



Dynamics of Child Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Solomon Islands

CROSS PROVINCIAL STUDY

30 JANUARY 2015



Foreword

Protecting Solomon Islands' children and the country's future

Child trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children remain serious problems in the world today. They affect virtually every country, including Solomon Islands.

Australia and Solomon Islands are working side by side to prevent the scourge of human trafficking both as good neighbours and through concerted regional efforts like the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. But to truly tackle the problem, we need to have a good understanding of the root causes. That's why Save the Children's report into the Dynamics of Child Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Solomon Islands is so important.

With youth making up such a large proportion of Solomon Islands' population, denying children their basic human rights undermines this country's potential. From boys and girls missing out on an education because they are forced to work, to girls coerced into under-age marriage, to the social stigmatisation that comes from sexual exploitation; all these things limit both the individual's, and the Solomon Islands', future.

Sharing lessons learned from this research, funded by the Australian Government's Human Rights Grants Scheme, is one more step towards bringing justice to perpetrators and hope to future generations. I am confident that by working together we can eventually bring an end to child trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children.

Andrew Byrne

Australian High Commissioner to Solomon Islands



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Acknowledgements

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children is extremely detrimental for overall development and growth of children. It affects multiple facets of an individual's, a family's and a community's life. A critical element to making this happen in an effective way is data, without it we cannot plan and implement appropriate prevention, care and policy responses. This report is meant to serve as a basis for sound, evidence-based programming.

We encourage my government colleagues and all national and international agencies working in Solomon Islands to read this report and consider how they can contribute to addressing some of the key issues that are raised. I am personally grateful for this data. It highlights the plight of many children who are affected by and vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation, and provides a basis from which we can work together to mitigate the specific form of violence against children.

The Household Survey (HS) and this report would not have been possible without crucial support from the Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade (DFAT) in Solomon Islands as well as feedback and inputs from Ethel Sigimanu, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Youth, Women, Children & Family Affairs (MYWCFA) and Lisa Chadderton, Second Secretary from Australian High Commission, Solomon Islands.

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We would sincerely like to thank all the respondents in Choiseul, Guadalcanal and Malaita provinces in Solomon Islands, who participated in this study and who shared their invaluable experiences with us. Without their input, we would not have been able to provide the evidence needed to better understand the situation in each province, and make recommendations about how to improve it.

Save the Children and MYCWFA are especially grateful for the time and candor of the many individuals that were willing to be interviewed during the survey in Choiseul, Guadalcanal and Malaita provinces in Solomon Islands. Save the Children would also like to thank several NGO and Government partners that helped identify select survey participants and informed us of the situation of children particularly the Trafficking in Person Advisory Committee and UNICEF. Save the Children would like to acknowledge the guidance of the MYCWFA colleagues.

Acknowledgement and thanks must also go to Dr Yu Kojima and Dr Jingky Lozano-Kuhne who conducted the research and compiled the data for this cross-provincial study for Save the Children. Dr Yu Kojima has nine years' research and project management experience on gender and development in the South Pacific, South East Asia, South and East Asia particularly focusing on migration, violence against women and gender mainstreaming issues. Her expertise lies in the area of exploitative migration involving women and children in Thailand, Japan, Fiji, Sri Lanka, India, Cambodia, Laos and The Netherlands. Dr Jingky Lozano-Kuhne, a

biostatistician/epidemiologist has a PhD in Genetic Epidemiology and has worked as a senior researcher at the Health Economics Research Centre, Department of Public Health at the University of Oxford, UK. Since 2010 Dr Lozano-Kuhne has been a Research Collaborator with the PhilSHIFT Research Team at the University of the Philippines and is also the managing consultant and founder of BioMedEpi Research and Training Consultancy since 2011.

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Special mention goes to Sophie Boucaut who helped to review and fine tune this report and Kathleen Richardson who provided editorial and printing assistance in finalising this report.

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Lavi's Story

"My name is Lavi. I live here in Cave. Sometimes I stay with other girls at Henderson and Ranadi. In other times I go back to my relative's place. I am 14 years old. I did not complete my education. I reached only primary Grade 4. My parents were separated because my father was a violent person and he always fought with my mother. She left us one day and married again with some other man. I was living with my dad, my sister and brother until I ran away from home. I left my home because my dad always came into our room when I was alone and played with my private part. This happened straight after my mother left us. He also raped me. I did not want but I was afraid of being hit so I could not stop him. So I ran away to my aunty (my mother's sister) who lives in Kukum.

There I met some girls who engage in selling sex. My friends told me that this is the way to get their basic needs met so I decided to give a try. We became friends and I have started following them whenever they went out for drinking and clubbing. I also did the same thing what they did with men whenever they needed money and alcohol. One of my friends also goes out with Asian men in the *Sol ship* and she took me there to meet another Asian man. This is how I learned how to go out with men by myself or with other girls for money or just to get some drinks.

My dad and relatives somehow found out about what I do and they got very angry with me. I had to hide from them because sometimes they swear at me, calling me *solfish* (prostitute) and hitting, slapping and punching me so hard that I thought they were trying to kill me. I shouted at my dad one time that he was the one that spoiled me and made me like this. Since then, my dad stopped searching for me. He even no longer wants to get in touch with me. When we see each other in town or any other place, he just ignores me. I think he is afraid now because I told my uncles what he did to me and they are after him for compensation".

(SSI Interview, Dec. 2014)¹

¹ SSI carried out by Gillan Oti, Team Leader, Save the Children Solomon Islands.

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Abbreviations

| | |
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| ABA ROLI | American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative |
| CCC | Christian Care Centre |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women |
| CCSE | Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation |
| CSEC | Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children |
| CT | Child Trafficking |
| ECPAT | End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Exploitation |
| EVAW | Eliminating Violence Against Women |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| FRT | Field Research Team |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GEWD | Gender Equality and Women's Development |
| HCC | Honiara City Council |
| HH | Household |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| LRC | Law Reform Commission |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MSM | Male to Male Sex |
| NAACC | National Advisory and Action Committee for Children |
| NCP | National Children Policy |
| NGO | Non-Government Organisation |
| NYP | National Youth Policy |
| SAFENET | Referral Network of Key Service Providers |
| SBD | Solomon Islands Dollar |
| SCA | Save the Children Australia/Solomon Islands Office Team |
| SI | Solomon Islands |
| SSI | Semi-Structured Interview |
| STD | Sexually Transmitted Disease |
| TACSEC | Taskforce against the Commercial Exploitation of Children |
| TIP | Trafficking in Persons |
| TIPAC | Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee |
| VAW | Violence against Women |
| UN-CRC | United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNESCAP | United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |

Operational Definition of Key Terminology & Study Variables

- **Bride Price:** Money, goods or property paid by the groom or his family to the parents or family of the bride upon marriage.
- **Children:** Any person below the age of 18 years (UN-CRC 1989 Article 1).
- **Child labour:** "Work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development." (UN-CRC 1989, Article 32).
- **Child marriage:** Marriage of children and adolescents below the age of 18 (ECPAT International, 2006). Marriage in this study is used to cover widest sense - a union between two people, recognised under civil law, religious law and/or customary rites, and understood to be binding by the spouses concerned, their families and the wider community, whether or not it has been formally registered in law. (Anti-Slavery International/Turner, 2013).
- **Child prostitution:** The use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration. (Optional Protocol to the UN-CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and child Pornography Article 2 (b)). In the context of Solomon Islands, the term child prostitution, however may not be something that young people subject to commercial sexual exploitation identify with (young people may instead identify with terms such as 'sex for survival' or 'sex for favours') (UNICEF 2008:6).
- **Child trafficking:** Includes the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child within or across borders for the purpose of exploitation, including for exploitation without any relocations. Resulting exploitation can include (but is not limited to) prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. Whether or not the trafficked child has indicated consent is irrelevant (UN Trafficking Protocol, 2000 Article 3).
- **Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) & Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CCSE):** Sexual abuse of a child by another person in return for remuneration (in cash or kind) paid to the child or paid to a third person or persons. It includes child prostitution, child pornography, trafficking in children for sexual purposes, child sex tourism and child marriage for the purpose of sexual abuse or sexual exploitation (Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action 1996 cited in UNICEF 2008:6).
- **Forced labour:** All work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily (UN-ILO Convention 29 Article 2 (1)).

- **Informal adoption:** Adoption which is not preceded by a proper legal process. In Solomon Islands, often the traditional concept of adoption of children involves informal arrangements through informal kinship or informal guardianship (UNICEF, 2008: 26). In this study, this term is used in a wider sense to include the situation where children are sent by their families to relatives in the city to explore employment and education opportunities for extended periods of time. This is to reflect the fact that these children who are in “temporary care arrangement” are under the responsibility of guardians. It is a common practice in the country that in the case of wrongdoing of children, guardians who reside with them, not their biological parents in remote areas, will be held responsible by the law enforcement authority (key stakeholders meetings 2014).
- **Solair:** a term used in Solomon Islands to refer to a person acting as go-between or messenger. It is also a short form of Solomon Airlines (Herbert 2007). In this study context, it is often used in Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to refer to those who intermediate transactional sex.
- **Solfish:** a term used in Solomon Islands to refer to a person who engages in prostitution.
- **Transactional sex:** In transactional sex relationships, sex services are exchanged for material gains with a broader set of obligations such as boyfriend/girlfriend or sugar daddy/sugar baby relationship (Hunter 2002). This differs from sex work in which a client and a sex worker agree on a predetermined payment arrangement (usually a one-off agreement).
- **Youth/young people:** Youth is defined as individuals aged between 15-24 years old by the United Nations standard. Definition of youth varies depending on countries, with maximum ages ranging from 15/18 to 30/35. In the context of Solomon Islands children who have reached the age of 13 but have not yet reached the age of 18 may be referred to on occasion as ‘youth’ or ‘young people’ (Christian Care Centre of the Church of Melanesia 2004 cited in UNICEF 2008:5). In this study, however, youth is defined as young women and men aged between 18 and 30 years of age.

Executive Summary of Research Findings

This report is based on research conducted by independent consultants in the last quarter of 2014 in Solomon Islands. The focus of this research is to gain better understanding on the nature of child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (hereafter referred to as CSEC) in Solomon Islands. In particular, three provinces were selected, namely Guadalcanal, Choiseul and Malaita Province. This research draws upon not only quantitative data (including household surveys) but also qualitative data (including focus group discussions, in-depth interviews and key stakeholder interviews) to explore the issues present.

Through the research, it is apparent that forms of child trafficking and CSEC in Solomon Islands are not easy to detect. This is partly because they do not involve the obvious use of force seen in other areas of the Pacific region, such as kidnapping or drugging of children. As evidenced through the research findings, there is hardly any presence of a third party usually involved in child trafficking and CSEC, such as recruitment agencies. However, that is not to say that child trafficking and CSEC are not present or not a serious issue affecting the safeguarding and wellbeing of children. In contrast to highly organised criminal activities focused on commercial exploitation of children seen elsewhere, child trafficking and CSEC in Solomon Islands operates in a fragmented and informal manner influenced by certain social practices which facilitate an environment wherein children are at risk of labour based and sexual exploitation. Precisely because of this reason, profound knowledge on customary practice and the associated social values which are operational in communities is required to rightfully examine the nature of exploitation that children face. It is these practices and values which contribute significantly to the informal trafficking and exploitation of children.

To explore some of these customary practices and social values in depth, this research analyses a range of issues such as child labour, child marriage, informal adoption and sexual abuse of children. As a result, it emerges that the distinction between these practices is neither clear-cut nor can the practices be considered in vacuums. For example, this research shows that some girls in researched communities are taking up work as house girls (domestic helpers) to pursue livelihoods opportunities. This is often encouraged or approved by their families. However, once working as house girls, girls are at a high risk of being forced into becoming de facto wives as the relationships with their employers evolve to include transactional sex. This is one example to illustrate how, child labour, transactional sex and informal child marriage practices are closely interconnected and create an environment in which children are at risk of child trafficking, and CSEC in the context of Solomon Islands. By using both quantitative data and

qualitative data, this report attempts to provide more nuanced understanding of ways in which children in Solomon Islands face issues of human trafficking and CSEC.

An additional issue that this report explores is the impact of logging sites and fisheries on researched communities and their exposure to risks of child trafficking and CSEC. Girls as young as 13 years old being married off to loggers is seen as a relatively new phenomenon in Solomon Islands. Mindful that the marriage involving children under 18 years old has been practised in the past, such union was granted only after particular rites of passage rituals were successfully performed in accordance with the custom. Evidentially, researched communities' understandings and attitudes towards marriage has been reshaped by the presence of wealthy foreigners as represented by loggers and fishing workers and their financial impact on the community.

Double standards attached to sexuality and marriage codes may also contribute to an environment that weaken women's intra-household bargaining power, and as a result, reinforces vulnerability of girls and women to exploitation such as trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. In particular, findings in Choiseul illustrate the alarming influence of gender power relations involved in the recruitment of girls for transactional sex with logging workers. Girls are pressured into accepting offers from their male peers acting as Solair. This can be seen by girls as an opportunity to strengthen a peer network with male friends from whom they can seek out protection and support. Denying an offer from boys in this context implies challenging the male authority and a possible consequence could be isolation of the girl from the peer network which can have serious implications in remote communities (FGD in Bekele, Choiseul 2014).

A further practice which both enables and further heightens the risks of children being trafficked is informal adoption. Children who are informally adopted by both foreigners and locals are reported to be more vulnerable to forced labour and sexual exploitation, and thus the practice establishes the connected path to child trafficking and CSEC phenomenon in the country. Empirical evidence suggest that some are trafficked overseas and forced into sex work, while others are adopted or sent away by their parents or guardians to relatives in exchange of promises of better life opportunities in town.

Adding to the examination of underlying and contributing factors, this report also explores the relationship between certain socio-economic indicators to determine whether there are features which further enhance the risks to child trafficking and CSEC in researched communities. To determine whether there was a link between the employment status of a

household and the likelihood of children from that household visiting logging/fishing sites, targeted questions were included in the household survey as well as explored in Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The resulting research shows that when household members are unemployed, more children may go to logging/fishing sites in order to explore opportunities to earn money. Out of 2822 individuals (including those above 18 years), more children with household members without employment at the time of interview answered they visited logging/fishing sites (570) than those with household members with employment (128). This is a significant point as high unemployment rate is a persistent policy issue in Solomon Islands. The survey result suggests that 67% of household members (18 years and above only) in all selected areas answered they were not working at the time of interview.

Findings of FGDs and key stakeholders' meetings confirm that children may go to logging/fishing sites to engage in the following:

- Micro enterprise activities such as selling cooked food
- Looking for small jobs from foreign and local workers who pay them cash, alcohol or goods in exchange for running errands for them.
- *Solair* is also one such activity. *Solairs* are intermediaries who arrange local girls for foreign logging or fishing workers. FGD findings show that the procurement of girls may be carried out in response to personal requests from individual foreign workers or a request from local managers or supervisors at the company.

Demand for girls, particularly in housekeeping jobs, is strong too. In extreme cases, children (particularly girls) seeking livelihood opportunities near logging/fishing sites may engage in transactional sex, often while working as house girls and often through the negotiations of *solair*. FGDs revealed that some underlying factors included the appeal of financial gain, increasing self-esteem (through being with foreigners) or entertaining an idea of possible marriage with a foreigner. These are linked with the three factors outlined above.

In addition, this research also sought to investigate the issue of child sexual abuse as a proxy for either children who have been trafficked for sexual exploitation or are at risk of CSCE. However, due to the serious underreporting of cases in Solomon Islands it is difficult to draw a clear link.

Finally, this research includes analysis from key stakeholder meetings with law enforcement authorities which hint at an alarming trend. Since there are limited shelter or support programs for children who have been victim to child trafficking or CSEC, these children often continue to engage in transactional sex with foreign workers and locals, and as a result are seen by some

law enforcement authorities to be choosing this path and thus they are perceived as willing participants. This is a serious policy drawback that needs to be addressed to ensure discriminatory perceptions and behaviours against survivors of child trafficking and CSEC are changed. Not only is child trafficking and CSEC against the law in Solomon Islands (as explored in a policy review in this report), but in addition children are legally unable to provide consent for their own trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation. Holding children accountable for making decisions that lead to commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking have repressive consequences as this lack of awareness can contribute to limiting other educational and livelihood opportunities for these children.

