka</i>-----Road transport [2] <i>OBM, kanu</i>-----Small boat [3] <i>Bigfala bot / sip</i>-----Large boat/ship [4] <i>Plen</i>-----Air transport [5] <i>Nara wan moa (raetem)</i>-----Other</p> <hr/>

B.11	<p>Wat nao iu iusim transpot ia fo? (winim wan ansa OK)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>What do you use transport for?</i></p> <p>[1] Fo tekem olketa sam fala samting lo maket -----To take goods market [2] Fo tekem olketa sam fala samting fo nara man fo baeim-----To take products to other buyers [3] Fo risivim olketa saplaes -----To receive equipment [4] Fo getem guds fo selem lo stoa blo mi-----To receive supplies for trade store [5] Fo go lo bank o guvman ofis -----For administration and banking [6] Nara wan moa (raetem) -----Other</p> <hr/> <p>[0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
B.12	<p>Hao gud nao olketa transpot system metem nids blo iu? <i>How well does the available transport infrastructure meet your needs?</i></p> <p>[1] Barava gud-----[GO TO B.14]-----Very good [2] Lelebet gud -----[GO TO B.14]-----Pretty well [3] No mas gud-----Not so good [4] Barava no gud-----Poor [9] No savve-----[GO TO B.14]-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----[GO TO B.14]-----No answer</p>
B.13	<p>Wat nao iu lukim mas chens fo mekem transpot system hem fo kamap gud? (winim wan ansa OK)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>What needs to change to make transport better for you?</i></p> <p>[1] Gudfala pablik transpot-----Good public transport [2] Gudfala rod -----Better roads [3] Mekem niu rod -----New roads [4] Niu waf-----New wharf [5] Nara wan moa (raetem)-----Other</p> <hr/> <p>[9] No savve-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
B.14	<p>Wea nao iu savve go fo iusim komputa kolsap wea iu stap? (winim wan ansa OK)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Where can you access a computer close to your home?</i></p> <p>[1] Nomoa akses -----[GO TO B.16]-----No access [2] Lo private intanet kafei lo komuniti blo mi-----Private Internet cafe in my community [3] Lo wanfala pablik ples lo komuniti blo mi -----Public place in my community [4] Lo haos blo mi-----At my house [5] Nara ples moa (raetem) -----Other</p> <hr/> <p>[9] No savve -----[GO TO B.16]-----Don't know [0] No ansa -----[GO TO B.16]-----No answer</p>

B.15	<p>Komputa ia hem garem intanet tu?</p> <p><i>Does the computer have internet access?</i></p> <p>[1] Ia, hem barava waka gud -----Yes, reliable [2] Ia, kolsap everi taem -----Yes, most of the time [3] Hem barava no savve waka gud -----Not very reliable, hardly ever [4] Nomoa-----No [9] No savve-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
B.16	<p>Waswe, iu savve hao fo iusim imeil en intanet tu?</p> <p><i>Do you know how to use email and internet?</i></p> <p>[1] Ia, barava savve gud-----Yes, confidently [2] Lelebet nomoa -----A little bit [3] Nomoa-----No [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
B.17	<p>Wea nao wata blo iu fo drin en kuk hem kam from? (winim wan ansa OK)</p> <p><i>Where does your clean water come from?</i></p> <p>[1] Tap insaet haus-----Piped to house [2] Komuniti stanpip-----Community tap standpipe [3] Rein tank blo haus-----Household raintank [4] Rein tank blo komuniti -----Community raintank [5] Wel wea hem kava or oloketa wakem gud-----Protected well [6] Wel wea hem open en no kava gut-----Unprotected well [7] Riva/strim/wata kam out lo graun-----River/stream/spring [8] Nara wan moa (raetem) -----Other</p> <hr/> <p>[9] No savve-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
B.18	<p>Waswe, iu garem wata fo drin en kuk olowei?</p> <p><i>How reliable is your clean water supply?</i></p> <p>[1] Hem gud, kam evridei -----[GO TO SECTION C]-----Available every day [2] Hem kam samfala dei-----Available some days [3] Hem no ran gud staka taem -----No water often [9] No savve-----[GO TO SECTION C]-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----[GO TO SECTION C]-----No answer</p>
B.19	<p>Wae nao iu no garem water fo drin en kuk olowei?</p> <p><i>Why do you often have no water?</i></p> <p>(raetem) _____</p>

