



**MINISTRY OF TRADITIONAL GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND
ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS**

Scoping Report

A Scoping Exercise Report on the Solomon Islands National Peacebuilding Policy

Policy, Planning, and Programme Development Division

2nd June 2022

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Acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| ACOM | Anglican Church of Melanesia |
| ACP | Asia Caribbean and Pacific |
| BHOCs | Bughotu House of Chiefs |
| BLC | Bills and Legislation Committee |
| CA | Compulsory Acquisition |
| CDF | Constituency Development Fund |
| CEDAW | Convention on Elimination of violence Against Women |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of a Child |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organisations |
| DAC | Development Assistance Committee |
| DDR | Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration |
| EIA | Environment Impact Assessment |
| EU | European Union |
| FLNKS | <i>Front de Libération Nationale Kanak et Socialiste</i> (Kanak and Socialist National Liberation Framework) |
| FRC | Foreign Relations Committee |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GPI | Global Peace Index |
| GPPAC | Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict |
| GPPOL | Guadalcanal Plains Plantation Organisation Limited |
| HCC | Honiara City Council |
| HLPF | High Level Political Forum |
| HOCs | House of Chiefs |
| HRD | Human Resources Development |
| ICERD | International Convention on Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| IEP | Institute of Economics and Peace |
| IFM | <i>Isatabu</i> Freedom Movement |
| KPA | Key Priority Areas |
| Los | Landowners |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MBH | Melanesian Brotherhood |
| MCIL | Ministry of Commerce Industries Labour and Immigration |
| MECDM | Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Disaster Management |
| MEF | Malaita Eagle Force |
| MFAET | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade |
| MLHS | Ministry of Lands Housing and Survey |
| MNPDC | Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination |
| MNURP | Ministry of National Unity Reconciliation and Peace |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MPGIS | Ministry of Provincial Government Institutional Strengthening |
| MPNSCS | Ministry of Police National Security and Correctional Services |
| MSG | Melanesian Spearhead Group |
| MTDP | Medium Term Development Plan |
| MTGPEA | Ministry of Traditional Governance Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs |
| NAP | National Action Plan |
| NCIU | National Consciousness Identity and Unity |
| NDS | National Development Strategy |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organisations |
| NPAC | National Peace Advisory Committee |
| NSS | National Security Strategy |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| OPMC | Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet |
| OST | Operational Safety Training |
| Pac REF | Pacific Regional Education Framework |
| PCDF | Provincial Capacity Development Fund |

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| PCIA | Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment |
| PEAD | Peace and Ecclesiastical Division |
| PMC | Peace Monitoring Committee |
| PNG | Papua New Guinea |
| POM | Public Order Management |
| PPF | Participating Police Force |
| PPPDD | Policy Planning, Programme Development Division |
| PRC | Peoples Republic of China |
| PRSPs | Poverty Reduction Strategic Programs |
| PS | Permanent Secretary |
| RAMSI | Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands |
| RIPEL | Russel Islands Plantation Estate Limited |
| RRC | Reconciliation Reintegration Committee |
| RSIPF | Royal Solomon Islands Police Force |
| SAMOA | Small Islands Developing States (S) Accelerated (A) Modalities (M) |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SI | Solomon Islands |
| SICA | Solomon Islands Christian Association |
| SIDCCG | Solomon Islands Democratic Coalition for Change Government |
| SIDCGA | Solomon Islands Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement |
| SIDS | Small Islands Developing States |
| SIG | Solomon Islands Government |
| SIGEISPF | Solomon Islands Government and Ecclesiastical Institutions Strategic Partnership |
| SINPP | Solomon Islands National Peacebuilding Policy |
| SINU | Solomon Islands National University |
| SSF | Society of Saint Francis |
| TCLC | Tina Core Land Committee |
| TG | Traditional Governance |
| TGCFB | Traditional Governance Customs and Facilitation Bill 2018 |
| TGD | Traditional Governance Division |
| TLDRPB | Tribal Lands Dispute Resolution Panel Bill |
| TPA | Townsville Peace Agreement |
| TRC | Truth and Reconciliation Commission |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation |
| UNPBF | United Nations Peacebuilding Fund |
| VNR | Voluntary National Review |
| YPS | Youth Peace Security |

Acknowledgement

The successful compilation of this Scoping Report for the Solomon Islands National Peacebuilding (SINPP) was a result of the collective contributions from the Policy, Planning and Programme Development Division (PPPDD) Team with guidance from the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Traditional Governance Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs (MTGPEA).

1. INTRODUCTION

This Scoping Report was carried out by the PPPDD Team in the first quarter of 2022. It is a mandatory priority under the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2022-2024, implemented under 2022 MTGPEA Annual Work Programme. This activity is a policy requirement seeking formal approval from the Cabinet to endorse the implementation of the current SINPP Review Exercise due to commence in the second half of the year.

This Scoping Study is necessary to address;

1. The *changing* political, economic, social and cultural landscape that requires a dynamic peacebuilding approach.
2. The *changing* policy priorities of successive governments putting more emphasis on peacebuilding as a prerequisite to economic growth and development for nation building.
3. The *changing* mandate and functions that resulted in the restructuring exercise of the Ministry that was found to be incompatible with the current SINPP.
4. The *ongoing change* in reprioritization of the reigning Government policies affecting the Ministry's capacity and capability to deliver planned peacebuilding programmes due to the COVID-19 pandemic, social unrest and natural hazards.
5. To *strengthen* existing partnership and *refocus* through effective governance mechanisms for all-encompassing peacebuilding programme delivery at all levels.

As a member to the United Nations, Solomon Islands with compliance to the United Nations Charter, is interwoven with the global community and therefore, must institutionalize the SDGs to its National Development Goals and Strategies.

Therefore, the need for a proposed revised SINPP is imperative to provide a coordinated, integrated, and inclusive policy framework paving the way forward for rigorous peacebuilding programmes and initiatives to attain sustainable peace and nation building.

This exercise is twofold. The first segment highlights the desktop review on existing peacebuilding legal and policy frameworks at the global, regional, and the national level. These include the International Conventions/Treaties and SDGs, Regional Policies, National Government Policies, and other relevant Reports and literatures. Further assessment of the current SINPP is critical to identifying challenges and achievements. The second component of the exercise will involve a nationwide consultation process to be coordinated by the Ministry targeting peacebuilding stakeholders within Honiara and in the provinces.

2. PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING EXERCISE

The purpose of this Scoping Exercise is to: -

- i. Undertake scoping on the relevant peacebuilding policies, laws, reports and other literatures that will inform the review process to develop the new SINPP;
- ii. Produce a scoping paper highlighting findings defined in the review (i) which shall form the foundational parameters of SINPP consultations by the Ministry in seeking broader public opinion on the subject.

3. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The NPP was endorsed in July 2015. Prior to its implementation, the policy was consulted with Provincial Governments for alignment and synchronization to provincial policy and planning frameworks to the SINPP policy objectives. Traditional Leaders, Church Leaders, Community Elders, Women and Children Groups were also consulted in this process. The SINPP policy has three broad objectives, these are;

- a. *Coordinate stakeholders and promote social cohesion through capacity building and development in conflict prevention and resolution.*
- b. *Facilitate accountable, responsive and effective conflict management and transformation structures and mechanisms within government and traditional systems.*
- c. *Carry out the mandate of the MNURP, and promote community rebuilding and revitalization.*

The implementation phase commenced in 2017 to date. Over the years, the SINPP have influenced policy changes within the peacebuilding landscape of the provincial governments' policies. The various changes were realized in respect of the institutional, structural, relational and individual aspects of peacebuilding. For instance, among the many changes were the establishment of MTGPEA Provincial Offices in major provinces namely; Malaita (Auki), Western (Gizo), Guadalcanal, Choiseul (Taro) and Honiara City Urban; while designated officers stationed in the Honiara Head Office, centrally coordinating peacebuilding program and activity delivery through focal points in the remaining provinces.

The main peacebuilding programmes includes;

- Empowerment of traditional leaders and chiefs in the rural setting and establishment of traditional governance systems and structures according to the peacebuilding lenses which led to the development of the TGCF Bill 2018.
- National Policy on Reparation of Victims' Rights and National Policy on Reintegration of Those Involved in the Past Conflict forms part of the TRC recommendations to restoring broken relationships through the restorative justice system in our communities.
- The transitional policy priority changes undertaken by successive governments led to the eventual change of Ministry name from MNURP to MTGPEA which also aligns to changes in its Ministerial Mandate.
- Development and endorsement of the SIG and Solomon Islands Ecclesiastical Institutions Strategic Partnership Framework 2021 -2025 that formally take on board churches to be partners in peacebuilding program delivery.

While this is so, the Solomon Islands Democratic Coalition Government for Advancement (SIDCGA) is ambitious to accord the status of some of the major national development projects through the peacebuilding lenses. As a post conflict country, it is primarily important that such developmental projects to be factored in the Ministry policy framework to inform the Government accordingly of arising conflicts and their preventive strategies. The idea of Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) studies that the Ministry initiated 2018 will potentially add value to peaceful and stable development progress in the country.

4. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The primary objective of the desk top review is to ensure that the proposed National Peacebuilding Policy fits in well with the existing legal frameworks and policies at the country level. Experiences and best practices in other countries ranked as best peaceful countries as per the Global Peace Index (GPI) will also be examined. This will also take into consideration standards applied globally through international conventions and treaties that Solomon Islands Government signed and ratified both bilaterally and multilaterally.

The Desktop review encompasses analysis of existing literature on the current peacebuilding policies, laws, reports, and other studies globally, regionally and nationally that are relevant to peacebuilding.

The SINPP is also reviewed. The prime intention is to review the current SINPP, emphasis therefore placed on findings and recommendations from Annual Reports. This is because there is no performance assessment on the policy to gauge its impact level in the country.

Apart from the secondary information extracted from the desktop review, primary sources were also obtained from a Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) piloted at Tina Hydropower Project, Central Guadalcanal, an extractive industry during the last quarter of 2021. The study had two parts; the first targeted three groups namely; Tina Core Land Committee (TCLC) representing the five (5) core tribes who signed the Compulsory Acquisition (CA) Process, whilst the second group represents the tribal groups that did not sign the CA of Tina Land, and the third group were representatives from communities around the Tina Hydropower Project site. The second part that will be conducted during the third quarter of 2022, involves companies and Government Ministries that play important roles in the operation of the Tina Hydropower Project. These are; Tina Hydropower Limited, Korean Water, *Sungpoong* Construction Limited, Hyundai Engineering Corporation, relevant Government Ministries; MLHS, MCILI, MECDM, and the Guadalcanal Provincial Government.

5. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS LITERATURE REVIEW

This section highlights the relevant laws and policies identified that have a bearing on peacebuilding with a scope that encompasses global, regional, and national focus.

A. International Conventions and Treaties

The table below comprises International Conventions/Treaties that are related to peacebuilding that Solomon Islands ratified.

Table 1: Multilateral Treaties and Conventions

| No. | Multilateral Treaties/Conventions |
|-----|--|
| 1 | United Nations Charter-[Article 33 & 52] |
| 2 | Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific, Done at Noumea, November 8 th 1986 |
| 3 | ACP-EU Cotonou Agreement |
| 4 | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Acceded to 2002 |
| 5 | International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Done at New York, March 7 th 1966. Acceded to 1982 |
| 6 | Convention on the Rights of the Child, Done at New York, November 20 th 1989. Acceded to 1995 |
| 7 | United Nations General Assembly/Security Council Twin Resolutions on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace |
| 8 | United Nations General Assembly, Resolution 53/243 Declaration on the Culture of Peace |

A1. Reviewed International Conventions and Treaties

Table 2: Analysis of International Conventions and Treaties

| Conventions/Treaties | Analysis Areas | Particulars |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. UNITED NATIONS CHARTER | Year Adopted: | 26 th June 1945 |
| | Relevance to the review | The UN Charter is relevant as it is the founding document of the United Nations (https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text) The Charter contains 111 Articles. However, of the total there are two articles found to be relevant to the context of peacebuilding and the provision for the existence of regional arrangements or agencies. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that 'The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of |

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| | | <p>international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by <i>negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.</i></p> <p>Article 52 provides for the ‘existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purpose and Principles of United Nations’ (United Nations, 1945).</p> |
| | Policy Implications | This UN Charter provides for maintenance of international peace and security; and provides for the existence of regional arrangements or agencies to deal with peace and security. |
| 2. Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific | Year Adopted: | November 8 th 1986 |
| | Relevance to the review | This convention is relevant as it has bearing to natural resources which had relational linkages to tribes, clans, and ownership. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Article 16: Environmental Impact Assessment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Parties agree to develop and maintain, with the assistance of competent global, regional and sub-regional organizations as requested, technical guidelines and legislation giving adequate emphasis to environmental and social factors to facilitate balanced development of their natural resources and planning of their major projects which might affect the marine environment in such a way as to <i>prevent or minimize harmful impacts on the Convention Area.</i> 2. Each Party shall, within its capabilities, assess the potential effects of such projects on the marine environment, so that appropriate measures can be taken to prevent any substantial pollution of, or significant and harmful changes within, the Convention Area. 3. With respect to the assessment referred to in paragraph 2, each Party shall, where appropriate, invite: |

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| | | <p>(a) public comment according to its national procedures,</p> <p>(b) other Parties that may be affected to consult with it and submit comments.</p> <p>The results of these assessments shall be communicated to the Organization, which shall make them available to interested Parties.</p> <p>Article 26: Settlement of Disputes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In case of a dispute between Parties as to the interpretation or application of this Convention or its Protocols, they shall seek a settlement of the dispute through negotiation or any other peaceful means of their own choice. If the Parties concerned cannot reach agreement, they should seek the good offices of, or jointly request mediation by, a third Party. 2. If the Parties concerned cannot settle their dispute through the means mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute shall, upon common agreement, except as may be otherwise provided in any Protocol to this Convention, be submitted to arbitration under conditions laid down in the Annex on Arbitration to this Convention. However, failure to reach common agreement on submission of the dispute to arbitration shall not absolve the Parties from the responsibility of continuing to seek to resolve it by means referred to in paragraph 1. 3. A Party may at any time declare that it recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other Party accepting the same obligation, the application of the arbitration procedure set out in the Annex on Arbitration. Such declaration shall be notified in writing to the Depositary who shall promptly communicate it to the other Parties. |
| | Policy Implications | This is directly relevant to the review in that it provides for peaceful settlement of disputes over resources and environment between States over any breaches in any article. |

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| 3. ACP-EU Cotonou Agreement | Year Adopted: | 2000 |
| | Relevance to the review | This multilateral agreement between ACP and EU States Parties provides pathways for partner countries with an aim to reduce and eventually eradicate poverty and contribute to the gradual integration of ACP countries into the world economy. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Part I</p> <p>Article 8</p> <p>Political Dialogue</p> <p>1. Parties shall regularly engage in a comprehensive, balanced, and deep political dialogue leading commitments on both sides.</p> <p>2. The objective of the dialogue is exchange information, to <i>foster mutual understanding</i>, and to <i>facilitate the establishment of agreed priorities and shared agendas</i>.</p> <p>3. <i>Through dialogue parties shall contribute to peace, security and stability and promote a stable and democratic political environment</i>. It shall encompass <i>cooperation strategies</i> as well as a global and sectoral policy, including <i>environment, gender, migration</i>, and questions related to <i>cultural heritage</i>.</p> <p>Article 11</p> <p>Peacebuilding policies, conflict prevention and resolution</p> <p>1. The Parties shall pursue an active, <i>comprehensive and integrated policy of peacebuilding and conflict prevention and resolution</i> within the framework of the partnership. This policy shall be <i>based on the principle of ownership</i>. It shall in particular focus on <i>building regional, sub-regional and national capacities</i>, and <i>preventing violent conflicts at an early stage by addressing their root causes in a targeted manner, and with adequate combinations of all available instruments</i>.</p> <p>2. The activities in the field of peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution shall in particular include <i>support for balancing political, economic, social and cultural opportunities among all segments of society, for</i></p> |

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| | | <i>strengthening the democratic legitimacy and effectiveness of governance, for establishing effective mechanisms for the peaceful conciliation of group interests, for bridging dividing lines among different segments of society as well as support for an active and organized civil society.</i> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>The Cotonou Agreement is an international partnership agreement that has relevance bearing to this review in that all the chapters and articles are relevant to fostering stronger partnership and relationship between partners in addressing their common interests with mutual understanding.</p> <p>Specific relevance is article 11, which focuses on building <i>regional, sub-regional and national capacities, and preventing violent conflicts at an early stage by addressing their root causes in a targeted manner, and with adequate combinations of all available instruments.</i></p> |
| 4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) | Year Adopted: | Entry into force in 2002 |
| | Relevance to the review | This convention is relevant in that focuses on eliminating all forms of discrimination against women as it has connotations of protection and rights of women. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Article 2</p> <p>State parties condemn discrimination against women in all forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:</p> <p>a) To embody the principle of equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated there in and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle;</p> <p>b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discriminations against women;</p> <p>c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public</p> |

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| | | <p>institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination</p> <p>f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislations, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women.</p> <p>Article 3</p> <p>State Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic, and cultural fields, all appropriate measures including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on the basis of equality with men.</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This convention is relevant in that it strongly emphasizes for equal rights for women. Thus any institutional set through policy or legislative means must provide equal treatment for women.</p> <p>Hence, while this convention focuses on modifying or abolishing existing laws that discriminate women. It is equally important to also consider policies or legislations that cause division and conflict within and between societies.</p> <p>This is with the premise that relational conflicts have structural implications attached.</p> <p>Meaning, in order to achieve lasting peace, structural redress and alignment must be considered.</p> |
| 5. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) | Year Adopted: | Held at New York, March 7 th 1966. Acceded to 1982 |
| | Relevance to the review | This Convention has direct relevance to the review in that it sets standards for all States Parties to eliminate racial discrimination. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Article 1</p> <p>1. In this Convention, the term "racial discrimination" shall mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and</p> |

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| | | <p>fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.</p> <p>Article 2</p> <p>1. States Parties condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and promoting understanding among all races, and, to this end: (a) Each State Party undertakes to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation;</p> <p>(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists;</p> <p>(e) Each State Party undertakes to <i>encourage, where appropriate, integrationist multiracial organizations and movements and other means of eliminating barriers between races, and to discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.</i></p> <p>Article 22</p> <p>Any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of this convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in this convention, shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) for decision, unless the disputants agree to another mode of settlement.</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>The entire convention is relevant, as it eliminates all forms of discrimination, hence needs to be considered.</p> <p>According to Article 2, provides for each States Party to take measures to review or repeal national and local policies that create or perpetuate racial discrimination. This article is relevant in Solomon Islands context as a</p> |

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| | | way forward of alleviating structural conflicts that threatens sustainable peace. |
| 6. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) | Year Adopted: | 1995 |
| | Relevance to the review | This convention is highly relevant in that it protects the rights of all child from abuse, torture, and human and other violence against human rights. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Article 2</p> <p>1.States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic, or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.</p> <p>Article 6</p> <p>1. States Parties recognizes that every child has the inherent right to life.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible survival and development of the child.</p> <p>Article 27</p> <p>1. States Parties recognized the rights of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.</p> <p>Article 37</p> <p>b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time.</p> <p>Article 39</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of any form of neglect. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in the environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.</p> |

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| | Policy Implications | This convention is highly relevant in that it deals with children. The experiences of the conflict in the country points to the vulnerability of children in times of conflict. |
| 7. United Nations General Assembly/Security Council Twin Resolutions on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace | Year Adopted: | 2016 |
| | Relevance to the review | <p>The Twin resolutions of the General Assembly-resolution 70/262 and the Security Council resolution 2282(2016) are more relevant to the NPP review in that it displays both United Nations highest decision making bodies prioritization of peacebuilding and sustaining peace as fundamental prerequisites for development.</p> <p>Both jointly acknowledged that development, peace and security, and human rights and interlinked and mutually reinforcing.</p> |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>The Twin Resolutions adopted in 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ reaffirmed the primary responsibility of national Governments and authorities in identifying and driving priorities, strategies and activities for sustaining peace, at all stages of conflict ✓ Emphasized that inclusivity was key to advancing national peacebuilding objectives. ✓ Inclusive and sustainable development, anchored in the protection and promotion of human rights, gender equality, and the goal of leaving no one behind, is the best defense against conflict. ✓ The world's population continues to face increased poverty, inequality and exclusion as well as threats to peace and security. By the end of 2019, the number of forcibly displaced persons had reached 79.5 million, having doubled over the preceding 20 years. A record 19 million children were internally displaced owing to conflict and violence in 2019. ✓ Inequalities in human development persist and are likely to increase because of the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change. ✓ There are growing gaps in trust among people, institutions and leaders. ✓ Around the world, mass protests and unrest have multiplied over the past decade, with increased intensity in 2019. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In 2019 and 2020, global protests have called for greater inclusion, equality, climate action and justice as well as women's rights. ✓ Some have also identified racism as a pervasive and systemic threat to justice, sustainable development and equality. ✓ The COVID-19 pandemic has devastated communities and economies throughout the world, in particular the poorest and most vulnerable. ✓ The current pandemic threatens not only hard-won development and peacebuilding gains but also risks re-instigating conflicts or fomenting new ones. ✓ In some countries, fragile peace processes could be derailed by the crisis – hence, a call for a global ceasefire was issued, to help to focus collective efforts to address the pandemic and its impact as a matter of priority. ✓ Responses have to be inclusive, people-centred and conflict-sensitive and build opportunities to increase social cohesion and trust in government, including through participatory dialogue mechanisms. ✓ Achieving that end would entail the consistent inclusion of women in peace processes and political decision-making. ✓ To invest in equitable access to Social services, inclusive and just institutions, the establishment of grievance mechanisms and the fostering of social cohesion is to invest in peace. ✓ The impact of the twin resolutions has to be gauged on the ground at the local, national and regional levels and from the perspectives of a diverse set of actors. ✓ Comprehensive cross-pillar approaches to building and sustaining peace are the cornerstone of the work of the United Nations to promote the coherence of international efforts in support of national Governments and their people. ✓ Promoting conflict prevention and advancing integrated approaches. ✓ More effective collaboration is emerging among humanitarian, development and peace actors. |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Country-level decision-making platforms bring together stakeholders to design multi-sectoral approaches to challenges. ✓ In Kyrgyzstan, through the work of a Fund-supported civil society organization, young people have been empowered to play key roles in identifying peacebuilding needs and to take them up with local authorities. As a result, youth agendas, which have had a gender focus, have been increasingly integrated into local government policies and development plans. ✓ Objectives related to peacebuilding and sustaining peace are increasingly mainstreamed across the United Nations system. ✓ Leadership, accountability and capacity to build and sustain peace. ✓ The youth, peace and security agenda promotes the role of young women and men as positive forces for building peaceful and just societies. <p>In 2017, the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa cooperated with the Economic Community of Central African States and UNESCO to jointly develop and launch a three-year programme to build the capacity of youth to manage an early warning system with a view to promoting peace and security in Central Africa. The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia organized the first-ever government-youth dialogue in Central Asia and Afghanistan.</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>These two UN resolutions on peacebuilding and sustaining peace have identified at the UN's highest decision making bodies as the two most important prerequisites towards achieving the SDGs at the global, regional and at the national level.</p> <p>However, inclusivity is the key to advancing national peacebuilding objectives at the country level that spans through structural (Political, economic), cultural (Religious, traditional), personal, and relational dimensions.</p> |
| 8. UN Resolution 53/243 Declaration on a Culture of Peace | Year Adopted: | 13 th September 1999 |
| | Relevance to the review | This UN Resolution is relevant in that it has a bearing on Culture of Peace that is critical to peacebuilding in Solomon Islands. |

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| | <p>Summary of relevant provisions</p> | <p>The General Assembly,</p> <p>Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, including the purposes and principles embodied therein,</p> <p>Recalling also the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which states that "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed",</p> <p>Recalling further the Universal Declaration of Human Rights /1 and other relevant international instruments of the United Nations system,</p> <p>Recognizing that peace not only is the absence of conflict, but also requires a positive, dynamic participatory process where dialogue is encouraged and conflicts are solved in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation,</p> <p>Article 1</p> <p>A culture of peace is a set of values, attitudes, traditions and modes of behaviour and ways of life based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Respect for life, ending of violence and promotion and practice of non-violence through education, dialogue and cooperation; b. Full respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law; c. Full respect for and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms; d. Commitment to peaceful settlement of conflicts; e. Efforts to meet the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations; f. Respect for and promotion of the right to development; g. Respect for and promotion of equal rights and opportunities for women and men; |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> h. Respect for and promotion of the right of everyone to freedom of expression, opinion and information; i. Adherence to the principles of freedom, justice, democracy, tolerance, solidarity, cooperation, pluralism, cultural diversity, dialogue and understanding at all levels of society and among nations; and fostered by an enabling national and international environment conducive to peace. <p>Article 2</p> <p>Progress in the fuller development of a culture of peace comes about through values, attitudes, modes of behaviour and ways of life conducive to the promotion of peace among individuals, groups and nations.</p> <p>Article 3</p> <p>The fuller development of a culture of peace is integrally linked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Promoting peaceful settlement of conflicts, mutual respect and understanding and international cooperation; b. Complying with international obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law; c. Promoting democracy, development and universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms; d. Enabling people at all levels to develop skills of dialogue, negotiation, consensus-building and peaceful resolution of differences; e. Strengthening democratic institutions and ensuring full participation in the development process; f. Eradicating poverty and illiteracy and reducing inequalities within and among nations; g. Promoting sustainable economic and social development; h. Eliminating all forms of discrimination against women through their empowerment and equal representation at all levels of decision-making; i. Ensuring respect for and promotion and protection of the rights of children; |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> j. Ensuring free flow of information at all levels and enhancing access thereto; k. Increasing transparency and accountability in governance; l. Eliminating all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; m. Advancing understanding, tolerance and solidarity among all civilizations, peoples and cultures, including towards ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; n. Realizing fully the right of all peoples, including those living under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,² as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. <p>Article 4</p> <p>Education at all levels is one of the principal means to build a culture of peace. In this context, human rights education is of particular importance.</p> <p>Article 5</p> <p>Governments have an essential role in promoting and strengthening a culture of peace.</p> <p>Article 6</p> <p>Civil society needs to be fully engaged in fuller development of a culture of peace.</p> <p>Article 7</p> <p>The educative and informative role of the media contributes to the promotion of a culture of peace.</p> <p>Article 8</p> <p>A key role in the promotion of a culture of peace belongs to parents, teachers, politicians, journalists, religious bodies and groups, intellectuals, those engaged in scientific, philosophical and creative and artistic</p> |
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| | | <p>activities, health and humanitarian workers, social workers, managers at various levels as well as to non-governmental organizations.</p> <p>Culture of Peace¹</p> <table><tr><th>Compassion</th><th>Cooperation</th><th>Responsibility</th></tr><tr><td>Human rights</td><td>Participation</td><td>Education</td></tr><tr><td>Ethics</td><td>Diversity</td><td>Respect</td></tr><tr><td>Empathy</td><td>Equality</td><td>Communications</td></tr><tr><td>Dialog</td><td>Freedom</td><td>Nonviolence</td></tr><tr><td>Solidarity</td><td>Justice</td><td>Mediation</td></tr><tr><td>Transparency</td><td>Tolerance</td><td>Understanding</td></tr><tr><td>Trust</td><td></td><td>Compromise</td></tr></table> | Compassion | Cooperation | Responsibility | Human rights | Participation | Education | Ethics | Diversity | Respect | Empathy | Equality | Communications | Dialog | Freedom | Nonviolence | Solidarity | Justice | Mediation | Transparency | Tolerance | Understanding | Trust | | Compromise |
|--------------|----------------------------|---|------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|----------------|--------|---------|-------------|------------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------|--|------------|
| Compassion | Cooperation | Responsibility | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Human rights | Participation | Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethics | Diversity | Respect | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Empathy | Equality | Communications | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dialog | Freedom | Nonviolence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Solidarity | Justice | Mediation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transparency | Tolerance | Understanding | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trust | | Compromise | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This UN Resolution 53/243 on Culture of Peace is directly relevant in the peacebuilding context of a post-conflict nation such as Solomon Islands. All the articles are relevant as they have the bearing to transforming inner mindset of an individual with an understanding that the mind is the powerful defence system that all individual have to combat against the emerging challenges the world brings.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

A2. Global Agenda and SDGs

The new transformative agenda comes with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 targets and 232 revised indicators ((Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2017/2)).

¹ UN Resolution 53/243.



The Global Agenda explicitly recognizes the strong impact of violence and insecurity of development and vice versa. The inclusion of SDG 16 among the global agenda is with the premise that it is a cross-cutting issue. While this goal mentions peace explicitly, it is important to note that a peace dimension is found across the SDGs as a whole. There are other goals that closely related to the aim of sustainable peace. The Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, NYU, CIC (2017:7) identifies a total of 36 targets as illustrated in the figure below that links to SDG 16.

Table 3: Analysis of relevant Targets related to SDG 16

| SDG 16 KEY THEMES | |
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| A.) PEACEFUL SOCIETIES | |
| SDG Targets, SDG Indicators, Policy Implications | |
| | SDG Targets 4.a-Education Facilities |
| | SDG Indicators 4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; |

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| | <p>(b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes;</p> <p>(c) computers for pedagogical purposes;</p> <p>(d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities;</p> <p>(e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)</p> |
| | <p>SDG Targets</p> <p>4.7 –Culture of Peace & non-violence</p> |
| | <p>SDG Indicators</p> <p>4.7.1</p> <p>Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p> |
| | <p>SDG Targets</p> <p>5.2 –Violence against women & girls</p> |
| | <p>SDG Indicators</p> <p>5.2.1 & 5.2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age ✓ 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence |
| | <p>SDG Targets</p> <p>5.3 –Child marriage & female genital mutation</p> |
| | <p>SDG Indicators</p> <p>5.3.1 & 5.3.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 ✓ 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age |
| | <p>SDG Targets</p> <p>8.7 –child labour, child soldiers</p> <p>8.7 -Forced labour, modern slavery & human trafficking</p> |

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| | SDG Indicators 8.7.1 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age |
| | SDG Targets 8.8 -workplaces |
| | SDG Indicators 8.8.1 & 8.8.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status ✓ 8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status |
| | SDG Targets 10.7 –safe migration |
| | SDG Indicators 10.7.1 & 10.7.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination ✓ 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies |
| | SDG Targets 11.1 –housing |
| | SDG Indicators 11.1.1 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing |
| | SDG Targets 11.2 –transport |
| | SDG Indicators 11.2.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |
| | SDG Targets |

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| | 11.7 –Safe public spaces |
| | SDG Indicators 11.7.1 & 11.7.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities ✓ 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or Sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months |
| | SDG Targets 16.1 –all forms of violence |
| | SDG Indicators 16.1.1, 16.1.2, 16.1.3, & 16.1.4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, by sex and age ✓ 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 populations, by sex, age and cause ✓ 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live |
| | SDG Targets 16.2 – violence against children |
| | SDG Indicators 16.2.1, 16.2.2, & 16.2.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month ✓ 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 populations, by sex, age and form of Exploitation ✓ 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 |
| | SDG Targets 16.4 –Arms flows |
| | SDG Indicators |
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| | 16.4.1 & 16.4.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) ✓ 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments |
| | SDG Targets 16.a –International Institutions to prevent violence & terrorism , & crime |
| | SDG Indicators 16.a.1 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles |
| B.) Just Societies | |
| | SDG Targets 4.5 –All forms of discrimination in education |
| | SDG Indicators 4.5.1 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated |
| | SDG Targets 4.7 –Education on human rights & gender equality |
| | SDG Indicators 4.7.1 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment |
| | SDG Targets 5.1 –Discrimination against women and girls |
| | SDG Indicators 5.1.1 |

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| | 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex |
| | SDG Targets 5.c –Policies and legislations for gender equality |
| | SDG Indicators 5.c.1 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment |
| | SDG Targets 8.5 –Equal pay for work of equal value |
| | SDG Indicators 8.5.1 & 8.5.2 ✓ 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities ✓ 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons With disabilities |
| | SDG Targets 8.8 –labour rights |
| | SDG Indicators 8.8.1 & 8.8.2 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status |
| | SDG Targets 10.3 - Equal opportunity laws, policies & practices |
| | SDG Indicators 10.3.1 10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law |
| | SDG Targets |

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| | 10.4 –Policies for greater equality |
| | SDG Indicators 10.4.1 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers |
| | SDG Targets 16.3 –Rule of law & access to justice |
| | SDG Indicators 16.3.1 & 16.3.2 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population |
| | SDG Targets 16.4 –Illicit financial flows, stolen assets, organized crime |
| | SDG Indicators 16.4.1 & 16.4.2 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments |
| | SDG Targets 16.5 –Corruption & bribery |
| | SDG Indicators 16.5.1 & 16.5.2 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months |
| | SDG Targets 16.9 –Legal identity |

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| | SDG Indicators 16.9.1 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age |
| | SDG Targets 16.b –Non- discriminatory laws and policies |
| | SDG Indicators 16.b.1 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law |
| C.) Inclusive Societies | |
| | SDG Targets 1.b –Institutions and policies for poverty reduction |
| | SDG Indicators 1.b.1 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups |
| | SDG Targets 5.5 –Women’s Participation & leadership |
| | SDG Indicators 5.5.1 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex |
| | SDG Targets 10.2 –Political, social, and economic inclusion |
| | SDG Indicators 10.2.1 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |
| | SDG Targets |
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| | 10.5 & 10.6 –Global financial & economic institutions |
| | SDG Indicators 10.5.1 & 10.5.2 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators |
| | SDG Targets 10.7 –migration policies |
| | SDG Indicators 10.7.1 & 10.7.2 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies |
| | SDG Targets 11.3 –Inclusive Urbanization |
| | SDG Indicators 11.3.1 & 11.3.2 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically |
| | SDG Targets 16.6 –Effective, accountable & transparent institutions at all levels |
| | SDG Indicators 16.6.1 & 16.6.2 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services |
| | SDG Targets 16.7 –Inclusive & participatory decision-making |
| | SDG Indicators 16.7.1 & 16.7.2 |

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| | <p>16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions</p> <p>16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</p> |
| | <p>SDG Targets</p> <p>16.8 –Participation in global governance</p> |
| | <p>SDG Indicators</p> <p>16.8.1</p> <p>16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</p> |
| | <p>SDG Targets</p> <p>16.10 –public access to information</p> |
| | <p>SDG Indicators</p> <p>16.10.1 & 16.10.2</p> <p>16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</p> <p>16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information</p> |
| | <p>SDG Targets</p> <p>17.1 –Tax collection</p> |
| | <p>SDG Indicators</p> <p>17.1 & 17.2</p> <p>17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source</p> <p>17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)</p> |
| | <p>SDG Targets</p> <p>17.10 –Equitable trade system</p> |
| | <p>SDG Indicators</p> <p>17.10.1</p> |

Source: Nelson I and Richard P (2017: 4)

HOW SDG'S ADOPTED IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

As a member to the United Nations, Solomon Islands not only adopted SDG16 (Peace and Justice) but it mainstreamed all the 17 Goals into the National Development Strategy's (2016 -2035) Five Overarching Objectives. The NDS provides a visionary pathway for Solomon Islands for the period of 20 years. This is a blue print to which all Line Ministries and Implementing Agencies and Partners align their organizations development aspirations and programs annually. Please refer to the figure below.