Against this, it is a serious drawback that there is no overarching policy provision in place to protect the welfare of children or community affected by the logging/fishing industries. Child protection issues in Solomon Islands have failed to draw similar attention as violence against women by policy makers in the country. Consequently, the needs of children, particularly in relation to child protection issues have been at most addressed through the Violence Against Women (VAW) framework as a secondary beneficiary, diluting sharper policy intervention needed to address the child specific needs from the child rights perspective.

Mindful of limitation of the data obtained, this report points to a few concerning themes and factors underpinning child trafficking and CSEC in Solomon Islands. These issues not only need to be explored with further research, but also need to inform programming approaches for supporting children at risk and communities. With the data presented in this report plus additional research, key stakeholders in Solomon Islands will be better equipped to provide timely and appropriate policy and programmatic interventions to ensure that child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children in Solomon Islands is most effectively addressed.

1. Introduction

The regional report conducted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Exploitation (ECPAT) on CSEC and child sexual exploitation in the Pacific (UNICEF, UNESCAP and ECPAT 2006 & 2007) points out that it is a common feature of the region that underage children of both sexes are sold through improper marriages and informal adoption for both commercial and non-commercial and sexual and non-sexual purposes. Solomon Islands is not an exception. Contributing factors include poverty reinforced by the limited employment and education prospects, low status of women and children combined with meagre protective policy and legal measures, traditional judicial system that often overrides civil judicial system, a culture of silence on taboo topics such as trafficking and CSEC, traditional practices of bride price, child marriage, informal guardianship of children and illegal adoption. These all play a critical role in reinforcing vulnerability of children to child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in the context of Solomon Islands.

In this connection, recent research by ABA ROLI on people's knowledge, attitudes and perception on human trafficking in Solomon Islands suggests intriguing findings. Whereas the majority of people (52%) were unfamiliar with the term "human trafficking", 67% of the survey population were familiar with some common forms of trafficking involving adults and children (forced labour, forced commercial marriage and forced commercial sex²). Although, a high proportion of the people surveyed (86%) recognised these practices as crimes, one in five respondents (and one in three respondents from Malaita province) believed that forced commercial marriage is part of their culture, in particular the cultural practice of bride price (ABA ROLI 2014).

These key findings pose critical policy and programming challenges in countering child trafficking and CSEC in Solomon Islands. It is however, a serious drawback that there is no baseline data available in the country to better understand and therefore address the root-causes of child trafficking and CSEC phenomenon. This research has been initiated therefore, as the first step to bridge the gap of information in this respect.

² ABA ROLI defines these terms in the study as follows:

-forced labour: any work or services induced by force, fraud, or coercion;

-forced commercial sex: commercial sex at which is induced by force, fraud, or coercion; -forced commercial

marriage: marriage which is for commercial benefit, and is induced by force, fraud, or coercion.

2. Research Objectives and Research Methodology

2.1 Research Scope, Objectives and Timeline

Broadly, the purpose of this study is **to better understand the context of child trafficking and determine the extent of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in selected locations in Solomon Islands**. To narrow the focus of this topic, this research first completed a rapid scoping study on the issues of child trafficking and CSEC in Solomon Islands (Nov 3- 16, 2014). This scoping study was carried out for the purpose of mapping out areas of knowledge gaps on the issue and to identify target group, areas and appropriate research methodology. Information used for the scoping mainly sourced from two channels:

- A desk review of the existing literature and statistical data related to the status of child trafficking and CSEC in the country via internet search and documentation made available by SCA;
- Series of consultations with SCA on the institutional structure for child protection issues, the latest policy and activity development in addressing child trafficking/CSEC in the field.

The scope of most pre-existing research includes adults and does not examine the nuances of children being trafficked or sexually exploited for commercial gain. With this limitation in mind, the forms of human trafficking and CSEC commonly identified by pre-existing research and through consultation with local key stakeholders in Solomon Islands include:

- Forced marriage of women and girls facilitated by immediate and extended family members;
- Forced child labour involving fishing and logging industries (mostly Asian foreign workers but also involves Solomon Islanders);
- Forced domestic labour and sexual exploitation involving girls and women at the logging workers' residence;
- Informal adoption of children facilitates 1) forced domestic labour and sexual exploitation within the country; 2) sex trafficking of children to outside of the country;
- Labour exploitation of children in the industries of: agriculture, fishing, forestry, and mining, construction, domestic work, scavenging, service sector and street crimes (key stakeholders interview 2014);
- Informally organised selling of sex involving Solomon Islanders (adults and children of both sex);
- Highly organised commercial sexual exploitation of foreign women (Asian).

Existing studies and empirical evidence also suggest that logging and fisheries are the two main industries that predominantly shape the child trafficking and CSEC phenomenon in Solomon Islands.

Using these features of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation identified in existing research and empirical evidence, this research focuses on the most relevant aspects for a more nuanced understanding of child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children. These are forced child marriage, informal adoption and child labour particularly focusing on domestic labour and transactional sex involving children.

While the context of child trafficking and CSEC can be explored by using various methods, measuring the extent of CSEC was recognised as a serious challenge from the beginning of the project. It is particularly difficult in the environment where there is no child protection related baseline data either at the national or area level available while there has been little research carried out on this topic in the country. The extremely short time for the field data collection also posed another challenge.

Mindful of these constraints and building upon existing research, two key research questions were identified in an attempt to provide some feasible answers for the study objective. As seen in these research questions, focus is set on drawing out basic information regarding the context of child trafficking and CSEC in selected areas:

- *What are characteristics of children and family involved/at risk of child trafficking and CSEC in the selected target areas of Solomon Islands?*
- *How do child marriage and informal adoption practices reinforce vulnerability of children to child trafficking and CSEC in selected areas of Solomon Islands?*

Research Timeline

The team of consultants were contracted for the following three months to carry out the subject research: 3 November 2014 – 30 January 2015.

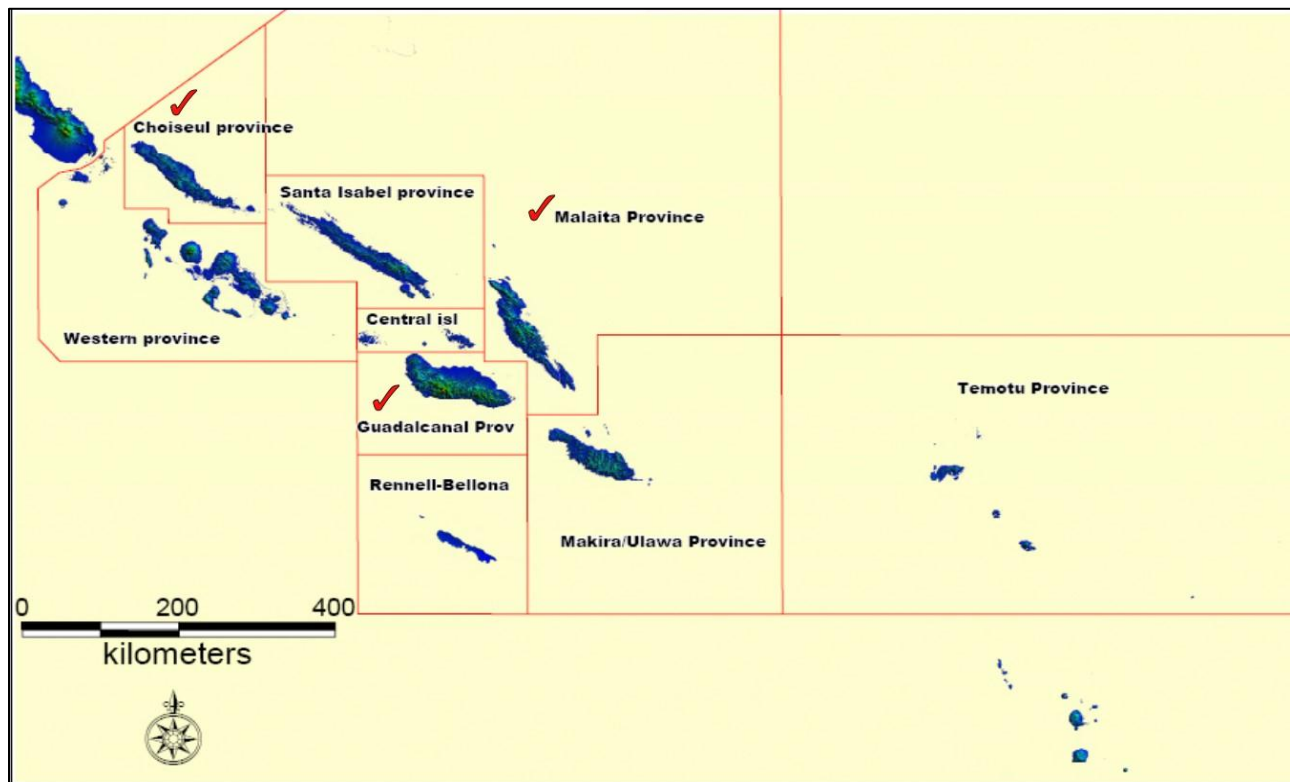
The study was conducted in three phases:

- Phase 1: Scoping, research designing and research protocol development;
- Phase 2: Training of Field Research Teams and implementation of data collection in selected provinces in Solomon Islands (1 month);
- Phase 3: Data processing and analysis, report compilation and finalisation.

2.2 Research Sites & Study Populations

Out of the nine provinces of Solomon Islands, the study was carried out in the three provinces of Guadalcanal, Malaita and Choiseul which were pre-selected by SCA in close consultation with the National Advisory and Action Committee for Children (NAACC), the Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee (TIPAC) and the Taskforce against the Commercial Exploitation of Children (TACSEC) members. In addition, Honiara, the main urban area located in Guadalcanal province was also selected as a main study site. Findings from Honiara were disaggregated from the other sites in Guadalcanal to be mindful of the distinct and urban nature of Honiara. Figure 1 shows a map of Solomon Islands with check marks on the main study locations.

Figure 1: Map of Solomon Islands (Source: The Solomon Islands National Statistics Office 2009)



The selected locations have the following characteristics based on SCA data and the *Solomon Island 2009 Population and Housing Census** (The Solomon Islands National Statistics Office 2009):

Table 1: Basic Information on Selected Provinces

| Location (Province or City) | Number of Wards | Number of Households* | Average Household Size* | Total Population | Number of Males | Number of Females | Number of Children <15 years old* |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Choiseul | 14 | 4,712 | 5.5 | 26,378 | 13,534 | 12,844 | 11,144 |
| Malaita | 33 | 24,421 | 5.6 | 137,590 | 69,230 | 68,360 | 59,374 |
| Guadalcanal | 22 | 17,163 | 5.4 | 93,613 | 48,283 | 45,330 | 39,025 |
| Honiara | 12 | 8,981 | 7.0 | 64,609 | 34,089 | 30,520 | 20,755 |

(The Solomon Islands National Statistics Office 2009)

From the four main selected locations, a total of 13 specific study areas were further identified as follows in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Study Areas ³

| Province | Study Areas | Main industries |
|----------------------------|-------------|--|
| Honiara/Guadalcanal | White River | Commercial (shops and betel nut markets) |
| | Kukum Area | Commercial (Shops, hotels, restaurants) catering for tourists and fishing workers |
| | Ranandi | Industrial (manufacturing of soaps, water tanks, boats, brewing beer) and commercial (hardware shops, wholesales, retails) |
| Guadalcanal | Ghesa | Logging ⁴ |
| | Kusika | logging ⁵ |
| Malaita | Auki | Small scale fishing, farming and tourism |

³ This information was gathered by Save the Children staff. Please see appendixes 1, 2 and 3

⁴ Logging operation was previously operated for the period of 2005-2103

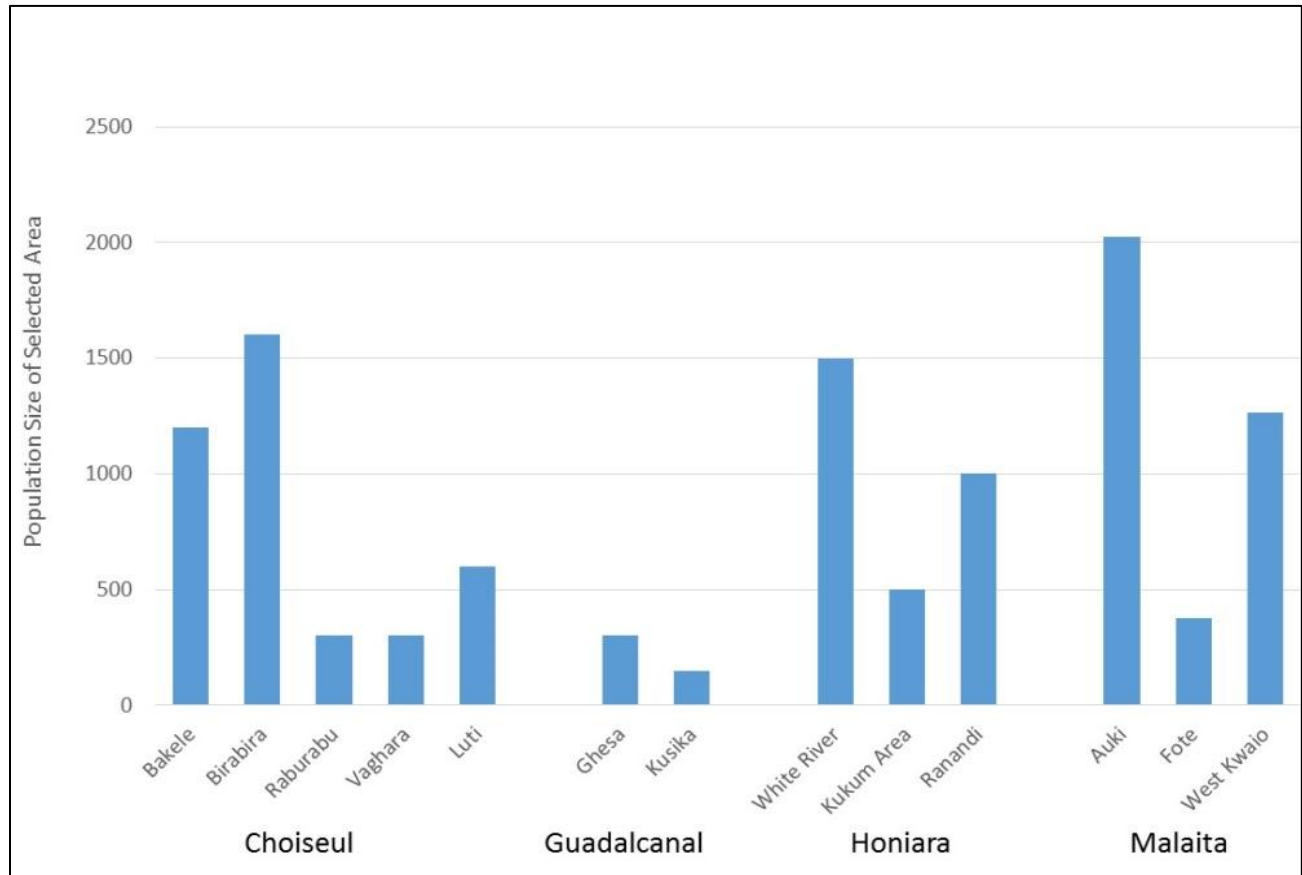
⁵ There were two logging companies previously operated in this area: Elite Company (2010-2011) & Access Company (2013-2014)

| Province | Study Areas | Main industries |
|-----------------|-------------|---|
| | Fote | Logging |
| | W.Kwaio | Logging |
| Choiseul | Birabira | Logging |
| | Bakele | Logging, small scale fishing and farming, tourism |
| | Raburabu | Logging |
| | Vagara | Logging |
| | Luti | Logging |

Selected study areas in each province are recognised as prime sites where logging and fishing industries are visible and in close proximity with local communities. Brief history and basic information of the selected sites and the geographical locations are summarised in appendixes 1-3. In general, communities affected by the fishing industry are concentrated in Honiara, while the logging industry has a larger impact on the rest of other selected areas in Guadalcanal, Malaita and Choiseul.