SECTION C. HOUSEHOLD AND BUSINESS FINANCES

C.1	<p>Hao nao iu savve tekem seleni? (winin wan ansa OK)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>How do you usually get money?</i></p> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>[1] <i>Wesis lo waka blo mi</i> -----Paid work</p> <p>[2] <i>Mi garem binis blo mi selefa</i> -----Own business</p> <p>[3] <i>Selem olketa samting lo maket</i> -----Selling at the markets</p> <p>[4] <i>Garem selini lo famili</i>-----From my family</p> <p>[5] <i>Nara wan moa (raetem)</i>-----Other</p> </div> <hr style="width: 60%; margin: 10px 0;"/> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>[6] <i>No garem wei fo garem seleni olowe</i>-----No regular access to money</p> <p>[9] <i>No savve</i>-----Don't know</p> <p>[0] <i>No ansa</i>-----No answer</p> </div>
C.2	<p>Hao nao family blo iu distaem saed lo seleni? <i>How do you feel about your family's financial situation at present?</i></p> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>[1] <i>No eni problem</i>-----Not a problem</p> <p>[2] <i>Lelebit had</i>-----A little hard</p> <p>[3] <i>Hem had tumas</i>-----Very hard</p> <p>[9] <i>No savve</i>-----Don't know</p> <p>[0] <i>No ansa</i>-----No answer</p> </div>
C.3	<p>Wat nao samfala wei iu lukim bae hem helpem iu fo mekem staka seleni? (winim wan ansa OK)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>What opportunities are there for you to increase your income?</i></p> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>[1] <i>Garem niu waka</i>-----Get a new job</p> <p>[2] <i>Statim oun bisinis</i> -----Start my own business</p> <p>[3] <i>Selem staka samting lo maket</i>-----Sell more things at market</p> <p>[4] <i>Askem famili blo mi</i> -----Ask my family</p> <p>[5] <i>Narafala (raetem)</i>-----Other</p> </div> <hr style="width: 60%; margin: 10px 0;"/> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>[6] <i>Mi no garem eni gud wei moa fo mekem seleni</i>-----No good opportunities</p> <p>[9] <i>No savve</i>-----Don't know</p> <p>[0] <i>No ansa</i>-----No answer</p> </div>
C.4	<p>Wea nao iu spendem staka seleni blo iu (trifala mein wei) <i>How do you spend most of your household income?</i></p> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>[1] <i>Kakai</i>-----Food</p> <p>[2] <i>Transpot</i>-----Transport</p> <p>[3] <i>Fiul fo kuk</i> -----Fuel for cooking</p> <p>[4] <i>Fiul for laet o paoa lo haus</i>-----Fuel for lighting or power in your house</p> <p>[5] <i>Skul fis</i>-----School fees</p> <p>[6] <i>Go lo helt servis</i>-----Accessing health facilities</p> <p>[7] <i>Rentim haus</i>-----Rent</p> <p>[8] <i>Nara wan moa (raetem)</i>-----Other</p> </div> <hr style="width: 60%; margin: 10px 0;"/> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>[9] <i>No savve</i>-----Don't know</p> <p>[0] <i>No ansa</i>-----No answer</p> </div>

C.5	<p>Hu nao disaedem hao fo spendem seleni blo haushol blo iufala? <i>In your household, who makes decisions about how the household income is spent?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Man / Dadi</i>-----Husband [2] <i>Mere / Mumi</i>-----Wife [3] <i>Man en mere</i>-----Husband and wife [4] <i>Nara wan moa (raetem)</i></p> <hr/> <p>[9] <i>No savve</i>-----Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i>-----No answer</p>

SECTION D. SAFETY

D.1	<p>Wanem nao iu savve talem aboutim loa en oda situason lo komuniti blo iu? <i>How would you describe the law and order situation in your community?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Seif and pisful</i> ----- Safe and peaceful [2] <i>Samfala taem loa and oda problem</i>----- Sometimes problems [3] <i>Staka probelems</i> ----- Many problems [9] <i>No savve</i>----- Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i>----- No answer</p>
D.2	<p>Waswe, iu fil seif nomoa lo komuniti blo iu? <i>Do you feel safe in your community?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Olowe</i>----- All the time [2] <i>Samfala taem</i>----- Some of the time [3] <i>Nomoa stret</i>----- Hardly ever [9] <i>No savve</i>----- Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i>----- No answer</p>
D.3	<p>Wat taem nao iu fil moa seif, lo naet o lo dei taem? <i>Do you feel safer in the day or night?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Lo de taem</i>----- Safer in the day [2] <i>Lo naet taem</i> ----- Safer at night [3] <i>Semsem nomoa</i>----- No difference [9] <i>No savve</i>----- Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i>----- No answer</p>
D.4	<p>Waswe, iu fil seif lo haushol blo iu? <i>Do you feel safe in your household?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Olowe</i>----- All the time [2] <i>Samfala taem</i> ----- Some of the time [3] <i>Barava nomoa nao</i>----- Hardly ever [9] <i>No savve</i>----- Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i>----- No answer</p>
D.5	<p>[for village] Sapos iu go lo Honiara, iu fil seif tu?</p> <p>[for Honiara] Taem iu walkabout lo taon, iu fil seif tu? <i>Do you feel safe in Honiara?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Olowe</i>----- All the time [2] <i>Samfala taem</i> ----- Some of the time [3] <i>Barava nomoa nao</i>----- Hardly ever [4] <i>No kasim Honiara iet</i>----- Never been to Honiara [9] <i>No savve</i>----- Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i>----- No answer</p>