Figure 1: Mainstreaming of SDGs, SAMOA Pathway and IPOA to the NDS 2016-2035 Objectives.

B. Regional Agreements and Policies

The Table below summarizes the regional agreements and policies that have the bearing to peacebuilding.

Table 4: Relevant Regional Agreements and Policies

| No. | Regional /Bilateral Agreements and Policies |
|-----|--|
| 1 | The Pacific Road Map for Sustainable Development |
| 2 | BOE Declaration Action Plan |
| 3 | SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway |
| 4 | Pacific Regional Educational Framework (Pac REF) 2018 -2030: Moving Towards Education 2030. |
| 5 | Townsville Peace Agreement (TPA) |
| 6 | Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) Participating Police Force DRAWDOWN STRATEGY 2013 -2017 |
| 7 | 2016 -2020 Capability Plan for the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force |

B1. Review of Regional Agreements and Policies

Table 5: Analysis of Regional Agreements and Policies.

| Regional Agreements & Policies | Areas of Analysis | Particulars |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. The Pacific Road Map for Sustainable Development | Year Adopted | 2018 |
| | Relevance to the review | At the regional level, it's the road map for the Oceania Family of countries including Solomon Islands that guides regional responses for the achievement of 2030 Agenda and the SDGs within the context of national plans and priorities, the <i>SAMOA Pathway</i> and the <i>Framework for Pacific Regionalism</i> (PIFS, 2017) |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>The advent of this roadmap was resulted from the United Nations Regional Roadmap for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and Pacific (United Nations,2017).</p> <p>To ensuring its effective operationalization, the roadmap is organized across five interlinked elements namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Leadership and coordination ii. Advocacy and communications iii. Regional priorities monitoring and indicators |

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| | | <p>iv. Integrated reporting</p> <p>v. Supporting the means of implementation</p> |
| | Policy Implications | The interlinked elements of the Pacific Road Map are relevant to peacebuilding. It has bearing to strengthening structural mechanisms. |
| 2. BOE Declaration Action Plan | Year Adopted | Endorsed by Forum Leaders in 2019 |
| | Relevance to the review | BOE Declaration Action Plan has a bearing to peacebuilding as it accounts for geopolitical shifts in the Pacific especially ROC-SIG Security Treaty. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>The Declaration accounts for geopolitical shifts and the need to ensure the collective voice of the Blue Pacific is heard. The Action Plan gives a broad framework to support members in the course of its implementation. The plan contains six (6) Strategic Focus Areas. These are:</p> <p>SFA 1: Climate Security</p> <p>SFA 2: Human Security and Humanitarian Assistance</p> <p>SFA 3: Environment and Resource Security</p> <p>SFA 4: Transnational Crime</p> <p>SFA 5: Cyber-enabled Crime and Cyber Security</p> <p>SFA 6: Creating an enabling environment for implementation including an appropriate coordination mechanism (PIF, 2018).</p> |
| | Policy Implications | The BOE Declaration Action Plan has a bearing on climate, human, environment and resource, transnational crime, and cyber security respectively. Hence, these regional security issues need a coordinated approach to addressing them at the national level. |
| 3. SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway | Year Adopted | 2014 |
| | Relevance to the review | The SAMOA Pathway is relevant and has bearings to peacebuilding. In that it considers |

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| | | “Social Development” as one of its key pillars that aligns to SDG 16. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Social Development</p> <p>78. We recognize that Social Development, as one of the three dimensions of Sustainable Development, is crucial to ensuring development progress by Small Islands developing states both now and in the future.</p> <p>79. we support SIDS in their commitment to an approach to development that is focused on poverty eradication, which should ensure that people, particularly people living in poverty, have equal access to education, health, food, water and sanitation and other public and social services and access to productive resources, including credit, land, training, knowledge, information and knowhow. That approach that enables citizens and local communities to participate in decision-making on social development policies and programmes.</p> <p>Culture and sport</p> <p>80. We recognize that small island developing States possess a wealth of culture, which is a driver and an enabler for sustainable development. In particular, indigenous and traditional knowledge and cultural expression, which underscores the deep connections among people, culture, knowledge and the natural environment, can meaningfully advance sustainable development and social cohesion.</p> <p>81. In this regard, we strongly support the efforts of small island developing States:</p> <p>(a) To promote cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and international cooperation in the cultural field in line with applicable international conventions, in particular those of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;</p> |

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| | | <p>(b) To leverage and build on the joint work of the World Intellectual Property Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;</p> <p>(c) To develop and strengthen national and regional cultural activities and infrastructures, including through the network of World Heritage sites, which reinforce local capacities, promote awareness in small island developing States, enhance tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including local and indigenous knowledge, and involve local people for the benefit of present and future generations;</p> <p>(d) To develop cultural and creative industries, including tourism, that capitalize on their rich heritage and have a role to play in sustainable and inclusive growth;</p> <p>(e) To develop domestic mechanisms to conserve, promote, protect and preserve their natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage practices and traditional knowledge.</p> <p>82. Recognizing the strong capacity of small island developing States in sport, we support the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development, social inclusion and peace, strengthen education, promote health and build life skills, particularly among youth.</p> <p>Promoting peaceful societies and safe communities</p> <p>83. We recognize the importance of supporting small island developing States in their ongoing efforts to ensure peaceful societies and safe communities, including through building responsive and accountable institutions and ensuring access to justice and respect for all human rights, taking into account their national priorities and legislations.</p> <p>84. We recognize that the sustainable development of small island developing States can be negatively affected by crime and</p> |
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| | | <p>violence, including conflict, gang and youth violence, piracy, trafficking in persons, cybercrime, drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. In particular, the lack of sustainable livelihoods and opportunities for further education and the breaking down of community support structures can lead to increasing numbers of young men and women becoming involved in violence and crime.</p> <p>85. We support the efforts of small island developing States to combat trafficking in persons, cybercrime, drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and international piracy by promoting the accession, ratification and implementation of applicable conventions, enacting and using legislation that prohibits trafficking, promoting strong institutions and improving protection mechanisms to ensure adequate care for victims of sex trafficking and forced labour in accordance with relevant national and international agreements and treaties.</p> <p>86. We support the development of action plans in small island developing States to eliminate violence against women and girls, who are often targets of gender based violence and are disproportionately affected by crime, violence and conflict, and to ensure that they are centrally involved in all relevant processes.</p> <p>Education</p> <p>87. We reaffirm that full and equal access to quality education at all levels is an essential condition for achieving sustainable development and the importance of local, national, regional and international efforts in this regard.</p> <p>88. We are committed, in this regard, to strongly supporting the efforts of small island developing States:</p> <p>(a) To provide high-quality education and training for youth and girls with a focus on the</p> |
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| | | <p>most vulnerable, in particular persons with disabilities, including in creative, cultural and environment-related fields, so that all people have the necessary skills and can take advantage of employment opportunities to lead productive lives;</p> <p>(b) To ensure that education contributes to further building peace and promoting social inclusion;</p> <p>(c) To increase their investment In education, training and Skills development for all, including vocational training, and to improve their access to formal and non-formal education, including to gain entrepreneurial skills, through both formal and non-formal means, such as the use of distance teaching and the development of training approaches appropriate for small island developing States</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>The SAMOA Pathway maps out the Pathway that each member state can consider social issues and ways they can collectively address those issues.</p> <p>It acknowledges culture and sports, promoting peaceful societies and safe communities, and education.</p> <p>All these align to National Consciousness, Identity and Unity; and Peace Education.</p> |
| 4. Pacific Regional Educational Framework (Pac REF) 2018 -2030: Moving Towards Education 2030. | Year Adopted | 2018 |
| | Relevance to the review | The Framework is relevant as its vision promotes peace, harmony, security, social inclusion, and prosperity where all Pacific People can lead free and healthy lives. Its relevant as it acknowledges that education is the transformative vehicle that can cause change and prosperity. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | One of the major impediments for social and economic development in the Pacific has been the low levels of education, in particular the lack of adequate access to quality tertiary education and the concerning numeracy and |

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| | | <p>literacy at early childhood, primary, secondary levels.</p> <p>Quality education and training are fundamental to enhancing capacities of the Pacific Islands people towards the knowledge and technology-driven societies and economies they aspire to, and to ensure their ability to maintain and sustain their societies and cultures.</p> <p>The Pac REF focuses on four key principle areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality and Relevance 2. Learning Pathways 3. Students Outcomes and Wellbeing 4. Teacher Professionalism <p>It promotes underpinning values of human rights, gender equality and inclusion.</p> |
| | Policy Implications | This framework recognizes human rights, gender equality and social Inclusion. As such the four policy areas are relevant with our context as we are focusing on Peace Education. |
| 5. Townsville Peace Agreement (TPA) | Year Adopted | 2000 |
| | Relevance to the review | This is relevant to the review as it provides a legal framework to facilitate peace agreement and ceasefire. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>AND WHEREAS the SIG in its continuing search for a <i>peaceful resolution</i> to the on-going ethnic unrest and hostilities between the IFM and MEF <i>successfully negotiated a Cease Fire Agreement</i> between the two warring groups on the 2nd day of August, 2000:</p> <p>Part IV: Political & Economic Issues</p> <p>[1] Political Issues</p> <p>(a) <i>Malaita and Guadalcanal Provinces shall be given more autonomy by devolution or by constitutional amendment to effect self-governing status</i> in order to allow the people of Malaita and Guadalcanal to look after their own affairs and to provide for the needs of their growing population.</p> |

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| | | <p>[3] Land and Property Claims</p> <p>(a) SIG undertakes to appoint a Commission of inquiry under The Under the Commission of Enquiries Act after consulting MPG and GPG to enquire into acquisition of land on Guadalcanal by non-Guadalcanal persons with a view to making findings and recommendations on the validity of land transactions prior to 1st October 1998.</p> <p>(b) until the Commission of Inquiry submits its findings and recommendations, land previously acquired by non-Guadalcanal persons shall not be occupied, developed, or sold or disposed off.</p> <p>Social Services</p> <p>(d) The <i>bona-fide demands</i> of the people of Guadalcanal agreed to and the positions reached at the meeting held on 18/2/2000 shall be given effect to within a time frame to be agreed by the SIG and the GPG.</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This agreement forms the bases for warring parties to surrender their arms and allow government justice process to continue undisturbed. It also provides for the need for government to address Bona Fide Demands of Guadalcanal people.</p> <p>It facilitated the signing of other peace agreements.</p> <p>Part IV, 1 (a) provides for self –autonomy. This provision creates political divisions /arguments between National and Malaita Provincial Government. Such example, is an institutional or structural issue that needed to be rectified from steaming divisions and cultural conflict</p> |
| 6. Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) Participating Police | Year Adopted | 2013 |
| | Relevance to the review | This strategy is relevant in that it outline main components that RAMSI focuses in its transition phase. |

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| <p>Force DRAWDOWN STRATEGY 2013 -2017</p> | <p>Summary of relevant provisions</p> | <p>PPF Drawdown Strategy</p> <p>The Drawdown Strategy focuses on the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A thematic approach to increasing the capability of the RSIPF through capacity development; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continuation of training and sustainable resourcing support to increase the RSIPF operational capability in Public Order Management (POM), Operational Safety Training (OST)and, if directed by SIG, limited rearmament; ○ Working towards better alignment of RSIPF's resourcing capability, in line with service delivery expectations; and ○ Continued support to improved governance, more specifically through the implementation of the Police Act 2013. • A PPF/RSIPF Board of Management (BOM) that will annually design and agree on the type and number of programs that will be delivered each year in support of the future growth & development objectives of the RSIPF (refer to Annexure C) • Continued decrease in PPF's security and resourcing footprint, with the view to hand back complete control in the RSIPF by June 2017; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of Tiered response in line with the withdrawal of the CTF, ○ 2014 Election and the proposed subsequent PPF drawdown. • Engagement both internally and with the RSIPF, SIG and the wider Solomon |
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| | | <p>Islands Community on the drawdown, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued M&E to ensure the objectives as set out in the Drawdown Strategy continue to be achievable and realistic. |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This strategy is relevant in that it has bearing to transition of RAMSI from Security focus to indigenous capacity development focus.</p> <p>However, more focus should be placed discipline training, and societal (Christian & custom) value training to foster stronger cohesiveness within the force.</p> |
| 7. 2016 -2020 Capability Plan for the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force | Year Adopted | 2016 |
| | Relevance to the review | <p>This plan is relevant in that it has bearing to structural change that have connotations to improving RSIPF's organizational capability to be able to effectively respond to emergency situations.</p> |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Purpose</p> <p>This Capability Plan 2016-2020 is to provide a framework for decision making in support of the capability and capacity development of RSIPF. A guide for Commissioner of Police, but also for users beyond RSIPF. The ultimate audience is SIG especially the Cabinet (Palladium International PTY, 2016: 1).</p> <p>Section 1</p> <p>Maintaining and Building Capability</p> <p>In order for this Capability Plan to effectively implemented. These factors need to be considered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership & commitment by RSIPF. Ongoing Budgetary support from SIG Sustainable funding Effective donor coordination |

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| | | <p>5. Ongoing structural and policy change support from the Public Service and Commissions (Ibid, 3).</p> <p>2016 -2020 Capability Plan is structured around four capability categories and action areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change Management and Stakeholder Engagement 2. Operational Policing Capabilities 3. Administration & Operations Support 4. ICT and Communication (Ibid, 4) <p>Section 2 Context of Policing in SI</p> <p>The context of Policing in SI was shaped by the following which have implications to policing:</p> <p>a) Physical Environment (Ibid,5)</p> <p>Implication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires high level project management, logistics support, & capital investment to ensure appropriate deployment of personnel, access to equipment, including mobility of assets & communications, & suitable policy buildings and housing. • High level of capability is needed in emergency & disaster planning, coordination & response <p>b) Demography (Ibid)</p> <p>Implications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic changes –growing youth population, unemployment & urban migration. It is important for RSIPF to develop its capability in crime prevention and proactive community policing strategies with focus on diversionary strategies for juveniles’. • Tensions between ethnic sub-groups, particularly in ethnically-based squatter settlements, & tensions between the predominantly |
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| | | <p>Melanesian demographic & smaller minorities such as Chinese or Polynesians, could give rise to civil unrest & disorder requiring police response.</p> <p>c) Socio-Economic and Political Outlook (Ibid,6)</p> <p>SI's current economic indicators remain a concern. As of December 2015, SI is listed 37 among other low income countries that are confronting severe structural impediments to sustainable development. Bulk of population relies on subsistence agriculture & fishing.</p> <p>The islands are rich in undeveloped mineral resources such as gold, lead, zinc, bauxite, and nickel.</p> <p>There is unsustainable dependence on logging for revenue, with minimal controls.</p> <p>Implications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given the concerns in the country's socio-economic & political outlook, communities' fears of repeat of breakdown in law & order. the role of strong & capable RSIPF will be essential in supporting government to avoid that scenario • Following the Drawdown of RAMSI, there will be increased budgetary pressure on the L& J sector particularly the RSIPF. Need for increasing funding from SIG & donors. <p>d) Constitutional & Legal Framework (Ibid,7)</p> <p>There are several constitutional and legislative provisions in SI which RSIPF officers need to be aware of. Chapter II of the Solomon Islands National Constitution of 1978 states that every person in SI is entitled to certain <i>fundamental rights</i>, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right of life, liberty, security & protection of the law; |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of conscience, expression, assembly & association; • Protection of privacy of home & other property, and • Freedom from torture & other inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment <p>SIG has developed legislations which aim to ensure that RSIPF implement these rights in practice.</p> <p>Implications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights framework set out in the National Constitution & other legislations are important for RSIPF in carrying out public order management, gathering intelligence, detaining suspects, investigating & prosecuting offenders, & using force. All RSIPF officers must be trained to uphold fundamental rights, & held accountable when rights are not respected. • All RSIPF Officers must receive training on their duties under the Family Protection Act 2014. Awareness are also needed for the public. All police stations must have copies of the Act. • The RSIPF Academy needs to have capability to support & deliver training on existing & emerging legislations, to address corruption, forestry & environment matters & other crimes (Ibid,8). <p>e) Crime (Ibid,8)</p> <p>Implications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of RSIPF's key functions under section 7 of the Police Act 2013 is to take the lead in 'preventing & detecting crime' in Solomon Islands. In fulfilling this duty RSIPF must facilitate a broader understanding of the causes of crime & disorder, & the responsibility that the |
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| | | <p>whole government has to prevent crime & maintain order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RSIPF will need to improve its capability to record & utilize crime data to identify, monitor & respond to community based crime, such as family violence, through to high level serious crimes such as corruption & transnational crime. This will enhance their ability to undertake strategic annual & business reporting (Ibid,9) <p>f) Cost of Policing (Ibid,9)</p> <p>Implications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RSIPF will need to continue to effectively prepare & articulate its annual capital & budgetary requirements & carefully manage the resources it is allocated, if it is to maintain the necessary capability growth to meet its organizational & operational priorities. • Unless RSIPF is able to secure budget allocations consistent with its planned future, it will be difficult to meet community expectations. It is important for RSIPF to secure adequate budget from SIG & donors in order to improve its performance (Ibid). <p>g) Impact of RAMSI & PPF Drawdown (ibid)</p> <p>Implication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The C/Plan provides a roadmap for the next 5 years. In the context of a changing environment, it is appropriate that the Plan & its components are reviewed & updated annually by the RSIPF in consultation with MPNSCS to respond to any changing circumstances & emerging challenges. • Post-drawdown strategy will encourage the RSIPF to take full control & to sustain performance which will |
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| | | <p>require on-going support from SIG & commitment of RSIPF at all levels.</p> <p>RSIPF Values</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow the constitution & laws of SI 2. Ethical leadership at all levels 3. Accountability & responsibility 4. Honesty, courage, integrity & self-discipline 5. Embrace & promote gender & equality (Ibid, 10) <p>Schedule 1 of Police Regulations stating further expectations of Police Officers when stating its code of conduct as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respect for all Human life 2. Respect for law 3. Integrity 4. Service Excellence 5. Respect for Property Rights <p>RSIPF Goals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve road safety, frontline policing services & community relationship 2. Improve the detection & investigation of crime 3. Develop & improve skills, capacity, standards & corporate support 4. Further develop emergency response & operations management 5. Work in close partnership with the criminal justice system & external agencies 6. Protect the national security, national resources & sovereignty of Solomon Islands. <p>The RSIPF cannot achieve these or future goals alone. Ensuring the overall security & safety requires working in partnership with the community & other key stakeholders (Ibid, 11).</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This 2016-2020 Capability Plan for RSIPF is the transitional plan which aligns to Drawdown</p> |

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| | | <p>Strategy 2013-2017 of RAMSI a regional peacekeeping force in SI.</p> <p>As National Security is critical for development and peace. This plan provides a framework for decision making in support of the capability and capacity development of RSIPF.</p> <p>Its goals also provides for partnership with the criminal justice system & other external agencies.</p> <p>It has structural dimensions to peacebuilding and conflict prevention.</p> |
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C. National Laws, Policies and Reports

Table 6: Laws, Policies, and reports relevant to National Peacebuilding.

| No. | National Laws |
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| 1 | Truth and Reconciliation Act of 2008 |
| 2 | Traditional Governance and Customs Facilitation Bill 2018 |
| 3 | Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act |
| 4 | Land and Titles Act (Cap 133) |
| 5 | Mines and Minerals Act |
| No. | National External Policies |
| 1 | National Development Strategy 2016 -2035 (Obj.5) |
| 2 | National Population Policy |
| 3 | National Security Strategy |
| 4 | National ICT Policy |
| 5 | Solomon Islands National Youth Policy 2017 |
| 6 | Solomon Islands <i>Nasinol Kalsa</i> Policy |
| No | National Internal Ministry Policies |
| 1 | National Policy on Reintegration of Those Involved in Past Conflict |

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| 2 | Solomon Islands Government and Ecclesiastical Institutions Strategic Partnership Framework (SIGEISPF) |
| 3 | National Consciousness Identity and Unity Discussion Paper |
| 4 | Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment Position Paper |
| 5 | National Policy on Reparation and Rehabilitation in the Solomon Islands |
| No | Internal Ministry Reports |
| 1 | TRC Report |
| 2 | Russell Islands Peace bridging and Traditional Governance Customs Facilitation Bill 2018 Consultations 2021 Report |
| 3 | The 8th Bugotu House of Chiefs Convention Report 2021. |
| 4 | Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) on Extraction Industries: A Report on Tina Hydropower Project 2021 (Part 1). |
| NO | Internal Ministry MoUs |
| 1 | MoU between MNURP and Mindanao Peacebuilding Institute Foundation Inc. |
| 2 | MoU between MNURP and Solomon Islands Christian Association (SICA) |
| 3 | MoU between MNURP and Solomon Islands National University (SINU) |

C1: Review of National Laws, Policies and Reports

Table 7: Analysis of National Laws, Policies and Reports.

| National Laws | Areas of Analysis | Particulars |
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| 1. Truth and Reconciliation Act of 2008 | Year Adopted | 2008 |
| | Relevance to the review | All the provisions of this legal framework are practically relevant to the review in that it provides for structural set up of the TRC. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides for the <i>Establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission</i>(cap.85) <i>Objects and functions of the Commission</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote national unity and reconciliation by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging all stakeholders in the reconciliation process Examine the nature, antecedents, root causes, accountability & |

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| | | <p>responsibility for human rights violations or violations occurred between 1st January 1998 and 23rd July 2003, including destruction of property, deprivation of human rights & right to settle and make a living.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Devising policy options or measures that may prevent similar situations or repetition of such events in the future. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Reports and Recommendations</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Commission shall submit a report (TRC) of its work to the Prime Minister at the end of its operation. ○ The report shall state the findings of the Commission and shall make recommendations concerning the reforms and other measures, whether legal, political, administrative or otherwise, need to achieve the object of the Commission; namely the object of providing an impartial historical record, preventing the repetition of the violations or abuses suffered, addressing impunity, responding to the needs of the victims and promoting healing and reconciliation. |
| | Policy Implications | This law has more bearing to the National Peacebuilding Policy (NPP) review. It establishes the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). While this law seeks to record and make recommendations, this policy seeks to utilize the TRC recommendations to devise preventive peacebuilding models that different types of underlying root causes in search for sustainable peace in the country. |
| 2. Traditional Governance and | Year Adopted | 2018 |
| | Relevance to the review | The Bill is really relevant in that it seeks to strengthen and empower traditional leaders in executing their |

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| Customs Facilitation Bill 2018 | | roles effectively in maintaining and sustaining peace in SI. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Part 1 Preliminary Matters</p> <p>Part 2 Administrative Matters</p> <p>Part 3 Traditional Governance Structures</p> <p>Division 1 National Council of Chiefs</p> <p>Division 2 Provincial Council of Chiefs</p> <p>Division 3 Registered Groups and Representatives</p> <p>Division 4 House of Chiefs</p> <p>Division 5 Procedural Matters</p> <p>Part 4 Codification of Customary Law</p> <p>Part 5 Miscellaneous Matters</p> <p>Part 6 Consequential Amendment</p> |
| | Policy Implications | All the clauses in the Bill are relevant as it provides for the establishment and empowerment of chiefs or traditional leaders. However, Division 3 –Registration of groups and their representatives needed to be done with utmost care in order not to create a structural conflict that can be destroy cultural and tribal social cohesion. |
| 3. Forest Resources and Timber Utilization Act (Cap 40) | Year Adopted | 1987 |
| | Relevance to the review | <p>This law is relevant as it provides a process to secure consent from landowners through formal government processes deemed appropriate to granting of right to do logging operations for commercial purposes.</p> <p>However, Timber Rights hearings were done by Provincial Executives which have no technical expertise to decide over customary land matters. As such are prone to rent seeking and corruption. Unfair decisions usually lead to conflicts which can tarnish community harmony.</p> |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | Part III Approved Timber Right Agreements Affecting the Customary Land |

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| | | <p>Duties of Appropriate Government in respect of applications forwarded under this Part 7 of 1990. S.2</p> <p>8- (1) Upon receipt of the application forwarded to it under section 7, the appropriate Government shall fix a place within the area the customary land is situated and a date, not being earlier than two months, nor later than three months, from the date of receipt of the copy of the application for a meeting to be held with the customary landowners and the applicant to determine the matters specified in subsection (3).</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>Although the law provides a formal process of granting Timber Rights, the process often creates irregularities to customary processes for identification of rightful landowners.</p> <p>The royalty proportion for Landowners has never reviewed and therefore deprives Landowners to benefit from their natural resource (log).</p> <p>Costs associated due to land degradation, pollution, and social decay outweighs benefits and further deepens dependency, and poverty, and inequality, therefore susceptible to conflicts</p> <p>There are other cases where loggers secure new concessional areas with a Timber Rights Hearing, As such the province and the state loses revenue from taxation.</p> <p>Absence of social License operations will be locally contentious and divisive.</p> <p>There is no human welfare and dignity consideration in this law. This law therefore needs review to be compatible or fits in well with the unwritten and written laws.</p> |
| 4. Land and Titles Act (Cap 133) | Year Adopted | 1978 |
| | Relevance to the review | <p>This law is relevant and it was the only law that provides legal framework on how to deal with customary land.</p> <p>It has bearing on peacebuilding,</p> |

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| | Summary of relevant provisions | Division 2: Compulsory Acquisition of Land <i>Land may be acquired for public purposes (LN 88 of 1978)</i> This division provides for the CA of Land for both Registered and Unregistered Lands for Public Purposes deemed necessary by the government. |
| | Policy Implications | This law provides for a legal process whereby any government compulsory acquires land; however, there are always discrepancies in its implementation that had caused disharmony between landowning groups, which always leads to tribal conflicts and community disharmony. As such it affects projects implementation. |
| 5. Mines and Minerals Act | Year Adopted | 1990 |
| | Relevance to the review | This law is relevant to the review. Like Forestry Timber Utilization Act, this law also provides formal process of securing consent from Landowners for exploration and mining operations for minerals of all descriptions for commercial purposes. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | Part I: Preliminary <i>Ownership of minerals</i> Section 2 (1), states-all minerals of every description in or under all lands of whatsoever ownership or tenure or in whatsoever possession or enjoyment they may be are and shall be deemed always to have been, vested in the people and the government of Solomon Islands. |
| | Policy Implications | Despite the fact that under Customary Law, Tribal Landowners have the primary rights over the land and all its resources. However, it is not compatible to the western law. The law therefore needs to be reviewed so that more emphasis must be placed to landowners benefiting more from their resources. The law also does not provide for Logging companies venturing into mining operations. |

| External Policies | National | Areas of Analysis | Particulars |
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| 1. National Development Strategy 2016 -2035 | | Year Adopted | 2016 |
| | | Relevance to the review | The NDS objective 5 is relevant to the review. |
| | | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>The <i>National Mission</i> states: <i>to create a peaceful, harmonious and progressive Solomon Islands led by ethical, accountable, respected and credible leadership that enhances and protects people's culture, social, economic and spiritual well-being.</i></p> <p>This twenty-year strategy provides a roadmap for economic and social development and reform, broad –based economic development, private sector led growth, <i>good governance, prevention and eradication of corruption, national unity and a secure and peaceful country.</i></p> <p>Objective 5 (<i>Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order</i>) is relevant to the review.</p> <p>The NDS planning process provides a coordinated and inclusive process in budgeting.</p> |
| | | Policy Implications | Achieving the <i>National Vision</i> of “ <i>Improving the Social and Economic Livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders</i> ” requires a <i>unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order (obj.5)</i> . However, the relationship of all five objectives is interlinked and mutually reinforcing. The planning process has a bearing on peacebuilding as it provides for an inclusive planning across all government sectors. However, it needs to be grounded in a Planning Act so that budget allocations are conscious of our national unity and fairness. Acknowledges collective decision-making. |
| 2. National Population Policy 2017 -2026 | | Year Adopted | 2017 |
| | | Relevance to the review | This policy is relevant to the review as it provides for the challenges of population growth that has a bearing to peacebuilding. |

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| | <p>Summary of relevant provisions</p> <p><i>Goal 1: fertility and unintended pregnancy amongst adolescent girls substantially reduced.</i></p> <p>This is crucial to reduce unmet needs.</p> <p>This indicates a moral decay that can create conflict between families or between tribes.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Integration of Health and Family Life in education in the school curriculum ✓ Community-based education and communication <p><i>Goal 3: Employment opportunities for schools and tertiary leavers improved.</i></p> <p>This is essentially important to address unemployment and underemployment. With reference to Census Data (2009), more youths are unemployed. With the current education system there is no clear pathways to employment.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen and align technical and vocational training to labour market needs ✓ Employment opportunities improved <p><i>Goal 4: The negative impacts of rural to urban migration reduced in both sending and receiving areas.</i></p> <p>Rural-urban migration is an inevitable outcome of socio-economic development that is highly centralized in Honiara and other urban centers. It needs to be managed.</p> <p>Better planning of urban growth is essential to minimize the negative aspects of population movement.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rural economic development opportunities improved ✓ Strengthen social services in provinces <p><i>Goal 5: Gender Equality promoted and GBV substantially reduced.</i></p> |
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| | | <p>Relevant objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gender sensitivity training to change attitudes and norms ✓ Expand and balance economic opportunities for both men and women ✓ Rehabilitate and treat perpetrators of violence against women <p>Goal 6: Environmental impacts and climate change risks considered for all urban and peri-urban development and vulnerable rural communities.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthened protection of sensitive environments, particularly coastal zones and river valleys |
| | Policy Implications | This policy is relevant in that it has bearing to population growth, unemployed youth population, GBV, climate risks and conflict |
| 3. National Security Strategy | Year Adopted | 2021 |
| | Relevance to the review | The NSS is relevant to the review in that it has bearing to peacebuilding. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p><i>Goal 4: Strengthen government institution and framework capabilities</i></p> <p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide <i>empowerment, capacity building and development initiative to traditional leaders, youth, women and church leaders on peace building and security;</i> ▪ Support and strengthen Provincial government system and other <i>traditional governance framework in dealing with security matters;</i> <p>Expected Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An <i>inclusive program</i> is rolled-out with <i>Provincial governments, traditional leaders, youths and community on peace building and security</i> <p><i>Goal 6: Strengthen the Justice System</i></p> <p>Strategies</p> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the <i>traditional justice system</i> to deal with <i>issues at the community level</i> <p>Expected Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are empowered to deal with issues at the local level. People are also made aware of community rules and customs <p><i>Goal 9: Safeguard the country natural resources and environment</i></p> <p><i>Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase compliance with environmental safeguards therefore reduce pollution <p>Expected Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous work on climate change issues in country <p><i>Goal 12: Protect the rights of all citizen</i></p> <p><i>Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure national policies are inclusive. <p>Expected Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong advocate for the rights of people with disability |
| | Policy Implications | This policy has bearing to proactive or preventive peacebuilding as it focuses to strengthen government institutions, justice systems which includes traditional justice systems, safeguarding natural resources and environment, and protection of citizens' rights |
| 4. National ICT Policy | Year Adopted | 2017 |
| | Relevance to the review | This policy is directly relevant in that it promotes communication and information platform that facilitates transmission of information. Information underpins empowerment. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Vision</p> <p>A peaceful, united and progressive Solomon Islands communicating and informed by technologies open to all.</p> <p>Mission</p> <p>To make information and communications technologies <i>available, affordable and accessible to</i></p> |