For easy reference, an illustration of total population per study area by province is provided on the next page.

Figure 2: Total Population in Selected Study Areas



It is important to note that the result of this research is generalizable only to the specific study areas and population identified above⁶. However, it may be applicable to other areas or parts of the country with exactly the same population characteristics and living conditions as the chosen study areas.

2.3 Target Group of the Study

The focus group of this study is children of both sexes under 18 years old. A definition of children was adopted from the provision of the UN Convention on the Rights of Children (UN-CRC) in this study.

In order to gain a fuller understanding of the dynamics of child trafficking and CSEC in the country. However, information gathering also included youth and adult informants. This was

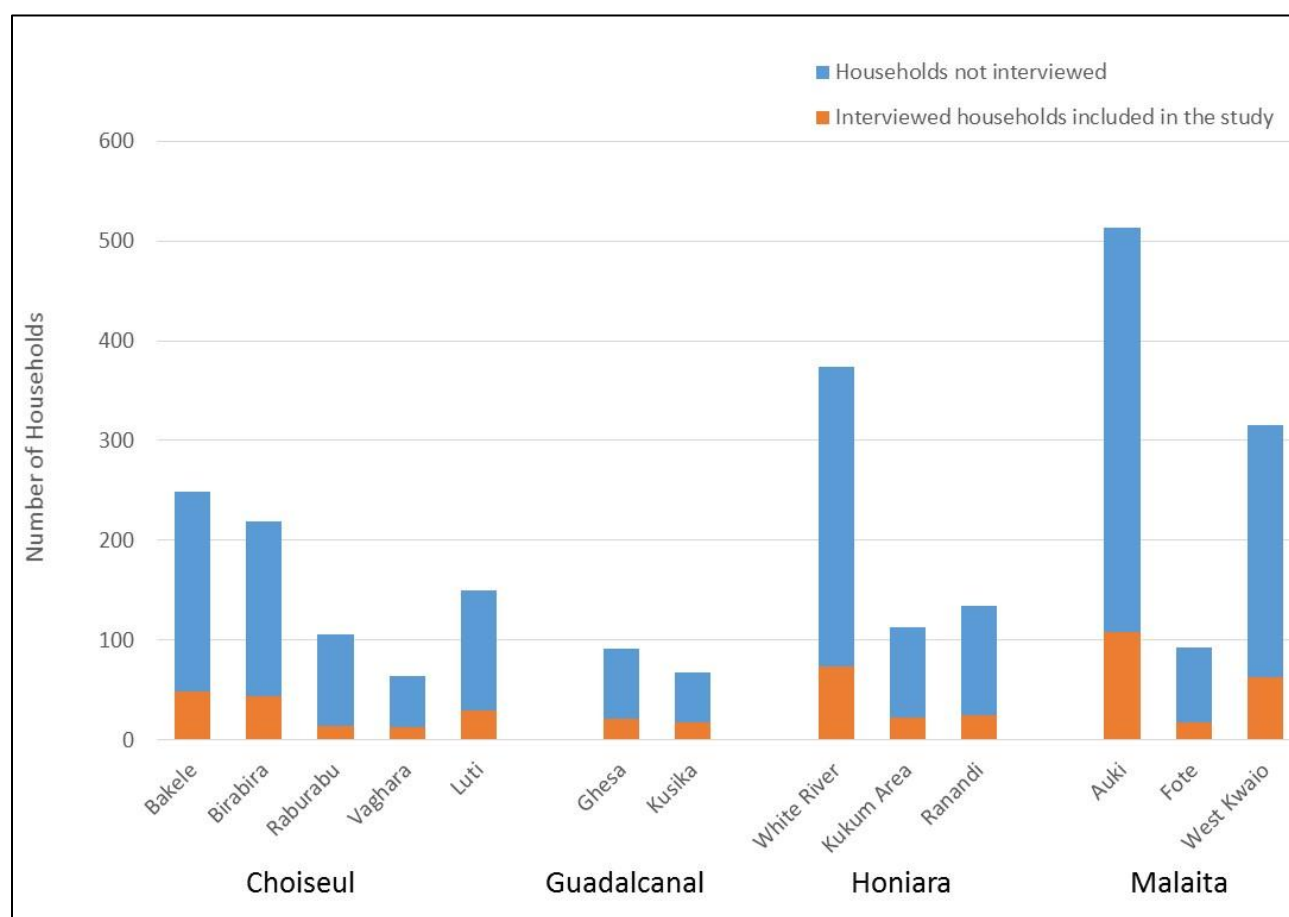
⁶ Note: The total population and total number of households in the target areas were based on current estimates during fieldwork and information provided by the village heads. In certain areas, like Raburabu, the actual geographical coverage has been reduced because of difficulty in reaching the houses and safety issues. Among the selected areas, Auki town has the highest population size.

particularly the case with Household Survey (HH survey) in which female heads of household were selected as the prime informants. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and selected Semi-structured interviews (SSIs) were conducted with both children and youth.

2.4 Overall Characteristics of Households of Children

This section provides overall characteristics of households of children gathered through HH survey in the 13 selected areas of provinces of Choiseul, Guadalcanal and Malaita. Firstly, the total household sample size of the study is 500 households as shown in Figure 3. From the 500 questionnaires included in the final analysis, a total of 3,356 household members were counted. Almost all (99.7%) household members have information on their exact age or at least their estimated age group. Of the 3346 household members with age (exact and estimated age group) information, 1591 are below 18 years old. For the details of the sample size breakdown for each area interviewed and the technicality of sampling methodology please refer to Section 2.6.1.

Figure 3: The Total Number of Households in the Selected Areas



2.5 Research Tools and Implementation Strategy: Choice and Rationale

This study adopted both qualitative and quantitative research methods to best capture the complex context of child trafficking and extent of CSEC in Solomon Islands. During the initial discussion with SCA, it was requested that HH survey be adopted in this study. It is important to note that an HH survey is not the common choice of method to research child trafficking and CSEC phenomena. The decision to adopt the HH survey in an innovative manner was made in response to the challenges in accessing information on child trafficking and CSEC in Solomon Islands. These were:

- There was no facility exclusively sheltering trafficking and CSEC victims in the country and therefore gathering information on first-hand experience was assessed extremely challenging;
- The child protection referral system in the country is weak in terms of keeping official records of the status and flow of children victimized by informal adoption, child marriage, child labour and child prostitution;
- Available socio-economic data on children and household in the country was limited. No baseline data related to the practice of informal adoption, child labour and/or child marriage was available.

Based on this premise, a HH survey was designed in anticipation that some information on the socio-demographic characteristics of household that engage in and/or are at high risk of being affected by child trafficking and CSEC would be forthcoming in the selected target areas of each province.

While the HH survey was identified as the major quantitative research method, semi-structured interviews (hereafter referred to as SSIs), focus group discussions (hereafter referred to as FGDs), key informant interviews and field observations were adopted to draw out qualitative information. No interviews were taped due to sensitivity of the research topic. Instead, designated hard copy forms were used for recording information.

One of the secondary aims of this research was the capacity building of SCA staff through participation in data collection and processing (encoding). Under close supervision by the consultant team, overall HH survey data collection, all SSI and the majority of FGDs were carried out by field research teams (FRTs) which were composed of SCA Team Leaders in each team per province. Encoder officers were appointed to assist data processing under the supervision of the consultants. In addition, a series of follow up interviews were carried out by SCA staff and

the consultant to gather supplementary information for FGDs findings (See Appendix 4 for FRTs member list).

2.6 Data Collection via Quantitative Method

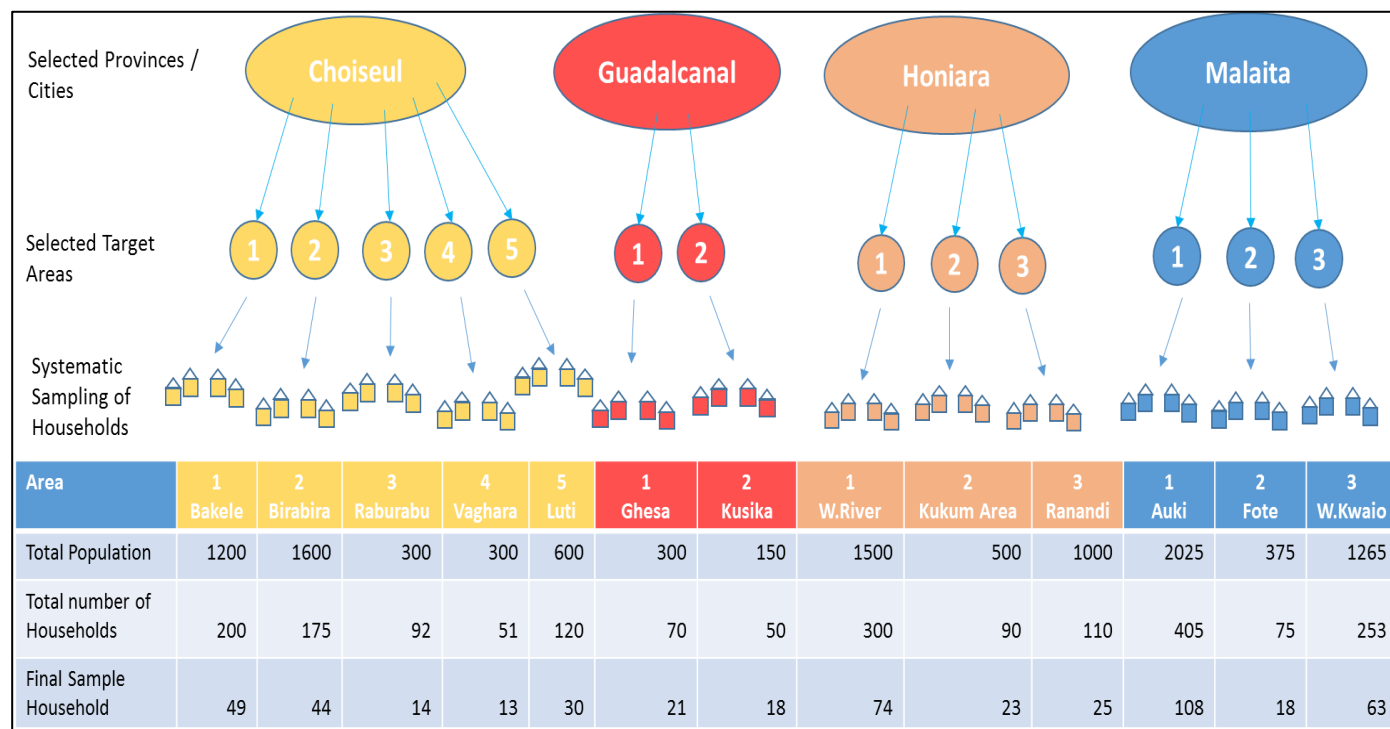
2.6.1 Sampling Methodology

In choosing the participating households for the study, stratified systematic sampling was employed. This is an appropriate methodology to select random households that are representative of the study area. The population size and number of households in each of the study areas were analysed to be able to calculate the appropriate sample sizes.

In compliance with the World Health Organization's (WHO) ethical guidelines, a cut-off of 25% maximum sampling density was adopted. This means that only 25% of the total number of households should be sampled in a particular area to preserve confidentiality and ensure that news about the survey does not spread quickly in the province. Figure 4 shows the sampling design and recommended number of households included in each study area. The initial computed sample size for the whole study was 494. After visits of the selected sites, the sample size was adjusted to accommodate updates in the total population and total number of households. The calculation of the number of sample households was also adjusted for possible non-response. In certain areas, like Raburabu, the geographical coverage was reduced because of logistical and safety difficulties in reaching the houses.

Only 1.4% or 7 out of the 507 households initially approached have either incomplete questionnaires or no questionnaires completed due to refusal to participate, absence of eligible respondent or presence of territorial dogs which prevented researchers approaching the house. The final sample size for this study is 500 households. It is distributed as follows:

Figure 4: Sampling Design and Recommended Number of Sample Households



To determine the specific households to be included in the study, systematic sampling of households per study area was used (See Appendix 5 for the procedure on systematic sampling of households).

2.6.2 Survey Tool, Training and Data Collection

The HH survey tool is comprised of a list of questions answerable by yes/no or by specific information about the household and its members. There is no intervention or invasive procedure involved in the study, posing no risk for any physical injury or discomfort to the study participants. The questionnaire is based in part on the existing HH survey instrument developed by the World Health Organisation for its *Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Life Experiences* (2003). Other questions have been added to capture information on indicators and proxy variables for child trafficking and CSEC.

The survey tool includes a total of four parts, namely:

- Section A: Identification of the HH/interviewer/date/monitoring
- Section B: Household Roster
- Section C: Socio-economic Profile of the HH
- Section D: Proxies for child trafficking and CSEC

It took on average 23 minutes to administer the questionnaire (see Appendix 6: Household Survey Questionnaire). It was designed to be administered face-to-face by an interviewer to the female head of a household. Some clarification on the term female head of a household may be helpful here. Please note this is different from “female-headed households”; a household could be either female-headed or male-headed, but regardless of this the most senior female (termed “female-household head”) was selected for interviewing. The female household head was chosen to be a primary respondent due to the scope and sensitive nature of inquiry made in this survey. In this study, household members are defined as those who normally live or eat meals together in a house. Therefore, survey results include information about male members of the household as well. In the absence of a female household head, the interviewer may ask for any responsible female member of the family who would be capable to answer questions about the household members. In total absence of any female figure, male household members may be asked to participate as respondents. This questionnaire was not administered to children under five years old. However, information about them may be collected through their guardians.

An informed consent was included as part of the questionnaire which the interviewer read to the respondent before asking for his/her permission to be interviewed. The survey tool was translated to the local language to help the interviewer ask the questions in a standard and conversational manner. Pre-testing of the questionnaire was conducted before being used in the field. Prior to data collection, training of interviewers was conducted to orient all researchers on the objectives of the research, the survey tool, tasks and responsibilities, guidelines in interviewing, sampling methodology and practice pre-testing.

For security reasons, two to three interviewers were assigned per field research team to collect the data in a target area. A total of 12 teams (6 for Malaita, 3 for Choiseul and 3 for Honiara/Guadalcanal) collected data for four weeks. Members of the team took turns in administering the survey questionnaire to the selected households. While one member of the research team engaged in the interview, the other(s) observed the process and checked the accomplished questionnaire after the interview.

For smooth exit of the respondent communities, Team Leaders of FRTs were instructed to conduct brief exit meetings with village leaders to express gratitude for their cooperation and also to address and tackle any problems which may have occurred during the individual household interviews, if any.

2.6.3 Demographic Information on Surveyed Households

Figure 5 illustrates the age and gender distribution of household members included in the study. In all selected study sites, more than 20% were children (less than 18 years old based on the operational definition in this study). Of the 1,434 children who were specified with an exact age in the study, 63% were under 10 years old while children aged 11-14 years and 15-17 years accounted for 23% and 14% respectively.