D6	<p>Waswe, iu go fo askem local polis (RSIPF) fo helpem iu lo las yia? <i>Have you asked the RSIPF for any help in the last year?</i></p> <p>[1] Ia-----Yes [2] Nomoa-----[GO TO D.9]-----No [3] No laek fo talem-----[GO TO D.9]-----Wouldn't like to say [0] No ansa-----[GO TO D.9]-----No answer</p>
D7	<p>Wat nao disfala help hem fo? <i>What was this help for?</i></p> <p>[1] Stiling-----Theft [2] Makem fraet, hitim o gare kil-----Violence or assault [3] Komuniti dispiut-----Community dispute [4] Nara wan moa (raetem)-----Other</p> <hr/> <p>[0] No laek fo talem-----Wouldn't like to say</p>
D.8	<p>Waswe, iu satisfae tu aboutem disfala help? <i>Were you satisfied with this help?</i></p> <p>[1] Ia-----Yes [2] Nomoa-----No [3] No laek fo talem-----Wouldn't like to say [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
D.9	<p>Waswe, iu tingim olketa lokal polis (RSIPF) respectem en tritim pipol blo iumi gud tu? <i>Do you think RSIPF treats people fairly and with respect?</i></p> <p>[1] Ia-----Yes [2] Samfala taem-----Sometimes [3] Nomoa-----No [9] No savve-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
D.10	<p>Waswe, iu trastem en garem konfidens lo lokal polis (RSIPF)? <i>Do you have trust and confidence in the RSIPF?</i></p> <p>[1] Ia-----Yes [2] Samfala taem-----Sometimes [3] Nomoa-----No [9] No savve-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>

SECTION E. MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

E.1	<p>Wat nao samfala big chens insaed lo laef blo iu lo las yia? <i>What is the biggest change in your life in the past year?</i></p> <p>(raetem) _____</p> <hr/> <p>[8] No chens-----[GO TO E.3]-----No change [9] No savve-----[GO TO E.3]-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----[GO TO E.3]-----No answer</p>
E.2	<p>Wat nao disfala chens hem duim lo lif blo iu? <i>What's the effect of this change?</i></p> <p>[1] Barava gud-----Improvement [2] Semsem nomoa-----No change [3] Barava no gud-----Worse [9] No savve-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
E.3	<p>Wat nao samfala big chens insaed lo komuniti blo iu lo las yia? <i>What is the biggest change in your community in the past year?</i></p> <p>(raetem) _____</p> <hr/> <p>[8] No chens-----[GO TO SECTION F]-----No change [9] No savve-----[GO TO SECTION F]-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----[GO TO SECTION F]-----No answer</p>
E.4	<p>Wat nao disfala chens hem duim lo komuniti blo iu? <i>What's the effect of this change?</i></p> <p>[1] Barava gud-----Improvement [2] Semsem nomoa-----No change [3] Barava no gud-----Worse [9] No savve-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>

SECTION F. RAMSI SUPPORT FOR SIG

F.1	<p>Waswe, iu sapotem ste blo RAMSI lo Solomon Islands? <i>Do you support the presence of RAMSI in Solomon Islands?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Ia</i>-----Yes [2] <i>Nomoa</i> -----No [9] <i>No savve, no mekem ap maen iet</i>----- Don't know/ Undecided [0] <i>No ansa</i> -----No answer</p> <p><i>Plis talem gud lo hia (raetem)</i>-----Any comment</p>
F.2	<p>Wat nao tingting blo iu sapos RAMSI hem go baek nao? <i>What do you think would happen if RAMSI left now?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Olketa samting bae impruv o go gud</i> -----Things would improve [2] <i>Semsem nomoa</i> -----Things would be much the same [3] <i>Bae lo en oda hem brek daon</i> -----Law and order would break down [4] <i>Bae go bak lo tenson taem moa</i> -----Would return to the Tensions [5] <i>Eni samting moa (raetem)</i> -----Other</p> <p>[9] <i>No savve</i>-----Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i>-----No answer</p>
F.3	<p>Waswe, iu sapotem ste blo RAMSI ami lo Solomon Islands? <i>Do you support the presence of RAMSI military in Solomon Islands?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Ia</i>-----Yes [2] <i>Nomoa</i> -----No [9] <i>No savve, no mekem ap maen iet</i>----- Don't know/ Undecided [0] <i>No ansa</i> -----No answer</p> <p><i>Plis talem gud lo hia (raetem)</i>-----Any comment</p>
F.4	<p>Waswe, iu trastem en garem konfidens lo RAMSI ami? <i>Do you have trust and confidence in the RAMSI military?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Ia</i>-----Yes [2] <i>Samfala taem</i>-----Sometimes [3] <i>Nomoa</i>-----No [9] <i>No savve</i>-----Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i>-----No answer</p>
F.5	<p>Wat nao tingting blo iu sapos RAMSI ami hem go baek nao? <i>What do you think would happen if the RAMSI military left now?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Olketa samting bae impruv o go gud</i> -----Things would improve [2] <i>Semsem nomoa</i> -----Things would be much the same [3] <i>Bae lo en oda hem brek daon</i> -----Law and order would break down [4] <i>Bae go bak lo tenson taem moa</i> -----Would return to the Tensions [5] <i>Nara samting moa (raetem)</i> -----Other</p> <p>[9] <i>No savve</i>-----Don't know</p>