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| | | <p><i>all in SI, to enable equal participation by all in social, cultural, economic and political life.</i></p> <p>Objective 4:</p> <p><i>Promote reconciliation , national unity, peace, law and order, and access to justice throughout Solomon Islands by innovative use of ICT</i></p> |
| | Policy Implications | This policy is relevant and has bearing to promotion of peacebuilding initiatives using ICT. It's a preventive tool for peacebuilding. |
| 5. Solomon Islands National Youth Policy 2010-2015 | Year Adopted | 2010 |
| | Relevance to the review | This policy has direct bearing to Youth and Peacebuilding. While Outcome 4 is relevant, Outcome 1 and 2 are equally important to realizing the full potential of youth participation. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Policy Goal</p> <p>Promote the development of Solomon Islands youth to achieve their full potential through a range of programs and activities that offer choices and assist them to make informed decisions about their futures and their roles and responsibilities in the political, social, and economic development of SI.</p> <p>Policy Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity-human right • Participation • Access <p>Policy Outcome 4:</p> <p>Increased number of young people participating in activities that promotes peace building and conflict prevention (Youth & Peacebuilding)</p> <p>Objective 4.1:</p> <p>Awareness in cross-cultural and ethnic considerations that promote understanding, toleration and tolerance.</p> <p>Objective 4.2:</p> |

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| | | <p>Establish mechanisms at national and community level that help prevent conflict and help rehabilitate those who have violated the law.</p> <p>Objective 4.3:</p> <p>Respect and understanding activities that facilitate creativity, innovative expression through various arts.</p> |
| | Policy Implications | This policy is relevant in that it also acknowledges the principle of equity and focuses on increasing youth participation in peacebuilding activities. It seeks to institutionalize youth involvement at a way to prevent conflict. |
| 6. Solomon Islands <i>Nasinol Policy Framework Blong Kalsa</i> | Year Adopted | 2012 |
| | Relevance to the review | This policy is directly relevant to the review in that it has bearings to the roles of traditional and religious leaders in maintaining community governance and therefore peace and stability. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Mission</p> <p>Culture is an essential component of the Socioeconomic, Political and Spiritual development aspirations of Solomon Islands.</p> <p>Object 3:</p> <p>Facilitate the effective participation of traditional institutions in the formal governance processes of the culture sector.</p> <p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Traditional Leaders and cultural institutions have been given greater recognition and roles in the formal governance processes, both at the provincial and national levels.</p> <p>Principles and Values:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural diversity 2. Cultural Development 3. Non-discrimination 4. Cultural Freedom |

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| | | <p>5. Cultural Evolution</p> <p>18 Roles of Traditional Leaders and Chiefs</p> <p>Traditional institutions and chiefs form an important part of the country's social fabric and community life. While they are recognized in the country's Constitution, they are largely left out of formal governance and administrative structures. Many of the pressing issues currently faced by the country, such as land disputes and ethnic tension, fall within the domain of traditional authority. It is imperative that chiefs and traditional leaders be given a role in the formal governance and administration of certain sectors of the country, such as land administration and traditional justice systems.</p> <p>Policy Goals</p> <p>18.1: Chiefs and Traditional Institutions are given a fundamental role in governance and administration of land issues in a formalized traditional system</p> <p>18.2: Formally incorporated councils become agencies of the State for the codification and administration of Kastom or Kastomary law.</p> <p>22 Traditional Justice System</p> <p>The adoption and practice of punitive or retributive justice within the country's justice system is a product of its colonial legacy. This justice system does not always yield outcomes that are in harmony with indigenous cultures and values, or with rehabilitation. <i>Good kastom practices that are coherent with cultural values and understandings of justice need to be integrated into the country's overall justice system.</i></p> <p><i>There is appreciable disconnect between traditional justice systems and western oriented State-administered systems. An in-depth study into traditional justice systems and their relevance in addressing contemporary problems in society is vital for building a stable country in the future.</i></p> <p>Policy Goals</p> <p>22.1: Cultural practices and values that promote fairness and equality are formally recognized, applied</p> |
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| | | <p>and administered in the course of building a stable and harmonious society</p> <p>22.2: Chiefs or traditional authorities formally assume the administration of traditional justice at the village level as an alternative to the not readily accessible State administered justice system</p> <p>32 Cultural Exchange programs</p> <p>33 Role of Religion and Churches</p> <p>The Christian religion and its teachings have been interwoven into Solomon Islands culture and society for years. More recently, smaller religious groups such as Islam and Buddhism have become established in the country. Religious tolerance between religions adds splendour to the country's diversity and should be enhanced. But religious institutions should not be fronts for the suppression of traditional culture. Rather, they need to promote cultural values that are compatible with their own teachings and doctrines. The integration of cultural elements in religious worship, hymns and architectural styles is an encouraging trend associated with some Christian denominations, and should be promoted.</p> <p>Similarly, the running of faith-based schools and rural training centres throughout the country make those institutions, subject to compatibility of values, ideal avenues for cultural education in the future.</p> <p>Policy Goals</p> <p>33.1 The involvement of religious institutions in the preservation and promotion of culture and traditional values is facilitated.</p> <p>33.2 Understanding and the harmonisation of religious teachings are enhanced with kastom values.</p> <p>Governance and Administration</p> <p>2. Traditional leaders' forum</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This policy is directly relevant in that culture and religion forms the main pillars of our societal values. However, there are disconnections between cultural</p> |

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| | | and religious doctrines that need to be harmonized. This also applied to traditional justice and western justice system. |
| Internal Ministry Policies | Areas of Analysis | Particulars |
| 1. Solomon Islands Government & Ecclesiastical Institutions Strategic Partnership Framework (SIGISPFP) | Year Adopted | 2021 |
| | Relevance to the review | This framework is directly relevant as it provides for Ecclesiastical Institutions to participate with SIG through alignment of Annual Work Plan activities to the Corporate Strategic Goals of the Ministry. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Our Shared Vision</p> <p>‘A vibrant and unified Ecclesiastical Advancement in Partnership with the gov’t for Peace in SI’</p> <p>Our Shared Mission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To transform lives through • Proclaiming the Gospel of love, discipleship and peacebuilding • Address social pressures that contribute to violence and lawlessness. • Promoting social justice and equality through education and entrepreneurship. • Address population growth (demographic trap) through health awareness. • Promoting national consciousness and unity. • Promoting stewardship of God’s Creation. • Ensuring health, educational and related developments to progress. <p>Our Shared Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency • Accountability • Consultation & Dialogue • Equitable • The Great Commission • Social Justice • Humility • Righteousness • Unity • Tolerance • Love & Forgiveness • Integrity |

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| | | <p>Purpose of SPF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthening partnership between the Ministry and churches for sustainable peace, unity and nation-building Strengthening & improving the operation of churches for peacebuilding initiatives <p>Roles & Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To align their programs with the Ministry under the SPF This involves AWP program and activity designing that will be funded by SIG through Ministry's budget |
| | Policy Implications | This policy is relevant in that it provides a framework where churches can assist the gov't in its peacebuilding activities, and promotes National Consciousness Identity and Unity for nation building |
| 2. National Consciousness Identity and Unity (NCIU) Discussion Paper | Year Adopted | 2022 |
| | Relevance to the review | This is relevant as it focuses on a long-term but proactive way to sustaining peace in Solomon Islands |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Four areas of NCIU social programs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Flag raising ceremony Reciting and affirmation of the National Pledge Singing of the National Anthem Developing an NCIU Strategy <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce national consciousness, identity and unity (flag raising ceremonies, reciting and affirming the National Pledge, & singing the National Anthem) Instill a sense of love, stewardship and good citizenship on matters of national interest and development (NCIU Strategy) Promote and maintain cultural identity and sensitivity (Formalizing the National Pledge in Schools & NCIU Strategy) <p>Outcomes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Greater respect and tolerance across cultural and ethnic differences |

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| | | <i>2.A united, peaceful, progressive and prosperous Solomon Islands</i> |
| | Policy Implications | This discussion paper fosters to develop a new policy or strategy to instill National Identity and Unity that targets especially children and youths in schools. |
| 3. Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment Position Paper | Year Adopted | Drafted 2021 |
| | Relevance to the review | This position paper is relevant in that it has bearing to preventive peacebuilding that targets Extractive Industries |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Peace and Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stability and peace are prerequisites for poverty alleviation and successful development process that is sustainable when successfully pursued reinforces human security, stability, and peace. OECD Development Assistant Committee (DAC) had identified an irrefutable link between conflict, peace, and development, issued in 1997. It clearly placed peacebuilding and conflict prevention on the development agenda. <p>PCIA Intent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCIA is “a measure of peace It’s a means of evaluating: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The structures and processes which strengthen the prospects for peaceful coexistence and decrease the likelihood of outbreak, recurrence, or continuation of violent conflicts, and; The structures and processes that increases the likelihood that conflict will be dealt with through violent means MTGPEA recommends that PCIA be used as complementary assessment instrument used alongside the EIA to be administered by MTGPEA. |
| | Policy Implications | This paper has a direct bearing to the conflict prevention as it is process of identifying the underlying structural and social issues that need to be addressed before any major development can eventuate. |

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| 4. National Policy on Reintegration of Those Involved in the Past Conflict | Year Adopted | Finalized 2020 |
| | Relevance to the review | <p>This policy is directly relevant to the review. As a post-conflict nation, it's a requirement under United Nations to conduct DDR.</p> <p>This policy focuses on the R component-Reintegration of former combatants as such its essential to sustainable peace in this country.</p> |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>The main goal of this Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen peace and security by providing pathways for those involved in the conflict to join community and national efforts for peace, reconciliation and development. ✓ it has Operating Principles and Values adopted from UN principles of DDR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ People-centered ○ Flexible, accountable and transparent ○ Nationally owned ○ Inclusive ○ Integrated ○ Well planned ○ Efficiently executed ✓ The policy has three key objectives targeting three project components namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Education ○ Training ○ Livelihood projects ✓ The policy has a key mechanism for implementation <p>It provides for the establishment of the Reintegration Reconciliation Committee (RRC).</p> |
| | Policy Implications | This policy has a bearing on peacebuilding. It recognizes and adopts the Principles and values of DDR that this SINPP must have. |
| 5. National Policy on Reparation and Rehabilitation in the Solomon Islands | Year Adopted | Pending |
| | Relevance to the review | The contents of the policy are relevant in that it has a bearing to reparation and rehabilitation of victims of the ethnic tension. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Glossary of Key Terms</p> <p>Reparations: reparations are measures that acknowledge the experiences of victims of human</p> |

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| | | <p>rights violations and seek to repair the damage and harm done by the violations. Reparations may consist of material benefits as well as symbolic gestures that restore the dignity and physical integrity of victims</p> <p>Transitional Justice: refers to judicial and non-judicial mechanisms and processes used by countries in transition following a period of conflict and repression to deal with a history of mass human rights violations. A transitional justice framework often comprises four major elements: truth seeking, prosecutions, reparations, and institutional reform.</p> <p>TRC-Truth and Reconciliation Commission: usually established by the state, seeks to determine the truth about the past human rights violations and to reconcile those divided by the conflict and also reconcile a society with its past. A key feature of TRC is taking the statements from the victims and witnesses to establish patterns of past violations and to make recommendations that will help to ensure such violence is not repeated in the future.</p> <p>Background.</p> <p>The root causes of the tension identified by TRC are a combination of factors including, but not limited to <i>colonial legacy, land ownership disputes, uneven levels of economic development, a gradual weakening of traditional authority structures, and the compromised law enforcements mechanisms.</i> (TRC Report, 138).</p> <p>Recommendations of a Commission for Reparations</p> <p>The TRC recommended that an independent Commission for Reparations report to the Office of Prime Minister and be composed of seven Commissioners who are independent and of high integrity.</p> <p>The TRC Act required that the final report be presented to the national parliament on 5th September 2014 the TRC Report was provided as part of the business papers provided to the ninth parliament. As it was the last day of the session the</p> |
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| | | <p>parliament did not have the opportunity to discuss the report.</p> <p>Vision</p> <p>A Peaceful and secure Solomon Islands, where the scars created by the 1998 -2003 conflict have been healed, the factors that caused them are remembered, victims feel honoured and satisfied with the continue assistance provided to them, and outstanding claims arising out of the conflicts have been settled.</p> <p>Key Policy principles and values</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaboration 2. Do no harm 3. Respect 4. Dignity 5. Simple and efficient 6. Non-discrimination and fairness 7. Prioritizing the most vulnerable 8. Participation 9. Gender Equality 10. Cultural sensitivity 11. Community focus 12. Capacity building and education <p>Policy Goal</p> <p>To empower victims and communities affected by the tension to contribute to the strengthening of peace and human rights among Solomon Islanders and to promote national reconciliation.</p> <p>Policy Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To strengthen social cohesion by fulfilling the rights to reparation of victims of violence and human rights abuse during the tension 2. To promote TRC findings and preserve memory as a way to dignify victims and strengthen peace and human rights. 3. To support national and community reconciliation, healing, and rehabilitation. |
| | Policy Implications | This policy is relevant in that provides for the basis to establish its legal framework to implement the |

| | | peacebuilding and human rights abuses during conflict. Hence, this must be done in parallel with National Policy on Reintegration of Those involved in the past conflict. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Internal Ministry Reports | Areas of Analysis | Particulars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. TRC Report | Year Adopted | 2012 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Relevance to the review | This Report is directly relevant to the review in that it documents all the gross human rights violations related to the Ethnic Tension. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <table><tr><th>PARTS</th><th>CATEGORIES</th><th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">I</td><td>1. Victims</td><td>1.1. Reparation 1.2. Exhumation</td></tr><tr><td>2. Vulnerable Populations</td><td>2.1. Women 2.2. Children / Youth 2.3. Weather Coast</td></tr><tr><td>3. Former Combatants</td><td>3.1. Rehabilitation 3.2. Judiciary Trial</td></tr><tr><td>4. Reconciliation</td><td>4.1. Reconciliation as a future process</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3"></td></tr><tr><th>PARTS</th><th>CATEGORIES</th><th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">II</td><td>1. Institutional Reform</td><td>1.1. Constitution 1.2. Land 1.3. Justice System 1.4. Security 1.5. Health 1.6. Education 1.7. Corruption</td></tr><tr><td>2. Historical Outstanding Issues</td><td>2.1. Marau 2.2. Bougainville Crisis 2.3. East Kwaio Massacre</td></tr></table> | PARTS | CATEGORIES | RECOMMENDATIONS | I | 1. Victims | 1.1. Reparation 1.2. Exhumation | 2. Vulnerable Populations | 2.1. Women 2.2. Children / Youth 2.3. Weather Coast | 3. Former Combatants | 3.1. Rehabilitation 3.2. Judiciary Trial | 4. Reconciliation | 4.1. Reconciliation as a future process | | | | PARTS | CATEGORIES | RECOMMENDATIONS | II | 1. Institutional Reform | 1.1. Constitution 1.2. Land 1.3. Justice System 1.4. Security 1.5. Health 1.6. Education 1.7. Corruption | 2. Historical Outstanding Issues | 2.1. Marau 2.2. Bougainville Crisis 2.3. East Kwaio Massacre |
| | PARTS | CATEGORIES | RECOMMENDATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | I | 1. Victims | 1.1. Reparation 1.2. Exhumation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Vulnerable Populations | | 2.1. Women 2.2. Children / Youth 2.3. Weather Coast | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Former Combatants | | 3.1. Rehabilitation 3.2. Judiciary Trial | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Reconciliation | | 4.1. Reconciliation as a future process | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| PARTS | CATEGORIES | RECOMMENDATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II | 1. Institutional Reform | 1.1. Constitution 1.2. Land 1.3. Justice System 1.4. Security 1.5. Health 1.6. Education 1.7. Corruption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Historical Outstanding Issues | 2.1. Marau 2.2. Bougainville Crisis 2.3. East Kwaio Massacre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Policy Implications | This report has a lot of bearing to the review. This report provides the recommendations for the Solomon Islands Government to address via a whole of government approach. This report seeks to address structural, historical issues, victims, vulnerable populations and former combatants, and reconciliation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Russell Islands Peace bridging and Traditional Governance Customs Facilitation Bill 2018 Consultations 2021 Report | Year Adopted: 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Relevance to the review | This report is directly relevant to the review in that it has bearing to peace bridging, a bridging process before reconciliation is done between parties; and consultation towards the redrafting of TGCF Bill for Traditional Leaders. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | C. RUSSELL ISLANDS PEACE BRIDGING CONSULTATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | <p>Russell Islands is categorized into three major groupings namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Lavukal</i> people (<i>Keruval</i> tribe, <i>Kaiseleng</i>, <i>Solovui</i>, and <i>Sevev</i>) The Settlers (<i>Tikopians</i>, <i>Rennellese</i> and <i>Belonese</i>, and others) Former Workers (subsets-those who buy land from <i>lavukal</i> people and settle, and non-workers who seek employment and non-settlers who reside with relatives and families). <p>Challenges</p> <p><i>Lavukal</i> People were denied of their inalienable rights of customary land ownership after British Solomon Islands Protectorate used LSL to take lands either by force or other means. The ownership of these lands by outsiders leaves Russell Islands <i>Lavukal</i> people struggle and losing customary ownership title of their lands and depriving development.</p> <p>Potential for Conflict</p> <p>Such deprivation further compounded to the already fragile situation with:</p> <p>The Settlers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal extension of land boundaries into customary land without consent from Los • Unregulated access to land and marine resources • Obstructing logging operations by indigenous landowners • They dominate the political power • Undermine traditional leadership, opposition to <i>Lavukal</i> Leaders initiatives <p>The Former Workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unconsented access to land and marine resources • Dominate Political access |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to confine within company boundaries while waiting for repatriation from government. <p>E. WAY FORWARD</p> <p>(a) That the MTGPEA in collaboration with the Central Provincial Government to provide support for the Intra-Reconciliation of the <i>Lavukal</i> Tribal Groupings, Chiefs, Leaders and people.</p> <p>(b) That the MTGPEA in collaboration with the Anglican Church of Melanesia (ACOM) to conduct a Community Restoration, Mind Shift Transformation and Leadership Trainings for the Three Groups of People before the conduct of any Reconciliation ceremony.</p> <p>(c) That the MTGPEA to conduct ethnographic research study into the issues between the three groups of people and the subsets.</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This report is directly relevant, as it provides a primary sources of information on how best MTGPEA and its stakeholders to create an enabling environment for RIPEL to be revitalized.</p> <p>Proper mediation needs to be done via one on one approach between each group and conduct of ethnographic studies to uncover the undercurrents that might fuel possible conflict.</p> |
| 3. The 8 th Bughotu House of Chiefs Convention Report 2021. | Year Adopted | 2021 |
| | Relevance to the review | This report is relevant as it displays the role of traditional leaders as theme: Bridging the Gap. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Recommendations</p> <p>a). strongly recommended and requested MTGPEA in partnership with Isabel Provincial Government and Central Provincial Government to urgently establish the MTGPEA Provincial Offices in Buala and Tulagi respectively.</p> <p>b) The Ministry needs to work closely with BHOCs and other HOCs around Isabel and Gela to identify</p> |

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| | | <p>practical challenges and issues faced and find workable & sustainable solutions.</p> <p>c) The Ministry needs to design peacebuilding policies and strategies that encourages decentralization of program efforts and activities that touches people's lives in rural settings that will achieve sustainable outcomes</p> <p>d) the ministry to undertake proper data profiling (members, demarcations, registration etc..) to ensure current data is available for policy planning programming purposes</p> <p>e) Socialization of Ministry's policies and planning frameworks</p> |
| | Policy Implications | This report has some of the important bearings in partnership with traditional governance structures and recommendations for MTGPEA to assist and strengthen governance mechanisms that provides procedures for land dispute settlements. |
| 4. Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) on Extraction Industries: A Report on Tina Hydropower Project 2021 (Part 1). | Year Adopted | 2022 |
| | Relevance to the review | This report is relevant in that it has direct bearing to the review as it seeks to assess the impacts of peace and conflict on extractive industries which supposed to be done before, during, and after the project phases. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Part 1: Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) on Tina Hydropower Project</p> <p>Target Groups Interviewed</p> <p>There were three groups consulted and interviewed, these were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tina Core Land Committee (TCLC)- representing the 5 core tribes that signed the Compulsory Acquisition of Tina Land with SIG 2. Tribal Groups representing 22 tribes who were not signing the Compulsory Acquisition of Tina Land. 3. Representatives of Communities situated in and around the Tina Hydropower Project Site. |

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| | | <p>Key Findings</p> <p>Findings have shown that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conflicts within tribal groupings are related to land ownership. 2. Disputes between tribal groupings persists due to non-inclusiveness and unfair benefit sharing. 3. However, internal tribal disputes further compounded after the signing of the Compulsory Acquisition Process of Tina Land. 4. Traditional peacebuilding mechanisms (chiefs) within communities were compromised due to involvement of Chiefs leaving church leaders as the only neutral bodies highly respected in the communities to mediate between parties. 5. Community women and youths also shared frustrations over non-compliance by the Company on employment promises. 6. Women's strongly raised their concerns over water pollution and its effects such breakout of diarrhea. 7. Representatives from communities also raised that despite they have no ownership over land, they claimed rights over access to resources. 8. Tribal conflicts have led to internal community disharmony 9. All three groups have confirmed that there was no conflict mediation or settlement until now therefore causes uncertainties to communities. |
| | Policy Implications | <p>These key findings had shown Conflicts associated with major development in the context of Solomon Islands triggered by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Customary land ownership versus the Land and Titles Act Division 1 and 2. 2. Clan and sub-clan now controlling tribal rights and ownership 3. Unfair distributions of Benefits to resources owners and communities |

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| | | <p>4. Male dominating leadership over development.</p> <p>5. Non-inclusive membership</p> <p>These factors are pressured by development but no legislations set up to register customary land and tribes throughout the country that renders tribes legitimate ownership over their customary land.</p> |
| Internal Ministry MoUs | Areas of Analysis | Particulars |
| 1. MOU between MNURP and Mindanao Peacebuilding Institute Foundation Inc. | Year Adopted | 20 th May 2016 |
| | Relevance to the review | This MOU is relevant in Peacebuilding as it has bearing for MNURP staff to have access to peacebuilding trainings in Mindanao Peacebuilding Institute. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Purpose of MOU</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uphold principles, the importance of Ministry's human and long term learning and development priorities. 2. Provide cooperation and collaboration in realizing and fostering the enhancement of commitment 1 3. Provide means of institutional avenue and opportunity for MNURP to directly engage and access to expertise and professionalism that MPI has and shall offer in areas of peacebuilding 4. Provide the offer for mutual and inclusive engagement, participation and dialogue between parties on human and long term institutional priorities of MNURP <p>Duration : 3 years</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This MOU is critical in capacitating MNURP staff in areas of peacebuilding. However, with the closure of borders due to covid-19 travel restrictions, MTGPEA did not manage new officers for training.</p> <p>Moreover, trainings needs to capture the emerging needs of Ministry such PCIA, early warning systems, preventive peacebuilding, curriculum for peace education, positive peace culture</p> |
| | Year Adopted | 20 th May 2016 |

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| 2. MOU between MNURP and SICA | Relevance to the review | This MOU is relevant as it provides a guide on how SICA as the main stakeholder of MNURP in areas of peacebuilding |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>1. Purpose</p> <p>To outline and regulate the relationship between the MNURP and SICA the umbrella body of major Churches in Solomon Islands as agreed to by the parties, especially in strengthening the relationship and collaboration between them in addressing the atrocities, violence, inhuman and illegal activities committed by all defunct militia groupings during the period of unrest in Solomon Islands and also to advance post conflict peacebuilding programs in Solomon Islands.</p> <p>2. MNURP'S Obligation</p> <p>a) to facilitate the collaboration of SICA to its activities through the establishment of a permanent communication with its Executive team on the issues and activities of common interest;</p> <p>b) to work in collaboration and reciprocate with SICA to participate in the process of awareness programs and training;</p> <p>c) shall support and propagate relevant resources if the need arises</p> <p>3. SICA's Obligations</p> <p>a) to collaborate to the work of the MNURP and to take part to the peacebuilding activities that the Ministry is undertaking, including on the issues of women, youth, exhumation, reconciliation and counseling to victims;</p> <p>b) to provide the MNURP with all available information and practical support that may be of relevance to the interest of work in advocacy, awareness obligations and peace initiatives and mainstreaming peacebuilding programs in the whole country;</p> |

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| | Policy Implications | This MOU is critically important as it provides a framework on how SICA can assist MNURP in implementing its peacebuilding programs. |
| 3. MOU between MNURP and SINU | Year Adopted | 9 th September 2016 |
| | Relevance to the review | This MOU is relevant as it provides an avenue for MNURP staff to be assisted by SINU with research technicalities necessary for peacebuilding and policy |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Paragraph 2 Scope of Cooperation</p> <p>1. Cooperative activities under this MOU will be carried out in the field of research, training and policy making.</p> <p>2. particularly in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Research in the field of peacebuilding b) Training of officials according to HRD Plan 2013 -2017 c) The exchange and professional development of academics, scholars, experts, officials d) Collaboration in joint delivery and research programs and publications e) Joint conferences and exhibitions and symposia on matters of mutual interest f) Other forms of cooperation in mutually determined and targeted areas |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This MOU provides an avenue for cooperation with SINU in areas of research in peacebuilding, trainings, joint conferences and other forms of cooperation that are deemed relevant by MNURP.</p> <p>This MOU needs to be revisited to expand areas of research that are relevant that will inform the government in its policy directions backed evidenced based research.</p> |

6. EXTERNAL REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

The table below contains reports and publications relevant to peacebuilding.

Table 8: Reports and Publications relevant to Peacebuilding.

| No. | External Global Publications & Studies |
|-----|---|
| 1 | Citizenship Education in a Small Island State: Exploring Values for good citizenship in the Solomon Islands |
| 2 | Peace Education and Peace-building in Solomon Islands: Disconnected Layers |
| 3 | Youth Peace and Security: A Programming Handbook |
| 4 | United Nations Policy for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income generation, and Reintegration |
| 5 | Social Media, Conflict and Peacebuilding: Issues and Challenges-Discussion Paper |
| 6 | Strategic Peacebuilding Paths |
| 7 | Peacebuilding in Congo needs to be reconsidered |
| 8 | Peacebuilding and Climate Change in Mali and Somalia |
| 9 | Mainstreaming SDG 16 |
| 10 | Geopolitics of the Pacific Islands: How should Pacific Island States Advance Their Strategic and Security Interests? |
| 11 | The Melanesian Spearhead Group: Testing Pacific Islands Solidarity |
| 12 | Governance and Livelihood Realities in Solomon Islands |
| 13 | The Peace –Economy Nexus: Evidence from Solomon Islands |
| 14 | Building a Pathway for Successful Land Reform in Solomon Islands |
| 15 | The Triple Nexus in Practice: Towards a new way of working in Protracted and Repeated Crisis |
| 16 | Promoting Peaceful and Inclusive Societies: Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Work in Asia Pacific |
| 17 | Solomon Islands Case Study in Education, Conflict and Social Cohesion. |
| 18 | Civil Society Organisations and Peacebuilding: A Functional Perspective |
| 19 | Incompatibility, Substitution or Complementarity? Interrogating Relationships between International, State and Non-state Peace Agents in Post-Conflict Solomon Islands. |
| 20 | Faith Based Peacebuilding |

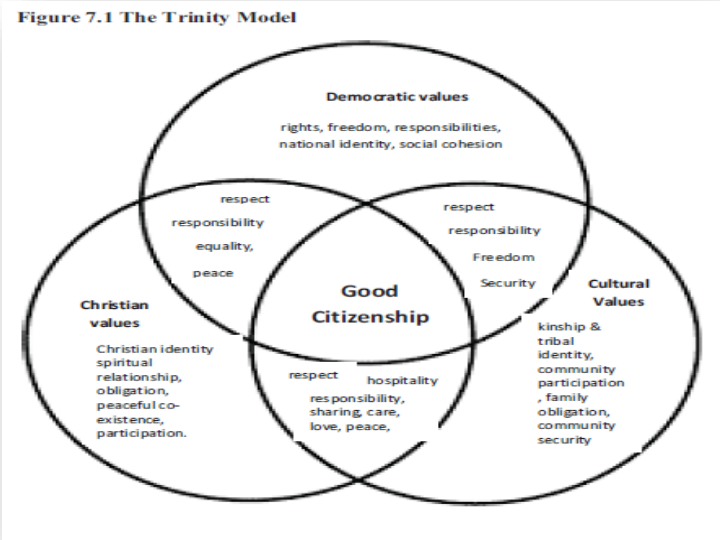
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| 21 | The True Way of Service: The Pacific Story of the Melanesian Brotherhood 1925 -2000 |
| 22 | Transforming Power To Put Women at the Heart of Peacebuilding |
| 23 | Reflective peacebuilding: A Planning, Monitoring and Learning Toolkit |
| 24 | GLOBAL PEACE INDEX-Measuring Peace in a Complex World |
| No | External National Reports |
| 1 | National Baseline Survey on Civic Knowledge and Citizenship Engagement in Solomon Islands- <i>Synthesis Report</i> |
| 2 | SYCAMORE TREE RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PROGRAMME –Solomon Islands |
| 3 | Foreign Relations Committee Report No.1 of November 2009. |

6.1: Review of relevant Reports and Publications

Table 9: Analysis of relevant Reports and Publications.

| Publications | Areas of Analysis | Particulars |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Citizenship Education in a Small Island State: Exploring Values for good citizenship in the Solomon Islands | Year Adopted | 2016 |
| | Relevance to the review | This study is directly relevant to the review in that it has a bearing to citizenship education a preventative peacebuilding approach that focuses to conforming citizens about tenets of values and participation in certain activities that locally essential to build a nation. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Citizenship Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of rural populace fail to recognize and appreciate modern laws because they are not promoted or translated meaningfully. They do not accept modern laws simply because they ignorant about. CE relates to teaching of values for molding good citizens. Findings indicate the need to go back to communalism as the bases for a good and sustainable society. <p>Values for Good Citizenship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Values for good citizenship stems from –<i>culture, Christianity, and modern institutions.</i> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to promote values that build strong relationship among the diverse groups of people in SI and the need to build relationship with the government • Really important for a fractured society like SI <p>Modern Democratic Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic rights • Human rights and responsibilities • Values for national identity (flag raising, singing of national anthem) • Values of equality that reflects social cohesion. • Respect • Equality • National identity • Social cohesion <p>Cultural Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local language used by indigenous people • Traditional dances & stories • Kinship • Communalism • Sharing • Caring • Helping & supporting each other • Respecting authority <p>Christian Values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Love • Holiness • Patience • Kindness • Faithfulness • Honesty <p>Wantok-Centric Citizenship Education-Trinity Model</p> <p>An integrative model merging <i>culture, Christianity and democratic</i> values.</p> <p>Trinity Model denotes the inseparability of the three-Spirit, soul and body cannot be separated. It must be holistic.</p> |
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| | | <p>Figure 7.1 The Trinity Model</p>  |
| | <p>Policy Implications</p> | <p>The study finds that behavior destroys societies, and emphasizes that the need for citizenship education as a transformative tool that must integrate three components of a human values-cultural, Christian and Democratic to promote transformational justice.</p> |
| <p>2. Peace Education and Peace-building in Solomon Islands: Disconnected Layers</p> | <p>Year Adopted</p> | <p>2012</p> |
| | <p>Relevance to the review</p> | <p>This study is really relevant and has direct bearing to the review in that it embraces systematic solution to reconnecting the dividing communities in SI through peace education.</p> |
| | <p>Summary of relevant provisions</p> | <p>Education for Peace in Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the peace education activities which are taught in schools and as well those activities which are extra-curricular. • The ethnic tension had led SI authorities to rethink in its school curriculum. • This leads to the integration of peace education in secondary social studies curriculum • To transform SI into a peaceful society and develop a sense of common citizenship to a larger task of nation building. • Participation in the national kids' football, cultural exchanges, and educational festival rotates around the schools in each province so that every school has the opportunity to represent their province. • This program inculcates in students a sense of national identity and social cohesion. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therefore, reconnecting peacebuilding initiatives through education could be a tool for civilization of peace in the future. |
| | Policy Implications | There are mismatches in peacebuilding programs conducted during the post-conflict period. However, peace education is the only tool that can enhance sustainable peace. |
| 3. Youth Peace and Security: A Programming Handbook | Year Adopted | 2021 |
| | Relevance to the review | This Handbook is relevant in the sense that it provides guidance on how to develop interventions that are responsive to the situation and needs of young people. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Successfully building and sustaining peace and achieving the peace, justice and inclusion goals set forth by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development require a drastic transformation of attitudes and support for young people, as demonstrated by <i>The Missing Peace: Independent Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security</i>.</p> <p>The Importance of Youth in Peace and Security.</p> <p>Young people's unique contribution as peacebuilders stems from their particular knowledge and experiences of violence and injustice that go beyond the traditional war setting and include different forms of exclusion and discrimination, from organized crime to sexual and gender-based violence (GBV).</p> <p>Violent conflict affects youth by destroying sources of stability and belonging, as well as disrupting the processes of the transition into adulthood through the interruption of young people's education and the destruction of social support structures and livelihood opportunities. Nevertheless, even in non-violent contexts, inadequate education and the precarity of jobs and social services also prevent young people from fully enjoying the independence and agency associated with adulthood.</p> <p><i>Grievances described by young people</i> thus concern <i>not just violence but also economic, social and political rights</i>, and require responses that tackle broader issues of inclusion, trust, equality and equity. These naturally bridge the peace, development and human rights pillars of the multilateral system, presenting "a powerful transversal vehicle for integrated policy approaches".</p> <p>The Missing Peace</p> <p>In line with the priorities of the Sustaining Peace Agenda, the progress study (requested by Security Council Resolution 2250)</p> |

urges governments and the multilateral system to discard the tough security and reactive approach to violent conflict in favour of a comprehensive violence prevention path, in which young people play a key role. Such an approach recognizes that, although a small minority of young people may engage in violence, the majorities not only are peaceful but also demonstrates exceptional forms of resilience to situations of conflict and insecurity.