Figure 5: Age and Gender Distribution of Household Members per Province

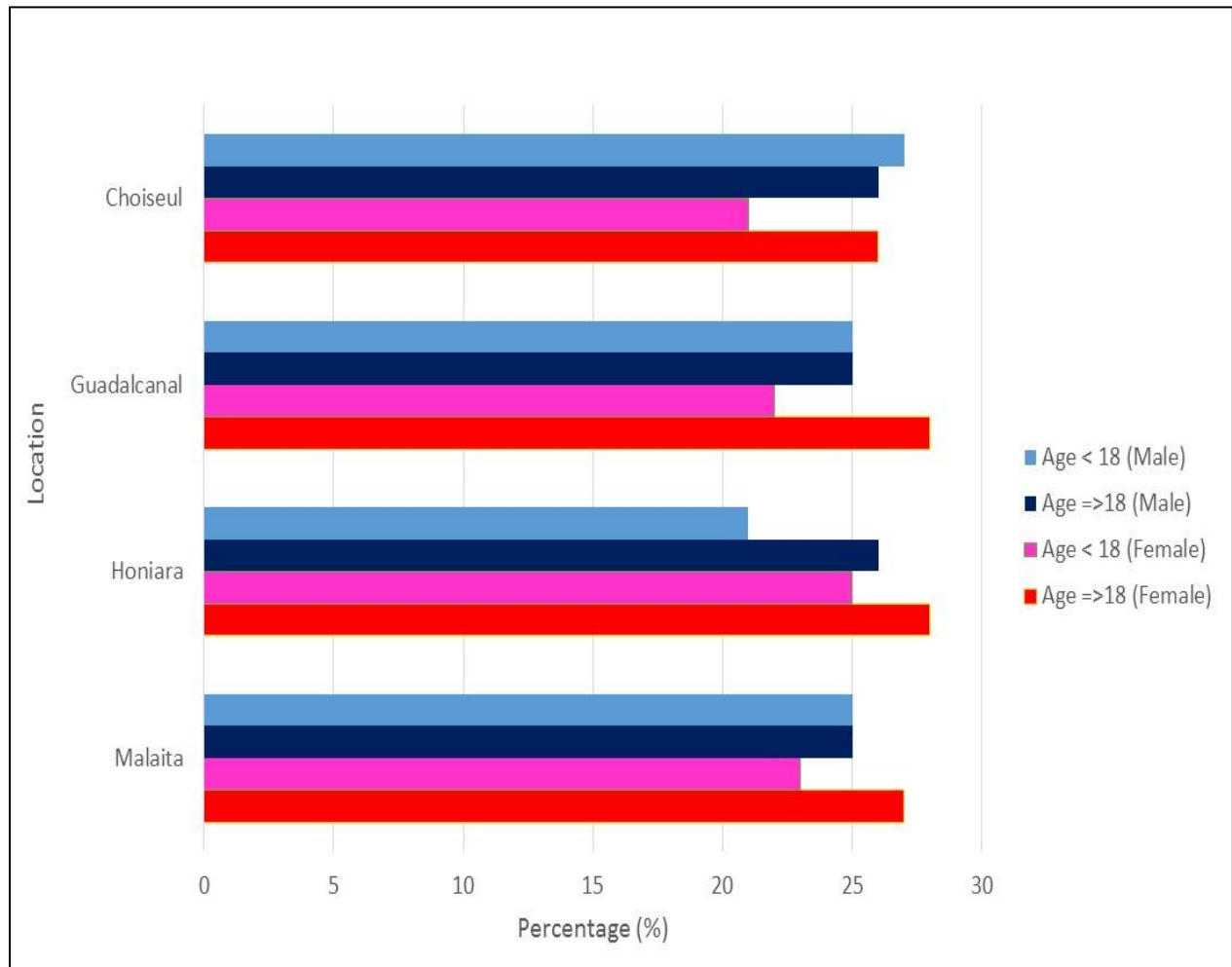


Table 3 informs the basic characteristics of the households by province/areas focusing on family size (in the range of 6-7 per household) and the number of children (2-3) per household.

Table 3: Average Family Size per Households

| Area | Number of Family Members | | Average Number of Children per Household | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------|--|-----|
| | Mean | Average | Mean | SD |
| CHOISEUL | | | | |
| 1. Bakele | 7.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 1.7 |
| 2. Birabira | 6.4 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.8 |
| 3. Raburabu | 7.1 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 1.6 |
| 4. Vaghara | 5.6 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.5 |
| 5. Luti | 6.7 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 1.9 |
| GUADALCANAL | | | | |
| 1. Ghesa | 6.5 | 2 | 2.7 | 1.9 |
| 2. Kusika | 6.1 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 1.9 |
| HONIARA | | | | |
| 1. White River | 6.8 | 3 | 3.1 | 1.8 |
| 2. Kukum Area | 6.7 | 2 | 3.5 | 1.5 |
| 3. Ranandi | 6.3 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.4 |
| MALAITA | | | | |
| 1. Auki | 6.8 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 1.8 |
| 2. Fote | 6.5 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 1.8 |
| 3. West Kwaio | 6.7 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 1.9 |

2.7 Qualitative Research Method

2.7.1 Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussion

Key informant interviews with stakeholders were carried out during the field work to gain a thorough understanding of the latest policy development, the institutional setting and policy challenges in addressing issues of child trafficking and CSEC in Solomon Islands. Initially, the consultants identified a list of potential key informants through reviewing relevant documents.

Through a close consultation with SCA, the list was endorsed by SCA with some additional organisations to be interviewed. Overall, out of 37 government ministries, UN agencies, international NGOs and local NGOs requested, 33 were successfully interviewed. Unfortunately, interviews with key commercial entities such as the logging and fishing companies which operate in the country did not materialise. Aims of these interviews were to understand the companies' corporate responsibility policies such as codes of conduct for employees. See Appendix 7: List of Stakeholder meetings for details.

Using the results of the HH survey as leads for discerning important aspects of child trafficking and CSEC, FGDs were carried out to collect further information and perspectives from four key target groups. In addition to unearthing important aspects for further analysis, the HH survey process also enabled the research teams to identify community members who fell into the four target groups and would be valuable for engaging in FGDs. These target groups are:

- Intermediates known as solair (male children and male youth who engage in arranging girls for logging and commercial fishing workers);
- Female children and female youth working in the entertainment sector or as house girls (particularly at foreign workers' residences);
- Male children and male youth working in the entertainment sector or as house boys (particularly at foreign workers' residences);
- Child brides & informally adopted children of both sexes.

Overall, 10 FGDs were carried out with 33 individuals involved⁷ (see Appendix 8 for FGD Interview Guides).

2.7.2 Finding CSEC and Child Trafficking Survivors – SSI & Field Observations

During initial consultations with SCA, the possibility of interviewing children at commercial sites was explored. From experience conducting similar research in Asia and Europe, consultants were fully aware of risks and the quality of data gathered through such research method. Apart from safety concerns for both interviewee and interviewer, conducting interviews in this arrangement has other serious ethical implications. It is currently debatable whether it is ethically acceptable to monetarily compensate individuals working in the sex industry for the length of time spent on interviewing them, although this method has been used for some studies in social science research. Since money transactions are involved, some argue that the integrity of data collected through this method may be questionable and it can be too costly to

⁷ Gender breakdown of 10 FGDs (33 individuals) are following: 15 boys/males & 18 girls/females. Age groups of participants were: 15-17 years old & 18 years old and above.

implement. An alternative way to approach individuals in the sex industry is through introduction by Sex Workers' Self-Help Groups or service providers who assist them in protecting their reproductive health.

Having considered these issues, a questionnaire for SSI was designed to capture individual experiences of child trafficking and CSEC for children or young people accessed through one of the following places: protective shelters, rehabilitation or detention centres, juvenile prison or introductions through an informal NGO/service provider network. SSI questionnaires included an informed consent form in accordance with the WHO standard format, and interviews with children required the consent of guardian/caretaker/authority for an additional safeguard measure. A similar principle was applied for conducting FGDs as described in the HH survey questionnaire.

It was indicated by SCA that there was only one shelter in the country in operation which provides a safe house for women and children who are victimized by sexual assault and family violence. The place is known as the Christian Care Centre, run by the Church of the Melanesia. The study identified the Christian Care Centre (hereafter referred to as CCC) as an appropriate reference point for collecting some hard-to-come-by information on the issue of child abuse and sexual exploitation in the context of Solomon Islands. This decision was drawn upon an existing body of evidence within and outside of the region that there is an established link between sexual abuse and CSEC (UNICEF 2007; Mam 2008; Barry 1979). Due to time constraints, however, only a key informant interview with the representative of CCC materialised while no SSI was carried out at this shelter with individuals. As seen in Table 4 below, 123 individuals were sheltered at the centre in 2013 while the individuals between aged 13-19 years marked the third largest group of all who used the shelter service.

Table 4: Number of Clients and Category of Problem According to Age Groups at the Christian Care Centre in 2013

| AGE | Physical/emotional abuse | Sexual violence | Shelter/ Safety | Family Problem | Total |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|
| 13 – 19 years | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 20 |
| 20 – 29 years | 34 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 52 |
| 30 – 39 years | 25 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 31 |
| 40 – 49 years | 13 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| 50 above | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 83 | 7 | 20 | 13 | 123 |

(Source: SAFENET Year End Report 2014)

Juvenile prison and the detention centre were also selected as a possible place to meet individuals directly affected by child trafficking and/or CSEC since prostitution is prohibited in Solomon Islands. However, as the key informant interviews with the law enforcement authorities revealed, it turned out that juvenile prison/detention centre was not the appropriate place to build a rapport with individuals concerned in the context of Solomon Islands. This is partly due to very low prosecution rate for prostitution related conviction and there is no rehabilitation or detention centre specifically targeted for children exploited through prostitution in the country. However, prostitution is known to occur in exchange for food, money, shelter and other resources in an unorganized and sporadic manner (Save the Children 2006).

Consequently, all SSIs for this study materialised through an informal network built through the former Save the Children project on HIV/AIDs and sex workers. Narratives were gathered from the total of nine individuals⁸. Given the difficulty in reaching affected individuals, the study decided to also include individuals who were over 18 years old at the time of the interview with experience of child sexual abuse and CSEC in the past. Due to cultural sensitivity and time constraint, all SSIs were conducted by two SCA members of Honiara FRT team who were experienced with researching sensitive topics and endowed with a good rapport with the concerned individuals. Under the guidance of the consultants, collection of quality narratives

⁸ Gender and age breakdown of 9 SSIs are following. 2 girls (under 18 years old)/3 young women (above 18 years old) & 4 men (above 18 years old).

was ensured by using the standard SSI Guidelines. See Appendix 9: Interview Guide for Survivors of Child Trafficking and CSEC in Solomon Islands.

Finally, a series of field observations of commercial establishments, logging camps and commercial fishing-related activities were carried out informally and mainly through FRTs. Information was compiled through regular communication with the consultants as well as exit meetings with team leaders of FRT.

2.8 Data Processing and Analysis Strategy

All accomplished HH survey questionnaires were assigned a questionnaire number (QN) upon turn-over to the SCA office. To ensure the quality to the survey data, further “data cleaning” prior and during computer data entry was done. Responses were checked for completeness and logical consistency in the field by the field researchers and supervisors, as well as being checked in the Honiara office during data processing. Open-ended responses were assigned codes before data encoding. Data that was incomplete and not plausible was not included in the analysis. Microsoft Excel, being the readily available software in SCA was used in encoding the data. Two full-time encoders and some of the research team members helped in the data entry.

In the cleaned dataset, descriptive statistics (eg mean, proportions) were calculated to determine the socio-demographic characteristics (eg sex and age) of children and household members. Summary statistics were also computed for other investigated factors such as economic profile of households and proxies for child trafficking and CSEC. Frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations were calculated to describe the study variables. In exploring relationships or associations between variables, Chi-Square test of association, t-test, Fisher’s Exact test and other tests were used where appropriate. In the case of statistical testing, the significance level was set to alpha (α) = 0.05. Epi-Info v7 and R Software were used in the data analysis. The analysis results were presented according to the four main study locations (Choiseul, Guadalcanal, Malaita and Honiara).

As for qualitative data, an interview guide was used for SSIs while FGD guides were used for FGDs. All information was transcribed into standard formats for the record. Some key narratives collected from SSIs and FGDs provide a rich illustration of context of child trafficking and CSEC phenomenon in Solomon Islands. These narratives were analysed and situated within an overarching policy and legal framework compiled through key informant interviews. In a complementary manner, quantitative data gathered through the HH survey was used to

consolidate narrative analysis on emerging characteristics of child trafficking and CSEC in the country.

2.9 Research Limitations and Ethical Considerations - Challenges related to researching child trafficking and CSEC issues

It is important to note here that although the study was designed in a gender inclusive manner, research findings have not necessarily reflected this intention. This is because female children and male children are not drawn into exploitative practices to the same extent or in the same manners. In addition, attention given to such cases of abuse by the law enforcement authorities and individuals is not equal across genders.

Empirical evidence suggests that both girls and boys are at risk of sexual and forced labour exploitation through practices of informal adoption, child marriage and child prostitution in Solomon Islands (UNICEF, 2007). However, girls are comparatively more visible in the sex industry since the demand for girls and women is a more established market within the industry whereas a market for boys and men is more discreetly operated due to the cultural and religious taboo as well as legal prohibition attached to the practice of male to male sex (MSM) in the country (Save the Children, 2006).

The existing legal framework in Solomon Islands further reinforces the environment that boys remain invisible in official records. The Penal Codes recognise sexual exploitation and assault of girl children and women only and therefore prevent male children or adult men to seek remedies and compensation through civil suits (U.N.2001). This illustrates an underlying cultural taboo against male children or adult men seeking assistance for this type of maltreatment which is seen as a sign of weakness (SPC 2009). Consequently, these constraints posed as a challenge in reaching male children for the study.

3. Research Findings

3.1 Child Labour

3.1.1. Child Trafficking for Labour and the Risks Posed

Despite the wide ratification of and advocacy arising from UN trafficking Protocol (2000), there is still a strong misconception that human trafficking refers to only those who are exploited in prostitution. In fact, children are trafficked for sexual and non-sexual purposes. However, such a clear-cut demarcation is often blurred during their experiences of abuse and exploitation. It is important to understand that child trafficking is a complex phenomenon where features of child labour, child marriage, child prostitution and child adoption are closely intertwined (Turner, 2013).

One of the primary reasons for the trafficking of children in Solomon Islands is for labour. To better unpack the links between types of child labour and the risks they can pose to children in Solomon Islands, the International Labour Organization's recent attempt to map out child labour activities in Solomon Islands is outlined in Table 5. The information was compiled as part of the advocacy training workshop on child labour, trafficking and hazardous work in the country. Seven categories of agricultural, fishing, forestry, mining, construction, domestic work, scavenging, service sectors and street crimes are identified as the prime areas where the exploitation of children is visible.

Table 5: Types of Visible Child Labour (including Hazardous Child Labour) that Exists in Solomon Islands

| Examples of the type of child labour found in these industries | Typical location | Estimated numbers | Age & gender of children typically employed | Push and pull factors for children | Description of work and tasks | Identified hazards, risks and consequences |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| Agriculture Sector | | | | | | |
| Harvesting and collecting palm oil fruits | Guadalcanal Plains Plantation Limited; East Guadalcanal | 4-7 children per family are involved in collection | Both genders; Children from 5-17 years old | If a family needs to harvest an area of palm, the whole family including the children are involved in the harvesting/ collection of fruits | Collecting palm oil fruits as part of a family's work contract | Thorns, insects and animal bites, exposure to extreme weather temperature |

| Examples of the type of child labour found in these industries | Typical location | Estimated numbers | Age & gender of children typically employed | Push and pull factors for children | Description of work and tasks | Identified hazards, risks and consequences risks consequences |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Use of agro-chemicals to spray on palm oil plantations (pesticides, Insecticides) | Guadalcanal Plains Plantation Limited; East Guadalcanal | 4-7 children per family are involved | Both genders; children from 5-17 years old | To help the family as above | Children use chemicals to do the spraying (T45 was used previously, now use Gramozone) | Exposure to toxic chemicals e.g. Gramozone |
| Fishing sector | | | | | | |
| Harvesting of <i>beche-de-mer</i> (sea cucumbers) | Rural villages e.g. Ngongosila Island, Malaita Province | 4-7 children per family involved | Mainly male; 8-17 years old | To support family income; pay school expenses and other basic needs; good money; high demand | Diving in deep water; sorting; Loading and transporting the catch | Extreme temperatures; exposed to sharks or crocodiles; infections from polluted water |
| Forestry & Mining | | | | | | |
| Domestic work in logging camps | Most logging camps in SI | 2-4 per family involved | Mainly females, 11-16 years old | Source of income for the family and individual needs | Laundry, housekeeping, cooking | Working odd hours; working in isolation |
| CSEC in Logging camps | Most logging camps in SI | Unclear (estimated 6-12 per camp) | Mainly females; 9-16 years old but also males occasionally | Source of income for the family and individual needs | Sexual activities | HIV/STI; Teenage pregnancy; high mortality rate |
| Alluvial mining | Goldridge Koloula | Unclear | Both female and male; 5-18 years old | Source of income for the family | Digging of soil from mountain to the stream; carrying rocks; panning | Landslide disaster; exposed to chemicals; skin disease; subsequent health issues |
| Construction and associated industries | | | | | | |
| Furniture making (unregulated informal operators) | Honiara; Ranadi | 10 | Mostly males; 15-17 years old | Skills development; no alternative income source | Plane timber; timber dressing; using electrical machines; nailing timber; sending of timber; | Inhaling dust (causing asthma and breathing difficulties); loud noise (causing hearing |