	[0] No ansa-----No answer
SECTION G. LEADERSHIP	
G.1	<p>Waswe, iu tingim olketa mere savve mekem gud lida? <i>Do you think women make good leaders?</i></p> <p>[1] Ia-----Yes [2] Nomoa-----[GO TO G.3]-----No [9] No savve-----[GO TO G.3]-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----[GO TO G.3]-----No answer</p>
G.2	<p>Wat nao olketa mere save mekem gud lida? (winim wan ansa OK) <i>What makes women good leaders?</i></p> <p>[1] Savve toktok gud en klia-----Good communicators [2] Pipol ting hae lo hem-----More respected [3] Tingting stron lo skul, healt en famili-----Stronger focus on education / health / family [4] Seleni olketa sharem equali lo everi wan-----More equitable funds distribution [5] Everi pipol i savve mekem disisin togeda-----More inclusive decision-making [6] Onest lo wei olketa duim dings-----Honest way of doing things [7] Nara wan moa (raetem) -----Other</p> <hr/> <p>[8] Nating nao-----Nothing [9] No savve-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
G.3	<p>Waswe iu trastem en garem konfidens lo Nasinol MP blong iu tu? <i>Do you have trust and confidence in your National MP</i></p> <p>[1] Ia-----Yes [2] Samfala taem-----Sometimes [3] Nomoa-----No [9] No savve-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
G.4	<p>Insaed lo las yia, hao meni taem nao nasional MP blo iu hem visitim komuniti? <i>How many times has your MP visited your community last year?</i></p> <p>[1] Winim wan fala taem-----More than once [2] Wan fala taem nomoa-----Once [3] Nomoa stret-----Not at all [9] No savve-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
G.5	<p>Waswe, iu tingim rekods lo hao MPs spendem seleni blo konstituensi shud mekem availabol lo pablik? <i>Do you think records of how MPs spend these funds should be made available to the public?</i></p> <p>[1] Ia-----Yes [2] Nomoa-----[GO TO G.7]-----No [9] No save-----[GO TO G.7]-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----[GO TO G.7]-----No answer</p>

G.6	<p>Wat nao gudfala wei MP shud iusim for talem pipol? <i>How should people be informed how their MP spent these funds?</i></p> <p>[1] Thru wanfala ripot leta go lo komuniti everi yia-----Annual report to the community [2] Nara wei moa (raetem) -----Another way</p> <hr/> <p>[3] Nomoa-----No [9] No save-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
G.7	<p>Waswe, iu tingim iumi shud garew samfala mere insaet lo Nasinol Palamen tu? <i>Do you think there should be women MPs in the National Parliament?</i></p> <p>[1] Ia-----Yes [2] Nomoa-----[GO TO G.9]-----No [9] No save-----[GO TO G.9]-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----[GO TO G.9]-----No answer</p>
G.8	<p>Waswe, iu tingim Nasional Palamen shud garew samfala niu sits fo olketa mere? <i>Do you think there should be special seats reserved for women MPs?</i></p> <p>[1] Ia-----Yes [2] Nomoa-----No [9] No save-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
G.9	<p>Waswe, iu garew trast en konfidens lo Nasinol Gavman? <i>Do you have trust and confidence in the National Government?</i></p> <p>[1] Ia-----Yes [2] Samfala taem-----Sometimes [3] Lelebet nomoa-----Not much [4] Nomoa-----No [9] No savve-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>