The shift from viewing young people as “troublemakers” to acknowledging them as essential partners who are already meaningfully driving social and political change requires the following:

- Invest in the capacity, agency and leadership shown by young peacebuilders.
- Address the structural barriers limiting the meaningful inclusion of young people and ensure an enabling environment for the breadth of youth-led and youth-focused organizations and activities.
- Partner with youth-led and youth-focused organizations and recognize them as equal and essential partners for peace.

Chapter 7: Youth Peace and Security (YPS)Entry Points

| Five Pillars | Objectives |
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| P1 –Participation | 1. Identify youth needs & aspirations, remove barriers to youth participation & invest in youth innovative mechanisms. e.g. peace forums |
| | 2. Review the impact of peace & security policies and practices on young people.e.g. baseline assessments |
| | 3. Promote & support youth participation in policies throughout the electoral cycle |
| | 4. Enable youth participation in core government functions and in national and local level public service & decision making |
| | 5. Support meaningful youth participation in constituting making, transitional justice & the promotion of and support for the rule of law |

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| | | | 6. In the context of the negotiation & implementation of peace agreements in particular, support youth led spaces & meaningful youth participation in consultation & processes. | |
| | | P2 –Protection, Justice and Human Rights | 1. Promote and support awareness-raising campaigns. E.g. digital media literacy, festivals, events & training | |
| | | | 2. Engage with national human rights institutions & enhance human rights processes on & with youth, and youth access to legal aid & justice systems. | |
| | | | 3. Support safe spaces for young people & young human rights defenders. E.g. cultural celebrations, sports,etc | |
| | | | 4. Systematically promote gender equality & address GBV | |
| | | | 5. Promote youth leadership for natural resource management, climate justice & security | |
| | | P3 –Prevention | 1. Support youth inclusive and youth responsive public policies and legislative frameworks (sectoral policies, planning and inter-ministerial coordination) | |
| | | | 2. Promote equitable formal and non-formal education & learning for peace. | |
| | | | 3. promote and support transformation of sociocultural norms | |
| | | | 4. Create platforms for young media -makers on social media as well as traditional media to enable young people to express their vision of society, disseminate their data & explain their views on current affairs, as well as their suggestions for resolving community issues. | |
| | | | 5. Promote youth participation in reconciliation initiatives & ensure their meaningful engagement in support for reconciliation processes. | |

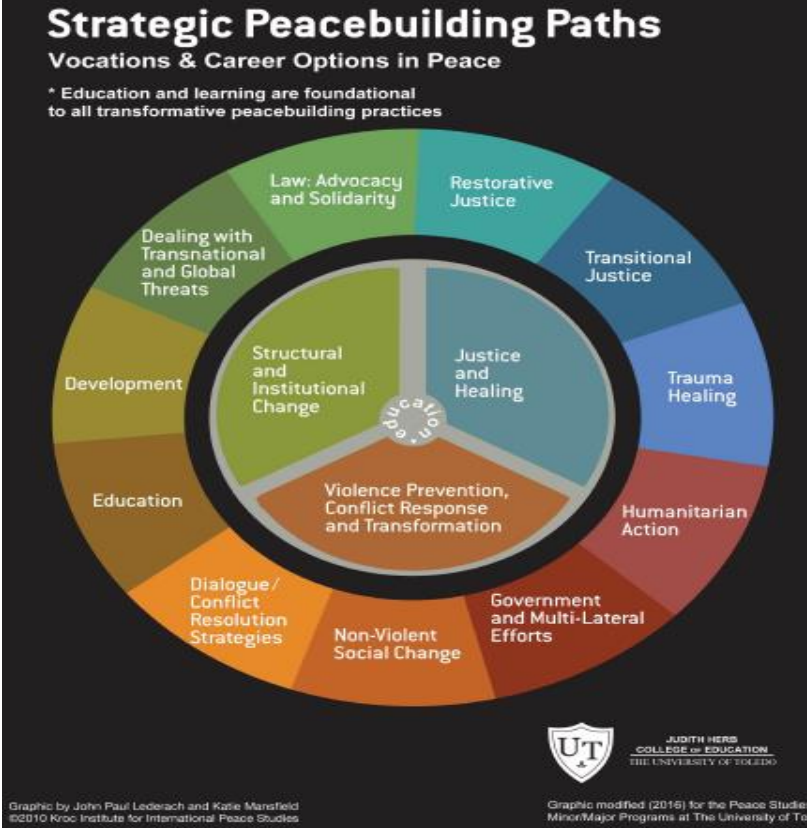
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| | | | 6. Increase young people's resilience through social and economic development opportunities | |
| | | | 7. Support mediation efforts, early warning systems & youth peace committees. | |
| | | | 8. promote youth -inclusive security policies | |
| | | P4 –Partnerships | 1. Promote & support coalitions that engage a diversity of yps actors | |
| | | | 2. Create opportunities for networking and collaboration among young leaders and youth-led organizations and movements as well as between youth, decision-makers and international organizations. | |
| | | | 3. Support youth-led organizations, campaigns and initiatives | |
| | | | 4. Support funding and resource mobilization | |
| | | | 5. Support data collection, analysis and dissemination, research and evidence-building | |
| | | P5 – Disengagement and Reintegration | 1. Challenge gendered cultural and social norms that support violence among young people or that amplifies stereotypes about youth. | |
| | | | 2. Enable the provision of opportunities for young people to actively and positively support the reintegration process | |
| | | | 3. Promote and support socioeconomic integration and empowerment | |
| | | | 4. Support access to protection guarantees and justice. | |
| | | | 5. Facilitate family reunification/community reintegration | |
| | | | 6. Make counselling and psychosocial support available and accessible | |
| | Policy Implications | This handbook has a bearing to preventive peacebuilding that ensures youth inclusivity and youth sensitivity. | | |

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| 4. United Nations Policy for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income generation, and Reintegration | Year Adopted | 2009 |
| | Relevance to the review | This policy is directly relevant to this review in that it has a reintegration component of peacebuilding to which post-conflict employment creation and income generation are critical to instilling a sense of relationship building between the state and the young perpetrators. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Understanding Employment in Post –conflict Settings: Key Challenges, Opportunities and Guiding Principles</p> <p>Challenges</p> <p><i>Promoting employment growth requires a thorough understanding of the underlying economy and market. An immediate challenge is to restore markets and access to markets for goods, services and labour affected by the conflict. Sustaining reintegration of ex-combatants, should involve continuous monitoring to avoid undermining or reversing early achievements from the stabilization phase. Creating youth employment that taps into the positive energy and skills of youth is a particularly difficult challenge, as youth often find themselves trapped in a vicious cycle of violence, poverty, illiteracy and social exclusion. Root causes of conflict such as inequitable access to land and natural resources need to be addressed.</i></p> <p>Opportunities</p> <p>Transitions from conflict to peace create windows of opportunity for social and economic change. <i>Socio-economic recovery should be managed to benefit, to the extent possible, the entire population. Employment should deliver the new economic benefits and peace dividends to the affected population.</i></p> <p>Guiding Principles for Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration Programmes</p> <p>P1-be coherent and comprehensive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and reintegration programmes should be approached in a coherent and comprehensive fashion, avoiding isolated and fragmented responses. • Employment interventions should be explicitly incorporated into Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), plans for achieving the SDGs. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment creation and income generation should be mainstreamed and programmed from the beginning of the recovery process. <p>P2 –do no Harm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations, donor and other public and privately financed aid programmes should avoid harmful spill-over effects on individuals, communities, society and the economy including the labour market. • Skills building and income generation schemes should be based on accurate market research, to be as relevant as possible. <p>P3 –be conflict sensitive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and reintegration programmes must be guided by an accurate and up-to-date conflict analysis. <p>P4 –aim for sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability requires local ownership and investment in capacity development of communities as well as local and national governments. <p>P5 –promote gender equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The social dislocations and increased violence in crisis and post-crisis situations tend to have a disproportionate effect on women and girls. • Employment and reintegration programmes must systematically assess livelihood recovery opportunities for women and support their efforts to build new social relationships and governance systems to promote women's rights. |
| | Policy Implications | This UN policy is relevant for most post-conflict countries that transition from conflict to peace. Solomon Island is no exception. |
| 5. Social Media, Conflict and Peacebuilding: Issues and Challenges- Discussion Paper | Year Adopted | 2021 |
| | Relevance to the review | This discussion paper is relevant to the review in that social media has a bearing to inciting conflicts as such it is also can used for peacebuilding. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | Violence conflict is on the rise, and increasingly, social media is playing an important role, political actors have used it to target critics with disinformation, while COVID-19 misinformation spread online has spurred hate speech against stigmatized groups. |

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| | | <p>Role of Social Media as a Conflict Driver</p> <p>‘Information disorder’ is used to refer to specific types of information ‘pollution’ including misinformation, disinformation, and mal-information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misinformation –is content that is shared by someone who doesn’t realize that it is false or misleading. • Disinformation –is content that is created with malign intent and is shared in order to cause harm. • Malinformation –is content that is genuine and is shared purposely to cause harm, such as leaked medical records <p>Evidence indicates that misinformation, disinformation and hate speech readily jumped platforms. In contexts, where journalists lack ethical and professional norms, such information may be posted across media modes without critical review.</p> <p>For example, weaponized social media by Russian Government backed entities, using disinformation campaigns to exploit racial discrimination or tensions in order to broadly undermine public trust in the United States in 2016 election campaign.</p> <p>Which responses are effective and which are promising?</p> <p>These are the programs suggested to tackle social media as a conflict driver:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring, detection and assessment. Civil society has produced innovative efforts to monitor and detect social media threats and harms, the networks where they persist, and the actors who perpetrate them. These innovations include: fact-checking initiatives and organizations; information and threat mapping; rumor monitoring and management; identification and analysis of hate speech; and social network monitoring, analysis, and reporting. 2. Mitigation. Social media harms can not only exacerbate conflict but can undermine efforts to prevent or mitigate conflict. Organizations ranging from NGOs to government ministries have developed crisis plans to respond to weaponized social media, yet many entities still lack mechanisms to mitigate against these risks. This inability to control or regulate content and design of social media has led to some government efforts to attempt |
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| | | <p>to change this power balance with a resulting infringement upon free expression and privacy rights.</p> <p>Civil society has pioneered <i>referral or warning and response</i> mechanisms for mitigation.</p> <p>3. Prevention</p> <p>In focusing on reducing the frequency of incidences and the scope of weaponization, there have been efforts, often controversial, to use <i>law and regulation</i> to set parameters for intermediaries as well as initiatives to establish norms and set guidelines concerning content or product design.</p> <p>4. Building Resilience</p> <p>Efforts in these areas are focused on building resistance to the weaponization of social media in society, particularly amongst and affecting vulnerable populations. Media literacy or digital literacy through edutainment is crucial.</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>Despite the fact that social media comes with opportunities and benefits of doing business in this information age.</p> <p>Evidences have shown that social media is the major driver of conflict in this new era.</p> <p>As such peacebuilding efforts must relook into strengthening the capacities of peacebuilders in understanding new area in peacebuilding that transcends transnational borders.</p> |
| 6. Strategic Peacebuilding Paths | Year Adopted | 2010 |
| | Relevance to the review | This is relevant in that it shows the strategic peacebuilding paths essential to the review |

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| | <p>Summary of relevant provisions</p> |  <p>Strategic Peacebuilding Paths Vocations & Career Options in Peace</p> <p>* Education and learning are foundational to all transformative peacebuilding practices</p> <p>Graphic by John Paul Lederach and Kasei Mensfield ©2010 Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies</p> <p>Graphic modified (2016) for the Peace Studies Minor/Major Programs at The University of Toledo</p> |
| | <p>Policy Implications</p> | <p>This is essential to understand as it contains three domains, namely: <i>Justice and healing</i>; <i>Violence prevention, conflict response and transformation</i>; and <i>structural and institutional change</i>; to which the 11 peacebuilding paths can be employed to achieve and sustain peace.</p> |
| <p>7. Peacebuilding in Congo needs to be reconsidered</p> | <p>Year Adopted</p> | <p>2013</p> |
| | <p>Relevance to the review</p> | <p>This article is relevant in that it has bearing to peacebuilding and peacekeeping. As such it is relevant to the RAMSI intervention to Solomon Islands. Failure to achieve peace and security was fundamentally due to misunderstandings of the root causes of violence.</p> |
| | <p>Summary of relevant provisions</p> | <p>Foreign diplomats, UN Peacekeepers and many NGOs tend to view fighting exclusively as a consequence of national and international tensions.</p> <p>The UN peacekeeping intervention in Congo in 2006 fails to address the main sources of violence. These are: distinctively local conflicts</p> |

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| | | <p>over land, grassroots power, status and resources, like cattle, charcoal, timber, drugs and fees levied at checkpoints.</p> <p>All in all root causes were a result of longstanding competition over land and traditional and administrative power in 1930s under Belgium colonial rule.</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>The illegal exploitation of natural resources by Congolese and foreign armed groups as a main consequence of sexual abuse against women and girls.</p> <p>This article seeks to address structural and relational issues in protecting people's rights to benefit from their resources.</p> |
| 8. Peacebuilding and Climate Change in Mali and Somalia | Year Adopted | 2020 |
| | Relevance to the review | This report is relevant in that it has bearing to peacebuilding and climate change which is relevant to SI |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Climate and conflict in Mali and Somalia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ With the population relying on pastoral or farming subsistence livelihoods, Mali and Somalia are hugely reliant on natural resources, and the population very susceptible to weather shocks. ✓ Devastating droughts resulted in hunger, diseases and massive displacement of people. ✓ Mali and Somalia are among the hottest countries in the world, with temperatures frequently rising in excess of 40°C. ✓ These higher temperatures and unpredictable rain patterns leaving more people even more vulnerable in the future to disasters and food insecurity. ✓ While conflict over natural resources is common, in the absence of strong institutions, and in the presence of armed conflict disputes over natural resources are more likely to become violent. ✓ In 2012 studies identified three <i>structural factors</i> as the <i>most compelling drivers of violent conflict: agricultural encroachment leading to reduced mobility of herders; corruption and rent seeking among government officials; and opportunistic behavior of rural actors in an increasing political vacuum.</i> ✓ Weak political control allows for easier access to arms. ✓ Heightened conflicts clearly leads to greater food insecurity and the two are mutually reinforcing. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increasing pressure on natural resources is having disproportionate impact on women. Women have to walk far distances to fetch water and firewood, exposing them to threat of physical and sexual violence. ✓ Climate change has also had a detrimental effect on efforts to sustain peace <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 1. Governments and donors need to urgently prioritize climate change adaptation for the most vulnerable, especially in fragile and conflict affected Countries. ✓ 2. Climate change adaptation should be locally led, with decision-making devolved to local committees where possible. Donors can contribute to this by allowing for greater decentralization of climate change and peacebuilding funding streams, and greater interplay between the two. Implementing organizations, including local authorities, should strive to involve the community in an inclusive manner. ✓ 3. Implementers should ensure the involvement of women, youth and vulnerable people in decision-making, using locally appropriate strategies to overcome discrimination ✓ 4. Implementing partners should strive to ensure that all groups, including the most vulnerable, understand more clearly their role in the process |
| | Policy Implications | Climate is a reality and is affecting most developing countries that are experience conflict over natural resources. This report is relevant in that climate change can cause food insecurity to which can lead to conflict. |
| 9.Mainstreaming SDG 16 –Virtual Learning Series Policy Brief | Year Adopted | 2020 |
| | Relevance to the review | This Policy brief is relevant in that it provides practical approaches to mainstreaming SDG16 into national and local planning and actions. |

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| | <p>Summary of relevant provisions</p> | <p>1. Practical Approaches for Mainstreaming SDG 16</p> <p><i>KEY LESSONS AND INSIGHTS</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong whole-of-government ownership of SDG16 with strategic coordination by lead agencies is key for SDG implementation. • The creation of institutions within the architecture of the state and with a built-in system of coordination is a concrete commitment that pushes back against the obstacle of intangibility. • Innovative advocacy approaches are needed to ensure citizens are informed of their rights and build trust. • It is critical to enhance multi stakeholder collaboration and sustain partnerships created during the national planning and reporting processes. • It is also important to use the VNR consultation process to mobilise different sectors (including the private sector, academia, civil society, media) to take ownership of SDG implementation. • When designing the VNR process, immediate next steps should be identified, such as reporting back to citizens and the media about the VNR presentation, and feeding recommendations into longer term national priorities and planning • Even though it is the 6th year of the SDGs, there is still a significant amount of capacity development that is needed of both Civil Society and local administrations/central government for effective SDG implementation and monitoring. • Civil society engagement on data creation and collection is a complementary approach that can benefit Member States. • There is also a need to explore how non-traditional data and analysis of big data can address data gaps. <p>2. Mainstreaming SDG 16 to Realize the Principle of “Leaving No One Behind”</p> <p><i>KEY LESSONS AND INSIGHTS</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in meaningful, inclusive Civil Society participation in VNR and post VNR processes is critical to leave no one behind. • Political momentum needs to be strengthened to secure commitments and financial investments in leaving no one behind. • Inclusive decision-making processes with the people who are most likely to be left behind at the table and in decision-making positions to create responsive policies to address people’s needs and safeguard the rights of all people. • The collection and use of disaggregated, quality data that captures people’s multiple and intersecting identities is imperative to provide a holistic understanding of who is being left behind. • Support to Civil Society from international organizations, such as the UN, can safeguard the rights of all people. • A whole of society approach requires broad consultations at different levels - national and sub-national - and using different means - including online, and in person. • An inclusive and comprehensive VNR process can be a critical means to raise awareness of SDG implementation. One of the biggest challenges is quality data related to SDG 16+. Few VNRs contain data on SDG 16+; and data available is rarely disaggregated to allow for analysis of who is being left behind. |
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| | | <p>3. Localization of SDG 16 and the Voluntary National Review Process</p> <div> <p>KEY LESSONS AND INSIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localizing the SDG agenda, particularly SDG16 is key to advancing the 2030 Agenda. Collaboration and partnership happens most efficiently and effectively at the local and subnational level. This is in part because development and delivery are realized at the grassroots level. Furthermore, impact can be maximized at the local level, not just in implementation, but also for facilitating engagement and broad participation. • Engaging local stakeholders in development planning & implementation is critical to accelerate SDG implementation. • Civil society voices must be elevated and link the SDGs and human rights at the grassroots level; • Building awareness on peaceful, just and inclusive societies and the SDGs at the local level is critical. • Local governments and grassroots civil society organizations are the most accessible actors to constituents and are best equipped to understand their local context and facilitate trust, which allows them to integrate the SDGs in their local context pragmatically. • A reflection is needed on the changing role of government in development towards the local level which requires more networks, platform-based approaches for engagement, and effective coordination. • Local and regional governments (LRGs), with strong, democratic and accountable institutions, are prerequisites for achieving SDG 16. As communities continue to struggle with COVID-19 globally, it is critical to focus on localizing SDG 16 and, to this end, to linking VNRs with Voluntary State Reviews (VSRs) and Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs). • The 2021 VNR process has been innovative in finding solutions to the constraints to participation brought by the pandemic through online engagement. Digital divide however has also caused challenges to engage in the reporting process. </div> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This policy brief is relevant in it provides approaches to mainstreaming and localizing SDG16 nationally.</p> <p>At the country level, we have the Ministry of National Planning and Development Coordination (MNPDC) as the focal point to report on SDGs including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade (MFAET). They usually have zoom sessions, and always participated on behalf of the government and country in Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) and High Level Political Forum (HLPF).</p> <p>With respect to mainstreaming the proposed SINPP, the Ministry can also utilize the best practices of mainstreaming its policy at the provincial level. This will strengthen coordination and foster exchange of information important for peacebuilding planning and reporting.</p> |
| 10. Geopolitics of the Pacific Islands: How should Pacific Island States Advance Their Strategic and | Year Adopted | 2020 |
| | Relevance to the review | This is relevant in that it has provided an overview on how geopolitics played with emerging and traditional superpowers competing in the Pacific. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>The region needs new thinking about managing its affairs.</p> <p>Changing International System</p> |

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| Security Interests? | | <p>The shift in the international system with the rise of new emerging powers and the decline of traditional powers has globally redefined engagements in the Pacific.</p> <p>Australia and the Pacific</p> <p>Australia and New Zealand had left to fill the vacuum created by United States. Australia looked to Asia to do business and to the Pacific for stability.</p> <p>Australia Foreign Policy</p> <p>Australia's 2017 Foreign Policy White Paper clearly shows Australia's global interest in having stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific Region and preventing any coercive external influence, and having strong constructive ties with China.</p> <p>Regional Cooperation</p> <p>Conflict in SI had brought the best of Pacific Diplomacy with the intervention of RAMSI to SI. As such regional cooperation is only successful when it is country focused.</p> <p>China</p> <p>New geopolitical lines were drawn with the rise of China. United States and its regional partners are re-engaging and reconsidering stronger country presence in the Pacific.</p> <p>Regional Cooperation</p> <p>Nine regional organizations serve the Pacific. The regional architecture needs to be reformed, and a sub-regional approach may be an option. More than 90% of Pacific Population are located in four Melanesian Countries. Regional projects from regional institutions are too small for larger Pacific Countries.</p> <p>The concept of equity needs to be redefined and the allocation of quotas needs to be proportionate to the population of member states.</p> <p>Climate Change</p> <p>Given the impact of climate change, security as defined by the Pacific Islands covers non-traditional security issues, including food, water and energy security.</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This policy is relevant in that it has a bearing geopolitics which has national and regional implications that can refocus the global super powers interest in the Pacific in terms of global security.</p> |

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| 11.The Melanesian Spearhead Group: Testing Pacific Islands Solidarity | Year Adopted | 2011 |
| | Relevance to the review | This policy analysis paper is relevant in that it has bearing to regional cooperation and integration. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p><i>What is Melanesian Spearhead Group(MSG)</i></p> <p>The MSG is a sub-regional grouping of Melanesian Countries namely: Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji (PIFs Members), Front de Liberation Nationale Kanak et Socialiste (FLNKS), and a Coalition of Pro-independence Melanesian population of New Caledonia.</p> <p>In terms of land, population, and resources, the Melanesian Countries had dominance.</p> <p><i>The Structure and Objectives of MSG</i></p> <p>As stated in the 2007 agreement:</p> <p>The purpose of the MSG is to promote and strengthen inter-membership trade, exchange of Melanesian cultures, traditions and values, sovereign equality, economic and technical cooperation between states and the alignment of policies in order to further MSG members' shared goals of economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security</p> <p><i>The MSG Preferential Trade Agreement and Economic Cooperation</i></p> <p>A key element of the MSG initiative is its commitment to economic cooperation and the promotion of harmonious economic development between the member states.</p> <p><i>Our Political and Security Issues</i></p> <p>The MSG has supported the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI), and in April 2006 sent a mission, headed by Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Sir <i>Rabbie Namaliu</i>, in response to civil disturbances in Honiara following national elections. This was followed by a special meeting of the Leaders' Summit in Nadi, Fiji, in October, which expressed serious concern at a raid on the office of the Solomon Islands prime minister by the Participating Police Force under RAMSI.</p> <p>In 2009, a mission comprising senior MSG officials visited Honiara and Canberra in an attempt to mediate a diplomatic stand-off over the 'Moti affair' between the Solomon Islands Government and the Australian Government under Prime Minister John Howard.</p> |

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| | Policy Implications | <p>This sub-regional platform provides for security and economic cooperation for member countries. It provides for the free trade between countries, however, Solomon Islands needs to capitalize on this opportunity by venturing into value added products that ensure more foreign revenue generation.</p> <p>Such platform had facilitated dialogue between countries on border security issues.</p> <p>Solomon had benefited a lot from PNG Bilateral Scholarship.</p> |
| 12. Governance and Livelihood Realities in Solomon Islands | Year Adopted | 2004 |
| | Relevance to the review | This book article is relevant to the review in that it identifies the governance and livelihoods realities in the country by showing the strong connections between traditional and church institutions. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>The three institutions of Solomon Islands Life are: Traditional governance (Custom), the Church and the State.</p> <p>Community Perspectives on Governance</p> <p>Traditional structures of governance were organized around tribes, clans or family.</p> <p>Leaders earned their position and respect among their people. Peace and security within and between communities was a priority for traditional leadership system.</p> <p>Modern governance is perceived by people to be alienating and disempowering. It is characterized as alienating people from their family or tribe, land, and culture.</p> <p>Governance Issues at the community and national level</p> <p>Addressing the key governance issues has become critical to the future stability of SI.</p> <p>At the community level, these includes: erosion of traditional governance structures and authority, confusion over the interplay between systems, lack of participation in decision making, lack of development policies on issues affecting village life, poor service delivery.</p> <p>At the National Level, the major governance issues are: poor leadership, corruption, inadequate service delivery and lack of participation in decision-making processes.</p> |

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| | | <p>The ethnic tension is the only example of people's longstanding dissatisfaction with governance arrangements, service delivery and resource allocation.</p> <p>Governance and Civil Society</p> <p>A number of local NGOs are now active in promoting leadership and good governance, addressing issues at village, provincial and national levels.</p> <p>Churches throughout Solomon Islands continue to play their part in promoting good governance, including corruption, land disputes, and education.</p> <p>Governance, Livelihood realities and challenges</p> <p>Governance and livelihoods are interrelated because peace, security and the opportunity to participate in decision-making are important issues and part of people's livelihood. The majority of Solomon Islanders derives their livelihoods from their own land, sea and labour resources.</p> <p>Past interventions have concentrated on the cash economy.</p> <p>There is a leadership vacuum at all levels and a lack of sound management strategies for resource use.</p> <p>To address land problems a strong and well-funded program of educating people about how the wider world works was critical. The customary land situation has to be sorted out and a common understanding and workable mechanism need to be established to make land available for development in a way that provides equitable benefits for all parties.</p> <p>Associated with land is the use of the country's natural resources. Most cases involve uncontrolled conversion of natural resources in the country into wealth. Timber and fish remain the country's two greatest natural resources.</p> <p>Another challenge is whether Solomon Islands have received a fair return from its natural resources exploited.</p> <p>The need for Good Governance and Livelihood Interventions</p> <p><i>Leadership, landownership, and equal participation and partnership as well as nation-building must be the cornerstones of livelihood interventions. Interventions must aim to benefit the most vulnerable groups in Solomon Islands society — women, youth and people living in isolated areas — and build on the strengths of the subsistence system. It is vital for peace and national security that</i></p> |
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| | | the current recovery plans reach and make a difference to the bulk of the people in the villages. |
| | Policy Implications | This article has a strong linkage to addressing institutional and relational issues in an attempt to improving livelihood. |
| 13. The Peace – Economy Nexus: Evidence from Solomon Islands | Year Adopted | 2016 |
| | Relevance to the review | This thesis is relevant in that it has bearing to examining the relationship between peace and economic growth in a post-conflict Solomon Islands. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>2.2.1: Most Conflicts have economic bearings</p> <p>The causes of most conflicts in the past have economic connotations.</p> <p>2.4: Measuring Peace</p> <p><i>2.4.1: Negative Peace: Measured by conflict related deaths –a minimalist view</i></p> <p>The commonly used proxy to measure the magnitude of violence in order to imply the level of peacefulness is the numerical death threshold.</p> <p>(i) 1000 conflict related deaths per year</p> <p>(ii) 1000 battle-related deaths per year</p> <p>Limitations</p> <p>-such measurements do not account for people with physical and emotional injuries caused by conflict.</p> <p>-criminal activities, which are the main causes of violence, are not included.</p> <p>2.4.2: Positive Peace –measured by polity –maximalist view</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of structural violence or social justice (Galtung,1969:183) • It considers peace through an institutional lens whereby institutions and structures must be improved and strengthened to cater for people’s needs. The two most commonly used polity measures are political instability and democracy. <p>Findings showed that increasing political instability reduces growth.</p> <p>Towards Practical Definition of peace</p> |

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| | | <p><i>Legitimate peace</i> –refers to relative improvements of the attitudes that post-conflict groups have towards the state and other communities (Anders and Ohlson, 2014:77).</p> <p>3.2.2: Concentration of economic development in Guadalcanal triggered the civil conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created influx of people from other islands in search for economic opportunities. • Attain relative economic advantage over indigenous Guadalcanal people had cause envy and resentment that created frustrations that ended up into conflict. <p>3.5.2: Misguided Policies</p> <p>The post-independence era demonstrates the leaders’ inability to institute policies to diversify sources of GDP and raise domestic investment. The amendment to the logging ordinance to allow for trees in customary land to be logged (wairiu, 2007:238) are but one of the imprudent policies. This had opened the gateway for more logging companies to move from government land to customary land. In the 1990s, this major shift had contributed to two major changes: (i) an increase in Asian Logging companies and (ii) increased disputes among landowners about rents from logging.</p> <p><i>Economic instability</i> becomes evident due to fiscal mismanagement. Import duty remissions granted by the Finance Minister, coupled with poor valuation and monitoring procedures, resulted in the decline in the effective rate of taxation on exports of logs.</p> <p>3.7 The impact of civil conflict on the economy</p> <p>The <i>civil conflict had shattered economic landscape</i>. GDP contracted by an annual average of 6.6% during the conflict period. The contraction stemmed from the declines in the mineral sector by 51.4%, fisheries 42.4%, and other sectors (agriculture, construction, electricity, water, transport & communication and manufacturing by the remaining proportion.</p> <p>3.8 The impact of Peace: The presence of RAMSI</p> <p>The arrival of RAMSI in July 2003 significantly raised public confidence, and reinvigorated commercial activities. The economy rebounded from negative 2.8% in 2002 to 6.5% in 2003. This was due to restoration of peace and stabilization of government finances.</p> |
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| | | <p>4.6 Benefits of Peace GPPOL</p> <p>There were three improvements in this arrangement compared to the former SIPL's.</p> <p>These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Landowners shares in the company rose from 2% to 20% while SIG does not have any stake in the company ii. Landowners receive royalties from the volume of production compared to none in the former SIPL iii. Smallholders out growers' scheme were introduced. This alternative was introduced to for landowners who did not want to lease their land to GPPOL. <p>This is a <i>balanced equation approach</i> to promote sense of community. That is if the investor wants to embrace the communities to be part of the investment, the communities (<i>landowners</i>) <i>must be recognized and empowered economically</i>. This means that whatever investment decisions GPPOL is making, it is for the good of the company and the landowners. This is how peace is sustained in GPPOL.</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This research paper is really relevant in that it confirms that economic development is essential for sustainable peace and vice versa. Positive peace (internal structural reforms between GPPOL and LOs) is fundamental to economic development in the country especially GPPOL.</p> <p>The author reemphasizes that if peace is to be sustained, economic policies must accommodate mechanisms that will benefit the landowners and the company.</p> |
| 14. Building a Pathway for Successful Land Reform in Solomon Islands | Year Adopted | Not available |
| | Relevance to the review | <p>This book is relevant in that it has bearing to land reform as a way forward to addressing Customary land disputes and tensions over land ownership and therefore sustainable peace and development.</p> <p>It has a bearing in addressing structural issues that prioritizes customary landowners defining benefits from their resources while at the same time creating an enabling environment that is conducive and attracts foreign investment.</p> |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>"When policy makers and other stakeholders discuss land reform often what they envisage is a process of simply amending existing or introducing new land laws. They continue to refer to law as an unproblematic framework for</p> |