| Examples of the type of child labour found in these industries | Typical location | Estimated numbers | Age & gender of children typically employed | Push and pull factors for children | Description of work and tasks | Identified hazards, risks and consequences risks consequences |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | | varnishing timber and furniture | problems); punctures from nails; back injuries from bending/ lifting heavy weight |
| Making bricks; road construction; building construction | Honiara; Ranadi | 10 | Mostly males with some females; 15-17 years old | Very little alternative income opportunities; Desire to earn pocket money to hang out with friends | Painting; tilling; plastering; load lifting | Inhaling dust (causing asthma and breathing difficulties); loud noise (causing hearing problems); punctures from nails; back injuries from bending/ lifting heavy weight |
| Domestic sector | | | | | | |
| Caring for young children/infants (parenting role); knows as "house girl" | Both rural and urban areas | Unclear | Female; 8-12 years old | Where mothers are income earners (for example working in Sol Tuna factory or selling in the market/ street vendors) girls are needed to babysit | Washing; cleaning; feeding; carrying babies; playing with children; collecting water | Exposed to household chemicals; exposure to sharp objects when clearing; long working hours causing fatigue (results in decreased ability to react to emergencies); ergonomic hazards from carrying babies |
| Food preparation; water or firewood collection | Both rural and urban areas | Unclear | Males 14-15 years old; Females 5-17 years old | Where mothers are income earners, girls are needed to babysit | Climbing up coconut trees; collecting and chopping firewood; collecting water | Walking long distances to carry water; heavy load; physical injuries from falling from tree; burns; |

| Examples of the type of child labour found in these industries | Typical location | Estimated numbers | Age & gender of children typically employed | Push and pull factors for children | Description of work and tasks | Identified hazards, risks and consequences risks consequences |
|---|--|-------------------|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | | | drowning in the river; cuts; risk of abuse or harassment due to isolation or separation from family |
| Children/ youths involved in building/ recovery work after disaster | Disaster affected communities | Unclear | Mostly males; 12-16 years old | Cheap labour for employers; pressure from family for older boys to work; part of family contracts | Carry timber; digging walls | No school attendance/ drop-out; carry heavy loads; infections; cuts from sharp objects |
| Services sector and street activities | | | | | | |
| Buying tobacco and alcohol for adults/ parents | Homes, markets, streets | Unclear | Any age and gender | Ignorance of the law; cultural acceptance | Going alone to the shops (sometimes at night) | Risk of being assaulted or molested; may start smoking and drinking at young age |
| Children pick-pocketing | Markets; point Cruz; Chinatown | Unclear | Mostly males; 9-12 years old | Poverty and chronic unemployment | Stealing from people on buses, pedestrians, at markets, in church, at nightclubs; breaking in & entering homes | Risk of being beaten up; arrested; addicted to easy money |
| Scavenging for cans, metals, food | Ranadi dump/ Burns Creek; streets; streams | Unclear | Either gender; 5-17 years old | Poverty; displaced families during crises | Look for things in the dump to recycle | exposure to toxic wastes, batteries, heavy metals, fires, explosions causing illness; cuts from sharp objects causing tetanus; flies/ mosquitoes |

| Examples of the type of child labour found in these industries | Typical location | Estimated numbers | Age & gender of children typically employed | Push and pull factors for children | Description of work and tasks | Identified hazards, risks and consequences risks consequences |
|--|--|-------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Nightclub, motel and casino workers | Honiara; fishing boats; Asian clientele in homes | Unclear | Teenage girls and boys | School dropouts; Lack of livelihood opportunities; Chronic poverty | Employers use girls for sex with clients to make money-part of employment | Disease; pregnancy; drugs and alcohol abuse; exposure to violence; Sexual harassment/CS EC |
| Selling Kwaso, betelnut, or marijuana | Honiara streets, at stalls; from homes; squatter settlements | Unclear | Either gender; under 18 years old | To help family income | Manning stalls or selling door to door | Risk of physical abuse; mental illness; addiction; sexual abuse; theft |

(Source: Report of the Solomon Islands National Child Labour & Trafficking Forum: 2014: 9-11)

3.1.2 Child Labour – Who Works, What Do They Do and Where?

To complement the research by the ILO, the HH survey included a range of questions targeted at better understanding child labour in Solomon Islands in a quantitative fashion. However, inquiry into the status of child labour is not easy. While working children are seen as a common feature of the developing economy in many parts of the world, local interpretations of childhood (which are informed by local traditions and religions) can act to justify the role of working children as part of a disciplinary act, a gesture of expressing respect to their parents or as an accepted way of growing up (Hollos 2002; Reynolds, Nieuwenhuys, Hanson2006; Aitken et al, 2006). Therefore, obtaining truthful answers can be particularly challenging when the question is raised to the parents of working children.

With that limitation in mind, in the HH survey female household heads (typically mothers) were asked if children in the household had worked in the past and if they were working at the time of the interview. The results show that overall 97.2% said children had never worked in their life while 2.8% claimed that the children had worked in the past. However this percentage varied greatly across the researched communities. As seen in Table 6, children in Bakele recorded the highest rate of children who have worked previously (14%) followed by Vaghara (11%). Both of these communities are in Choiseul. As expected, the percentage of female household heads who

reported that their children were currently working was dramatically lower. Only 0.67% of children were reported working.

Table 6: Work History of Family Members who are less than 18 years old

| Children who have worked previously | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| AREA | Total number of Children | Count | Percent |
| CHOISEUL | | | |
| Bakele | 92 | 13 | 14.1 |
| Birabira | 114 | 3 | 2.6 |
| Raburabu | 47 | 1 | 2.1 |
| Vaghara | 28 | 3 | 10.7 |
| Luti | 78 | 0 | - |
| GUADALCANAL | | | |
| Ghesa | 61 | 0 | - |
| Kusika | 58 | 0 | - |
| HONIARA | | | |
| White River | 228 | 8 | 3.5 |
| Kukum | 80 | 0 | - |
| Ranandi | 70 | 0 | - |
| MALAITA | | | |
| Auki | 311 | 7 | 2.2 |
| Fote | 46 | 0 | - |
| West Kwaio | 158 | 3 | 1.9 |
| TOTAL | 1371 | 38 | 2.8 |

To further understand the dynamics of child labour, the HH survey also examined the ages and occupations of family members. Table 7 below illustrates the reported occupation of family members included in the survey results, and then differentiates across age groups.

Table 7: Distribution of Occupation by Gender and Age

| | | Male | | | | Female | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| Usual Occupation / Task | | 10 years or younger | 11-14 | 15-17 | 18 years or older | 10 years or younger | 11-14 | 15-17 | 18 years or older |
| None | N | 172 | 16 | 12 | 100 | 163 | 9 | 15 | 122 |
| | % | 40 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 41 | 5 | 14 | 15 |
| Student | N | 256 | 154 | 81 | 103 | 234 | 145 | 80 | 81 |
| | % | 59 | 89 | 77 | 13 | 58 | 91 | 76 | 10 |
| Housewife | N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 265 |
| | % | - | - | - | 1. | - | - | 2 | 33 |
| Professional /Managerial /Government Official | N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 |
| | % | - | - | - | 13 | - | - | - | 9 |
| Clerical | N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | % | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Sales Worker | N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 31 |
| | % | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | 4 |
| Transport/Communication | N | 0 | 0 | 4 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | % | - | - | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Manual labour - Farming/ Fishing/ Logging | N | 0 | 0 | 3 | 155 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| | % | - | - | 3 | 20 | - | - | - | 5 |
| Skilled Worker | N | 0 | 0 | 1 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| | % | - | - | 1 | 14 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Service Sector | N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 |
| | % | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 8 |
| Entertainment Sector (karaoke bar, night club, bar, sex industry establishment) | N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | % | - | - | - | 0.1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Housekeeping in hotels and accommodation facilities | N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| | % | - | - | - | 0.2 | - | - | - | 2 |

| | | Male | | | | Female | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|-----|
| Usual Occupation / Task | | 10 years or younger | 11- 14 | 15- 17 | 18 years or older | 10 years or younger | 11- 14 | 15- 17 | 18 years or older | |
| Housekeeping in individual families | N | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 29 | |
| | % | - | 0.6 | 1 | 0.5 | - | 3 | 5 | 4 | |
| Housekeeper / house girl/ boy in logging and fishing camps | N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | |
| | % | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | |
| Other | N | 0 | 1 | 3 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 36 | |
| | % | - | 0.6 | 3 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 4 | |
| TOTAL | | N | 428 | 172 | 105 | 785 | 397 | 159 | 104 | 813 |

The findings above suggest that the most dominant age group for child labour was 15-17 years and more boys were working than girls overall.

Excluding the category of student, working as house girls for individual families ranked the highest occupation for girls under 18 years old, followed by being a housewife, and working as house girls in fishing/logging workers residence. For boys, employment in the transport sector marked the highest, along with the “other” option (unpacking this “other” was not feasible in this study). Following these, the figures show boys are also employed in the manual labour sector (farming, logging and fishing) and as house boys for individual families. Table 8 summarises this finding;

Table 8: Most Common Occupations for Children under 18 Years old

| Rank | Occupation: Girls | Occupation: Boys |
|------|--|--|
| #1 | House girls in individual houses | Transport sector or “other” employment Others |
| #2 | Housewife | Manual labour |
| #3 | House girls in fishing/logging workers residence | House boys in individual houses |

To examine the distribution of house boys/girls across geographical area, Table 9 unpacks the frequency of children working as house boys/girls in individual houses versus in logging/fishing camps across the four sites that reported instances. Please note that under reporting of this phenomenon is a key limitation of researching sensitive issues such as these.

Table 9: Distribution of Selected Occupations by Province

| | Number of Male Children | | | | Number of Female Children | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------|
| AREA | House girl in individual families | House girl/ boy in logging and fishing camps | Total | AREA | House girl in individual families | House girl/ boy in logging and fishing camps | Total |
| Bakele | 1 | 0 | 1 | Bakele | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Birabira | 0 | 0 | 0 | Birabira | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Auki | 1 | 0 | 1 | Auki | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| West Kwaio | 0 | 0 | 0 | West Kwaio | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 2 | 0 | 2 | TOTAL | 9 | 1 | 10 |

3.1.3 Child Labour – Why is it significant?

Understanding the patterns and nuances of child labour in Solomon Islands is significant because child labour is not only a key form of child trafficking but it also facilitates sexual and labour-based exploitation. When children are trafficked away from their families for labour, they then become more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse due to their isolation.

For example, an FGD in Malaita with girls who currently work in the entertainment sector provided examples of the ways in which child labour exposes children to other risks.

I have started doing this (transactional sex) at 16 years old. I was married at the same age. I have three children so I need money. I work as a bar tender now in a night club but not enough so I take less than three clients per day. When they need me, they call me or when I need money and beers I call them. Working as a bar tender, it is good and bad for finding source (money/alcohol). But that is life I came through (Interview with 23 years old young woman, Honiara 2014).

In spite of the risks posed, working in sectors of entertainment and domestic work/housekeeping is still seen as an attractive option for girls and young women due to the limited alternative

options available. A FGD in Honiara discussed the reasons such work is attractive from the perspective of girls and young women in spite of its risks.

Our schedule currently starts at 2pm-10pm per day falls in fortnightly the amount of SI\$500. A positive thing about this job is that I have learned new things that I have not studied... It helps me to experience preparation of table, food arrangement and neat dress up and being professional in working environment in hotels. Yes sometimes our clients came here used to harasses us female especially. Saying words that sometimes hurt but we get used to it. Flirting is one of the common ways that clients usually do to us we sometimes showed expression that we are not comfortable with these behaviours and felt very angry with some of them... our advices to tell any girl who wants to work as a housekeeper, bar tender or waitress is just to enjoy the work and meet people openly and get to experience this type of work. Because this is one of few jobs that caters for unemployed young girls. It is a job which may be advantageous for them to work (FGD with hotel housekeepers, Honiara 2014).

3.2 Child Marriage

Another form of child trafficking identified in Solomon Islands is child marriage. Typically, child marriage in Solomon Islands involves (but is not limited to) marriage of a girl under the age of 18 to an adult foreign or local man.

3.2.1 Policy Background

The minimum age for marriage under the state law (Islanders' Marriage Act) is 15 years old, and the Law Reform Commission (LRC) recommends that the minimum age for customary marriage should be in line with this. However, in practice there is no minimum age of marriage defined under the customary law (key stakeholders interview 2014). This policy gap (not setting a standardised minimum age for customary marriage) exposes child brides to additional risks. Not only does it enable the marriage of children below the age of 15, but the LRC found in community consultations that the customary marriage of girls under the age of 15 years posed additional risks to child brides since the marriage was being used as a defence to defilement. In this manner, although the child brides were not and could not be legally married, they were still being adversely affected by the traditional definition of marriage wherein husbands have a "right" to treat their wives however they choose.

The LRC also recommends that the Islanders' Marriage Act should include the provision for the marriage under the age of 15 years in exceptional circumstances such as including pregnancy and where marriage is in the best interests of the unborn child (ibid: 26, 96-97). In objection to

this, child rights groups have been lobbying for lifting the age of minimum age to 18 years in accordance with the international standard (key informant interview 2014).

3.2.2 Push and Pull Factors of Child Marriage

Empirical evidence suggests that child marriage is the result of a variety of push and pull factors. One such factor is the gender dynamics in traditional communities and how they impact customary marriage practices. For example, in Choiseul, it is customary for women to seek the permission from her male family member (usually a brother) before she starts seeing a potential partner. This is normally done through the male seeker paying the lady's brother some symbolic money (approx. 5 to 10 SBD). Furthermore, men are expected to marry several times in life as part of a process to attain a desired level of "manhood". On the other hand, strict cultural codes are applied to control women's chastity. As reported in some communities in Choiseul, however men may prefer to marry women who have children already as it is considered as a promising sign of experienced motherhood (FGDs Choiseul, 2014).

These examples of traditional marriage practices illustrate the patriarchal structure of Solomon Islands. Although these customs may be explained in a way which points to the protection of young women, they can also limit the options available to young women or prevent them from objecting to marriages they disagree with (such as marriage before the age of 18). This is a particular vulnerability of girls, and heightens the risk of girls being trafficked for marriage as opposed to boys.

That being said, some of these practices are slowly changing as communities in remote provinces are increasingly under the influence of modernization as well as increased demand to satisfy needs outside of subsistence livelihoods. In some selected communities, such as Raburabu, Choiseul, where logging companies have repeatedly operated in the community, marrying foreign workers has become more attractive and even accepted as it provides an opportunity for girls to have a source of income as well as provide much needed money to their families. Adding to this financial incentive, a trend of romanticising foreign loggers as prosperous grooms was observed as significant in these communities. As a result, parents or guardians may arrange children to be married off in the hope to provide them better future prospects. This can be seen as a coping strategy to poverty and in some cases also relates to the clearing of debts or a quick way to earn money (FGD findings and key stakeholder interviews).

3.2.3 Demographics of Marriages

To better analyse the prevalence of child marriage as a form of child trafficking, the HH survey collected information on not only the marital status of respondents and their families, but also the age they were when they first married. In an attempt to obtain as detailed information as possible, marital status was divided into the following seven categories for the survey:

- Single/never married
- Married
- Live-in/in partnership (de facto)
- Separated/divorced (ex-partner in Solomon Islands)
- Separated/divorced (ex-partner not in Solomon Islands)
- Widowed

Data produced on the current marital status of all household members showed that 1092 (36%) reported that they were married. Out of 42 individuals who were reported widowed, 41 were 18 years and older. The youngest widowed person reported at the time of the interview was a girl from Birabira Choiseul who was under 10 years old.

Only 1.5% of all respondents (including children and adults) in all areas answered that they were in live-in relationships. However, this finding is influenced by the taboo around de facto relationships between under aged girls and foreign logging workers and can therefore be considered as under reporting.