SECTION H. ACCOUNTABILITY	
H.1	<p>Waswe, iu savve tu lo wanem nao waka blo Lidasip Cod Comisin? (winim wan ansa OK)</p> <p><i>What is the role of the Leadership Code Commission?</i></p> <p>[1] Lukluk lo nogud waka blo gavman en waka blo gavman -----Investigate official misconduct [2] Mekem gavman fo waka stret en gudfala-----Make government transparent and accountable [3] Narafala (raetem) ----- Other</p> <hr/> <p>[4] Herem bat no savve wat nao hemi duim -----[GO TO H.4]-----Heard of but don't know what it does [9] No herem bifo -----[GO TO H.4]----- Never heard of it [0] No ansa-----[GO TO H.4]----- No answer</p>
H.2	<p>Waswe, sapos iu no hapi wetem akson blo wanfala gavman lida, bae iu savve talem go lo Lidasip Cod Comisin?</p> <p><i>If you had concerns about the actions of a Government leader, would you make a complaint to the LCC?</i></p> <p>[1] Ia -----[GO TO H.4]-----No [2] Nomoa -----Yes [9] No save-----[GO TO H.4]-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----[GO TO H.4]-----No answer</p>
H.3	<p>Wae nao iu no go talem lo Lidasip Cod Comisin?</p> <p><i>Why wouldn't you go to the Leadership Code Commission?</i></p> <p>[1] No savve kasim LCC o no savve raet----- Lack of access or can't write [2] Mi fraet fo go talem-----Afraid to go to the LCC office [3] No trastem waka man o mere lo ofis ----- Lack of confidence in the office [4] No savve hao ----- Don't know how [5] Nara wan moa ----- Other</p> <p>(raetem) _____</p> <p>[9] No savve-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
H.4	<p>Waswe, iu savve tu wanem nao waka blo Auditor General? (winim wan ansa OK)</p> <p><i>What is the role of the Auditor General's Office?</i></p> <p>[1] Lukluk gud dat seleni blo pablik iumi iusim gud en iusim nomoa lo wei iumi planem fo iusim Check that public money is spent for the proper purpose [2] Lukluk gud dat olketa waka falom olketa rul blo Internal Revenue Check compliance with financial instructions [3] Nara wan moa (raetem) ----- Other</p> <hr/> <p>[4] Herem bat no savve wat nao hem duim-----Heard of it but don't know what it does [5] No herem bifo ----- Never heard of it [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>

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SECTION I. EXPERIENCE OF 2010 ELECTION

I.1	<p>Wea nao iu bin regista fo vot lo 2010 nasional elekson? <i>Where did you vote in the 2010 National Election?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Lo ples wea mi stap nao-----</i> [GO TO I.3]----- <i>Where I live now</i> [2] <i>Nara ples (raetem)-----</i>----- <i>Somewhere else</i></p> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 10px 0;"/> <p>[3] <i>Mi no vot-----</i> [GO TO SECTION J]----- <i>I did not vote</i> [0] <i>No ansa-----</i> [GO TO SECTION J]----- <i>No answer</i></p>
1.2	<p>Wae nao iu vot lo narafala ples ia? <i>Why did you vote in another place?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Votem wantok blo mi-----</i>----- <i>Vote for my wantok</i> [2] <i>Go baek lo komuniti blo mi fo vot-----</i>----- <i>Go to my community to vote</i> [3] <i>No hapi wetem olketa man or mere wea ran -----</i>----- <i>Unhappy with local candidates</i> [4] <i>Narafala rison (raetem)</i></p> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 10px 0;"/> <p>[0] <i>No ansa</i></p>
I.3	<p>Taem iu vot lo 2010 Nasinol Elekson, waswe iu tingim vot blo iu hem sikret? <i>When you voted in the 2010 National election, do you think your vote was secret?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Ia -----</i>----- <i>Yes</i> [2] <i>Nomoa-----</i>----- <i>No</i> [9] <i>No savve / no sua-----</i>----- <i>Don't know / not sure</i> [0] <i>No ansa -----</i>----- <i>No answer</i></p>
I.4	<p>Hao nao iu siusim hu nao fo iu votem lo Nasinol Elekson this yia? (winim wan ansa OK) <i>How did you choose who to vote for in this year's National election?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Mi seleva siusim hu nao fo mi votim -----</i>----- <i>I decide who to vote for</i> [2] <i>Sifo big man nao talem mi hu nao fo votim -----</i>----- <i>Chief or big man told me who to vote for</i> [3] <i>Famili nao talem mi hu nao fo voutim -----</i>----- <i>Family told me who to vote for</i> [4] <i>Samfala pipol givim seleni lo mi fo vot fo olketa -----</i>----- <i>People gave me money to vote for them</i> [5] <i>Samfala pipol givim samfala samting lo mi fo voutem olketa</i> <div style="text-align: right;"><i>People gave me gifts to vote for them</i></div> [6] <i>Samfala pipol mekem mi fraet mekem mi vout fo olketa</i> <div style="text-align: right;"><i>People threaten me if I didn't vote for them</i></div> [7] <i>Narafala risins moa (raetem)</i></p> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 10px 0;"/> <p>[9] <i>No savve-----</i>----- <i>Don't know</i> [0] <i>No ansa -----</i>----- <i>No answer</i></p>