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| | | <p>‘unlocking’ or ‘opening up’ land for development. This way of thinking continues to shape Solomon Islands development policy rhetoric at the national and provincial level”.</p> <p>“Legal processes for land acquisition, logging licensing, natural resource extraction agreements, land dealings either on customary or state land in urban areas shows that the current <i>trustee model</i>, embedded in these legal processes, <i>can easily be manipulated by mainly powerful male actors. These experiences point to the need to review legal processes and engage in land reform that is based on the needs of landowners and investors</i>”. –By Joseph D Foukona</p> <p>1. Land Reform as a Pathway to Fairer and More Sustainable Development</p> <p>Why undertake land reform?</p> <p>There are three reasons why building a land reform pathway should be an urgent priority in Solomon Islands:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land reform has the potential to create huge benefits in terms of fairer and more sustainable development. 2. Land tensions are a significant and ongoing issue that must be addressed. 3. The current legal system is not working. Land disputes are not being resolved in a timely fashion and there is an immense backlog of existing land cases. <p>2. Building a Pathway for Land Reform</p> <p>It is about finding a pathway that balances the needs of landowners with the needs of business.</p> <p>The government must develop a clear policy vision for land reform, which means considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What development is needed and how applications for development will be managed. • How custom landowners will be identified • How land disputes will be resolved. • How negotiations with custom landowner groups will be conducted. • How any new legal arrangements can ensure the free, prior, informed consent of custom owner groups to development. |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kinds of land tenure arrangements are needed to secure development. • How custom landowners can access long-term benefits from development. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Free, prior and informed consent by landowner groups to a development on customary land means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the absence of coercion, intimidation or manipulation (Free); ▪ early consent with adequate time for local decision-making processes (Prior); ▪ access to sufficient, appropriate information for a considered choice in the following areas: the nature of the activity — its size, pace, reversibility, scope, rationale, duration, location — and its likely impacts (Informed); and ▪ the right to consent, or to withhold consent.¹ </div> <p>Ten steps on the pathway for land reform</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Genuine, broad-based consultation across the nation on the directions for land reform. 2. Public debate of key land issues. This could include holding national consultations that lead to a National Land Summit. 3. A clear policy vision from government setting out a holistic approach to how customary land can be developed. 4. Development of models for identifying custom landowners and for resolving land disputes. 5. Genuine broad-based consultation on new models for identifying custom landowners or resolving land disputes. This could also include piloting new models to determine what does and does not work. 6. New legal arrangements for land dealings debated and consulted on, before being finalized in legislation. 7. Support for the land ministry, and funds for implementing the new legal arrangements. 8. The new legal arrangements need to be passed by parliament. 9. Piloting of the new legal arrangements on customary land. These pilots should be monitored and evaluated. 10. Further amendments to the new legal arrangements based on the reviews of the pilots. (Repeat steps 9 and 10 as many times as needed.) |
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| | | <p>3. Vanuatu's Pathway for Land Reform</p> <p>There were five main problems with land dealings on customary land identified by the National Land Summit resolutions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leasing without the consent of custom landowners was possible because there were no established processes for identifying custom landowners. 2. Ministers of Lands were leasing customary land in their own interests, and without the consent of the custom landowner groups. 3. Individual men were leasing customary land whereas under kastom land is generally held by a group. 4. Leases were being issued without adequate compensation being paid to custom landowners. 5. Environmental, planning and cultural sites safeguards were not being met in the leasing of customary land. <p>The Vanuatu Land reform package uses a new “<i>nakamal</i>” model for identifying custom landowners. ‘<i>Nakamals</i>’ are the local governance structures that exist throughout Vanuatu.</p> <p>9. Writing Land Law to Fit Solomon Islands</p> <p>Solomon Islands will need its own unique land law. writing land law to fit Solomon Islands means understanding the following principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legislation must reflect our cultural diversity 2. Skeletal legislation can be used that creates a framework process, while also allowing flexibility for local arrangements in different areas 3. Legislation needs to create a consistent process across all laws 4. New legislation should limit ‘forum shopping problems’ where parties can appeal from one institution to another in hope of winning a land dispute 5. If customary institutions are viewed as the best institutions for resolving land disputes, then they may need the jurisdiction to make binding determinants in law, rather than judging a matter and then having it appealed. |
| | Policy Implications | This book clearly identifies the inconsistencies of our current laws in resolving conflict. This book also provides pathways for land |

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| | | reform as a way forward for sustainable development and peace in Solomon Islands by considering the five basic principles. |
| 15. The Triple Nexus in Practice: Towards a new way of working in Protracted and Repeated Crisis | Year Adopted | 2019 |
| | Relevance to the review | This review is relevant in that it has a bearing to humanitarian, development and peacebuilding work in other countries that might be relevant for SI in preparing for any protracted or repeated crisis. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>The new way of working frequently spans the “triple” nexus of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding work. As such it has three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reinforcing, not replacing, national and local systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • humanitarian action often perpetuates parallel international structures over years and fails to build national capacity in countries affected by protracted or repeated crises. • international actors should be looking for opportunities to shift tasks and leadership to local actors. • Analysis that identifies links between humanitarian issues, development, and peacebuilding challenges has been important to inform these plans. In some cases, “joint” analysis performed by governments, other international partners, but with considerable national involvement. • Baseline capacity constraints and the lack of systematic cross-country learning inhibit further progress. From the donor perspective, <i>concerns about lack of respect for humanitarian principles, bureaucratic delays, and lack of transparency constrain progress. Governments lack crisis-preparedness and crisis-response capacities and oversight mechanisms for addressing fiduciary issues and monitoring compliance with humanitarian principles.</i> Also little systematic learning on good practice in establishing <i>whole-of government national systems for crisis response and recovery</i>, which span financial, personnel, and procurement systems and specify the relative roles of the center of government, line ministries, emergency agencies, and subnational authorities. ii. Transcend the humanitarian –development divide by working towards collective outcomes, based on comparative advantage and over multi-year timelines |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building stronger national and local resilience would require development and humanitarian actors to work together and would take time. • “humanitarian actors need to move beyond repeatedly carrying out short-term interventions year after year towards contributing to the achievement of longer-term development results. • Development actors will need to plan and act with greater urgency to tackle people’s vulnerability, inequality and risk as they pursue the Sustainable Development Goals.” • Efforts to reinforce national systems have themselves been a key driver for transcending humanitarian–development–peacebuilding divides. • The use of <i>local social protection systems</i> and of <i>cash programming</i> has enabled much closer collaboration between international humanitarian and development agencies. For example, the World Bank shared objective of building local capacity. • <i>Practical coordinated action appears to be moving forward fast in two situations –first, where strong government leadership exists and second where high insecurity had motivated actors to collaborate where traditional development modalities are difficult.</i> • Bilateral donors are also beginning to adapt their processes and instruments to facilitate more coherent, joined-up financing. Multiyear humanitarian funding is becoming more common. • Key constraints remain, however, including <i>institutional silos within donor governments and a geographic separation between humanitarian and development financing within affected countries</i>, both of which impede complementary action toward collective outcomes. • Regarding peacebuilding, an important finding is the demand from government coordination agencies to see the UN country team assist them in drawing security and justice actors together with development and humanitarian actors, <i>to develop a common vision of development and peacebuilding outcomes that is shared by different</i> |
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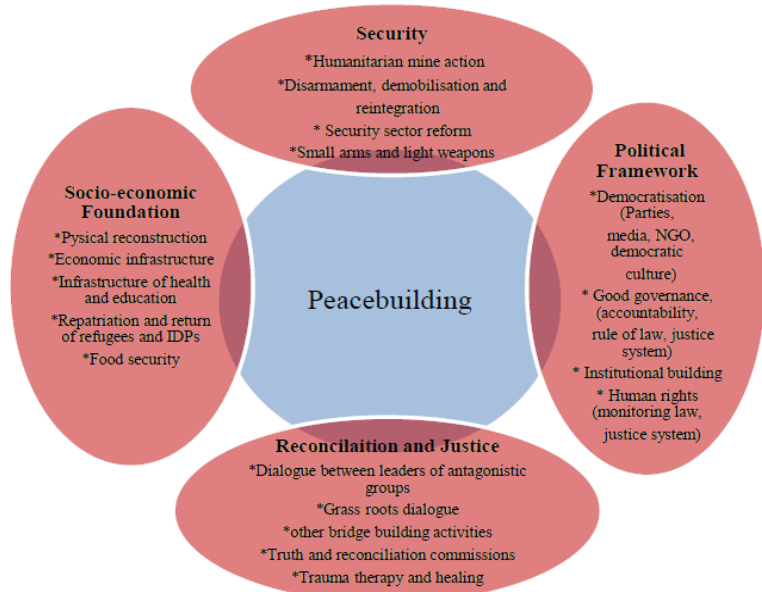
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| | | <p><i>parts of governments and their international counterparts.</i></p> <p>iii. Anticipating rather than waiting for crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus attention on the human costs and wasted resources spent in acting too slowly as crises build up. • calls for “a step change in our efforts to anticipate better and then act to prevent crises.” • “What we need to do is move from today’s approach, where we watch disaster and tragedy build, gradually respond and then mobilize money and organizations to help; to an anticipatory approach where we plan in advance for the next crisis”. • The original vision of the new way of working paid particular attention to this issue because <i>failure to anticipate crises is a primary driver of high costs, both in human lives and financial terms.</i> • Planning systems have not yet been updated to reflect this imperative. • <i>Early-warning and forecasting mechanisms are much stronger for disasters related to natural hazards than to political violence.</i> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramping up capacity in national and local systems • Consistent follow-through in bridging the silos <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To arrive at more consistency, first recommendation is to consider several strategic and system wide policy changes, with priority around establishing a coherent UN Led planning discussion with governments as a default approach to avoid current supply –driven duplication of plans, programs, and financing instruments at the country level. • Make contingency planning the norm and link it to finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ governments consider including more contingency planning in their national development plans, as well as adopting emergency staff deployment, budget transfer, and procurement procedures for those states that have not yet done so. |
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| | Policy Implications | This is an important review as it provides a new way of working in protracted and repeated crisis. It suggested that in order for triple nexus of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding work to be effective it needs to focus on systems and process issues. |
| 16. Promoting Peaceful and Inclusive Societies: Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Work in Asia Pacific | Year Adopted | 2017 |
| | Relevance to the review | This report is relevant in that it has bearing to UNDPs good practices and lessons learned at the Asia-Pacific region but specific focus will be on Solomon Islands. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>The Asia and Pacific region has seen tremendous development over the last 30 years. Across the region, however, conflict and violent extremism continue to threaten future development and security.</p> <p>Preventing Violent Extremism in Asia</p> <p>Drivers of extremism in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ extremism associated with wider violent conflict ✓ closing religious and political space is another driver that allows extremists to target and recruit disaffected groups ✓ poor governance, weak institutions, and an absence of rule of law <p>How can countries stop extremism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ evidence suggest that conflict resolution reduces the risks of violent extremism <p>Example, Indonesia had marked decline in terrorist violence. This was due to Autonomy agreements in Aceh and Papua, as well as the resolution on communal violence, and effective policing led to incarceration of several hundreds of extremists.</p> <p>Global Peace Index (GPI)</p> <p>The annual GPI ranks 163 independent states and territories according to their levels of peacefulness.</p> <p>It is produced by the Institute of Economics and Peace (IEP), a global think –tank headquartered in Sydney, Australia.</p> <p>The GPI methodology uses 23 indicators structures across three main domains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This domain investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role |

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| | | <p>and duration of involvement in those conflicts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Societal Safety and Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This domain evaluates the level of harmony or discord within a society, as captured by the level of interpersonal violence, trust, and political stability ○ Militarisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This domain measures the ability of a nation to project force both internally and externally, as well as providing a snapshot of the prominence of the military within the country, and the level of involvement with formal international peacekeeping processes. <p>Solomon Islands Country Profile</p> <p>UNDP Country Office Programmes</p> <p>Supporting Peaceful and Inclusive Transition in Solomon Islands</p> <p>With the ongoing drawdown and planned departure of RAMSI in 2017, and the Solomon Islands Government's public commitment to the peace and reconciliation agenda in the country, in June 2016 UN Peacebuilding Fund approved a US\$2.5 Million Funding for 18 months to support country's peaceful transition.</p> <p>The empowerment of youth and women in the Solomon Islands is seen as a critical issue in peacebuilding and the development of the country.</p> <p>The program is implemented by UNDP and UN Women.</p> <p>Strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inclusive space established for dialogue and reconciliation, and national capacity strengthened for implementation of peace policy 2. Youth engaged in the peace process with society and leadership <p>Key achievements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enabled more than 500 tribal leaders, youth and women from Guadalcanal, Malaita and Western provinces to participate in dialogue with Government on key national issues. These dialogues have led to consensus between central government, provincial governments and community representatives on addressing some |
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| | | <p>of the key issues regarding development, social cohesion and centre-periphery inequality.</p> <p>2. A National Dialogue on Sustaining Peace and Stability, hosted by the previous Prime Minister, was a culmination of dialogues held in the hot-spot provinces of Guadalcanal, Malaita, and Western. Critical issues that need addressing if sustainable peace and unity are to be achieved post RAMSI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The meeting gathered participants from the preceding dialogues, including Premiers from the four critical provinces, key Ministers, Members of Parliament from both sides of the aisle, women and youth leaders, including from the provinces, private sector, religious groups and academia. ✓ The event was a resounding success, broadcast live nationally, and reached even the remotest communities. All key national topics were covered in passionate interactive discussions, from reparations to law and order and security, constitutional and governance reform, land reform, natural resources management, to women and youth empowerment. ✓ A final communique adopted through a participatory process with strong technical support from the UN team, commits all key national stakeholders to cooperate on issues such as a reparations framework, decentralization, land reform, women and youth political participation, and security. This is a useful tool to guide follow up actions on many of the outstanding issues emanating from the ethnic tensions as also identified in the TRC report of 2012. <p>3. The National dialogue led to continuing work on a national reparations strategy, which was to have led to reparations and rehabilitation legislation. However, due to the change in Government in late 2017, it is not yet clear when these issues will be progressed further.</p> <p>4. Another important forum supported by the project was the National Women's Summit, which brought women from across the country together to build consensus on the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP), and engage in dialogue with national leaders.</p> <p>5. Support to youth forums also resulted in the finalization of the National Youth Policy launched in 2017 during the youth day celebrations by the Ministry for Women and Youth.</p> |
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| | | 6. The project also carried out a training programme for 300 youth from “hot spot” areas in Malaita and Guadalcanal to help them become peace advocates and improve their long term economic prospects. |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This report has a bearing to this review in that it highlights the good practices and lessons learned that this review needs to consider to assess whether those institutional mechanisms (structural – policies) actually has positive impact to sustaining peace and preventing conflict from reemerging.</p> <p>It is also worth noting that Solomon Islands adopted a foreign policy of “<i>Friend to all and enemy to none</i>”, this policy needs to carefully look examined to assess the possible risks of extremism with the influx of Muslims entering the country with business Visas.</p> <p>Moreover, institutionalizing the Global Peace Index in relevant agencies is critical to monitor countries status of peacefulness.</p> |
| 17. Solomon Islands Case Study in Education, Conflict and Social Cohesion. | Year Adopted | 2014 |
| | Relevance to the review | This Case Study is relevant to the review in that it shows that education can be medium to forge social cohesion and at the same time poor quality education can also trigger conflict. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>1.2: Education and Conflict</p> <p>Limited access to education and the quality and appropriateness of curricula, teacher training and methodology have contributed either indirectly or directly to conflict.</p> <p>Continuing inadequacies in the education system had contributed to large number of young people (drop outs) who lack appropriate skills to be productive in the workforce.</p> <p>Schools should be seen first and foremost as places for imparting the most vital of skills: tolerance, mutual respect and the ability to live peacefully with others” (UNESCO, 2011, p. 3). To strengthen the role of education in promoting social cohesion, four broad areas require attention: security and violence protection; education sector reform; curriculum reform and teacher training.</p> |
| | Policy Implications | This study identifies structural issues that needed structural and relational solutions. |
| 18. Civil Society Organisations and Peacebuilding: A | Year Adopted | 2018 |
| | Relevance to the review | This journal article is relevant to the review in that it has a bearing to CSOs functions in peacebuilding |

| Functional Perspective | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>The functional perspective of CSOs is aptly captured in Utstein Peacebuilding Palette (2004) where peacebuilding is meant to intersect four broad areas namely security, socio-economic foundations, political framework and reconciliation and justice.</p> <div><p>Security</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">*Humanitarian mine action*Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration* Security sector reform*Small arms and light weapons<p>Political Framework</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">*Democratisation (Parties, media, NGO, democratic culture)* Good governance, (accountability, rule of law, justice system)* Institutional building* Human rights (monitoring law, justice system)<p>Reconciliation and Justice</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">*Dialogue between leaders of antagonistic groups*Grass roots dialogue*other bridge building activities*Truth and reconciliation commissions*Trauma therapy and healing<p>Socio-economic Foundation</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">*Physical reconstruction*Economic infrastructure*Infrastructure of health and education*Repatriation and return of refugees and IDPs*Food security<p>Peacebuilding</p></div> <p>Source: Adapted from Utstein Report (2004)</p> <p>Peace is achieved where existing social structures including CSOs perform their functions adequately supported by the requisite culture, norms and values.</p> <p>For example, in the school structure it’s the role of principal, and teachers to perform the function of educating children properly by inculcating the <i>right values and norms</i> such as <i>tolerance, patience and love</i>, then peace would prevail in a society in a long run and <i>institutionalization</i> of this process culminates in peace sustainable peacebuilding measures.</p> <p>Seven CSOs Functions in Peacebuilding</p> <table><tr><th>CSOs Functions</th><th>Activities</th></tr><tr><td>Protection</td><td>Protecting citizen life, freedom and property against attacks from state and non-state actors. For example, In Mozambique, churches launched a follow-up demobilization campaign after the official UN demobilization process had ended.</td></tr><tr><td>Monitoring/early warning</td><td>Observing and monitoring the activities of government, state authorities and conflict actors. Monitoring can refer to</td></tr></table> | CSOs Functions | Activities | Protection | Protecting citizen life, freedom and property against attacks from state and non-state actors. For example, In Mozambique, churches launched a follow-up demobilization campaign after the official UN demobilization process had ended. | Monitoring/early warning | Observing and monitoring the activities of government, state authorities and conflict actors. Monitoring can refer to |
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| CSOs Functions | Activities | | | | | | | |
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| Monitoring/early warning | Observing and monitoring the activities of government, state authorities and conflict actors. Monitoring can refer to | | | | | | | |

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| | | | <p>various issues (human rights, corruption), particularly those relevant for drivers of conflict and early warning.</p> <p>For e.g., To strengthen the early warning function, there is increasing cooperation between local, national and I-NGOs but also with regional organizations.</p> |
| | | Advocacy/public communication | Articulation of specific interests, especially of marginalized groups and bringing relevant issues to the public agenda. Creation of communication channels, awareness raising and public debate. Participation in official peace processes. |
| | | Socialization | Formation and practice of peaceful and democratic attitudes and values among citizens, including tolerance, mutual trust and non-violent conflict resolution. |
| | | Social cohesion | Strengthening links among citizens, building bridging social capital across societal cleavages. |
| | | Intermediation/facilitation | Establishing relationships (communication, negotiation) to support collaboration between interest groups, institutions and the state. Facilitating dialogue and interaction. Promoting attitudinal change for a culture of peace and reconciliation. |
| | | Service provision | Providing services to citizens or members can serve as entry points for peacebuilding, if explicitly intended. |
| | | (Source: Sustainable Development Network (2006)) | |
| | Policy Implications | This article is relevant in that it acknowledges CSOs as the central and important partners in peacebuilding. | |
| 19. Incompatibility, Substitution or Complementarity ? Interrogating Relationships between | Year Adopted | 2016 | |
| | Relevance to the review | This publication is practically relevant as it interrogates the peacebuilding roles by international, state, and non-state peace agents undertaken in post-conflict era in SI. It has a bearing on identifying the best peacebuilding approach that considers <i>kastomi</i> /church | |

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| International, State and Non-state Peace Agents in Post-Conflict Solomon Islands. | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Non-State Actors/Local Peace Agencies</p> <p><i>Chiefs, Church and Kastom</i></p> <p>In SI-chiefs and church leaders are the agents for the maintenance of day to day social order, dispute resolutions, and communal peace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiefs are situated outside the formal state system. • Their governance roles are acknowledged by the state • Community leaders refer to <i>kastom</i> as <i>customary law</i> when dealing with conflicts, antisocial behavior and disturbances of peace in local context. • They impose fines; facilitate negotiations and reconciliations between parties in conflict. • As a Christian country church leaders also play important roles. • They can exert more moral pressure to prevent or negatively sanctioned deviant behavior, and shame is the very powerful force in community life. • Chiefs and church leaders work together. • While state institutions are limited, churches are everywhere. • Church leaders command much respect than does the gov't. • They are in charge of sociocultural, mental, and spiritual wellbeing of communities & relationship between social groups. • “Traditional Leaders and churches” effectively became the primary means of local governance when local government structures dissolve during country’s breakdown. <p>How locals pursued their indigenous process of peace formation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply <i>kastom</i> ways of reconciliation, bringing together the conflicting parties (families and clans of victims and offenders and community at large) for dialogue and they culminate in <i>kastom</i> reconciliation ceremonies that include Christian elements such as prayer /church service making use of shared Christian faith as unifying force. • Exchange of gifts (compensation-shell money, pigs, foods) for damage done and wrongdoings • Aim is restoration of relationships between adversaries and thus restoration of social harmony within and between communities. |
| | Policy Implications | This is directly relevant in that it identifies the local peace actors, and how both <i>kastom</i> and churches played an important role in restoring peacebuilding. It also highlights the roles of state and |

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| | | international actors and suggests that <i>Hybridity of governance</i> is fundamental significance to peace formation in SI. |
| 20. Faith Based Peacebuilding | Year Adopted | 2005 |
| | Relevance to the review | This study is relevant to the review as it has bearing to <i>peacebuilding actors and the best practices</i> . This is crucial to note that since our country adopts <i>open door policy</i> for all religion to establish in SI. We need to also be conscious and <i>prepare mechanisms to embrace all diversity for a common good</i> . |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Religion is not only blamed for inciting conflicts, but also regarded as a source of solutions to conflict.</p> <p>Religion becomes a focal point for policy makers after attacks of 11 September 2001 on World Trade Centre and the subsequent war on terror.</p> <p>The way that Muslim societies organize themselves and their institutions differs significantly from Western societies.</p> <p>Western societies are more individualistic, professional and bureaucratized. Many Islamic societies, on the other hand, are traditional societies, where kinship, tribalism and family ties are dominant. The organization of social institutions like NGOs reflects these differences.</p> <p>Focus on Faith based Peacebuilding actors</p> <p>There are many Christian and Multi-Faith Actors and Muslim Actors.</p> <p>All actors identified conflict resolution and peacebuilding as critical aspect of their work.</p> <p>Peacebuilding Activities advocated by actors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy- Religiously motivated advocacy is primarily concerned with <i>empowering the weaker party(ies) in a conflict situation, restructuring relationships, and transforming unjust social structures</i>. It aims at strengthening the <i>representativeness</i> and in particular the <i>inclusiveness of governance</i>; 2. Intermediary/mediation - These activities relate to the task of peacemaking, and focus on bringing the parties together to resolve their differences and reach a settlement. <i>Intermediary activities played by faith-based actors have focused on good offices, facilitation, conciliation, and mediation</i>, usually in some combination. 3. Observing - In a conflict situation, religious observers provide a watchful, compelling physical presence that is |

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| | | <p>intended to discourage violence, corruption, human rights' violations, or other behaviour that is deemed threatening and undesirable. Observers can be engaged in passive activities such as fact-finding, enquiry, investigation, or research. Or observers can be more actively involved in monitoring and verifying the legitimacy of elections, or forming 'peace teams' or 'living walls' between sides that are active in conflict situations</p> <p>4. Education - Education and training activities aim to sensitize a society to inequities in the system, to foster an understanding of and build the advocacy skills, conflict resolution, pluralism and democracy, or to promote healing and reconciliation</p> <p>5. Transitional Justice</p> <p>6. Intra-Faith and Inter-Faith Dialogue</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>The peacebuilding activities are directly relevant to the review in that it embraces intra-and inter-faith dialogue for peace and unity.</p> <p>This is crucial also to forge stronger Inter-faith Based Partnerships between our Islands and countries.</p> |
| 21. The True Way of Service: The Pacific Story of the Melanesian Brotherhood 1925 -2000 | Year Adopted | 2003 |
| | Relevance to the review | The specific chapters in this book are relevant to the review as it recounts the peacebuilding and peacekeeping roles Religious Orders had played during the darkest side of the country's history |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Chapter Nineteen: Darkness and Light</p> <p>.....in the midst of fighting...<i>religious orders</i> (Melanesian Brotherhood, SSF, and Sisters) were <i>respected</i> (p.g.324).</p> <p><i>Brothers and Sisters passed freely between both sides' road-blocks and checkpoints.</i></p> <p>Page 327...the Melanesian Brothers helped organize a two day <i>peace and reconciliation celebrations</i> in Honiara and its environs a week later after the signing of ceasefire agreement in August 2, 2000. Both MEF and IFM and civilians from Malaita and Guadalcanal came together to <i>shake hands and celebrate the peace.</i></p> <p>Melanesian Brothers were also seconded to join the Peace and Monitoring Council (PMC).</p> <p><i>Brother visited villages with PMC workers to try and calm down violent situations in the absence of police.</i></p> <p>This core-option by PMC was not an entirely positive experience for the Brotherhood. The Brothers were taken away from their</p> |

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| | | <p>community life and drawn into the cash-based lifestyle of the PMC. This had led to the withdrawal of Brotherhood from PMC.</p> <p>‘Nineteen Melanesian Brothers and their ‘peace’ chaplain, Fr Jack Aitorea were awarded with Solomon Islands Medals, which were conferred by the Governor General on the Brothers on October 28th 2001 at Tabalia during the 75th Anniversary celebrations.</p> <p>The citation said that the <i>Melanesian Brotherhood</i> were “very instrumental in restoring peace back on Guadalcanal and had risked their lives on the front lines. Two Franciscan Brothers were also honored.</p> <p>Bishop Terry Brown wrote on August 29, 2001: ..the basic problems are not ethnic. The Solomon’s were a <i>forgotten or neglected corner</i> of the British Empire. What happened were happened with no forethought or planning. <i>Movement of labour, resettlement and development</i> took place with little thought of what might happen 50 years down the road. <i>Unequal development, globalization, corruption, competing worldviews</i> (custom, western law, church), <i>isolation, outside influence</i> (PNG & Bougainville), <i>Asian Economic Exploitation</i> (logging and Mining) and the rise of local elites all had part to play.</p> <p>Chapter Twenty: Transforming Missionaries</p> <p>The facts that religious communities are open to all tribes, islands and nations have meant that they have been able to be <i>inclusive in a way that many local communities are not</i>. The Brotherhood <i>sets out rules to prevent island or tribal divisions emerging within the community</i>.</p> <p>They emerged from this conflict as an example to all of how the <i>Christian Gospel is indeed the Gospel of Peace, not just preached but lived out</i>, and that <i>Gospel of Peace and Reconciliation is the only hope for the nation’s future</i> (Page352).</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This book’s relevant chapters are relevant as they recount the <i>inclusivity of Religious Orders in embracing unity in times of conflict or ethnic divide</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Religious Orders highly respected and honored the binding values</i> that displays a <i>True Way of Service</i> and has a bearing to <i>proactive peacebuilding that promotes National Identity and social cohesion</i>.</p> |
| | Year Adopted | 2020 |

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| 22. Transforming Power To Put Women at the Heart of Peacebuilding | Relevance to the review | This study is relevant in that it has bearing to peacebuilding in that it recognizes the traditional, churches, modern governance creating a sustainable space for peace education, peace dialogue and mediation |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Participation</p> <p>Peacebuilding in the Pacific Region requires <i>balancing traditional and customary practice with modern governance, including accountability to the culture of human rights, by engaging with indigenous leaders and church leaders as well as creating a sustainable space for peace education, peace dialogue and mediation that challenge and transform the patriarchal practices to enable women and youth of all diversities to access decision-making spaces.</i></p> <p>Global Partnership for Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) have identified distinct strategies to enhance <i>engagement with men and boys as allies to counter deeply entrenched stereotypes of men solely as perpetrators of violence.</i></p> <p>GPPAC members aim to adopt a <i>gender transformative approach to change the attitudes, behaviors, and norms that lie at the very core of unequal power relations and gender equality.</i></p> <p>Mainstreaming gender equality into conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes aims to eliminate the root causes which allow unequal power relations to persist and instead provide transformative solutions.</p> <p>Preventing the Resurgence of Armed Conflict</p> <p>If post-conflict reconstruction is carried out without looking for <i>root causes of conflict</i>, recovery will only be superficial.</p> <p>Reconciliation is important to <i>heal spiritual and psychological wounds, prevent hatred, distrust, and warmongering, and to encourage forgiveness and unity.</i></p> <p>Prevention requires <i>multi-actor consultative framework for national and regional peace and security that supports community representatives who can localize and operationalize women's participation in peacebuilding and prevention.</i></p> |
| | Policy Implications | This study is relevant in that it recognizes that <i>inclusive participation</i> is important where all <i>traditional leaders, church leaders, and modern governance system</i> participate. |

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| | | <p><i>Mainstreaming gender equality</i> in peacebuilding is critical to eliminate the root causes.</p> <p><i>Prevention requires a multi-actor</i> or sector approach.</p> |
| 23. Reflective peacebuilding: A Planning, Monitoring and Learning Toolkit | Year Adopted | 2007 |
| | Relevance to the review | This book is relevant in that it has bearing to improve peacebuilders ability to be reflective practitioners. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Chapter 5: Conflict Transformations and Four Dimensions of Change</p> <p>The goal is to find answers to problems and end something that is causing pain or difficulty.</p> <p>Conflict transformation focuses on change, addressing two questions: (i) what do we need to stop?, (ii) what do we hope to build?.</p> <p>While conflict resolution focuses on de-escalation of conflict and diffusion of crises, transformation allows for an ebb and flow in conflict, and sees the presenting problem as a potential opportunity to transform the relationship and the systems in which to transform the relationship and the systems in which relationships are embedded.</p> <p>Four Dimensions of conflict transformation</p> <p>Social conflict inevitably creates four types of changes; these can be used to examine the kind of changes peacebuilders hope to promote.</p> <p>Social conflict causes changes in four dimensions: the personal, the relational, the structural and the cultural.</p> |

BOX 5.1 FOUR DIMENSIONS OF CONFLICT

Personal

Conflict changes individuals personally, emotionally, spiritually

Relational

Refers to people who have direct, face to face contact. When conflict escalates, communication patterns change, stereotypes are created, polarization increases, trust decreases

Structural

Conflict impacts systems and structures—how relationships are organized, and who has access to power—from family and organizations to communities and whole societies

Cultural

Violent conflict causes deep-seated cultural changes, for example, the norms that guide patterns of behavior between elders and youth, or women and men



PERSONAL DIMENSIONS

Personal change generally occurs in two main categories, often linked. These are patterns or characteristics seen in individuals:

Attitude changes

Attitudes are predispositions, the ways that people think about (often unconsciously), and approach a given topic, situation or relationship. In conflict settings, relevant attitudes frequently have to do with ingrained views about themselves, others (particularly those they perceive as a threat), and the wider context they live in.

Questions you might ask to clarify the changes you seek are:

- What attitudes currently increase the likelihood of destructive patterns of conflict?
- Which attitudes are specifically targeted for change through the proposed action or program?
- If this attitude changes, what difference will it make in the situation?
- How would you know the attitude has changed?
- How would you know the change might be related to the program activity?