To collect data on the age of first marriage, household members were categorised into four age groups and their history of marriage was asked until the third marriages, if applicable. Table 10 below shows the average age at first marriage of household members in the different study provinces (disaggregated by sex). 136 individuals reported they were married under 18 years at the time of their first marriage. The minimum age for the first marriage reported through the HH survey was 11 years old. In all areas, more girls married earlier than boys as striking difference starts to show from the age group of 11-14 years. Statistical comparisons between the two groups showed significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the age at first marriage between males and females. However, this result is applicable only to the selected study areas within the target provinces/location.

Table 10: Average Age at First Marriage by Province and Sex

| Province/ Location | Age (in years) at First Marriage | | p-value |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| | Male | Female | |
| | Mean (\pm SD) | Mean (\pm SD) | |
| Choiseul | 25 (\pm 5.0) | 21 (\pm 4.0) | <0.0001 |
| Guadalcanal | 23 (\pm 5.2) | 20 (\pm 3.9) | 0.0035 |
| Honiara | 24 (\pm 5.8) | 21 (\pm 5.0) | <0.0001 |
| Malaita | 25 (\pm 6.5) | 21 (\pm 5.6) | <0.0001 |

Aside from the statistics gathered above, not much information is documented on the status of child marriage in Solomon Islands. Against this background, a series of FGDs were initially planned in all selected areas with child brides/groom for this study to gain more information about their well-being and life course. Unfortunately, none of the FGDs materialised due to time and other constraints.

3.2.4 Marriage with Non-Solomon Islanders

Table 11 below shows the data on the proportion of first marriage where the spouse was a foreigner. There is the total of 19 individuals whose first marriage was with a foreigner out of which 6 were below 18 years old. These individuals were all from Guadalcanal (Ghesa, Kusika, White River, Kukum, or Ranandi).

Table 11: Breakdown of Nationality of Foreigners Married to under 18 year olds.

| Nationality of first spouse | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| Age group when first married | Local | Foreign | Mixed | Total |
| 11-14 | 34 | 2 | 0 | 36 |
| 15-17 | 102 | 4 | 0 | 106 |
| Older than 18 | 881 | 13 | 1 | 895 |
| TOTAL | 1017 | 19 | 1 | 1037 |

The six girls who married foreigners below 18 years old all reported that their marriages had failed. Subsequently, all of them married for the second time with Solomon Islanders except for one case who married a foreigner again. One case also includes a girl marrying below 18 years old for the second time. The nationalities of these ex-partners varies from other Pacific Islanders to Asians (a more specific breakdown was not feasible in this research).

In a related discussion on a re-marriage trend, it may at first appear that the communities are supportive of women and girls who are left behind by loggers since it is socially acceptable in some communities in Choiseul for instance, for them to remarry local men. However, such arrangement can be initiated only by men. Anecdotal evidence also suggests that the parents of girls and women who were left behind by foreign loggers often get them remarried to other foreign loggers (FGD findings). Consequently, girls and women may experience repeated short-lived marriages which can result in burdening them with the care of fatherless children.

3.2.5 House Girls as “Wives”

Clouding the topic of child marriage are incidences of children trafficked for labour purposes (in particular to become house girls) who become de facto child brides. As the findings of this study revealed, for instance, “house girl” is considered a synonym to “wife” in some communities where logging camps are active. Under this premise, sexual exploitation of house girls is often condoned as foreign loggers silence any complaints by providing their “wives” families financial aid (often in the form of building houses and providing seed money to start up a small business). Some foreign loggers have even successfully managed to win the hearts of locals by appearing to conform to a local customary practice of courtship.

To explore this in relation to child brides and their marriages to foreigners, further FGDs were held. Initially, there was a proposition made that maltreatment of girls and women by their de facto foreign logger husband is related to their limbo status. They are considered to be in limbo since although they are often performing the role of wife and mother they are married neither traditionally nor legally and rarely has a bride price been negotiated prior to the relationship.

In key stakeholder meetings, the relationship between bride price practice and the incidence of domestic violence was pointed out as one of the root-causes of gender violence in Solomon Islands (key stakeholders meeting 2014). Some men excuse their violent behaviour by arguing that their wives are bought through the payment of bride price and therefore the husbands are given a sole authority to decide the welfare of their wives (key stakeholders interview 2014). As a result, bride price was discussed as a negative practice which impacted significantly on the well-being on many married girls and women.

Empirical evidence suggests that loggers provide financial aid to girls' families to seek their approval and trust. Sometimes, the amount is significant enough that the families of the girls may consider the bride price paid and endorse the relationship of their daughters and the loggers as a legitimate husband and wife relationship. In this manner, contrary to the discussion linking bride price to domestic violence, bride price was cited in FGDs particularly in Choiseul as a positive safeguard measure in the context of de facto relationships, providing a degree of certainty and legitimacy to the de facto relationship. However, it is important to note that this understanding is seldom shared by foreign loggers. Having typically already married in their own country, loggers see de facto wives at logging communities as temporary mistresses that they can use to satisfy domestic and sexual needs.

3.3 Informal Adoption

A third practice which both enables and further heightens the risks of children being trafficked is informal adoption. Mindful that not all adopted children undergo exploitation, the practice of informal adoption, including that of accommodating related children from remote areas temporarily for better school and job access in urban areas has been seen as a facilitator to enhance vulnerability of children to sexual exploitation in the context of an increasingly monetized economy in the country.

3.3.1 Adoption Procedures and Policy Background

Contrary to general understandings, both informal (customary) and legal adoption involves equally long procedures of six months minimum for the whole process to be completed. In the informal adoption process, customary code is followed strictly and a statement from the chief/church/ leader figure of the community confirming the adoption is required. In the legal adoption process, the key steps include:

- 1) public notice at Honiara City Council for three months
- 2) medical report of both parties
- 3) consent from parents that the child will be sent away
- 4) high court for review
- 5) assessment report by Social Welfare Division
- 6) review
- 7) grant of adoption

Increasingly, adoption initially processed through the customary code is being legalised in order to facilitate travel outside of the country (ie Australia does not recognise the customary law-endorsed adoption) and secure investments made for children by adopted families. These issues

become increasingly important for cases involving marriage between Solomon Islanders who are based in the country and Solomon Islanders based overseas (sometimes with dual nationality). An additional complication adding to the desire to legalise an adoption, is biological families demanding adoptees to return their children to the original family. When children sent away for adoption grew up, FDGs revealed that some biological parents and extended family want them back to care for older parents and seek other support.

The Adoption Act commenced in 2004 and is considered due for revision since there is no provision related to child trafficking and child abduction across borders. The Solomon Islands is also not the signatory of the Hague Convention (Public Solicitors Office, 2014). The delayed revision of the Adoption Act and the lack of engagement with the Hague Convention poses additional risks to children since there aren't sufficient policies in place to safeguard their wellbeing in relation to adoption. This is especially significant for informal adoption since children trafficked in this way fall even further outside the policy sphere and therefore it becomes more difficult to regulate and enforce penalties for abuses.

In addition to these gaps, the current legal structure for child maintenance support can further compound the need for families (especially single mothers) to arrange adoptions for their children. Under the current structure, a mother must establish a relationship between the child and the child's father before the child reaches three years of age. However, due to lack of information mothers often only pursue child maintenance support when the child reaches Standard 1 in school at which point it can be too late according to the law. In addition, child maintenance can be sought only against the father, not the government. This means that women and girls who were left behind by foreign loggers/fishing workers with their children are not eligible to seek for child maintenance since women and girls cannot locate the father of the child occasionally. In addition, the rise of single mothers out of de facto relationships also contributes to the situations where women and girls find themselves facing a child maintenance issue.

3.3.2. Sending Children Away for Adoption

Against this background, information in the HH survey was collected on those who sent children away and those who received children via adoption. In all selected areas, the majority of households (95%) answered they did not send any of their children away for adoption.

Table 12 below illustrates that out of the 23 children sent away for adoption in all areas, Honiara (White River and Kukum) recorded the highest number of 14 children, followed by 7 in Malaita and 2 in Choiseul.

Table 12: Distribution of Child Sent for Adoption by Areas and Gender

| Sex of Child Sent for Adoption | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Areas with children sent for adoption | Male | Female | Total |
| Raburabu | 0 | 2 (100%) | 2 |
| Ghesa | 1 (50%) | 1 (50%) | 2 |
| White River | 3 (38%) | 5 (62%) | 8 |
| Kukum | 1 (17%) | 5 (83%) | 6 |
| Auki | 2 (67%) | 1 (33%) | 3 |
| Fote | 1 (33%) | 2 (67%) | 3 |
| West Kwaio | 0 | 1 (100%) | 1 |
| TOTAL | 8 (32%) | 17 (68%) | 23 |

Among households who did send away their children to some other family (5% of all responded), the most frequent reason given was poverty, namely there were too many children to feed. No respondent was recorded for the answer “approached by a broker/acquaintance to make easy money”, which may suggest that it is not likely (at least in the researched areas) that infants or young children are commercially adopted for purposes such as CSEC or organ trafficking (as witnessed in other parts of the world). Findings on related questions (whether payment incurred for adoption and who arranged adoption) also suggest the trend that informal adoption is not likely commercialised in the researched areas. Only one case in Ghesa, Guadalcanal reported that the child was exchanged with payment of money and kind.

For the vast majority (96%) adoption was arranged by family members and relatives. Children were adopted mostly by local families (68%), who were typically childless couples or single persons. Families who have their own children may be interested in adoption of the opposite sex child to balance out gender ratio within the family (FGDs findings 2014). One case in Kukum, Honiara reported that an expatriate family adopted their child however there was no case reported on adoption by a single expatriate woman or man. Except for Auki, Malaita, more girls were sent away than boys in all selected areas.

There was a proposition that children out of relationships with foreign loggers/fishing workers may be more likely to be sent away for adoption due to financial difficulties faced by mothers and to avoid stigma. However, FGDs findings in Malaita and Choiseul inform a complex reality. Malaita reported severe discrimination against mixed-race children due to their exotic features

and fatherless status while Choiseul reported contrasting observation that children's lighter skin and exotic features are considered desirable and marrying a foreigner seen as one opportunity to achieve this (2014). In both areas, field teams were informed that sending away mixed-race children for adoption does not take place in a noticeable magnitude.

I certainly end up having one kid with a logging foreigner, and it is like a disaster. With a kid with a different colour skin mixed up with community children, always bring a shame and embarrassment on me. People always gossip about me having kid with a foreigner...It is my own decision to voluntarily go and meet with this foreigner. Because I was involved and got influenced by my peer group of girls who are having affairs with the logging foreigners....Please do not take this footsteps that I am in now. There nothing you can benefit from it (West Kwaio 2014).

I decided to do this voluntarily (transactional sex) because I have been informed by my former husband who left me with three children for another woman.... I end up having a child with a foreigner, after he left me for this country without money for supporting the child. She is now four years old... I do not talk to anyone about my problems, because I do not trust anyone in my family or my relatives (West Kwaio, Malaita 2014).

3.3.3. Receiving Children for Adoption

Only 5% of households of all selected areas answered they have adopted children within their family either formally and informally. This correlates to 97 individuals who were adopted into the households interviewed for the survey.

As seen in the table 13 below, Malaita (Auki) was recorded as having the highest rate of adopted children, followed by Honiara (White River). The findings are in contrary to an assumption that households in Honiara might have the most adopted children of all, given that most of the education and employment opportunities are concentrated in the capital city and this could be seen as a strong impetus for families sending their children to be adopted into Honiara-based communities. However, Kukum (in Honiara) for instance was recorded as the second lowest area for receiving adopted children.

Also more boys were adopted into households interviewed than girls in this finding. This is contrary to the result on children sent away for adoption in which more girls were sent away than boys. This is illustrated in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Sex Distribution of Adopted Family Members

| Sex | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------|
| LOCATION | Male | Female | Total |
| Choiseul | 11 (57.9%) | 8 (42.1%) | 19 |
| Guadalcanal | 5 (71.4%) | 2 (28.6%) | 7 |
| Honiara | 13 (48.1%) | 14 (51.9%) | 27 |
| Malaita | 23 (52.2%) | 21 (47.8%) | 44 |
| TOTAL | 52 | 45 | 97 |

Finally, it is important to note here that although survey findings point to a trend that informal adoption is not likely practised commercially (intermediated by the third agent and carried out in exchange of money), that does not mean that children adopted are free from abuse and violence within their adopted family. Anecdotal evidence points out that children adopted have been victims of CSEC in the recent past. Furthermore, key stakeholder meetings discussed the ways in which adopted children can be severely discriminated within the family such as with access to school and work load of domestic chores compared to non-adopted children (Key stakeholders meetings 2014).

The findings of this study provide only basic information in relation to informal adoption practice in selected areas in Solomon Islands. More research in wider areas is required to examine risks and benefits of adoption to consolidate the link between informal adoption and child trafficking and CSEC phenomenon in the country.

3.4 The Impact of Logging and Fisheries

3.4.1 Policy Background

Logging and fishing sectors are two key industries for government revenue in Solomon Islands. In 1980's, regulations and procedures were well respected in terms of forest resources and timber utilisation. However, an informal interview revealed that presently resource owners, government officers and business sector do not respect procedures and there are not many penalties sanctioned due to lack of proper monitoring. In addition there is limited government capacity for rigorous monitoring of logging activities, misconduct, corruption and ethical treatment of affected communities. Consequently, most regulating initiatives have been focused on misconduct of management of forest resources and timber utilisation. Key regulations such as

Forest Resources and Timber Utilisation Act (revised edition 1996), implemented in the industry focuses on two main areas: 1) processing of timber, 2) reforestation process.

Against this, it is a serious drawback that there is no overarching policy provision in place to protect the welfare of children or community affected by the logging industry. However, the most relevant piece of policy informing child trafficking and CSEC in relation to logging and fisheries is Solomon Islands Anti-Trafficking Action Plan. The Plan includes the following key actions:

1. Investigate and prosecute trafficking offences, and convict and punish trafficking offenders, including those involved in utilising forced labour on fishing vessels, children in prostitution, and forced labour in or near logging camps, fishing vessels, and in the tourism industry;
2. Investigate the forced prostitution of foreign women and prosecute their traffickers and clients;
3. Adopt and implement proactive procedures to identify victims of trafficking among vulnerable groups, such as foreign workers in the fishing and logging sectors and women and children in prostitution;
4. Institute a campaign to raise public awareness of human trafficking in the country;
5. Implement the draft national action plan for combatting trafficking in persons;
6. If not already doing so, adopt measures to ensure that nationals who are deployed abroad as diplomats do not engage in domestic servitude or other forms of trafficking in persons. These measures could include training, issuance of guidance, awareness-raising, or regulations aimed at ensuring that diplomats are not engaged in human trafficking; and
7. Become a party to the UN Palermo Protocol (Key Stakeholder meeting 2014)

According to the government's Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report (2014), so far the counter-trafficking activities governed by the Anti-Trafficking Action Plan have focused predominantly on forced labour in logging camps involving both foreign and local workers. Interviews with loggers revealed that working conditions are tough and worker's rights are often compromised in the sector.

(I worked in several logging sites in Western and Malaita.) Some friends already work there so they make an arrangement to find a space for me to work. Sometimes, the employer overloads us with work but the salary is still same. .. Usually (where I worked), we (local loggers) get paid fortnightly the sum of SI\$ 800 (FGD with loggers in Fote, Malaita 2014).

Strict rules have been communicated with employer companies that the punishment for human trafficking of adults is a fine of 45,000 unitsⁱ or five years imprisonment or both. If the offence is committed involving children under 18 years old, the penalty is a fine of up to 90,000 unit or imprisonment up to 5 years or both. It was reported in key stakeholder meetings that there has been a constant reduction of reports related to TIP since the enforcement of the Act; however it is unclear whether this is due to under reporting or a decrease in trafficking. It is expected the inclusion of the fishing sector and small vendors will be followed up next.

The Anti-Trafficking Action Plan presents a fair approach to addressing human trafficking however its focus is primarily on the international rather than domestic form of trafficking. This means that the trafficking of girls and boys (as well as men and women) within Solomon Islands is not given equal attention. This gap causes additional risk to boys and girls trafficked due to logging and fishing operations as they fall even further under the radar. In addition, the action plan prioritises strengthening the system of prosecution of traffickers, leaving the provision for protection of trafficked victims i.e. safe-house facility and medical, legal and social assistance, victim oriented court proceeding unattended, which is an alarming trend. From lessons learned around the world, a holistic anti-trafficking policy is only achievable by embracing principles of gender sensitivity and a victim centered approach.