SECTION J. RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES

J.1	<p>Waswe, iu seleva involve lo eni dispiut hem involvem compenseison o jastis lo las yia?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>In the past year, have you been involved in a dispute involving compensation or justice?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Ia</i>-----Yes</p> <p>[2] <i>Nomoa</i>-----[THANK RESPONDENT AND FINISH INTERVIEW]-----No</p> <p>[0] <i>No ansa</i>-----[THANK RESPONDENT AND FINISH INTERVIEW]-----No answer</p>
J.2	<p>Hu nao insaed dispiut ia?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Who was the dispute between?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Insaed lo wan famili nomoa</i>----- Within one family</p> <p>[2] <i>Diferen familis insaed lo wan komuniti nomoa</i>----- Within one community</p> <p>[3] <i>Wan wan lo diferen komuniti</i>----- People from different communities</p> <p>[4] <i>Wan wan lo diferen provins</i>----- People from different provinces groups</p> <p>[5] <i>Narawan</i>----- Somebody else</p> <p>[0] <i>No ansa</i>----- No answer</p>
J.3	<p>Wat nao dispiut ia hem about?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>What was the dispute about?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Lan</i>-----[GO TO J.5]-----Land</p> <p>[2] <i>Narafala sivil kes</i>-----[GO TO J.5]-----Civil matter</p> <p>[3] <i>Stiling</i>-----Stealing</p> <p><i>If stiling, lo wat? (raetem) _____ If stealing, what?</i></p> <p>[GO TO J.5]</p> <p>[4] <i>Mekem fraet, hitem o gare kil</i>----- Violence or assault</p> <p>[9] <i>No save</i>-----[GO TO J.5]-----Don't know</p> <p>[0] <i>No ansa</i>-----[GO TO J.5]-----No answer</p>
J.4	<p>Waswe, iu laek fo talem wat kaen gare kil o no laek fo talem?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Do you want to say what kind of assault or don't want to say?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Gare kil lo bodi o fisikol asolt</i>----- Physical assault</p> <p>[2] <i>Faet insaed lo famili</i>----- Family or domestic violence</p> <p>[3] <i>Forcem mere o man fo du rong</i>----- Sexual violence</p> <p>[4] <i>Kil o tok nogud lo pikinini</i>----- Child abuse</p> <p>[5] <i>Forcem du rong lo gele o mere en boe o man</i>----- Rape</p> <p>[6] <i>Kilim ded man/mere</i>----- Murder</p> <p>[7] <i>Narawan</i>----- Other</p> <p>[0] <i>No laek fo talem</i>----- Don't want to say</p>
J.5	<p>Hao nao iu involve lo dispiut ia?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>What was your part in the dispute?</i></p> <p><i>(raetem) _____</i></p> <p>[0] <i>No ansa</i>----- No answer</p>
J.6	<p>Wat taem nao dispiut ia hem stat? (yia o mons)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>When did it begin?</i></p> <p><i>(raetem) _____</i></p>

	[0] No ansa-----No answer
J.7	<p>Hu nao iu go fo getem help fo mek pis o stretem raoa ia? <i>Who did you go to to get help to resolve this dispute?</i></p> <p>[1] Sif o big man----- Chief or big man [2] Elda-----Elder [3] Sios-----Church [4] Komuniti polis----- Community police [5] Gavman-----Government [6] Local polis (RSIPF)----- RSIPF [7] Famili-----Family [8] Frens-----Friends [10] Kot-----Court <i>(If kot) Wea nao kot ia hem stap? (raetem)-----Where was the court?</i></p> <p>_____ <i>[If kot] Wat kaen kot nao ia? (raetem)-----What type of court was it?</i></p> <p>_____ [11] Nara wan moa (raetem) -----Other</p> <p>_____ [12] No eni wan nomoa-----[GO TO J.14]-----No one [9] No save-----[GO TO J.14]-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----[GO TO J.14]-----No answer</p>
J.8	<p>Sapos iu go winim wanfala ples fo garem help, wea nao iu go neks? <i>If you went to more than one place for help, where did you go second?</i></p> <p><i>(raetem)</i> _____ [0] Nomoa winim wanfala ples olketa -----[GO TO J.10]-----Didn't get any other help</p>
J.9	<p>Wea nao iu garem staka help? <i>Where did you get most help?</i></p> <p><i>(raetem)</i> _____ [9] No save-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>
J.10	<p>Wae nao iu siusim dis kaen wei ia insted of nara wei? [winim wan ansa OK] <i>Why did the people involved choose this method instead of another method?</i></p> <p>[1] Gud respect and trust fo disfala wei ia----- Respect this process [2] Hem stap lo ples lokol----- Was available locally [3] Hem savve peim nomoa----- Could afford it [4] No eni narafala wei-----Only option available [5] Nara pati tekem nao dispiut ia go lo olketa lo polis o kot The other party took the dispute to the authorities [6] Nara wei moa (raetem) ----- Other</p> <p>_____ [9] No save-----Don't know [0] No ansa-----No answer</p>