Some attitudes that may affect conflict negatively: superiority, lack of respect, fear of contact with the other group, fear of sharing perspectives/views, prejudice or bias, and rigid, preconceived and narrow perceptions.


Behavior changes

Beyond attitude, behavior means the way people actually act, responses they give, ways they express themselves and how they interact with others.

- What visible behaviors contribute to destructive patterns of conflict?
- Which of these is targeted for change through the proposed action or program?
- If this behavior changes, what difference will it make in the situation?
- How would you know the behavior has changed?
- How would you know the change is related to the program activity?

Examples of behavior changes that may improve the situation: reaching out to the other group, listening well, avoiding negative stereotypes in language, increasing contact with the other group, openness and transparency about feelings, expressing views without judgement, and reconsidering perceptions.

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| | | <div data-bbox="669 218 776 323"> </div> <div data-bbox="782 247 932 289"> RELATIONAL DIMENSIONS </div> <p data-bbox="678 348 1065 424"> “Relational” in this framework refers to people who have face-to-face relationships; that is, people who meet, interact, and are interdependent in everyday settings such as family, school, work, neighborhood, and local communities. </p> <p data-bbox="678 445 1065 634"> It also includes relationships that may not be “everyday” in nature, but that are important in reference to a wider conflict setting, like the meeting of key local or national leaders, or representatives of community, religious, or ethnic groups from different sides of a divisive conflict. The focus is on the actual relationship patterns between individual people who interact, as distinct from a relational pattern that is structural in nature. Many aspects of direct relationship may affect conflict and peacebuilding; a few that are often most important in constructive transformation are listed below. </p> <div data-bbox="678 655 844 672"> Communication Patterns </div> <ul data-bbox="711 693 1065 827" style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the level of contact (regular, open or avoiding/restricted) between or among the “sides”? • Do people have the capacity to express themselves accurately in conversation without fear, judgment, or restriction? • Do people have the capacity to listen, that is, to hear accurately the concerns of others, without judgment? <div data-bbox="1081 348 1166 365"> Cooperation </div> <ul data-bbox="1114 386 1458 478" style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the level of collaboration—both initiating and working together on—projects or goals that are important to both sides, and require cooperation from both sides for their success (little or none to robust and active)? <div data-bbox="1081 499 1192 516"> Decision-making </div> <ul data-bbox="1114 537 1458 651" style="list-style-type: none"> • Do people feel they are adequately included in decisions that affect their lives and their communities? • Is information-sharing open, accessible and equitable? • Are decision-making processes clear and fair? <div data-bbox="1081 672 1279 688"> Conflict handling mechanisms </div> <ul data-bbox="1114 709 1458 865" style="list-style-type: none"> • When conflict arises, are there appropriate and effective mechanisms by which it is handled? • What patterns emerge when conflict escalates (e.g. does it move quickly from seemingly small incidents to sharp polarization)? • Who are the key people who fulfill the peacemaker role in relationships, and are they adequately prepared? |
| | | <div data-bbox="669 1037 776 1142"> </div> <div data-bbox="782 1066 932 1108"> STRUCTURAL DIMENSIONS </div> <p data-bbox="678 1159 1065 1390"> The <i>structural</i> lens creates a <i>change focus</i> that moves beyond direct relationships, to relational patterns that involve and affect whole groups, a scope of inquiry that includes <i>structural patterns</i>—the way things happen over and over again—and <i>existing structures</i>. In other words, the time horizon includes both present and historical dynamics between or among groups, particularly where one group has been privileged and others marginalized. Assessment of existing structures requires a critical eye on formalized institutions established to meet shared social goals and serve people. How responsive are these institutions? How equitable? How successful in fulfilling basic human needs of all people in a given setting? </p> <p data-bbox="678 1411 1065 1444"> Structural change can be approached in many different ways. The following points of analysis can serve as a starting point. </p> <div data-bbox="678 1465 1065 1499"> Social Conditions (Keys: disparity, inequity, racial/religious/ethnic disadvantage) </div> <ul data-bbox="711 1520 1065 1659" style="list-style-type: none"> • What conditions and patterns have contributed to perceived and actual disparity in access to resources and power? • Are there consistent patterns of marginalization and exclusion, providing greater privilege for some and disadvantaging others? • Are there historic patterns of racism, sectarianism, or ethnic marginalization? <div data-bbox="1081 1159 1458 1192"> Procedural Patterns (Keys: lack of transparency, equality, access, participation, fairness) </div> <ul data-bbox="1114 1213 1458 1407" style="list-style-type: none"> • Do people have equal access to information and understanding of decision-making? • Are there groups who are (or perceive they are) consistently left out of political and economic decisions and processes that affect their communities? • Are public processes (political, economic, social) equally understood by all, with clarity of goals, process, and adequate points of participation? • Do all groups have an equal say in processes that affect the wider community and how they are established and conducted? <div data-bbox="1081 1428 1458 1461"> Institutional Patterns (Keys: lack of access, historical patterns) </div> <ul data-bbox="1114 1482 1458 1583" style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the wider patterns identified above reflected in the function and maintenance of key social, political, and economic organizations, particularly those established to serve the wider public? • Is there trust in primary service institutions by the groups they serve? If not, why? |

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| | |  <p>CULTURAL DIMENSIONS</p> <p>The cultural dimension refers to even deeper, and often less conscious, patterns related to conflict and peace. Observations to note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture is fundamentally about how people make sense of things, in other words, culture is the process of how meaning is constructed and shared; • Cultural patterns and understandings about conflict, appropriate responses to conflict, and peacebuilding are always present, though not always openly acknowledged; • Every culture—whether organizational, small group, national or local—contains aspects that contribute in both destructive and constructive ways to conflict transformation; • Cultural change is often very slow, (although widespread open violence can impact cultural resources quickly and deeply—for example the phenomenon of child soldiers may suddenly and profoundly erode an age-old tradition of respect for elders). For this reason, a program targeting cultural change may require a generational or longitudinal approach; • Culture is embedded in all three of the other dimensions, and may be more difficult to isolate for evaluation purposes. <p>Dimensions of culture that affect conflict patterns and may vary significantly between groups include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions and understandings of ways to communicate, express feelings, and engage or avoid open conflict; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of significant meaning structures like: "time," "place and land" or "religious belief," "respect and honor" etc. • Approaches to dialogue, reaching consensus, negotiation • Views of authority, age, and gender as they relate to decision-making and representation • Views about "proper" process, representation, healing, and revenge <p>These may provide useful starting points for thinking about which aspects of activities and programs are oriented toward cultural change. Bear in mind that outsiders should use caution when identifying aspects of culture as negative or positive.</p> <p>Assessing Cultural Resources and Patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify cultural patterns that seem to have an impact whether positive or negative, on how conflict is understood, approached, and handled; • Identify what aspects of an intergroup conflict may be affected by cultural and worldview differences; • Build an inventory with people in a given group or setting about what aspects of their culture contribute positively to the expression and handling of conflict, and which patterns appear to make it worse; • Identify cultural patterns that have been affected by factors such as displacement or migration, population growth, conflict dynamics, and/or "modernization," with particular attention to what aspects of traditional culture are strained by these elements, and what, if any, important traditions have been lost. <p>Program and Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which aspects of peacebuilding/conflict transformation are partly or primarily oriented toward changing a cultural pattern? • What are realistic timeframes to think about the cultural shift desired? For example, are components of the program working with generational change? |
| | Policy Implications | This peacebuilding guide has a direct bearing to the review in that it proposes that conflict transformation and peacebuilding requires addressing personal, relational, structural and cultural dimensions. |
| 24. GLOBAL PEACE INDEX- Measuring Peace in a Complex World | Year Adopted | 2021 |
| | Relevance to the review | This report is relevant in that it informs developing and post-conflict nations such as Solomon Islands to understand the importance of Negative and Positive Peace and how to measure peace using peace indicators adopted in Institute of Economics and Peace. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p><i>The Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Peace</i></p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the level of conflict and violence in the world in 2020, with some of these effects likely to last for years to come. While it was initially thought that the main impact of the pandemic would be to reduce violence around the world, this proved to be true for only some indicators of violence. Although key indicators of internal conflict did decrease in 2020, the impact of the pandemic on active conflicts was short-lived, and the total level of political and civil unrest rose over the past year.</p> <p>The pandemic has been used as a pretext for government repression and political terror in some countries. In Russia, several protest organisers have been placed under house arrest for</p> |

violating public health measures related to COVID-19. Hundreds of individuals have been prosecuted for allegedly spreading false information about the pandemic. In Egypt, several medical staff were detained for spreading fake news under terrorism laws for speaking about the lack of personal protective equipment and lack of COVID-19 testing for medical staff.

In India, police detained an oncologist for posting pictures of medical staff wearing raincoats due to a lack of personal protective gear.

Chapter 5: Positive Peace

What is Positive Peace?

Positive Peace is defined as the attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies.

Positive Peace is a complementary concept to negative peace.



The Pillars of Positive Peace

A visual representation of the factors comprising Positive Peace. All eight factors are highly interconnected and interact in varied and complex ways.



The Pillars of Positive Peace interact systemically to support a society's attitudes, institutions and structures that underpin

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| | | <p>development and peacebuilding. High levels of Positive Peace occur where attitudes make violence less tolerated, institutions are resilient and more responsive to society's needs and structures create the environment for the nonviolent resolution of grievances.</p> <p>Positive Peace as the Predictor of Economic Outperformance</p> <p><i>Predicting Economic Performance</i></p> <p>Positive Peace can be used to signal future superior economic performance, thereby acting as a predictor of better economic and corporate outcomes. Positive Peace outcomes are autoregressive. This means that once a PPI score improves for a country or region in a given year, it will tend to continue improving for some time in the future. Positive Peace and economic processes are also self-reinforcing. A better PPI outcome in a given year will increase the probability of favorable economic results in the future, which will in turn contribute to further improvements in Positive Peace.</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>Negative peace is necessary to achieve positive peace as both mutually reinforcing each other. Hence, understanding and adopting the Positive Peace Predictor to predict Economic Performance in fundamentally important for a developing nation such as Solomon Islands to consider mainstreaming nationally.</p> <p>These are examples of structural Institutional changes that have positive implications socio-economically.</p> |
| External National Reports | Areas of Analysis | Particulars |
| 1. National Baseline Survey on Civic Knowledge and Citizenship Engagement in Solomon Islands-Synthesis Report | Year Adopted | 2021 |
| | Relevance to the review | This is relevant in that it has bearing to peacebuilding. Civic knowledge and engagement dictates connections and defines ownership and therefore identity. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>Policies, Legislations and Institutional Frameworks</p> <p>Findings show that citizens' engagement with national level government policy development is low. (95.6%)</p> <p>National Identity</p> <p>Findings show that most people identify themselves with churches (78.7%).</p> <p>While others identify themselves as:</p> <p>Villages (48.1%)</p> |

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| | | <p>Laen/Tribe (36.9%)</p> <p>Age (33.3%)</p> <p>Province (33.0%)</p> <p>Country (26.0%)</p> <p>Gender (25.9%)</p> <p>Language (18.2%)</p> <p>Forums for relevant and solutions -based dialogue</p> <p>Community leadership is important for effective governance at the community level.</p> <p>Findings show (65.9%) that:</p> <p>Community leaders play a significant role in community decisions and addressing community issues.</p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This report is relevant to this review in that in-order to create an inclusive policy, citizens' engagement in policy formulation is paramount.</p> <p>It also identifies churches and community leaders as the most effective institutions that we should work with as they command more respect in dealing with conflicts and peacebuilding at the community level.</p> |
| 2. SYCAMORE TREE RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PROGRAMME – Solomon Islands | Year Adopted | 2015 |
| | Relevance to the review | This publication is relevant as it has direct bearings to restorative justice programme facilitated by Sycamore Tree a faith based organization. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>The Sycamore Tree Restorative Justice Programme was borne out of recognition that an emphasis on rule of law and punitive justice was not addressing the need for Solomon Islands communities fragmented by conflict to restore broken ties and relationships. This case study traces the evolution of Sycamore Tree from its origins as a prisoner-victim counselling programme to a broader reconciliation project bringing together former warring factions and militant leaders, assessing its ability to blend an introduced model of psychosocial counselling with traditional reconciliation ceremonies based on Solomon Islands kastom (Brigg, M, 2015: 1).</p> <p>Problem</p> |

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| | | <p>Emphasis on restoring rule of law through punitive justice did nothing to address the outstanding need for reconciliation between the many groups that were split apart during the conflict (Ibid, 2).</p> <p>Traditional Solomon Islands Conflict resolution processes emphasize forgiveness and reconciliation through symbolic exchange. The associated techniques provide a pathway for rebuilding relationships and repairing communal bonds, so essential to social life in Solomon Islands (Ibid, 3).</p> <p>In the aftermath of such widespread conflict, however, many requirements of these traditional processes – such as the authority of chiefs – had been damaged. As a result, relationships that had been severed by crimes committed during the conflict were left broken, contributing to lingering animosity and psychological distress. In addition, those offenders who were sentenced to prison (many of them for life sentences) were unable to participate in such processes when they were available outside the prison, depriving them and the community members involved in their crimes from a healing process that could help them to move on with their lives (Ibid,4).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Offender –Victim Counselling</p> <p>The Sycamore Tree model is based on the original PFI format in which the facilitator(s) bring unrelated victims and offenders together for eight two hour sessions, usually spread over a period of eight weeks. The sessions were organized along the following themes (Ibid, 5):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to Sycamore Tree 2. What is crime? 3. Responsibilities 4. Confession and repentance 5. Forgiveness 6. Restitution 7. Towards reconciliation 8. Celebration <p>Offenders were invited to explore ways of making restitution for the harm caused by their transgressions, while victims were asked to consider what it would take for them to regain control of their lives and begin their journey toward healing and restoration. Finally, the group came together in a public celebration and worship to signify the formal restoration of broken ties (Ibid, 6).</p> |
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| | | <p>These counselling sessions drew heavily from Biblical stories emphasizing the importance of taking responsibility for one's actions in order to seek forgiveness. Program's foundation was grounded in Christianity (Ibid,7).</p> <p>Shift of Focus from Compensation to healing</p> <p>Sycamore Tree materials describe the need to see justice through a different lens, describing their focus on restorative justice as "justice that heals". This emphasis on healing has helped remove the focus on compensation that had come to dominate reconciliation attempts in the Solomon Islands following kastom, which dictates that certain crimes warrant certain amounts of compensation. Instead, Sycamore Tree believes that demanding compensation does not resolve anything; in fact, as one leader explained, it just builds on the conflict and exacerbates the problems. The Sycamore Tree emphasis is instead placed on healing and restoring relationships, which is one of the focal areas covered in the counselling sessions. Sycamore Tree stresses that this can help avoid the emerging problem of commercialization of kastom in reconciliation processes (Ibid,16).</p> <p>Providing a non-government alternative to reconciliation programs</p> <p>The MNURP national reconciliation program has at times faced challenges due to the fact that it is a government body. This has on occasion resulted in reduced goodwill from reconciliation participants, and unrealistic expectations relating to the capacity to provide financial incentives for involvement in reconciliation processes. As a church-auspiced body, Sycamore Tree is able to focus on the spiritual and healing components of reconciliation without these challenges.</p> <p>Indeed, MNURP has come to recognize these strengths and has provided some financial support (for logistics) to Sycamore Tree programmes, demonstrating the value of government-civil society collaboration and its potential to achieve even greater impact on community reconciliation (Ibid, 17).</p> <p>7. Techniques and Values</p> <p>Christian values of forgiveness, repentance and atonement are fundamental to the Sycamore Tree model. Indeed, the name Sycamore Tree itself references a Biblical story in which a tax collector, rich from cheating the community, climbs a sycamore tree in order to get a better view of Jesus (Ibid, 18).</p> |
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| | | <p>Drawing further inspiration from the Old Testament, Sycamore Tree training materials note that the Old Testament book of Leviticus describes much of what is today known as “restorative justice”, with stories demonstrating that <i>God’s ultimate goal is to restore relationships with those who have transgressed, rather than simply enforcing punishment</i>. Indeed, <i>faith in God is considered a central requirement that must be shared by both parties undergoing reconciliation, with Christianity used as a uniting factor (Ibid)</i>.</p> <p>In order for reconciliation to come from the heart, both parties need to return to a mutual understanding of their relationship with the Creator, which will enable them to relate to one another as well in recognition of their shared origins.</p> <p>The effectiveness of restorative justice</p> <p>The Sycamore Tree programme has helped to usher in what they consider a “different way of thinking about crime” – one that gives the victim a central role, in contrast with the punitive system that focuses on the offender’s transgressions against the state (Ibid, 19).</p> <p>Sycamore Tree attributes this to the <i>centrality of Christian faith to Solomon Islands society, as well as the importance of kastom and its traditional focus on maintaining social fabric</i>.</p> <p>Building on Sycamore Tree’s success, one of the programme’s longer-term goals is to convince the SIG of the importance of integrating restorative justice principles into the national justice system, particularly in terms of sentencing (Ibid, 20).</p> <p>The importance of Community</p> <p>While the international model from which the Sycamore Tree programme is drawn focuses solely on reconciling offenders with victims, in the Solomon Islands context, it was quickly determined that acceptance and participation of the community at large was vital for the reconciliation to be considered complete. As the father involved in the reconciliation for his son’s death explained, when a death occurs in Melanesian society, the entire community is affected. In order to ensure that that this inclusive aspect of the program can be achieved, the Sycamore Tree process is designed to gain the trust of everyone involved before reconciliation takes place (Ibid, 21).</p> <p>Incorporating introduced models with traditional processes</p> |
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| | | <p>The success of Sycamore Tree’s programming in the Solomon Islands context demonstrates the importance that both <i>introduced and traditional processes can play in promoting reconciliation</i>.</p> <p>The first parts of the Sycamore Tree programme – the <i>prisoner/victim counselling</i> – is introduced, based directly on the international training guide established by PFI. It represents a proven model built on widely <i>recognized psychosocial counselling principles</i> that has been brought to the Solomon Islands. However, in Solomon Islands, it was recognized early on that this must also be coupled with a <i>second traditional reconciliation ceremony that more closely adheres to kastom in order for the reconciliation to be considered complete and accepted by the broader community (Ibid, 21-22)</i>.</p> <p>Inclusion of women</p> <p>Female Sycamore Tree volunteers have assisted in counselling in urban setting, but have not participated in work outside of these areas (Ibid, 22).</p> <p>Balancing community vs. individual reconciliation</p> <p>While the Sycamore Tree model was developed using group counselling at its core, in some places where communities were particularly fragmented by the conflict, the leadership determined that a different, more individual approach was required. One leader explained that when families within a community are still unable to talk to each other and regroup it was determined that one-on one counselling was needed to help rebuild relationships on an individual level before the community could be brought together as a group.</p> <p>This was particularly important in some areas of Solomon Islands, where there are not only deeply fragmented intra-communal relationships, but also a high level of mistrust of government, RAMSI, the RSIPF, and even some church organizations. As such, the Sycamore Tree leadership sees a need to modify the process to adapt to this more individual-based model in instances where it is necessary to rebuild personal relationships as a precursor to broader community reconciliation(Ibid,22)..</p> |
| | <p>Policy Implications</p> | <p>This report has direct bearing to restorative justice and emphasizes the need for its inclusion to the punitive justice.</p> |

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| | | <p>It emphasizes the need for reconciliation processes to be contextualized as a way to <i>mending relations between individuals, tribes and communities</i>.</p> <p>In Solomon islands context, reconciliation is seen as a complete healing process after fulfilling both religious and custom principles.</p> |
| 3. Foreign Relations Committee Report No.1 of November 2009. | Year Adopted | 2009 |
| | Relevance to the review | This report is directly relevant to the review, in that it is a report of an inquiry into the Facilitation of International Assistance Notice 2003 and RAMSI Intervention which also captures the root causes of the ethnic tension. |
| | Summary of relevant provisions | <p>1.1 Foreign Relations Committee</p> <p>The FRC is established under Standing Order 71B of the Standing Orders of the National Parliament of Solomon Islands 1982:</p> <p>There shall be a Standing Select Committee designated the Foreign Relations Committee whose functions shall be to examine and make its observations and recommendations on -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the establishment of new diplomatic and consular relations and the severing of existing ties; (b) the accession to and signing and ratification of international treaties and conventions; (c) the appointment of Ambassadors and High Commissioners or other principal representatives of Solomon Islands in any other country or accredited to any international organization; (d) the application of the Geneva Convention relating to diplomatic immunities and privileges; (e) the receiving of foreign assistance and the administration and management thereof; (f) the regulations, terms and conditions of service of employees of regional bodies of which Solomon Islands is a member; (g) the Government's conduct of its foreign policy. <p>5.6 The FIA Act does not incorporate all three RAMSI 'pillars</p> <p>In his evidence to the Committee in September 2008, the Hon Dr Derek Sikua, Prime Minister of Solomon Islands, argued that the FIA Act does not support all three pillars of the RAMSI intervention:</p> |

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| | | <p>restoration of law and justice (including policing); reform of economic governance; and machinery of government reform.</p> <p>Dr Sikua argued that this document included a commitment to only two of the subsequent RAMSI pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The law and justice pillar. The Framework states: ‘Under civil order, the main task will be to re-establish security in Honiara, enabling government, business and the community to operate free of intimidation. Improved security would later be extended beyond Honiara.’</i> • <i>The economic governance pillar. The Framework states: ‘The first task with the economy will be to stabilize government finances and balance the budget.’ ... ‘The second economy-related task will be to promote longer-term economic recovery and revive business confidence, building on better civil order and the stabilization of government finances’.</i> <p>Dr Sikua argued that the third pillar – <i>rebuilding the machinery of government</i> – is referred to in the ‘Framework for Strengthened Assistance to Solomon Islands: Proposed Scope and Requirements’; however it does not stand alone as a pillar in its own right.</p> <p>Chapter 9: Pillar One – Law and Justice (page,115)</p> <p>The Partnership Framework includes the following long-term objective for the SIG and RAMSI in relation to law and justice:</p> <p><i>A secure, safe, ordered and just Solomon Islands society where laws are administered fairly regardless of position or status, giving due recognition to traditional values and customs.</i></p> <p><i>Rearming the RSIPF? (125)</i></p> <p>The issue of rearming the RSIPF was the focus of considerable commentary during the inquiry.</p> <p><i>Hon Manasseh Sogavare argued that the Government’s policy against rearmament of the RSIPF is based on an over-emphasised fear of some Solomon Islanders who had bad experiences during the ethnic tension. He further argued that RAMSI has capitalised on this fear and is urging the SIG and Solomon Islanders to reject rearmament; but for reasons related to Australia’s own gun policy.</i></p> <p><i>Mr. Sogavare also questioned why RAMSI disarmed the entire RSIPF in the first place. In his view disarming the RSIPF</i></p> |
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| | | <p><i>was effectively disarming the state. As a result, at present, the RSIPF cannot protect the Government or citizens, as demonstrated in the April 2006 riot.</i></p> <p>In his evidence, Dr Transform Aqorau, appearing in a private capacity, also suggested that:</p> <p><i>“one of the hallmarks of a sovereign state is the ability to protect its citizens and borders. If that requires that the RSIPF should have firearms”.</i></p> <p>Sir Peter also submitted the view that disarming the RSIPF in the long run amounted to disarming the government and the nation.</p> <p>He commented:</p> <p><i>“We are really working on trust at the moment. If trust really prevails then that’s not a problem but we are not living in an ideal world. There’s always a practical world and we must be aware of what we need to equip our police officers or our law enforcement officers. We need to consider this carefully. At the moment we’ve disarmed our nation”.</i></p> <p>9.6 The tension trials (135)</p> <p>The Partnership Framework includes as one of its targets the finalization of the ‘tension trials.</p> <p><i>Selective justice</i></p> <p>In his written submission, the Hon Manasseh Sogavare took the view that RAMSI was ‘pursuing selective justice in Solomon Islands’ through the tension trials process. He argued that:</p> <p><i>“not only was RAMSI selective in the cases it wished to prosecute, but even tension trials that RAMSI successfully prosecuted were highly questionable in terms of how such convictions were secured”.</i></p> <p>Separately, Mr. Sogavare continued:</p> <p><i>“Prosecution of criminal cases by RAMSI is viewed differently by many Solomon Islanders. There is all the indications to suggest that RAMSI is pursuing selective justice and that is not acceptable”.</i></p> <p><i>Prosecution versus reconciliation</i> (137)</p> |
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| | | <p>In his written submission, the Hon. Manasseh Sogavare also questioned the policy rationale behind tension trials. He observed that while the tension trials are ongoing, the Government has also set up a Truth and Reconciliation Commission that may well deal with citizens involved in the same cases. The Government should therefore be consistent and decide whether to go down the path of transitional justice (reconciliation) or prosecution.</p> <p>10.6 The impact of the financial crisis on the Solomon Islands budget (149)</p> <p>The Government is also pressing ahead with the structural reforms noted earlier in this chapter, and the Ministry of Finance and Treasury has been asked to prepare a new submission on reform of public financial management. This can be done through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regularising debt repayment and reducing debt; • securing taxation and customs revenue, including through updating applicable legislation; • improving financial reporting systems; • implementing legislative reforms in key areas such as foreign investment, company and business law, access to finance (loans), state owned enterprises, tariffs and duty/tax exemptions; • reducing tariffs, and • updating customs valuation methods <p>Chapter 11: Pillar three –The Machinery of Government (153)</p> <p>11.2 The Machinery of Government Program</p> <p>Although RAMSI has been operating since July 2003, the Machinery of Government Program was only approved in late 2004, and not established until early 2005. The period 2005 – 2006 was considered a start-up phase. In the five years from 2007 to 2012, the program aims to assist the SIG with capacity building in five program areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability programme, targeted at Office of the Auditor General, the Office of the Ombudsman, and Leadership Code Commission. • Public sector improvement program, targeting OPMC, MPS, and IPAM • Electoral Strengthening Program, targeting SIEC • Parliamentary Strengthening Program, targeting National Parliament Office |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Government Strengthening Program, targeting provincial governments and MPGIS • ICT Development Program, based in Ministry of Finance and Treasury • SIG Housing Management Program, based in MLHS <p>12.1 The provincial governance structure (163)</p> <p>Provincial governments are provided for in section 114 of the and were established Constitution in Solomon Islands law through the 1981, which was re-enacted in Provincial Government Act 1997 legislation.</p> <p>This Act creates a provincial assembly for each province, with elected politicians empowered to pass ordinances not in conflict with national policy or legislation. The size of each provincial assembly varies according to the number of wards but is typically between 9 and 30 members.</p> <p>12.4 Law and order in the provinces -166</p> <p>The resources of the RSIPF and PPF</p> <p>As indicated previously in Chapter 9 (Pillar One – Law and Order), the Partnership Framework includes two broad targets in terms of the RSIPF, the second of which is:</p> <p><i>2. For the RSIPF to be able to carry out their functions in support of SIG's rural based platform, it will be essential for it to have the ability to locate and/or visit all areas of the nation. This requires adequate logistics, communications and budget to cover a diverse archipelago.</i></p> <p>Mr John Meke from Fiu Village in Malaita observed:</p> <p><i>The government may think that peace is here now, but that's only in Honiara, but those of us in the rural areas are not yet in peace. We still suffer, for example, for us in Fiu, more than 20 pigs were stolen and we reported this to the police but there was no action. Why? At the moment here in Auki there are no RAMSI officers, may be only two or three. Why is that?</i></p> <p>Customary law</p> <p>The Solomon Islands preserves the operation of customary law in Solomon Islands, Constitution save where it is expressly displaced by legislation or common law.</p> |
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| | | <p>However, as was noted repeatedly throughout this inquiry, Solomon Islands faces a significant challenge in strengthening and clarifying the linkages between customary law and the traditional justice system and the formal justice sector.</p> <p><i>In the 2007 People's Survey, 93 per cent of the people surveyed said that they would resolve a dispute with a neighbour entirely within their own community through the chief, customary law, or through the Church.</i></p> <p>In the 2008 People's Survey, that percentage remained high at 84 per cent. In evidence, Mr. Andrew Nori, a former Member of Parliament, expressed it this way:</p> <p><i>“if we are talking about improving the capacity, capacity building of our justice administration system, of our law enforcement system, we should be building the capacity of those people who are dealing with 90 percent of the disputes and grievances in Solomon Islands, and they are down in the villages, the chiefs and our church leaders. In other words, in that area we need to persuade RAMSI and ourselves to allocate more resources to the rural mass where the volume of disputes are great and where the population is located and where there is need to ensure that leaders in the churches and in the chiefly tribes are placed in a position to manage disputes at a community level”.</i></p> <p><i>The Tribal Lands Disputes Resolutions Panels Bill -176</i></p> <p>The Tribal Land Disputes Resolution Panels Bill is an initiative being undertaken by the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs in consultation with RAMSI. Under the bill, the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs is proposing a new scheme to hear and determine disputes about the usage, rights and interests in tribal land.</p> <p>The scheme replaces the courts and the legal practitioners (lawyers) with panels of chiefs and leaders from the local area in the resolution of land disputes. It sets up a formal mechanism and allows chiefs to receive appropriate support and remuneration for their decision-making role.</p> <p><i>12.7 Border protection-186</i></p> <p>Hon Alex Lokopio, Premier of Western Province, indicated in evidence:</p> <p><i>“RAMSI in the West, in my view, should focus more on the border between Bougainville and Solomon Islands, on illegal</i></p> |
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| | | <p><i>activities of loggers, on community policing and on other programs that would strengthen security at the village level”.</i></p> <p>Youth Violence and Kwaso</p> <p>It became very clear that there is a significant problem posed by abuse of kwaso, marijuana and other forms of illegal alcohol by young people. Resolving this issue requires both police action and longer term measures to address the underlying causes of youth misconduct, including unemployment, lack of basic education and lack of opportunities. Longer term measures could take the form of recreational activities, sports and other engaging activities to assist youths realize self-worth and their potential.</p> <p>Chapter 13: Addressing the root causes of the ethnic tension- 193</p> <p>13.1 The 2004 UNDP Conflict Related Development Analysis</p> <p>The report identified five themes as core issues affecting peace, conflict and development in Solomon Islands. Not only were these issues seen as integral to understanding the root causes of the tension but it also became apparent that they formed the basis of understanding structural and proximate causes of conflicts that have occurred in Solomon Islands since colonial times. The five themes were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Clash between traditional and non-traditional authority structures • Government services, public resources and information • Economic opportunity • Law and justice <p>13.2 Root Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cultural and ethnic differences</i> • <i>Traditional and non-traditional authority systems</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Mr. Treadaway argued that conflict between the two sets of laws, and the underlying values and concepts on which they are based, is one of the basic causes of the tension within Solomon Islands society</i> ○ Hon Dr Derek Sikua, Prime Minister of Solomon Islands, accepted in evidence that there is a disconnection in Solomon Islands between traditional custom and law and western laws: |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>When we adopted our form of government upon independence, what we have done is putting our worthy customs and traditions outside of government. We have put our laws, our traditions, our customs, our practices outside of government and we put a government in that doesn't link in very nicely to our worthy customs and traditions and practices, and so there is no connection</i> ▪ <i>Chief Justice Albert Palmer acknowledged the lack of legislation recognizing the role played by community chiefs. As a result there is no means of enforcing the ruling of a chief or chief's committee should the matter subsequent</i> • <i>Customary land tenure</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The written laws of Solomon Islands are based on western laws that land is a commodity which can be bought and sold. However, the Melanesian law or customary law, land is not a commodity which can be sold. The Committee notes that this is again another major feature of the post-colonial Solomon Islands that no government has addressed. It is very much tied to the clashes between traditional and western systems of authority. The issue has in turn led to other problems such as exploitation of natural resources (such as logging) and internal migration, to name a few examples. The issue has also been blamed for the lack of development in rural areas and, as indicated above, for the clashes between Guadalcanalese and Malaitans over customary land on Guadalcanal. • <i>Access to Government services and public resources</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Solomon Islands has one of the highest population growth rates in the world, but at the same time a narrow economic base and low levels of education. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Hon Manasseh Sogavare advocated in his written submission decentralization of government to move major economic and political systems to other centres in the country as a strategy to create economic opportunities for people outside Honiara.</i> |
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| | | <p>13.4 Responsibility for addressing the root causes of the ethnic tension</p> <p>Sir Baddeley Devesi, senior statesman and former Governor-General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Now we are talking about reconciliation and reconciliation cannot come about until the demands of the people of Guadalcanal are addressed. And I am sorry to say that the government is very weak indeed to deal with these issues”.</i> • <i>“it is the responsibility of the Prime Minister to take responsibility for addressing the bona fide demands of the people of Guadalcanal”.</i> <p>The CNURA Government had taken up the call and these are the measures that government will carry out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reconciliation amongst individuals, families, tribes, communities and constituencies/wards in Guadalcanal Province Reconciliation amongst individuals, families, tribes, communities and constituencies/wards in Malaita Province. Reconciliation between individuals, families, tribes, communities in Malaita and Guadalcanal Provinces. Reconciliation between Malaita Province and Guadalcanal Province. Reconciliation between Malaita/Guadalcanal and the rest of the provinces in the country including Honiara City Council. Reconciliation between Malaita Province, Guadalcanal Province and the National Government. Establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Table a Pardon/Forgiveness Bill in Parliament for enactment. <p>14.4 A federal system?</p> <p>Since Solomon Islands gained independence, there have been regular calls for the current unitary system of government, which incorporates nine provincial governments, to be replaced with a federal system incorporating the current provinces as States.</p> <p>The federal model is often advocated as a solution to perceived over-centralization of government in Honiara. At the core of these demands is the sense among provincial leaders that given</p> |
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| | | <p>appropriate resources they are better equipped to address the challenges Solomon Islands confronts than the central government.</p> <p>Mr. Nori also opposed federalism on another basis:</p> <p><i>“Personally, my opposition to federalism is based purely on technical and legal aspects. In a small nation like Solomon Islands, with due respect, I believe a well -run national government, well-resourced with good linkage and a sound delivery system to our people, can serve the interest of Solomon Islanders, because political structures only serve politicians. It is economic structures and commercial structures that benefit people in rural areas”.</i></p> |
| | Policy Implications | <p>This Foreign Relations Committee (FRC) report captures all the important aspects that have relevance to the review of the SINPP. The report also identified the root causes of the conflict have structural bearings to the clash between western and customary law on land, indigenous cultural disconnections, access to government services and public goods. It also recounts that the responsibility to addressing the root causes rests on the government and people.</p> |

7. SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL PEACEBUILDING POLICY ANALYSIS

The policy analysis component will adopt the Policy Analysis Triangle, a framework by Walt and Gilson (1994)².