In the absence of effective regulation on the increasing problem related to sexual exploitation of girls and women by logging workers, some chiefs and leaders of affected communities have begun reinforcing the customary rule against foreign loggers as a safeguard measure. Under the rule, a logger is obliged to pay SBD \$5,000 to the parents of a girl that he seeks a relationship with. According to FGDs in Choiseul, this approach is having some success at deterring loggers from seeking out local girls (FGD Choiseul 2014).

Urgent response should be made by the government to effectively regulate and monitor the code of conduct of employees in these sectors conforming to child rights principles. As part of this study, information on the code of conduct for the employees of the logging and fishing industry was sought informally but in vain. However, evidence gathered through key stakeholder interviews suggests that the sectors may have very limited provision on regulations in terms of code of conduct of employees. This is also insinuated by the focus of the government's counter-trafficking initiatives. Gaps in the policies outlined above and the lack of mandatory codes of conducts present large risks for children in Solomon Islands, especially in regard to child trafficking and CSEC.

3.4.2 Children Visiting Logging and Fishing Sites: What do they do and why they go?

To further understand the risks communities (and their children in particular) face when they are in contact with or geographical proximity to logging and fishing sites, the HH survey and FGDs asked targeted questions to explore the affinity of surrounding communities to high risk activity which may place children at risk of child trafficking and CSEC.

Disconcertingly, 25% of respondents answered that they have children who frequent logging and fishing sites for different reasons. Choiseul was ranked as the highest out of all provinces that more than 50% respondents (in 4 out of 5 areas studied) answered they are aware that their children visit logging and fishing sites. These areas were; Birabira (68%), Raburabu (72%), Vaghara (80%) and Luti (58%). In contrast, findings in all other areas predominantly answered negative, including a record of 100% negative answer (that none of their children visit logging/fishing sites) in Ranandi, Honiara.

According to the FGD findings in Choiseul and Guadalcanal, children visit logging sites as part of recreation (for example to observe machinery) as well as for work. Sometime, boys as young as 10 years old are sent by their parents alone to the logging camp to sell cooked food and fruits. In contrast, girls are normally accompanied by their family members to engage in this type of vending activity. Girls in their teens also frequent logging camps to work as house girls at loggers' residences while young women work as cooks for the workers at the logging company (FGDs 2014).

The positive experience in the job was the money earned. Women in the village were able to sell their cooked food at the logging site every working day. They also have opportunities to work and experience paid job work. Female cook for the workers were able to have more skills and experience in cooking different recipes. The negative experience of these jobs was that they got our girls pregnant by the Asian workers as well as Solomon Islanders men. House girls were the most vulnerable. They worked at the Asians' homes; whenever they came home for lunch or whenever they wanted to have sex, they went home and had sex with the house girls. Even the female workers at the logging area like cooks and cleaners were also in danger. The payment was not good for a monthly paid. First time the company came here, salary for the cooks was 500 and 600 for house girls. Later they paid 600 for cooks and 800 for house girls monthly fortnight. It was very low to meet survival needs (FGD with female cooks at Ghesa 2014).

3.4.3 Impact of Household Employment Status on Children's Visit to Logging/Fishing Sites

There was a proposition that there may be a relationship between children visiting logging or fishing sites and the employment status of household members. In other words, when household members are unemployed, do more children go to logging or fishing sites in order to explore the opportunity to earn money?

High unemployment is a persistent policy problem in Solomon Islands. To better understand this issue, the HH survey asked all household members three types of questions; 1) the history of employment; 2) the status of employment at the time of interview and 3) usual occupation to find out the nature of common forms of employment available in the study areas.

The striking result shows that 65% of all interviewed household members of all areas did not have any work experience in their life. This is extremely high even taking into the consideration that more than 20% of the total population interviewed were under 18 years and may not be fully employable. As for data on current employment status (only including answers for those 18 years and above), Table 14 suggests that 67% answered they were not working.

Table 14: Current Working Status of Family Members 18 Years old and older

| Current Working Status | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Not working | 1122 | 67% |
| Working | 545 | 33% |
| Total | 1667 | 100% |

In terms of the geographical distribution of unemployment recorded through the survey, it is interesting to see that both the highest and the lowest unemployment record came from Choiseul. The highest unemployment was recorded in Raburabu (92%) while the study participants with the lowest unemployment were in Bakele (71%). The highest unemployment studied areas in other provinces were the following:

- Guadalcanal: Ghesa (82%)
- Honiara: Kukum (78%)
- Malaita: West Kwaio (89%)

The distribution of most commonly cited occupations by gender (including both adults and children) is summarised below. For documentation purposes, the student and housewife/house husband were classified as separate categories although they are not considered formalised occupations.

Table 15: Most Common Occupations for Adults and Children

| Occupation: women and girls | Rank | Occupation: men and boys |
|---|-------------|---|
| Student | 1 | Student |
| None (no employment) | 2 | None (no employment) |
| Housewife | 3 | Manual labour |
| Professional | 4 | Skilled worker |
| Service sector | 5 | Professional |
| Manual labour | 6 | Others |
| house girls/boys in individual houses | 7 | Transport |
| Others | 8 | Service sector |
| Sales | 9 | Sales |
| House girls in fishing/logging workers residence | 10 | Clerical |
| skilled worker | | |
| House girls/boys in hotels | 11 | Househusband |
| Entertainment | 12 | House boys in fishing/logging workers residence |
| Clerical | | |
| Transport | 13 | House boys in individual houses |
| | 14 | House boys in hotels |
| | 15 | Entertainment |

Note: Category 'Others' include: doing small jobs for neighbours, church helper, self-employed etc.

With this data in mind, the research team also used FGDs and key stakeholder meetings to understand whether the areas facing higher rates of unemployment had children who were more likely to seek out vending opportunities or ask around for small jobs (such as running errands). Findings from FGDs and key stakeholders' meetings confirm that proposition is true for many communities. *Solair* is one such activity (please see section 3.5 for further exploration of this issue). In extreme cases, FDGs reported that children (particularly girls) may engage in transactional sex via *solair* arrangements.

Mindful of limitation of the data obtained, the HH survey findings also support this proposition. As seen in Table 16, out of 2,822 individuals (including young people above 18 years), more children with household members without employment at the time of interview answered they visited logging/fishing sites (281) than those with household members with employment (5). As the data below illustrates, there is a concerning number of children under 10 years visiting the sites from families whose members are not currently working.

Table 16: Distribution by Age and Work Status on Visit to Logging/Fishing Sites

| Household members not currently working | | | | Household members currently working | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Age Group | | Do not visit logging or fishing camp | Visit logging or fishing camp | Total | Do not visit logging or fishing camp | Visit logging or fishing camp | Total |
| Younger than 10 | N | 688 | 141 | 829 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % | 82.99% | 17.01% | 100.00% | - | - | - |
| 11-14 | N | 238 | 85 | 323 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | % | 73.68% | 26.32% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% |
| 15-17 | N | 140 | 55 | 195 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| | % | 71.79% | 28.21% | 100.00% | 44.44% | 55.56% | 100.00% |
| Older than 18 | N | 718 | 289 | 1007 | 334 | 123 | 457 |
| | % | 71.30% | 28.70% | 100.00% | 73.09% | 26.91% | 100.00% |
| TOTAL | | 1784 | 570 | 2354 | 340 | 128 | 468 |

By areas, Choiseul (except Bakele) ranked among the highest in terms of the number of individuals visit logging/fishing sites, followed by Malaita, Guadalcanal, and Honiara. This trend was the most noticeable in Biraibira and Luti.

3.5 In the Business of Solair

Solair are intermediaries who arrange local girls for foreign logging or fishing workers. FGD findings show that the procurement of girls may be carried out in response to personal requests from individual foreign workers or a request from local managers or supervisors at the company.

Empirical evidence suggests that both women and men in communities neighbouring logging or fishing sites can be involved as *solair*. However, it is most common for boys and young men in villages to be used by logging or fishing workers to bring girls to the camps. Offers of alcohol and goods are often used by foreign workers to solicit young men into acting as *solair*.

Foreign workers approached while we were consuming alcohol and asked us if we want to have more beers. They agreed to buy us more beers with the condition if we find young girls for them. We agreed and we were offered with beers and the sum of money. The girls were our peer friends. We mentioned to girls that money and other goods will be also offered and therefore they agree to the offer (FGD with boys aged 15 years and up in Bakele, Choiseul 2014).

We heard about a man who arranges girls and he usually picks them up with his vehicles and take them into his boat to the fishing boat (FGD with fishermen in Kukum, Honiara 2014).

Discussions also revealed that some logging and fishing workers seek out girls themselves. This is particularly the case when logging camps are in close proximity to villages. In these instances, girls are often lured through the opportunity to work as a house girl. As seen in case of Bakele, Choiseul, recruitment of children for housekeeping jobs at foreigners' residence is sometimes endorsed by tribal owners through an agreement with the logging company (FGD in Bakele Choiseul, 2014). Once girls start working as house girls they are often obliged to have sexual relationship with their bosses.

3.5.1 Gender Dynamics in Solair

Findings in Choiseul illustrate the alarming aspect of gender power relations involved in the recruitment of girls for a transactional sex purpose. FGDs revealed that girls are forced into conceding to pressure from their peer male friends in order to please them. Such concession can be seen as an opportunity to strengthen a peer network with male friends which their support and protection can be sought from consequently. Denying an offer from boys in this context implies challenging the male authority and a possible consequence could be isolation of the girl from peer network (FGD in Bekele, Choiseul 2014). Findings in other areas for instance in Guadalcanal also suggest that girls enter transactional sex activities in order to keep up with the peer pressure by their fellow girls.

Here in Kukum area, we really see all of our girls involved in selling themselves for foreigners at the fishing boat. We try our best to talk with some of our girls who are involved in the activity but they say they cannot stop it. This activity resulted in our newly young girls at the

age of 15 years also involved by peer pressure from their friends. This problem has started to grow and in future, (and I am afraid that) our little girls will be involved too (Interview with a local fisherman, Honiara 2014).

Against this background, interestingly, much of the narrative collected around *solair* arrangements suggests a more active role for girls.

Girls previously informed us (solair) of their needs (to make extra money) and should there be opportunities to make money, we should let them know (FGD in Bakele, Choiseul 2014).

It is very easy for these girls to accept their (foreign loggers') offers because they look for easy money and they usually think they are lucky to have sex with foreigners (FGD with local loggers in Kusika Guadalcanal, 2014).

People can observe girls who suddenly start spending a big amount of money at the community canteens (shops) (suspect that they are in transactional sex business and can be identified as a candidate) (FGD with solair in Fote, Malaita 2014).

When we approach a girl we first ask her if she needs anything/money. Then we inform her about the foreign worker's offer. We explain about the conditions of the money offer and encourage her to at least try and make contact with a foreign worker (FGD with solair in Vaghara, Choiseul 2014).

There is no one involved (to force) our girls to go to that logging camp. It is out of their (girls) own interest (to go to logging camp to see foreign workers) because the camp is next door to our village (FGD in Ghesa, Guadalcanal, 2014).

Boys and young men engage in *Solair* activity primarily because of financial incentives and access to free or lower priced goods and alcohol from company stores. In addition, it was reported that there is also a mixture of sense of adventure, manhood and independence driving young men to engage in this activity.

In spite of the attractions of being a *solair*, there are also some serious repercussions that some boys face. FGD participants in Choiseul and Malaita recounted instances where communal sanctions have been carried out against the brother and close relatives of girls affected, blaming them for luring the girls into transactional sex. There were also reported instances of married women being lured by the promise of significant sums of money for transactional sex, leading to family disputes and broken marriages.

We have been doing this (arrange girls) for long by now and it is like a normal practice for me and boys. We love to do this (arrange girls for foreign workers) because it is fun for us. When we bring these girls over for them, we drink beer together and afterwards the foreigners ask us (including local workers) to have sex with our girls too. But the problems we face after all what we have done is that girls get pregnant, not only from the foreigners but from the local workers as well. These result in young girls being chased out of their families, married men being divorced and young boys are fighting with their sisters (FGD in Kusika, Guadalcanal 2014).

At a glance, boys and young men who engage in Solair may be seen as opportunists, manipulating their peers' vulnerable position as a girl in communities. However, it is not as simple as it seems in reality. In the end, boys and young men are also exploited as mediators by foreign and local loggers or fishing workers. In some cases reported, boys and young men who act as Solair are also being exposed to and pressurized and lured by loggers to take part in sexual exploitation of their female peers. In this manner, depending on the situation, boys could be both offenders and victims of sexual exploitation. It is important to note that some young men also reported a sense of guilt. While some boys' tales were shared enthusiastically, FGDs illustrated a sense of guilt casting a shadow over the heads of many *solair*, overriding feelings of satisfaction achieved by material gains they had made. At the end of the interview, almost all participants of FGDs in all areas concluded with an advice not to engage in this activity.

During the course of alcohol consumption, we really enjoy the activity. However at the end of the day, we often regret what we do as we think in case people might find out what sort of activity we really engage to (FGD in Bakele, Choiseul 2014).

Do not engage to such (Solair) activities because foreign workers are just using females and also us males so as to satisfy their wants and leave at the end of the day without profits (FGD in Vaghara, Choiseul, 2014).

Advice I would like to say to anyone who wish to participate in such activity is to stay away from the logging foreigners because they are very dangerous. They are here to destroy our forests, our girls, ourselves, our people and even our country as a whole (FGD in Kushika, Guadalcanal 2014).

These narratives illustrate that complex power and gender dynamics are at play behind children engaging in transactional sex. On the one hand, although girls are pressured and exploited into transactional sex, the narrative around such issues can act to point the finger at girls as active

and voluntary participants. On the other hand, boys acting as *solair* also undergo exploitation by foreign workers even though they may also be considered active and voluntary participants and thus subject to public shaming and criticism. Key stakeholder meetings with law enforcement authorities also hinted at this trend. According to discussions with law enforcement stakeholders, children who continue to engage in transactional sex with foreign workers and locals are seen as choosing this path on their own account and thus they are “willing victims”. This perspective not only condones the environment in which CSEC can occur but also disregards the complex gender and power dynamics that girls and boys are situated in.

These findings illustrate the significant need for more nuanced policy efforts that promote gender equality to effectively address exploitation of children involved in transactional sex activity in Solomon Islands.

3.5.2 Reported Knowledge of *Solair*

To better understand perceptions of *solair*, the HH survey included a series of targeted questions. Data shows that the majority of participating households in Choiseul, Honiara and Malaita expressed no knowledge of *solair* while in some extreme cases such as Fote, Malaita, it recorded 100% negative response to the question. On the other hand, more than 50% of respondents in Guadalcanal answered they knew someone who engaged in a mediating activity (*solair*) within their family and/or in the neighbourhood.

This varied result may hint at the presence of stigma attached to the *solair* and reluctance to report knowledge of the issue. Selected areas in Guadalcanal who reported knowledge of *solair* had already had nearby logging sites closed down, so it may be reasonable to assume that it was relatively easier for the participating household members to share their knowledge about the activity. On the other hand, respondents in other selected sites where logging activities were still on-going at the time of survey, concerns related to stigma may have prevented respondents expressing their true knowledge on *solair*. Table 17 summarises the findings.

Table 17: Knowledge of *Solair* by Household by Area/Province

| Do you know any <i>Solair</i> ? | No | Yes |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| | n (%) | n (%) |
| CHOISEUL | | |
| Bakele | 46 (87%) | 7 (13%) |
| Birabira | 36 (95%) | 2 (5%) |
| Raburabu | 10 (71%) | 4 (29%) |
| Vaghara | 5 (39%) | 8 (62%) |
| Luti | 27 (90%) | 3 (10%) |
| GUADALCANAL | | |
| Ghesa | 9 (43%) | 12 (57%) |
| Kusika | 4 (22%) | 14 (78%) |
| HONIARA | | |
| White River | 55 (76%) | 17 (24%) |
| Kukum Area | 10 (43%) | 13 (57%) |
| Ranandi | 20 (80%) | 5 (20%) |
| MALAITA | | |
| Auki | 103 (95%) | 5 (5%) |
| Fote | 18 (100%) | 0 |
| W.Kwaio | 58 (92%) | 5 (8%) |

It is interesting to see that none of female household heads answered that their sons or husbands engaged in arranging girls for foreign logging or fishing workers. However, 54% of those who knew someone act as *Solair* answered that the person was other than son, husband, male relatives or neighbour kids. Again, this points to a reluctance to report the issue (especially within the household) due to stigma.