J.11	<p>Disfala dispiut ia, olketa solvem tu, stretem or nomoa? <i>Was the dispute resolved?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Ia</i>-----[GO TO J.13]-----Yes [2] <i>Nomoa</i>-----No [3] <i>Nomoa iet</i>-----Still being resolved [9] <i>No save</i>-----[GO TO J.14]-----Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i>-----[GO TO J.14]-----No answer</p>
J.12	<p>Wae nao dispiut ia no stretem iet? <i>Why is the dispute still unresolved?</i></p> <p>(raetem)_____</p> <p>(GO TO J.14)</p>
J.13	<p>Hao, iu hapi tu abaotem disisin lo disfala dispiut ia? <i>How happy are you with the decision about the dispute?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Barava hapi tumas</i> ----- Very satisfied [2] <i>Lelebet hapi nomoa</i>----- Little bit satisfied [3] <i>Mi no hapi</i>----- Not satisfied [9] <i>No save</i>-----Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i>-----No answer</p>
J.14	<p>Wat nao savve mekem pis kamap moa insaed lo community blo iu? (winim wan ansa OK) <i>What would make dispute resolution better in your community?</i></p> <p>[1] <i>Garem staka respect fo:</i> ----- More respect for: [i] <i>Sif</i>-----Chief [ii] <i>Eldas (man en mere)</i>-----Elders [iii] <i>Big men</i>-----Big men [iv] <i>Kastom</i>-----Custom [v] <i>Sios</i>-----Church [vi] <i>Lokol kot</i>-----Local court [vii] <i>Nara wan moa (raetem)</i>-----Other</p> <hr/> <p>[2] <i>Mekem staka risos lo gavman kots</i> -----Better resourced government courts [3] <i>Mas iusim kastom kot moa en mek gud disisin lo kastom kot</i> ----- More frequent and fair traditional courts [4] <i>Mas mekem moa isi wei for go lo gavman magistreit kot lo taon</i> ----- Easier access to government Magistrates' Court in Honiara [5] <i>Mas mekem moa isi wei fo go lo gavman kastomary lan apil kot lo Honiara</i> ----- More access to government Customary Land Appeal Court in Honiara [6] <i>Staka komiuniti polising</i>-----More community policing [7] <i>Staka mere moa mas involv insaet kastom kot</i>-----More women involved in traditional court [8] <i>Mas iusim stori moa for stretem raoo</i>-----More access to mediation [10] <i>Moa akses to RSIPF</i>-----More access to RSIPF [11] <i>Eni wei moa (raetem)</i>-----Other</p> <hr/> <p>[12] <i>Nating nao</i>-----Nothing [9] <i>No savve</i>-----Don't know [0] <i>No ansa</i>-----No answer</p>

Tanggio tumas for givim kam taem blo iu fo ansam olketa kuestin

2010 SIG-RAMSI *People's Survey*

Focus Group Discussion Guidelines Coversheet

Control page

Team number:

Province:

Interviewer name:

EA:

Respondent group type

Ward no:

[1] Senior men

Ward name:

[2] Senior women

[3] Young men

[4] Young women

Date:

Village name:

Time of FGD

Main language spoken:

FGD number:

Participants:

Topic 1

SAFETY

Waswe, pepol long hia fil sef inseed long kommuniti?

Do people here feel safe in their community?

Waswe, pepol long hia fil sef aotsaed long kommuniti?

Do people here feel safe outside their community?

Wat nao mein sosol problem olketa man en mere long hia i fesim?

What are the main social problems facing people from this community?

Plis bae iu mi diskasem mein sosol problem moa:

Please discuss the social problems listed above:

Wat nao mein kos long olketa sosol problem ia?

What are the main causes of these social problems?

Wea nao polis stesin klosap long hia?

Where is your nearest police station?

Name of station:

Waswe, pipol long kommuniti ia garem trus en konfidens long olketa lokol polis (RSIPF) fo streatem olketa sosol problem ia?

Do people in this community have trust and confidence in the local police (RSIPF) to solve these social problems?

Waswe, iu ting lokol polis (RSIPF) improvem sovis blong olketa fo kommuniti blo iu?

Do you think the local police (RSIPF) have improved their service to this community?

Waswe, olketa lokol polis (RSIPF) herem en kam helpem disfala kommuniti sopus olketa kolem kam fo help long eni problem?

Do the local police (RSIPF) respond to calls from this community: for example do they come if called to local trouble?

Waswe, pipol long kommuniti ia garem trust en konfidens long olketa RAMSI polis fo streatem olketa sosol problem ia?

Do people in this community have trust and confidence in the RAMSI police to solve these social problems?

Waswe, pipol long kommuniti ia garem trust en konfidens long olketa RAMSI ami fo streatem olketa sosol problem ia?

Do people in this community have trust and confidence in the RAMSI military to solve these social problems?

Waswe, iu ting barava no gud kraem hem go ap oa go daon lelebet?

Do you think serious crime has increased or decreased in this area recently?

Samfala ting ting blo iu moa long sekson long safti, raetem long hia:

Additional comments from the section on SAFETY, write here:

Topic 2

LIVELIHOODS

Waswe, kommuniti blong iu hem garem akses long olketa sovis ia?

Does your community have access to the following services

Wea nao olketa stap/Where are they located?

Where

Bank	Ia/Nomoa
Post Office	Ia/Nomoa
Semi-permanent or permanent market building	Ia/Nomoa
Bus or truck service	Ia/Nomoa
Taxi service	Ia/Nomoa
Health centre	Ia/Nomoa
Water supply	Ia/Nomoa
Sanitation service	Ia/Nomoa
Primary school	Ia/Nomoa
Secondary school	Ia/Nomoa
Other educational services	Ia/Nomoa

Waswe, olketa sovis oa ples ia stap long gud kondisin?