² Walt and Gilson 1994, page 354

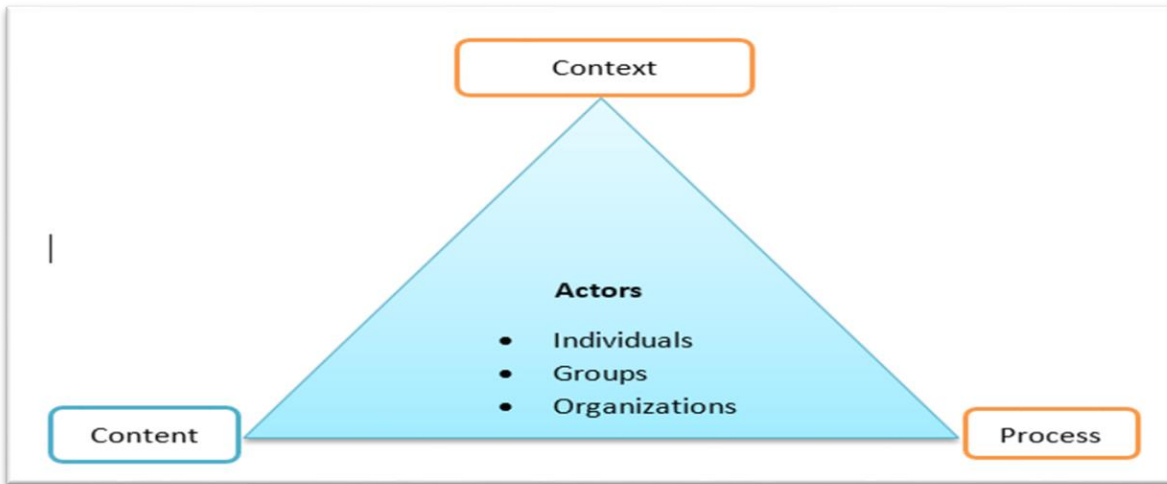


Figure 2: Policy Analysis Triangle

7.1: Content Analysis

7.1.1 Policy Principles and Values

The principles and values promoted in the current SINPP are constantly relevant. The policy recognises peacebuilding as ‘everybody’s business’ and consolidating peace in Solomon Islands requires the active participation of all people and sectors of society, stakeholders and institutions³ and recognised the synergies, collaboration and networking amongst these sectors. The core values promoted with stakeholders and partners in this policy are; *Mutual Respect, Good Governance, Trust Worthiness, Collaboration, Fairness, Long Term Perspective, Local Ownership, Inclusive Participation, Information Sharing and Blending the Traditional and Modern World.*

Nationally the policy buys from the National Development Strategy 2016-2035 and recognises collaboration between traditional peace stakeholders such as the churches, CSO’s, Youth and Women Leaders and other peace stakeholders. These are mainly stakeholders delivering peacebuilding programs operating at all levels ideally to attain a sustainable future. The proposed revised SINPP seeks to strengthen its stakeholders’ collaboration, especially the Government (resource and productive sectors) not to focus more on the ‘peace dividend’ that focuses more on monetary returns. In essence, more emphasis needs to focus on the collaborative effort of the Government through MTGPEA and the peace stakeholders to build peace in the delivery of their respective mandates.

7.1.2 Policy Objectives

The three policy objectives remain relevant; however, they need to be properly contextualised due to changes in Ministry mandate, government policy priorities, and overseas countries foreign policies. In addition, there needs to be more clarity on the policy objectives statement.

³ MNURP, Solomon Islands National Peace building Policy, p.12

7.1.3 Policy Governance Structure (National Peace Advisory Committee [NPAC])

The shortfalls of the current NPAC governance structure demonstrated lack of clear reporting mechanism linking the political government to consider important NPAC decisions of national interest. This requires a review to strengthen the governance structure.

There are also disconnections at the provincial level due to lack of incorporation of peacebuilding policies into provincial policy framework. Only Central Province has streamlined peacebuilding in its policy framework.

The NPAC Terms of Reference (TOR) will need to be reviewed as well as considering possible insertion of the new reporting process for the provincial peacebuilding committee to NPAC.

7.2: Context Analysis

7.2.1: Situational Factors

Between the periods from 1998 to 2003 Solomon Islands as sovereign state had experienced its darkest times in its history when the state machineries were dysfunctional with the taking over of the Armoury; guns and ammunitions were used by violent militant groups to fight each other. The impacts of the conflict had affected most people and that crippled the state economically. Over the years, peacebuilding activities were delivered without a policy guideline. The challenges at that time calls for a need for a policy direction to provide guidance for direction, coordination and management of peacebuilding interventions. The Ministry eventually launched the SINPP on July 2015. This paves the way forward for proper policy implementation on peacebuilding programmes and activities.

7.2.2: Structural Factors

Political context (SIDCCG and SIDCGA)

Solomon Islands adopted a Parliamentary Democratic System to which Her Royal Highness Queen Elizabeth the II is the Head of State and is represented by the Governor General. The Head of the Government is the Prime Minister who has the authority to appoint its government ministers. As a government, it has three branches namely the Executive, Judiciary and the Legislature. It adopts *First Past the Post* electoral system⁴.

As a nation, Solomon Islands gain its independence from Great Britain under British Protectorate in July 7, 1978. However, according to former Prime Minister Solomon *Mamaloni*, he described Solomon Islands as, “*a nation conceived but never bourn*”.

Apart from the National Government, there was also the Provincial Governments established in all 9 provinces plus Honiara City Council (HCC), headed by the Premier and City Mayor.

With regards to the financing modalities, there are two types of models applied in Solomon Islands National and Provincial governments respectively. These are: Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and the Provincial Capacity Development Fund (PCDF). Despite, of the fact that CDF receives the highest receipt of Development Budget allocation annually, PCDF was considered to have prudent financial governance mechanisms that resulted in more tangible developments in all provinces.

⁴ National Health Review, 2015, page 7

The ethnic tension in 1998 -2003 has resulted to the establishment of the Ministry (MNURP) in 2002 and the endorsement of the National Peacebuilding Policy in 2016. The establishment of MNURP was specifically to address the ethnic tension within the country.⁵ This indicated the seriousness of the government of the day in prioritising peacebuilding as a prerequisite for sustainable development.

However, different governments that assume power and leadership have different priority agendas that also contributed to the delay in the tabling of the TRC Report which will also delays the implementation of the its recommendations.

Successive National governments have over the years prioritised the recommendations of the Foreign Relations Committee Report 2009, to addressing the root causes of the ethnic tension. The successive governments during the tenure of the SINPP are SIDCCG and SIDCGA. With reference to the Report, it states that governments to prioritise the recognition, strengthening and empowerment of Traditional Governance Systems and Structures and Church leaders.⁶

Moreover, situational factors had also dictated how successive governments' priority intentions to change the Ministry's mandates and functions by way of legal notices gazetted by Cabinet (Executive arm of the Government). Please refer to the matrix below.

Change of Mandate and Ministry Name from MNURP to MTGPEA

The change of mandate from Cabinet was effective on 29th April 2019.

Table 10: MTGPEA Mandates and Functions.

| Ministry Name | Legal Notice effecting establishment | Mandates | Functions |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| MNURP | SIG Legal Notice 36 of 11/3/2002 | "Overseer, promote and foster national unity and sustainable peace through restorative and retributive justice, including reconciliation, rehabilitation and integration through strengthened partnerships with all stakeholders in the process of nation and peacebuilding, good governance, integration and reintegration nationwide". | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace and Reconciliation • Post-conflict rehabilitation • Truth and Reconciliation Commission • National Unity Programs |

⁵ Foreign Relations Committee Report, No.1 of 2009, page 202.

⁶ Ibid, page

| | | | |
|--------|--|--|---|
| MTGPEA | Legal Notice and Gazetted on 29 th April 2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Governance • Peace and Peacebuilding programs • Ecclesiastical Affairs and Ecclesiastical Affairs Program • Policy, Research and Public Relations Development Programs • National Consciousness, Identity and Unity Development Programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Governance • Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs • Policy, Planning, Research and Public Relations • National Consciousness, Identity and Unity • Corporate and Accounts |
|--------|--|--|---|

Economic Context

Solomon Islands economy is heavily reliant on subsistence agriculture supplemented by cash cropping such as (cocoa, Oil Palm, Coconut), while the other proportions were from extractive industries such as logging, fishing, and mining⁷. However, with the shift to non-renewable resources, there are already disputes and disagreements between landowners and companies over benefits sharing. This had pointed to the need for the government through the relevant bodies to amend economic policies or legislations that create poverty syndrome and cause divisions and disharmony within communities.

With the narrow economic base, the government is trying its best to share the resources by providing public services such as schools, hospitals and clinics, scholarships and the like but it is also competing against the growing population with its growing demand.

Employment Context

With the narrow economic base, there is also a narrow employment base, thus resulted in unemployment that further deepens inequality. This requires a whole of government and the private sector approaches to address the employment disparity at all levels in the society. The figures below illustrate the employment status of both men and women in Solomon Islands.

⁷ National Health Review Report, page 5.

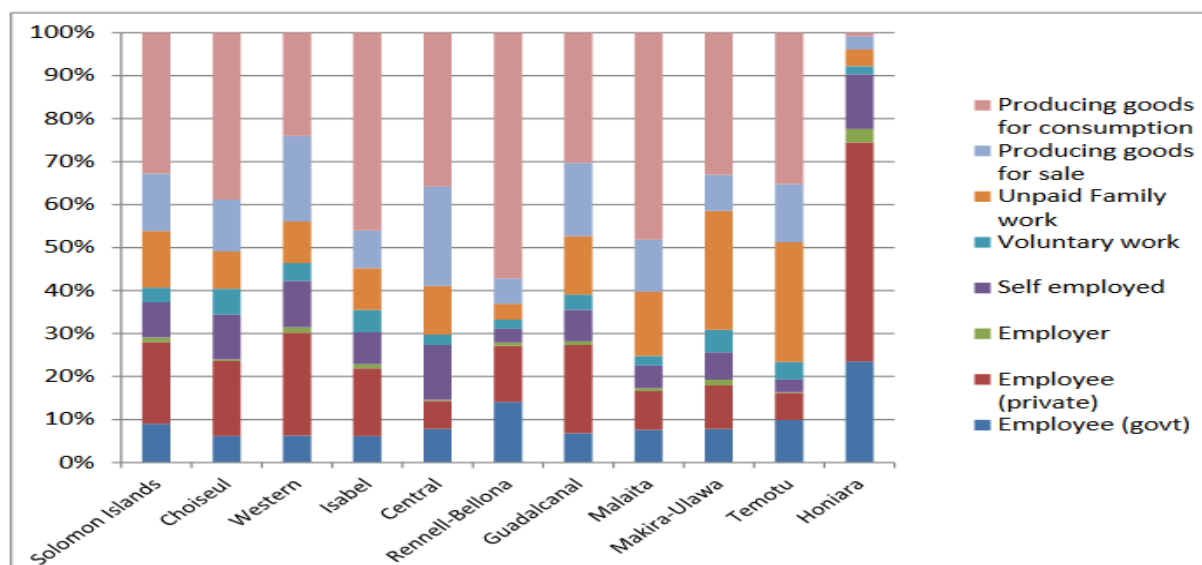


Figure 3: Employment Status of Males aged 12 and above by provinces⁸

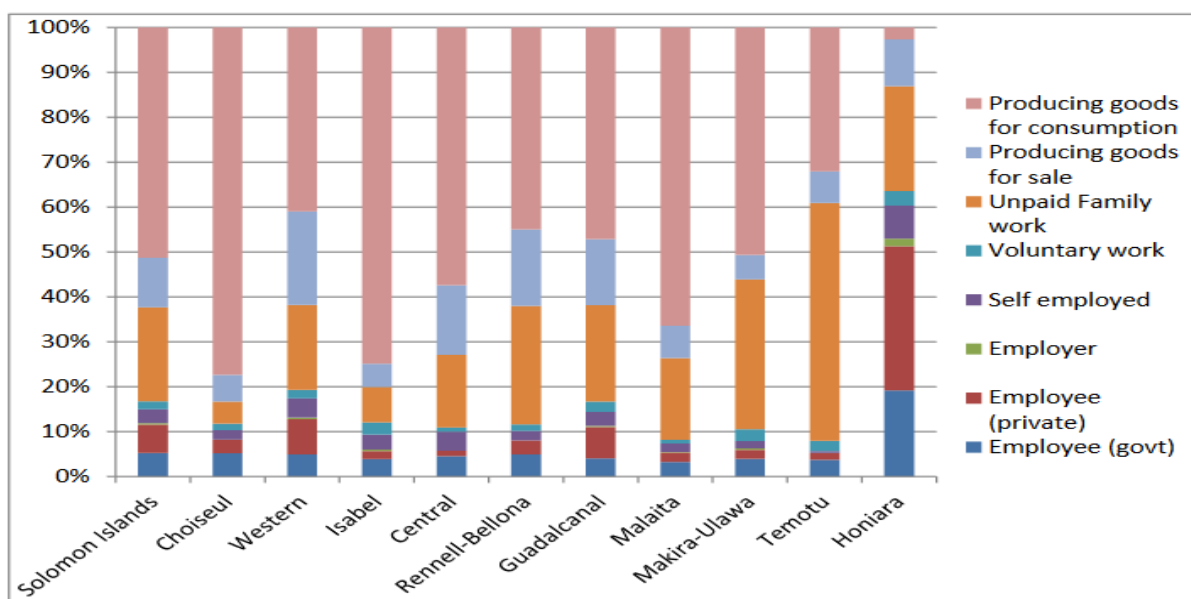


Figure 4: Employment Status of Females aged 12 and above by provinces⁹

Government Laws, Policies and SINPP Coordination

Peacebuilding was always the priority policy of all ruling government in the post conflict era. However, the government ministries fail to scan the entire government system and urgently inform the government of the disconnections of laws and policies relating to resources, economic and productive sectors ignoring peacebuilding lens in their legal and policy frameworks. As such the conflict demonstrated the inconsistencies that fail to consider views of all Solomon Islanders.

⁸ National Statistics Office, Census Report 2009: page 31 (2009 data is still relevant as 2019 census report is yet to be officially published).

⁹ Ibid, page 32

Coordination between government agencies and stakeholders needs to be clear and aligned properly.

7.2.3: Cultural Factors

There is no clear evidence to show that cultural factors also contributed to the formulation of this policy. However, despite the breakdown of state institutions, traditional governance systems and churches were active stakeholders who continue to maintain peace and social justice within the communities. Essentially the key elements of the SINPP such as transforming cultures of violence and discrimination to cultures of peace, non-violence and equality were not fully realized, though initial consultations were considered and become part of the SINPP through formal establishment of the SIG and SIEISPF 2021-2025.

7.2.4: International or Exogenous Factors

With the intervention of RAMSI in 2003, the restoration of governance systems was one among their much priority. With Australia being the largest donor for UNDP there are likelihood that they also shaped this policy. This policy had also influenced and technically guided by international experts from the School of Political Science and International Studies, University of Queensland; and Strengthening Capacities for Peace, UNDP. The formulation process of the revised SINPP will be undertaken towards achieving an ultimate goal that paves new direction towards a '*home-grown*' policy framework.

7.3: Process Analysis

7.3.1: Problem Identification

The policy was intentionally designed to address causes and national sentiments contributing to the roots of the ethnic tension, thus seeks to strengthen national identity, peace education and peaceful-coexistence.

The policy envisioned that MNURP plays the key co-ordinating role for the advancement of the peacebuilding agenda in Solomon Islands. It was through this policy, that MNURP promotes the common goals for peacebuilding and defines the operating mechanisms and commands the coordination that will enable cohesive and complimentary peacebuilding nationally.

The socio-economic challenges faced by the country after the ethnic tension means MNURP has to redirect its effort for peace supporting socio-economic development. Peacebuilding supports nation-building efforts through the promotion and advocacy of a culture of peace and conflict prevention measures.

7.3.2: Policy Formulation

A nationwide awareness and consultation of the current SINPP draft was rolled out in the country to inform all stakeholders on how they can mainstream the policy into their respective policies and programmes. During the awareness and consultations, inputs made by various stakeholders were recorded and incorporated to form the actual content of the SINPP.

7.3.3: Policy Implementation

The implementation of SINPP was guided and streamlined into the Ministry's planning and implementation frameworks such as the MTDP, Corporate Plans, and Annual Work programmes and activities. Funding includes Ministry Recurrent and Development Budgets with complimentary funding from United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UNPBF). These work plans are reported annually according to

the annual SIG planning and reporting process. Although, an implementation framework is attached at the end of the document, it was not actively utilised as a guide for implementation.

7.3.4: SINPP Milestone Achievements

- From the 2016 SINPP Consultations roll out on mainstreaming the policy with the Provincial Governments, it resulted in the formulation of Provincial policies aligned to the SINPP. Also, three creations of positions for TG in the Provincial Offices such as the Central Province. The creation of Focal Points in Provinces with no MTGPEA provincial Office in Lata, Kirakira, Buala and Renbel. Since 2016, the Ministry has expanded its coverage to the Provinces with the linkages it has established to improve Provincial and National Coordination.
- The main policy and planning frameworks endorsed by Cabinet in 2021 namely;
 - The National Policy on Conflict Prevention and Victims' Rights (Reparation)
 - The National Policy Reintegration of Those Involved in the Past Conflict,
 - The Solomon Islands Government and Solomon Islands Ecclesiastical Institutions Strategic Partnership Framework (SIEISPF) 2021-2025,
 - The submission of the TRC Matrix and Claims Matrix to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) fulfils the Ministry's responsibility in this post conflict era.
 - The Traditional Governance and Customs Facilitations Bill (TGCFB) 2018 starting in 2019-2022
 - The establishment of the Peace and Ecclesiastical Affairs Division (PEAD) in 2021.
 - the MTGPEA Corporate Strategic Plan 2020-2023 and the Ministry Annual Reports 2016-2021.
- The Choiseul and Western Provinces' TG systems and structures have been formally established and registered under the Charitable Trust Act. These two Provinces are now working capacity building. Management and Leadership Trainings have completed. The remaining Provinces have yet to reach the stage like Western and Choiseul. Western and Choiseul Provinces have also published their own custom books that contain all traditional laws and genealogies of their people.

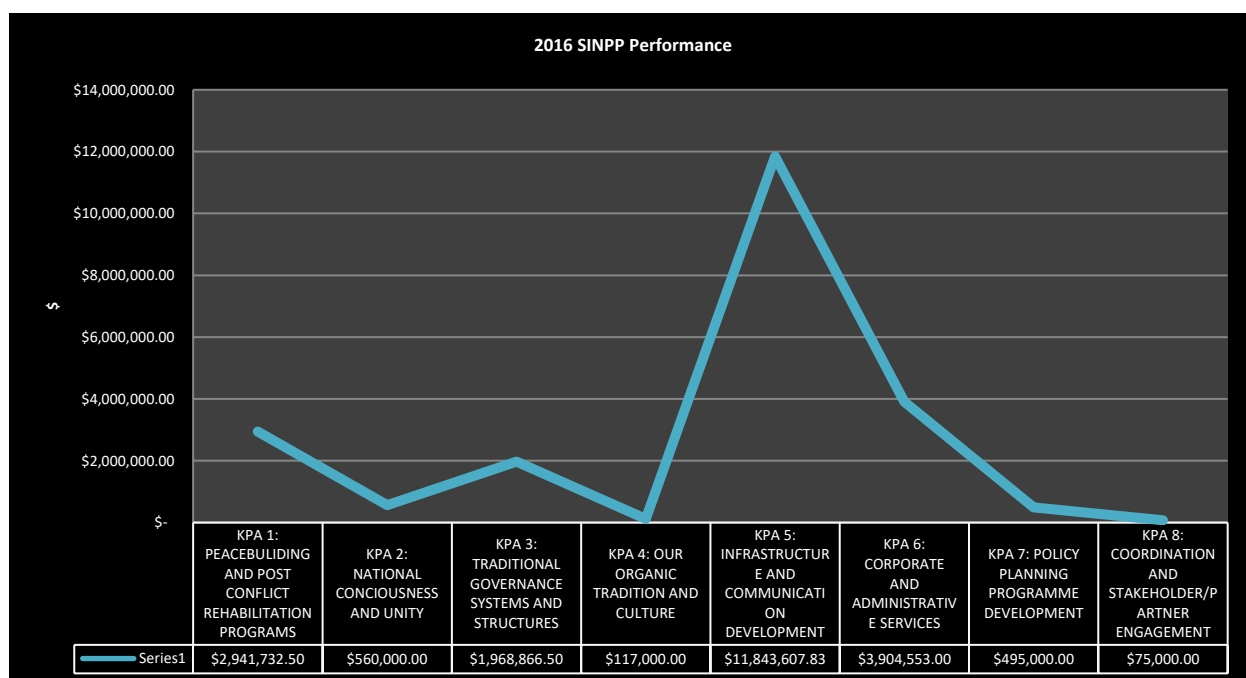
7.3.5: Policy Evaluation

After the life of this policy, there was no *policy performance study* undertaken to inform the impact level of this policy at the country level. It was also noted that insufficient budget allocated for M&E had handicapped the effective implementation of M&E activities that are crucial to measure development and policy progress. This pointed to the need for a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to be established along the new policy with sufficient budget allocation.

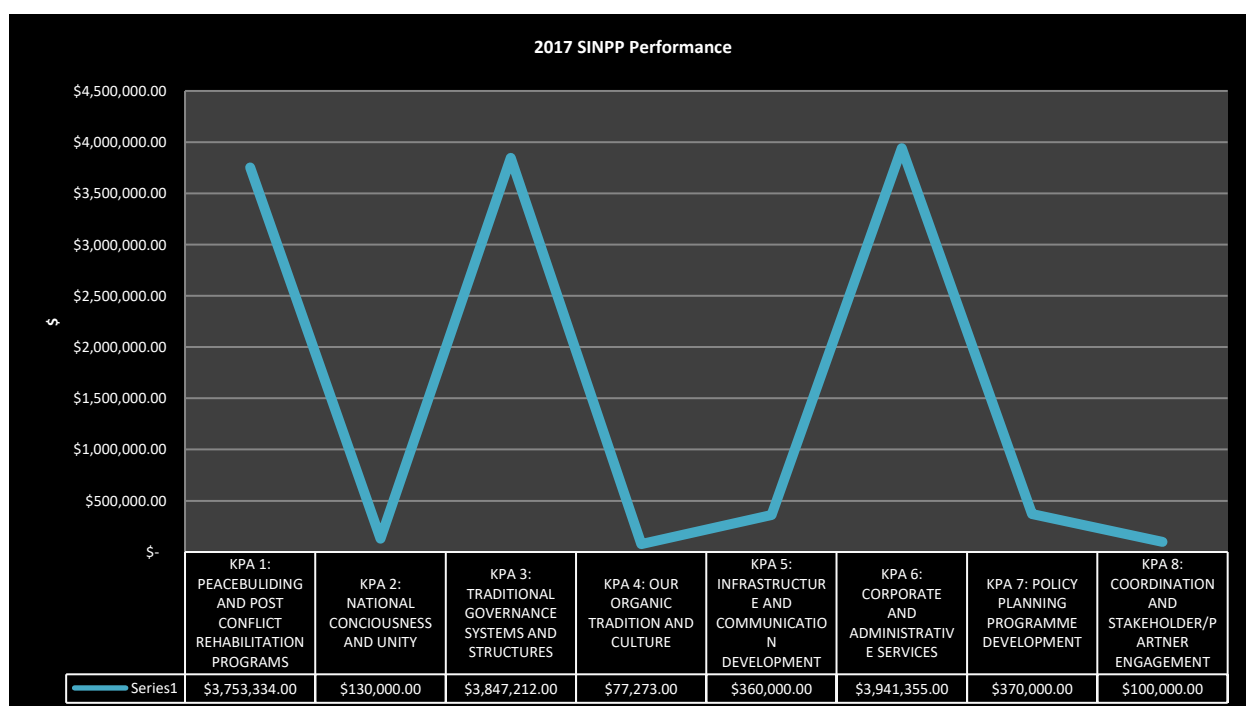
The Ministry have two Corporate Planning periods from 2016-2019 and 2020-2023.

Despite of that, specific analyses were extracted from internal ministry annual work plans and annual reports from 2016 to 2021 which focused only on the financial performance at the Corporate Key Priority Areas (KPA's).

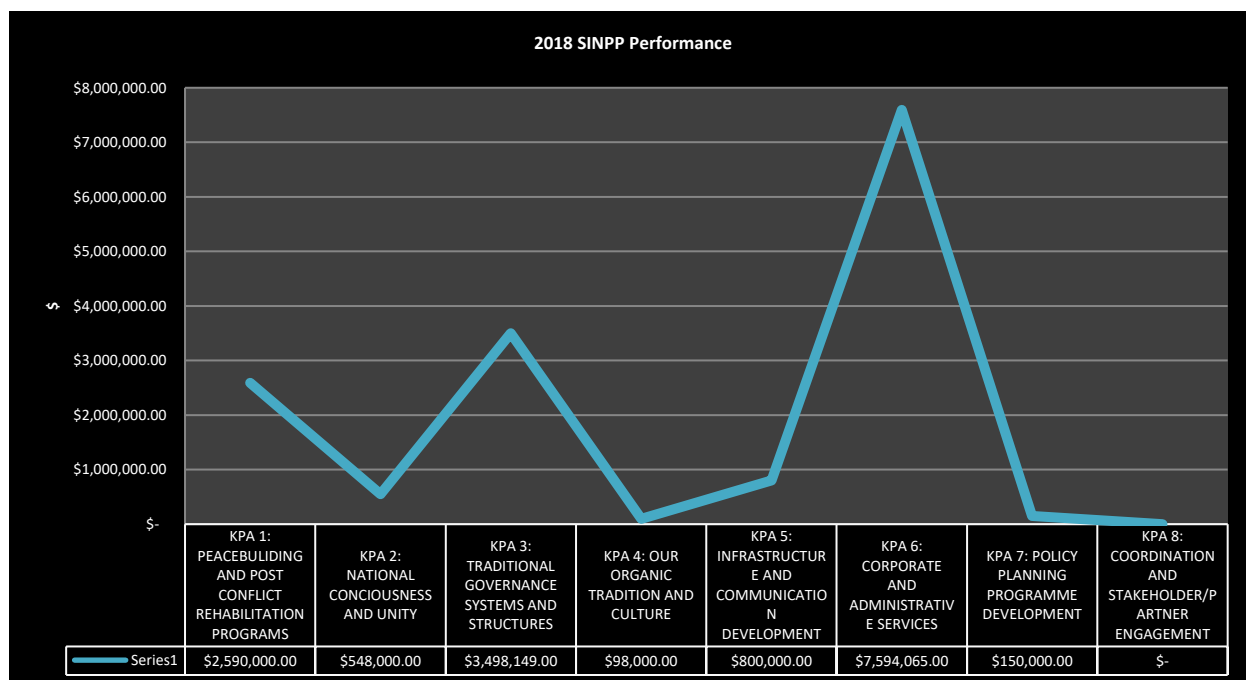
Annual Trends 2016-2021



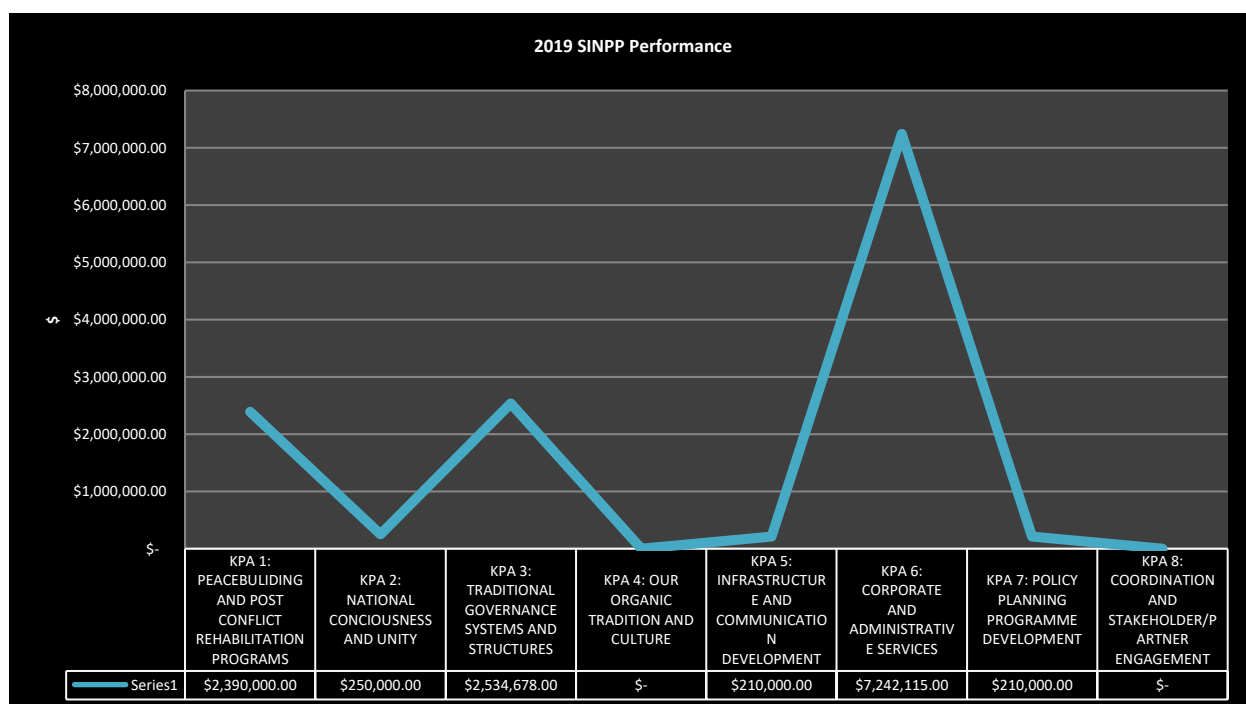
In 2016, the Ministry allocated large sum of annual budget to KPA 5 in the Development Budget to for the Ministry Institutional Housing Project under the SINPP Policy Objective 3. There was less emphasis on KPA 8.