Are they in good condition?

Raetem olketa ia long lo pua kondisin:

Please list the ones that are in poor condition:

Waswe, olketa pipol long kommuniti ia, salem gaden produk en/oa fis lo lokal maket?

Do the people from this community sell garden produce and/or fish in the local market?

Waswe, olketa pipol long kommuniti ia salem eni nara kaen samting lo maket?

Do the people from this community sell other kinds of goods in the local market?

Waswe, kos lo evridei nids, example, rais, gas, kerosin, Taiyo, sop, skulfi, hem go ap lo las siks mans?

Has the cost of everyday needs, example, rice, gas, kerosene, tinned fish, soap, school fees, gone up in the last six months?

Waswe, inkom long family hem mitim everi kos lo living lo des taem?

Does your family income meet the cost of living now?

Waswe, pipol lo hia garem akses lo bank akount oa savin klab?

Do people from this community have access to bank accounts or a savings club?

Waswe, pipol lo hia garem akses lo lon lo bank?

Do people from here have access to bank loans?

Iu bin tri fo lon lo bank finis?

Has you tried to apply for a bank loan?

Topic 3

WORK OPPORTUNITIES

Wat kaen waka nao pipol lo des kommuniti waka lo hea?

What sort of work do people from this community undertake?

Waswe opotiuneti fo formal waka fo pipol lo kommuniti hem stap?

Are there opportunities for formal work specifically for people from this community

Wat nao iu ting hem mas happen befor oportuniti fo waka hem kamup gud moa?

What do you think can be done to improve the opportunities for work for people from this community?

Topic 4

LAND DISPUTES

Waswe, lan raoa hem makim had fo waka oa makim had fo bisnis lo kommuniti hia?

Do land disputes disturb your work or business opportunities in this community?

Waswe, raoa aboutem lan olketa stretem finis?

Have they been resolved?

Hao nao olketa stretem?

If they were resolved, how were they resolved?

Waswe, iufala sapotem disisin olketa mekem?

Do you support the decisions that resolved the disputes?

Sapos iufala garem lan raoa, waswe, hau nao iu laek fo stretem, sifs, kasom lan kot oa magistret kot?

If you have a land dispute, would you prefer it resolved by a chiefs, custom land court or a decision by the magistrate's court?

Topic 5

GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTORY DEFINITION:

lusim paoa long rong we, hem minim olketa pipol wea garem paoa savve mekem pipol long pablik peim extra fo pablik sovis oa hem usim paoablo hem fo family blo hem garem staka gud samting. Des an hem savve minim olsem korapson.

Misuse of power generally means that people in authority or influence can make members of the public pay extra for public services or get better treatment for themselves or their families. It may also be called corruption.

Waswe pipol lo kommuniti ia luk savve eni taem olketa pipol holem paoa ia hem iusim paoa long rong we taem olketa wetem gavman oa pablik sovis?

Have the people from this community met with any incidences where people with power in the governments or the public service have misused this power?

Lo we in waka wetem olketa lida en bikman lo kommuniti, iufala metim samfala kes wea olketa iusim paoa long rong we?

In your dealings with local leaders and elders have the people from here met with any incidences where people have misused their power?

Waswe, iu ting usem paoa long rong we, hem kam ap bik lo Solomon Aelands?

Do you think misuse of power is common in the Solomon Islands?

Waswe, iu ting hem go daon lo las tu ia?

Do you think it has decreased over the last two years?

Topic 6

ELECTIONS

Wat nao ting ting blo iu aboutem nasinol elekson lo 2010 ia?

What is your opinion of the 2010 national election?

Iu ting ting nasional elekson 2010 hem fair?

Do you think the national elections of 2010 were fair?

Waswe, iu ting nasinol gavman hem duim gud waka blo hem?

Do you think the national government is performing well?

Waswe, iu ting gavman lo provins hem duim gud waka blo hem?

Do you think the provincial government is performing well?

Waswe, iu ting publik sovis, hem duim gud waka blo hem?

Do you think the public service is performing well?

Waswe, iu ting waka blo RAMSI advaesa hem mekem waka lo publik sovia hem kamap gud?

Do you think the presence of RAMSI advisors in the public service has made the public service work well?

Wat nao iufala tingim mus happen fo publik sovis an gavman hem improv sovis lo kommuniti ia?

How can access to the public service and governments be improved for people from this community?

Topic 7

COURTS

Pipol lo kommuniti ia olketa bin involv lo olketa samting olketa savve go lo kot lo hem?

Have the people from this community been involved in matters that have been taken to court?

Wat kaen kot ia?

What kind of courts?

Waswe, iufala akseptem dissin blo kot?

Do you accept the decision of the court?

Wat nao mas happen fo improvem akses lo kot fo des kommuniti?

What can be done to improve access to the courts for people from this community?

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