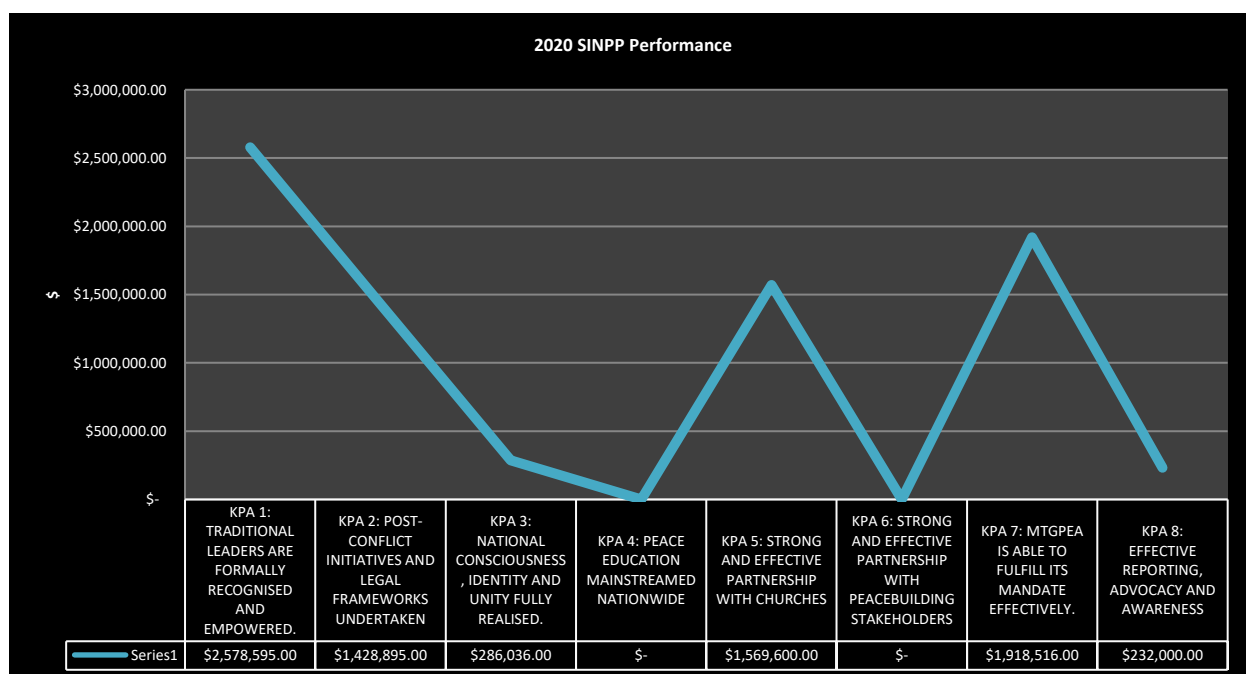
In 2017, the Ministry allocated large sum of annual budget almost equally to KPA 1, 3 and 6 under the SINPP Policy Objectives 1, 2 and 3. There was less emphasis on KPA 8 and 4. KPA 4 was realised in that year that it falls under the mandate of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.



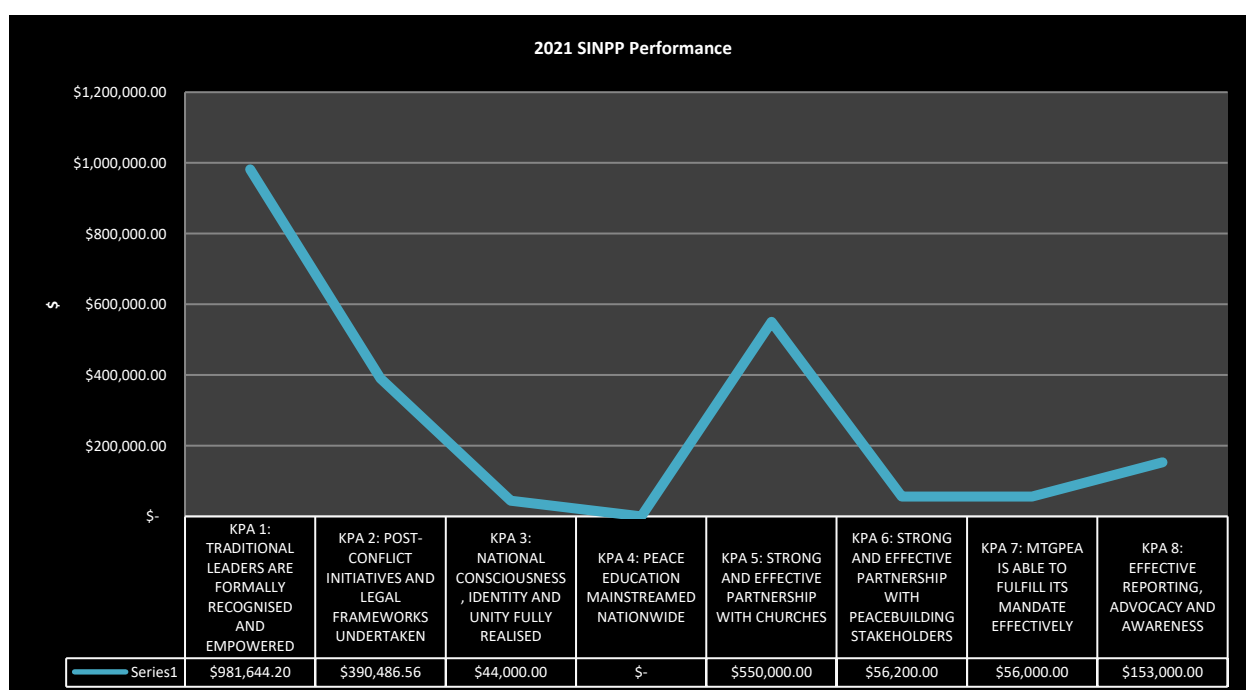
In 2018, the Ministry allocated large sum of annual budget of more than \$7m to KPA 6 while around \$6m to implement KPA 1 and 3 under the SINPP Policy Objective 1, 2 and 3. Similar to 2017, there was still less emphasis on KPA 8 and 4.



In 2019 similar to 2018, the Ministry allocated large sum of annual budget to KPA 6 with more than \$5m to KPA 1 and 3 under the SINPP Policy Objectives 1, 2 and 3. Similar to 2018 where there was less emphasis on KPA 8 and 4, the Ministry implements KPA 2 and 7 also with less emphasis.



In 2020, the Ministry have allocated large sum of annual budget to KPA 1 while KPA 5 and 7 have more than \$3.4m under SINPP Policy Objectives 1, 2 and 3. The Ministry places less emphasis on KPAs 3,4,6, and 8.



In 2021 similar financial trend in 2020, that is, the Ministry have allocated the largest sum of annual budget of about \$1m to KPA 1 and more than half a million to KPA 5 under SINPP Policy Objectives 1,2 and 3. The Ministry places less emphasis on KPA 3, 4, and 6.

General Trend 2016-2021

The general trend of Ministry Corporate KPAs implementation over the 5 years' period from 2016 to 2021 that although the SINPP Policy Objectives were fully implemented, there are significant areas in peacebuilding that the Ministry injected more resources realised in the implementation over the past three years namely;

- Traditional Governance,
- Strong and effective partnership with Churches, *and*
- Traditional Leaders are formally recognised and empowered.

On the other hand, less emphasis over the years was on these areas;

- NCIU
- Peace education
- Preservation of our organic tradition and culture¹⁰
- Policy planning and programme development
- Coordination and stakeholder/partnership engagement

7.4.0: Stakeholder Analysis

7.4.1: National Peacebuilding Stakeholders: State and Non-State Actors

The effective implementation of the SINPP depends on the concerted efforts of the national Peacebuilding Stakeholders including both State and Non-State Actors.

7.4.1a: State Actors

State Actors refers to Government Ministries and Agencies. The Table below shows some of the main State Actors the Ministry relates to nationally to deliver its responsibilities in policy and programmatic areas in peacebuilding.

Table 11: Peacebuilding: State Actors

| STAKEHOLDER | FUNCTION | COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE | TARGET | WHAT THEY DO TO ASSIST |
|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET | Coordinating, managing and monitoring the implementation of Government policies and programmes. Ensures that the work of its Ministries is properly coordinated and maintains close and regular contact with respective Permanent Secretaries. | Political will | Policies and Legal framework endorsed | Monitoring Ministry's performance. Endorsement of Ministry legal and policy papers. |

¹⁰ Debatable as it should be under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| National Parliament | Pass Bills to law | In charge of enactment of bills | Legislation | Influence the rate at which Bills are discussed and enacted into law |
| MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND LEGAL AFFAIRS | Administration of justice and legal services. | Administration, and coordination of legal and justice services | Substantive Policy coordination | Ensure that punitive justice policies implemented. |
| Attorney General's Chambers | Principal legal advisor to Government | • In charge of all SIG litigations | Bills | Influences and has interest in legal policy formulation and implementation |
| | Drafting legislation | Publication of all Bills | | Influences speedy administration of justice |
| | Advice on treaties, international agreements and international law | Handling international agreements | International agreement | Relied on for legislative drafting including the Constitution |
| Public Solicitor's Office | Community education awareness on rights and responsibilities of citizens. | Provincial tours and offices | Constitutional rights of citizens | Influences Civil Society's Awareness and views of the Criminal Justice System. |
| Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions | Prosecutions Services | In charge of Criminal law enforcement | Prosecution services | Enforcing the criminal justice system (punitive justice). |
| | | Mediation, and Crime Prevention Platform and awareness | Access to justice | Application of traditional law in a rural communal situation, community outreach and crime prevention. |
| | Prosecutions for <i>stretim pipol lo ples</i> | Rendering legal opinions | Legal aid in criminal matters | Influences speedy administration of criminal justice |
| National Judiciary | Formal dispute settlement in criminal and civil matters | Judicial matters | Prompt dispensation of Justice | Influence in formulation of administration of justice policy |
| | Administration of justice | Judicial administration | Access to justice | Just and impartial formal justice mechanism for dispute resolution. |
| MINISTRY OF POLICE, NATIONAL SECURITY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES | Maintenance of law and order | Capacity to enforce law and order | Crime prevention and detection | Influence level of insecurity and rule of law |
| | Preservation of peace | Machinery for crime prevention and detection | Law enforcement | Influence elimination of corruption |
| | Protection of life and property | Protection of life and property | | Influences enforcement of human rights |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| | Prevention and detection of crime | | | Administration of justice |
| | Apprehension of offenders | | | Administration of justice |
| | Enforcement of court orders | Enforcement of court orders | | Administration of justice |
| | Providing safe custody, reform and rehabilitation of prisoners | Rehabilitation of offenders | Prison reforms | Has interest and influences the administration of justice |
| MINISTRY OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING | Alignment of the objectives and expected outcomes of national strategies and policies. | Linking of Provincial Government systems and communities. | Programme delivery | Ministry collaborating with Provinces in peacebuilding work. |
| MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT | To improve the quality of education in the Solomon Islands. | Authority responsible for national Education. | Access to education | Development of Peace Education Curriculum. |
| MINISTRY OF WOMEN, YOUTH, CHILDREN AND FAMILY AFFAIRS | Responsible for policy and management issues relating to the welfare of women, children and families with regard to the legal system | Firm grasp of issues relating to women and children's welfare and rights | Women and Children rights and welfare improved | Influences women, youth, children and family inclusivity in peacebuilding programmes. |
| MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS | Coordinates the functions that are directly geared towards the welfare of Solomon Islands citizens. | Manage civil affairs and stakeholders partnerships (NGOs, DSC, & CSOs) | Citizenship and welfare | Ministry to collaborate in partnership NCIU activities. |
| MINISTRY OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION | Assisting the Government to develop national development strategies, medium-term development plans and annual development budgets. Coordinate policies, programmes and projects that address and achieve the development needs and aspirations of Solomon Islanders. | Development Budget allocations and programme coordination. | Development budgets and programming. | Allocations of Development budget for Ministry peacebuilding programmes. |
| MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND SURVEY | Hold, manage and administer lands in Solomon Islands. | Land administration and management. | Effective land administration and | Influence land reform laws and policies to promote fair and transparent land management and |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | management services | administration systems and processes. |
|--|--|--|---------------------|---------------------------------------|

7.4.1b: Non-State Actors

Non-state actors refer to Non-Governmental Organisations and Civil Society Organisations and other Peacebuilding Practitioners that had participated in the implementation of SINPP policies and programmes in partnership with the Ministry. The Table below shows the main Non-State Actors the Ministry collaboratively co-deliver peacebuilding programmes.

Table 12: Peacebuilding: Non-State Actors

| STAKEHOLDER | FUNCTION | COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE | TARGET | WHAT THEY DO TO ASSIST |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| DEVELOPMENT SERVICES EXCHANGE | To facilitate and coordinate development services for NGOs and their partners. | Coordination of NGOs channelled through DSE. | Effective Partnership coordination. | Advocacy and information dissemination, and expertise linking to rural populace and the Government. |
| SOLOMON ISLANDS FULL GOSPEL ASSOCIATION | Provision of an ecumenical platform for improvement in issues of national concern | Comprises the 14 Pentecostal churches in the Solomon Islands | Co-operation among churches to promote social issues locally and nationally | Create peacebuilding programs in collaboration with Ministry to improve the lives of people. |
| SOLOMON ISLANDS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION | Provision of an ecumenical platform for improvement in issues of national concern | Comprises the five largest churches in the Solomon Islands | Co-operation among churches to promote social issues locally and nationally | Create peacebuilding programs in collaboration with Ministry to improve the lives of people. |
| SOLOMON ISLANDS BAR ASSOCIATION | Legal policy advocacy to government | Representation and advocacy Legal profession | Professional representation and legal advice | Influence administration of justice |
| MEDIA ASSOCIATION OF SOLOMON ISLANDS | A coordinating body for mainstream media. | Strong ethical reporting | Dissemination of information and advocacy | Peacebuilding advocacy and reporting |
| LOCAL TRADITIONAL AND COMMUNITY LEADERS | Dispensation of informal justice | Presence at the community level | Justice system at local level | Reduce number of cases coming up to the courts |
| | | | | Supplement formal justice system |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| SAVE THE CHILDREN | Improvement of children's lives | World's largest independent organisation for children | Children | Deliver programs to bring awareness of the criminal justice system and individual rights to children and young persons |
| | | | | Improvement of children's lives |
| FAMILY SUPPORT CENTRE (OXFAM) | Provision of support services to victims of domestic violence | Local and national resource for women and children in the community | Women and children who are victims of domestic physical and sexual abuse | Raise public awareness of the issues of domestic violence |
| | | | | Inform women of their rights |
| TRANSPARENCY SOLOMON ISLANDS | Anti-corruption work through best practices | Global and regional forum facilitating anti-corruption work | Government and non-government organisations | Awareness-raising |
| | | | | Advocacy on policy reforms and good governance |
| | | | | Provision of concrete methods for tackling corruption |
| | | | | Participate in programs to improve the proper working of society- e.g Transparency International, Parliamentary Code of Ethics Working Party |
| NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN | Representation of women on policies and issues of concern to women | National umbrella body for women | Female citizens and residents of Solomon Islands | Develop and implement programs to raise women's awareness of their social, political and economic rights |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | • Consumer and supplier of goods and services | • Efficiency and independence | Prompt services | Legal aid |
| | | | Quality goods and services | Supply of goods and services |
| | | | Critique legislation | Synergy |
| | | | Quick and quality justice dispensation | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS | Providing external finance and technical assistance | External financial and technical support | Filling financial and technical gaps | Assist Ministry in funding programme |
| | | | | Provision of technical assistance |
| UNDP | Help to eradicate poverty and reduction of inequalities and exclusions. | The provision to access UNPBF. | Partnering abilities | Access UNPBF for peacebuilding programmes. |

7.4.1c: International Peacebuilding Stakeholders: Learning and Development Institutions

It is imperative that effective implementation of SINPP requires breeding sufficient manpower with peacebuilding knowledge and skills in the Ministry. Unfortunately, this opportunity at present is not available nationally. Individual capacity development is therefore sought internationally in Peacebuilding Institutions such as the Mindanao Peacebuilding Institute in the Philippines and the Living Word in New Zealand. A MoU was signed with MPI in 2016. It is important to maintain mutual relationships with traditional international peacebuilding stakeholders, whilst exploring and formalizing new partnerships with other emerging international peacebuilding institutions. Such partnerships provide windows of opportunity for further trainings that are beneficial for the Ministry's personnel's to become specialized as Certified Peacebuilding Practitioners that will fully equip the Ministry in sustaining peacebuilding in the near future.

8. NATIONAL PEACEBUILDING CONTEXT IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

This section focuses on examining the evolution of peacebuilding at the country level. In-depth understanding of the evolution is critically fundamental to identify the formulation of appropriate peacebuilding policy parameters of the new SINPP in achieving the desired outcomes of Positive and Sustainable Peace. The figure below illustrates that process.

8.1 The Evolution of National Peacebuilding in Solomon Islands

The table below shows the evolution of peacebuilding in Solomon Islands before the tension, during the tension, and post- tension respectively.

Table 13: The Evolution of Peacebuilding in Solomon Islands.

| BEFORE TENSION (<1998) | DURING THE TENSION (1998 - 2003) | POST-TENSION (2004 >) | POST 2016-2022 & BEYOND |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|

| Negative/Positive Peace ¹¹ | Negative Peace ¹² | Positive/Negative Peace ¹³ | Positive/Negative Peace ¹⁴ |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Punitive Justice | Peace making: Stopping the Violence | Creation of Long-term lasting peace | Creation of Long-term lasting peace |
| Distributive Justice | Peace Agreements (TPA) (1998) | Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act of 2008 | Structural positive Peace & Institutional change¹⁵ (Focuses on: changing laws from those that support injustice to those that support justice and equality) |
| Bona Fide Demands to SIAC Government | The Honiara Peace Accord (28 June 1999) | Restorative Justice | Cultural Positive Peace¹⁶ (focuses on: Transforming cultures of violence & discrimination to cultures of peace, non-violence & equality, inclusivity) |
| | Panatina Agreement (12 th August, 1999) | Transitional Justice | Relational Positive Peace¹⁷ (focuses on: communication patterns, cooperation, decision-making, conflict handling mechanisms). |
| | Marau Communique (15 th July 1999) | Trauma Healing | Personal/Individual Positive Peace¹⁸ (focuses on: using education, training, |

¹¹ Galtung, (1969:183)

¹² Ibid

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Lederach J P, et al, (2007: 22).

¹⁶ Ibid, page 23

¹⁷ Ibid, page 21

¹⁸ Ibid, page 20

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | to enable them to choose non-violence solutions). |
| | Memorandum of Understanding between SIG & GPG (13 th June 1999) | Humanitarian Action |
| | Buala Peace Communique (5 th May 2000) | Retributive Justice |
| | Auki Communique (12 th May 2000) | |
| | Peace Keeping-Preventing Violence | |
| | RAMSI endorsement by PIF on Biketawa Declaration of 2000 ¹⁹ . | |
| | The Facilitation of International Assistance Act 2003 (No 1 of 2003) ²⁰ | |

Types of Peace

There are two types of peace, namely negative peace and positive peace²¹ that were adopted in Solomon Islands over the years. Negative peace is the prerequisite for positive peace and are mutually reinforcing. However, there was another type of peace namely, *Legitimate peace*²² –refers to relative improvements of the attitudes that post-conflict groups have towards the state and other communities. The above definitions attest to the fact that the scope of the revised SINPP has now extended beyond the transitional justice.

8.2 National Peacebuilding Programmes and Activities 2016 -2021²³

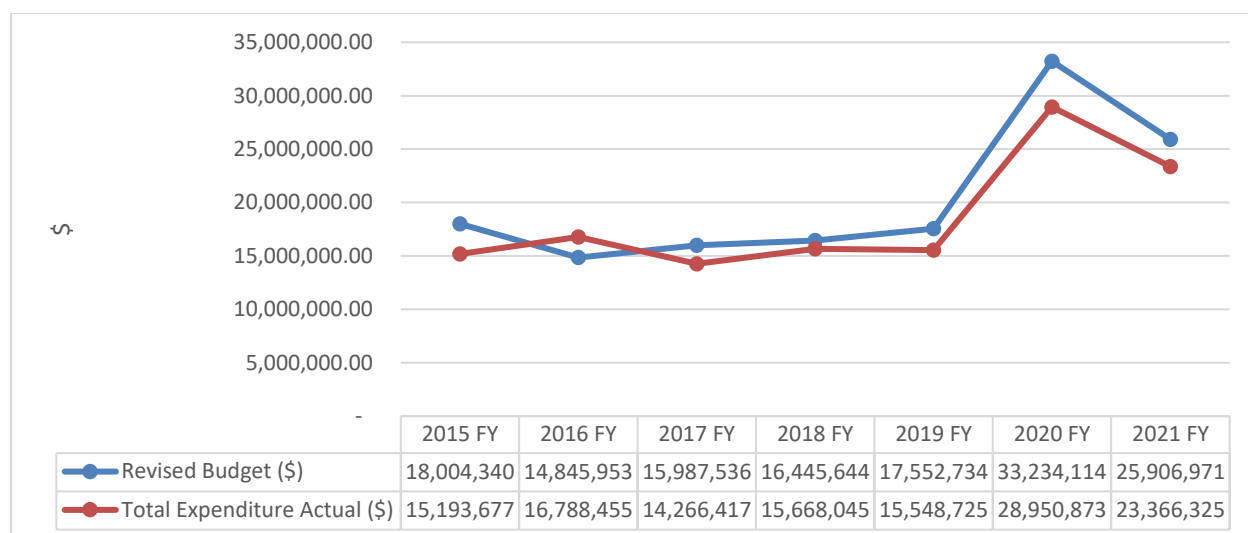
¹⁹ RAMSI, (2013: page 2).

²⁰ PacLii Website

²¹ Galtung, 1969

²² Anders and Ohlson (2014, page 77)

²³ MNURP Annual Work Plan 2016 -2019 & MTGPEA Annual Report 2020 -2021



General Analysis

The above graphical illustration shows the summary of the Government's peacebuilding programmes implementation by the Ministry (MTGPEA) over the years from 2016 to 2021. The 8 KPAs in the Ministry Corporate Strategic Plans 2016 to 2022 are used in the graph translated from the 3 NPP objectives;

- Coordinate stakeholders and promote social cohesion through capacity building and development in conflict prevention and resolution.*
- Facilitate accountable, responsive and effective conflict management and transformation structures and mechanisms within government and traditional systems.*
- Carry out the mandate of the MNURP, and promote community rebuilding and revitalization.*

In overall, the graph depicts the annual program implementation over the period of five years. It's obvious that successive governments over the years prioritized policy and programs implementations targeting Traditional Governance Structures and Systems and, Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation. However, there was gradual decline in budget allocation for peacebuilding and post-conflict programs, while TG still maintains the lead in terms of funding allocation from 2017 to 2021.

While more emphasis was placed on structural and institutional frameworks within the ministry, the Ministry should use the *whole of government approach* to make necessary legal and policy reforms with other non-state actors in the integrated peacebuilding approach to mainstream peacebuilding lens into peacebuilding program delivery at the country level.

The formal inclusion of Ecclesiastical Institutions into the national peacebuilding through the SPF is a new initiative that the Ministry has undertaken to strengthen collaboration and partnership in the implementation of peacebuilding programmes in the country.

Moreover, it is envisaged that a balanced emphasis should also prioritizes NCIU, Peace Education, effective partnership and effective reporting mechanisms.

9. ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

Highlighted below are the issues or areas for future considerations. The identification of these issues were derived from the review and findings. However, the identified issues were not exhaustive, but it provides a guide for further pathways. These are as follows:

- a. The issue of non-compliance from stakeholders' engagement specifically by Donor and Development Partners of the Ministry is still a challenge. The Government's Aid Management Policy through the MNPDC and the Parish Declaration on Aid Effectiveness governs stakeholders' participation and collaboration at the country level. Best practices undertaken within other Government Ministries should also be applied in the Ministry as well through signing of MoUs that includes Financial Agreements. Striking the balance between Donor and Development Partners remains a challenge in national peacebuilding programme delivery.
- b. One of the vital recommendations of the BLC Report is the conduct of Anthropological Research Study. The Report of the Study was not forthcoming as anticipated. This means that the delay may adversely affect the legislative process of the TGCFB. While the nationwide consultation was up to schedule, the Office of the PS MTGPEA is yet to receive Report from Consultants engaged by UNDP.
- c. Accessing reliable information is essential to producing evidence-based Ministry report. Timely production and submission of quality post activity reports needs improvement from Divisions and MTGPEA Provincial Offices.
- d. Working in silos had been a major challenge in advancing the governments peacebuilding efforts, which can cause duplication of activities that can cause wastage of financial resources.
- e. Proper functional and organizational review is imperative to carry out these statutory obligations. To date, organizational change is yet to be fully realized. It is evident that a number of organizational and individual issues arise relating to Ministry Establishment. Staff roles and job statements needs to be more specific to TGD and PEAD to avoid duplication of duties and inconsistencies.
- f. No Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to coordinate the implementation of SINPP programmes.
- g. The absence of communication strategy had weakened the coordination, implementation and reporting of this policy.
- h. Successful implementation of a policy requires effective coordination, monitoring, financing, and evaluation of the policy.
- i. The Ministry HRDP 2013-2017 was not reviewed which left the staff learning and development not well coordinated and does not adhere to achieving the SINPP.
- j. The reprioritization of successive Government policies has led the Ministry not to implement fundamental post conflict Traditional Justice peacebuilding programmes such as the Solovisu, the Kwaio and Ravu Issue as well as the Border and Tension and outstanding historical issues.
- k. The delay of endorsing the TRC Report in Parliament also delays implementation of the recommendations.
- l. The lack of having qualified personnel with peacebuilding certification and qualification expertise in the Ministry is essential to improve peacebuilding programme delivery.

- m. The Cabinet Legal Notice on April 2019 embedded the new mandatory functions and roles assigned to the Ministry including; Policy, Research and Public Relations Development Programmes, and Policy and Development Programmes. This is important for the production and publishing of evidenced-based information. This mandate entails the establishment of the research component and is better placed under the PPPDD. The delay in such establishment may result in the Ministry producing low quality based reports and publications to inform and influence strong policy formulation and decision making within the Ministry and the public sector arena.

10. PROPOSED CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF NATIONAL PEACEBUILDING IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

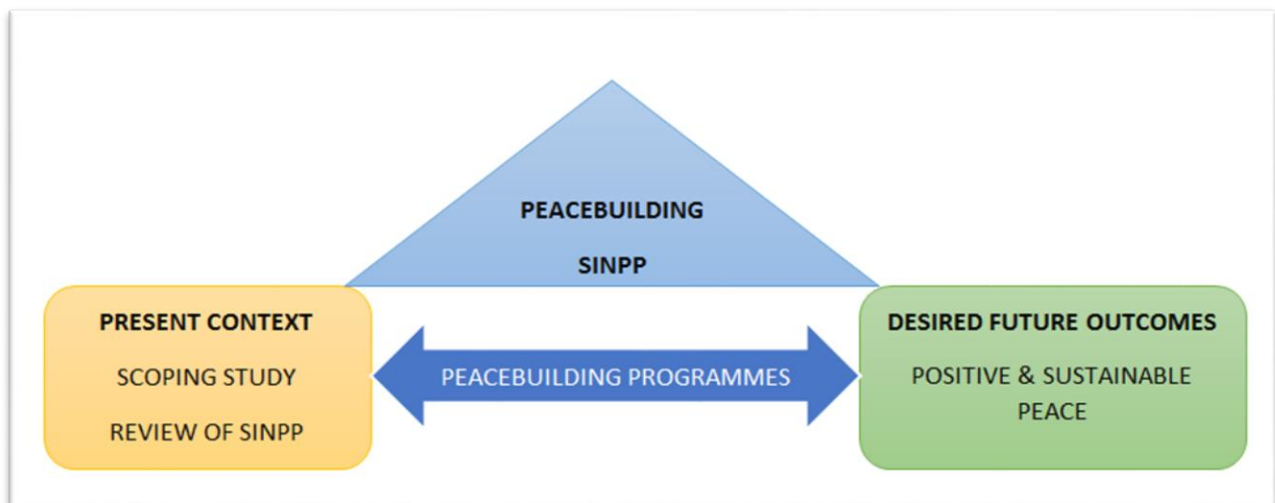


Figure 5: Proposed Conceptual Framework of Peacebuilding in SI

The above figure shows the conceptual framework that indicates the strategic programming in peacebuilding as a long-term process undertaken in order to achieve the desired future outcomes. This forms the ideal pathway to reaching the state of positive and sustainable peace to validate during the consultation stage of the SINPP review to be undertaken nationwide in 2022.

Moreover, the figure also depicts that currently the Ministry is working on the scoping exercise that will be finalised and submitted to the Permanent Secretary on May for Vetting before submission to Cabinet for endorsement on June 2022.

This conceptual framework will also be guided by the evolution of peacebuilding in Solomon Islands prior to the ethnic tension, during, post-conflict period and beyond. The trend and issues will also help to navigate in identifying the relevant parameters to which will form the pillars of the proposed SINPP.

11. KEY AREAS OF RELEVANCE

Highlighted below are the key areas identified in the review of laws and policies globally, regionally and nationally which are deemed relevant for consideration.

However, there are four key thematic areas that are considered fundamental that summarizes the whole scoping review exercise. These are: structural positive peace, cultural positive peace, relational positive peace, and Individual positive peace²⁴. Ultimately, their selection was based on their conflict connotations.

Summary of Key Relevant Areas Matrix

Table 14: Thematic Areas

| Pillars | Thematic Areas |
|---|--|
| Pillar 1: Structural Positive Peace²⁵ | THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS ACCORDING TO THE PEACEBUILDING LENS; Inclusivity, human rights, resource distribution, youth peace and security, gender equality, TGCFB, Reparation, Reintegration, Citizenship/peace education, environment and climate change, economic policies, ecclesiastical institution, lobbying for more just policies greater transparency and accountability, just and equitable allocation of resources and services, reforming processes, Post-conflict employment creation. |
| Pillar 2: Cultural Positive Peace²⁶ | TRANSFORMING CULTURES OF NEGATIVE PEACE TO POSITIVE PEACE; Democratic Values, Cultural Values, Christian Values, compassion, human rights and responsibilities, ethics, empathy, participation, diversity, equality, freedom, justice, education, respect, communications, nonviolence, mediation, transparency, trust, tolerance, understanding, compromise, faith based peacebuilding. |
| Pillar 3: Relational Positive Peace²⁷ | ENHANCING AND STRENGTHENING RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH INCLUSIVE COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP; peacebuilding and climate change, social media and peacebuilding, CSOs and Peacebuilding, protection, social cohesion, monitoring early warning, socialization, intermediation, service provision, reconciliation, conflict transformation, trust building, promotion of dignity respect and |

²⁴ Lederach J P, et al, (2007, pages 17 -24).

²⁵ Ibid, page 18

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ Ibid

| | |
|---|--|
| | recognition, increasing knowledge of interdependence, changing patterns of dysfunctional relationships, disengagement and reintegration. |
| Pillar 4: Individual Positive Peace²⁸ | UNDERTAKING CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES TO PROMOTE NON-VIOLENCE SOLUTIONS; citizenship education, National Consciousness Identity and Unity (NCIU), education conflict and social cohesion, personal/self-transformation, spiritual growth. |

12. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

While the SIDCGA intention in reviewing the SINPP is a priority exercise for the Ministry as the lead agency, the Scoping Review Exercise is to consider all best practices and experiences globally and refine them to fit into the national and local context.

The following recommendations are categorized under two parts;

(a) PROPOSED SINPP REVIEW EXERCISE

- That the objectives of the proposed SINPP will be guided by the thematic areas identified in the scoping report.
- That the next process is to conduct consultations or survey to validate the findings of the scoping report that will also forms the development of the proposed revised SINPP.

(b) PROPOSED CONSIDERATIONS FOR MOVING FORWARD

- To continue implementing TRC recommendations relevant to the Ministry.
- To continue implementing TGCFB recommendations relevant to the Ministry.
- That the new SINPP will be informed of the negative peace scenario according to the findings of the scoping report to determine peace programming strategies for positive and sustainable peace.
- The proposed revised SINPP to consider Covid-19 PANDEMIC and any other upcoming pandemics or natural hazards.
- That research capability of the Ministry needs improvement so that policy formulations are grounded on evidenced based research.
- That revitalization of International Peacebuilding Partnerships for Research and Policy development such as the Queensland University Faculty.
- National and International MoUs with Peacebuilding partners and institutions needs to be reviewed to include other areas necessary to build peacebuilding capacity of new staff and to forge stronger relationships.

²⁸ Ibid

- That the government through the Ministry takes on the responsibility to ensure that Donor Partners assist in providing funds required under the policy.
- That the government ensures that implementing partners such as UN Agencies comply with national law and relevant policies of the host country.
- That the Ministry prioritizes citizenship and peace education be taught in all institutions.
- That the governance mechanism of NPAC needs to be reviewed to include CMCC as a reporting mechanism that connects to political leadership.
- That all relevant provisions in all laws relating to natural resources and economic policies that supports injustice to consider peacebuilding lens that promotes justice and equality, and protects the citizens (landowners) from exploitation and prejudices.
- To facilitate effective reporting through the MTGPEA Provincial Offices to NPAC.

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