3.6 Prevalence of Reported Sexual Abuse

3.6.1 Statistics on Child Sexual Abuse

This research also sought to investigate the issue of child sexual abuse as a proxy for children either trafficked for sexual exploitation or at risk of CSEC. For this purpose, the research team conducted an interview with the recently established National Gender Based Violence (GBV) Referral Network of Key Service Providers (SAFENET) to be informed of the status and challenges involved addressing gender based violence and some key statistics were shared by the Network's

courtesy. SAFENET is a network of service providers responding to address various needs of victims of violence. The aim of the network is to improve access to appropriate support services for survivors (both children and adults) and affected family members. This includes support for prevention and data collections. The network is a government established organisation operated under an MOU which was signed by parties officially on the 24th March 2013.

Out of 371 cases recorded by SAFENET (including children and adults), there were 11 cases of sexual assaults reported for the period of January 2013 to December 2013 (see Table 19 below). This included rape (4), sexual harassment (1) and child sexual abuse (6).

3.6.2 Underreporting of Child Sexual Abuse

As repeatedly explained by individual SAFENET members, low reported cases was due to the influence of cultural shaming attached to victims of sexual assaults in the country. Interviews with Honiara City Council (HCC) clinic nurses revealed that often evidences of sexual assault are only identified during the examination of severe physical injuries that victims suffered as the result of domestic violence. Impact of the culture of shaming on the victims of sexual assaults is again illustrated in this result as the majority of clients (72.9%) did not use the referral system to access health support from the clinic for their injuries (Table 18). There are eight operational HCC clinics in Honiara which provide free medical care for common diseases. However, people typically only go to HCC as the last resort after unsuccessful treatment by local men who practise traditional medicine. This is particularly the case with reproductive related treatment ie abortion and STDs (key Stakeholders Interview 2014).

Table 18: Statistics from Honiara Based Health Facilities (exclude NRH) – Period from September 2013 – March 2014

| Number and Location of Health Facilities in Honiara | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|----------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|------|---------|
| Location | Naha | Vura | Kukum | Matanko | Pikni | Mbokvera | Mbokna | Rove | W/River |
| # | 4 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 3 |
| Number of incidences reported according to type | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of incident | Physical | Psychotic | Sexual | Child abuse | | | | | |
| # | 39 | 6 | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| Age Group of victims | | | | | | | | | |
| Age Group | 0 – 10yr | 11- 14yr | 15- 18yr | 18yr and above | | | | | |
| # | 2 | 0 | 1 | 45 | | | | | |
| Perpetrators relationship to victim | | | | | | | | | |
| Husband | Friend | Father | Stranger | Wife | Other | | | | |
| 38 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | | |
| Referral Sources | | | | | | | | | |
| Source | Police | PSO | CCC | FSC | SWD | Relative | Self | | |
| % | 6.25% | 0% | 0% | 6.25% | 4.16% | 10.4% | 72.9% | | |
| Marital status of victim | | | | | | | | | |
| Status | Married | Single | Divorce | De facto | Others | | | | |
| % | 75% | 6.25% | 2% | 14.58% | 1% | | | | |

(Source: SAFENET Year End Report, Dec. 2014)

FGD carried out with men who have sex with men (MSM) for this study informed that often MSM are denied access to public services provided by the law enforcement authorities and health professionals due to discrimination against their sexual orientation (December 2014). This means that sexually assaulted boys and men who are victimized as the result of domestic violence, child abuse or prostitution would most likely not seek assistance as they are even more afraid of stigmatization.

As a result, although statistics on child sexual abuse can be used as a proxy for children at risk of CSEC in principle, due to the serious underreporting of cases in Solomon Islands it is difficult to draw a clear link. While a lack of referral mechanism has been pointed out as one of the causes for underreporting of child sexual abuse cases in the past, it is anticipated that the newly developed SAFENET network will address some of these issues and increase reporting. More research is needed into the prevalence and nuances of child sexual abuse in Solomon Islands in order to most effectively understand the links to child trafficking for sexual exploitation and CSEC and ensure that children at risk do not fall under the radar.

Table 19: Client Statistics from January 2013 to December 2013 – Honiara City

| Case Category | Months | | | | | | | | | | | | Subtotal |
|---|--------|-----|------|-------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| | Jan | Feb | Mach | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | |
| Domestic violence | 8 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 21 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 135 |
| Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Sexual Harassment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Child abuse(physical and negligence | 6 | 16 | 7 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 88 |
| Child Sexual abuse | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Others: Legal separation, Divorce, Child custody and access, affiliation and maintenance, matrimonial property and legal adoption | 16 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 4 | 23 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 137 |
| Monthly Total | 32 | 36 | 28 | 39 | 29 | 34 | 31 | 40 | 43 | 19 | 22 | 18 | |
| Grand Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | 371 |

(Source: SAFENET Year End Report, Dec. 2014)

3.6.3 Policy Background

Adding to this challenge of understanding and preventing child sexual abuse and CSEC is the policy framework around sexual assaults. Addressing sexual assaults is particularly challenging in Solomon Islands. Many reported cases do not proceed to prosecution, as police have difficulty in preparing evidence and obtaining witness testimonies.

This has particularly severe implications in the case of prostitution. Under the Penal Code 1963 and Criminal Procedure Code 1962 Sexual Offences Section, there is no age limit for arresting those who engage in prostitution in Solomon Islands. It means that even minors will be arrested along with clients and facilitators.

Furthermore, children who are victims of CSEC are understandably reluctant to come forward as their security is not guaranteed. There is no witness protection program in place, and law enforcement authorities often reinforce a stigma that blames victims and suggests children are willingly engaging in CSEC (key stakeholder interviews, 2014). In addition, within the judicial system there is a lack of understanding on the complex reality of sexual assault offences and the court proceedings are not victim friendly (Interview with Public Prosecution Office & RSIPF, 2014).

Against this background, the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code have been undergoing a major review by the Law Reform Commission (LRC) since 2008. At the time of drafting of this report (January 2015), recommendations on the sexual offences section of the Penal Code have been endorsed by the Cabinet and the first draft has been sent to the Attorney General for reviewing. Further lobbying for the swift revision of the law in accordance with the recommendation is urgently required. LRC Research Reports (2011 & 2013) explain that the reform of sexual offences has been anticipated in order to;

- Address developments in new crimes and make the Penal Code more responsive to the modern needs of Solomon Islands;
- Comply with the international obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN-CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against women (CEDAW) which were ratified in 1995 and 2002 respectively;
- And strengthen interventions pledged in Solomon Islands government's national policies such as;
 - National Youth Policy (NYP) 2010-2015
 - National Children's Policy (NCP)
 - Gender Equality and Women's Development (GEWD)

-Eliminating Violence Against Women (EVAW).

Key principles of the law reform identified by the LRC are:

- Elimination of the gender bias and discrimination
- Strengthening of laws in relation to violence against women
- Protection of children from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation

3.6.4 Policy Changes for Addressing CSEC

Under the current law, the offence of rape is defined as a man or a boy having ‘unlawful’ sexual intercourse with a woman or girl without consent (LRC 2013:53). In attempts to overcome a persistent gender bias and patriarchal attitude inscribed in the current law, reform of sexual offences has been drawn on the principle of gender inclusiveness. Namely, the offence of rape applies to all people including those within a marital relationship (ibid: 71). This is a significant issue as gender bias in the legal system can leave young boys further exposed to risks of CSEC with less possibility for punishment of the instigators.

In addition to this, there will be new offences introduced to enhance protection of children. These will include: the renaming of an offence of defilement of a girl to the broader terms “sexual intercourse with a child under the age of 15 years”; consistent application of the maximum penalty for the offence committed against children under the age of 13 years (life imprisonment) and children aged of 13 to 15 years (15 years imprisonment)⁹; and removal of the limitation period for the prosecution for the offences (within 12 months of the time it was committed). Also considered in the legal reforms will be an offence of sexual abuse of a young person over 15 years and under 18 years by a person in a position of trust or authority, an offence of persistent sexual abuse; and an offence of indecent touching of a child and/or indecent conduct in the presence of a child.

⁹ Under the current law, defilement of a girl aged less than 13 years carries the maximum penalty of life imprisonment whilst attempted defilement of a girl less than 13 years of age has a maximum penalty of two years imprisonment. Defilement of a girls aged 13 to 15 years has a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment. Attempt to commit the offence also has the maximum penalty of five years imprisonment. Recommendation suggests that the act of sexual intercourse can be made by the perpetrator, or the child. Maximum penalty of life imprisonment should be applicable if the offence is committed to a child under the age of 13 years by a person in a position of trust, authority or dependency with the child while the maximum penalty of 15 years imprisonment is only applicable for the offence to a child aged 13 to 15 years if the perpetrator is not a person in a position of trust or authority (LRC 2013: 95-98).

Furthermore, current offenses will be extended to address the specific issues child commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC) causes. These extensions will apply to people who:

- use or obtain commercial sexual services from children;
- Induce, invite, persuade, arrange or facilitate a child to engage in CSEC or otherwise acting as an agent or 'middleman' for CSEC;
- traffic children for CSEC purposes;
- parent, guardian or carer who permits a child to be used for CSEC;
- those receiving a benefit from CSEC (ibid 29);
- Those who produce and distribute obscene publications, video tapes and photographs via internet and digital technologies (ibid: 34-37).

These proposed changes are significant as they will lay the framework of addressing CSEC more effectively through the legal system.

4. Overarching Policy Frameworks

With these research findings in mind, it is valuable to next turn to the broader policy frameworks which influence the issues of child trafficking and CSEC at large (including child labour, child marriage, and informal adoption).

4.1. Legislation Related to People Trafficking in Solomon Islands

In 2013, the Family Support Centre carried out a legal review on laws related to people trafficking in Solomon Islands. This document provides a concise summary of the legal framework in addressing the issue in the country. The Immigration Act of 2012 (which has been recently enacted) is the first legislation that directly addresses offences related to people trafficking and people smuggling in the country. Under that Act, the national definition of people trafficking and people smuggling are as follows:

- People trafficking: a person engages in people trafficking if the person recruits, transports, harbours or receives another person (the trafficked person) for the purpose of exploitation;
- People smuggling: a person engages in people smuggling if the person arranges or assists another person's (the smuggled person's) illegal entry into any country, including Solomon Islands, of which the smuggled person is not a citizen or permanent resident, knowing that, or reckless as to whether, the smuggled person's entry is an illegal entry (Section 70, Immigration Act 2012).

A person commits an offence of trafficking children if the trafficked person is under 18 years of age. The penalty for this offence is either a fine of up to 90,000 penalty unit¹⁰ or imprisonment up to 5 years or both (Section 77).

Embracing a victim centered approach, the Act also entails protective provision since;

- Consent of trafficked person not relevant (section 79);
- Immunity from prosecution for trafficked person is guaranteed (Section 81).

It is regrettable that the Act does not provide specific provision on court procedures in relation to handling of and compensation to victims of trafficking. Related provisions should be referred to Evidence Act (Section 36-69) and the constitution (Section 17) separately (ibid: 15-16).

¹⁰ All penalties shall be expressed in penalty units as provided under S 50A of the Interpretation and General Provisions Act (Cap 85). The value of one penalty unit is one dollar as in S50A (3) (Family Support Centre 2013: 4).

Apart from the Immigration Act of 2012, other legal documents (including the constitution, Penal Code, Labour Act Islanders Marriage Act, Islanders Divorce Act) also provide provisions to address people trafficking in three main areas of;

- Forced labour and slavery;
- commercial sexual exploitation of children;
- and forced commercial marriage.

Table 20 below outlines these various laws.

Table 20: Relevant Laws Relating to Human Trafficking Offences

| Name of legislation | Offences relating to human trafficking | section # |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Forced Labour and Slavery | | |
| Constitution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Slavery, forced labour and in-human treatment ● Exploitation of the prostitution of children | S6 S7 |
| Penal Code (Cap 26) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compulsory labour ● Cruelty of children | S256 S233 |
| Labour Act (Cap 73) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Power of inspection and enquiries ● Power of summons and institution of proceedings ● Offences ● Returns by employers and inspection of documents ● Liability of worker for advances and loans ● Records to be kept by employers ● Exemption of employer if not actual offender ● Failure to comply with section 28 of the Labour Act ● Failure to pay minimum rate of wage required under the Labour Act ● Work permit requirement ● Prohibition of employment of women at night ● Restriction to women working in mines ● Penalty for contravening Part VI Employment of Women ● Prohibition on employment of child under 12 ● Prohibition of employment of person under 15 ● Prohibition of employment of child under 16 ● Employment of child under 18 ● Register of young persons ● Presumption of age | S7 S9 S10 S8 S11 S15 S27 S28 S31 S37 S39 S40 S44 S46 S47 S48 S49 S50 S51 |

| Name of legislation | Offences relating to human trafficking | section # |
|---|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Penalty ● Employment of persons over 14 and 16 ● Employment of person over 16 ● Power of Commissioner ● Ration ● Protection of workers from malaria ● Workers to be supplied with water ● Sanitary arrangements ● Provision of housing ● Medical care and treatment ● Hospital maintained by employer ● Directions in regard to housing and sanitation ● Reporting of deaths ● Penalty ● Criminal proceedings | S45-52 S54 S56 S61 S65 S66 S67 S68 S69 S70 S71 S72 S73 S74 S75 |
| Safety At Work Act (Cap 74) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● General duty of employers to their employees | S4 |
| Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children | | |
| Penal Code | A. Recruitment of a child for exploitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Procuring a girl to become a prostitute or inmate of a brothel ● Procuring a girl under 18 years of age to have unlawful sexual intercourse ● Procurement by threats, fraud or administering drugs ● Disposing of minors under 15 years for immoral purposes (e.g. prostitution) ● Living on the earnings of prostitution or aiding prostitution ● False pretence of marriage ● Fraudulent marriage | S144 S144 (1)a S145 S149 S153 S169 S171 |
| | B. Transportation and transfer of a child for exploitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Abduction of a girl under 15 and a woman of any age against her will ● Abduction of a girl under 18 years with intent for sexual relations ● Detention of a girl in any premises with intent for her to perform unlawful sexual intercourse or detain in a brothel | S139;S254 S140 S148 |

| Name of legislation | Offences relating to human trafficking | section # |
|---------------------|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unlawful detention of a girl for immoral purposes ● Kidnapping ● Kidnapping to confine ● Kidnapping to cause grievous harm or to enslave ● Wrongfully concealing kidnapped person ● Child stealing ● Forgery of any passport | S151 S249 S250 S251 S252 S253 S341 (3) |
| | C. Harboursing of a child for exploitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Confinement of kidnapped person ● Wrongful confinement | S250 S255 |
| Constitution | Protection of right to personal liberty | S5 |
| Penal Code | D. Receipt of a child for exploitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Obtaining a minor for prostitution or unlawful sexual intercourse ● Forgery of documents that supposed to be made by or under the authority of Customs ● Forgery of any other certificates ● Uttering forged documents ● Uttering cancelled document | S150 S337(3) (l) S337(3)(m) S343 (1) S344 |
| | E. Offences against Girls/Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rape ● Indecent assault ● Defilement of a girl under the age of 13 ● Defilement of a girl between ages of 13 to 15 ● Buggery ● Householder/occupier of premises permitting defilement of a girl on their premises ● Suspicious premises/brothels ● Brothels owners ● Abortion and forced abortion ● Incest by males ● Incest by females ● Soliciting or inciting other to commit an offence | S136 S141 S142 S143 S160 S146-147 S154 S155 S157-159 S163 S164 S381 |
| | F. Offences against Boys/men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Buggery and indecent practices between persons of the same sex | S162 |

| Name of legislation | Offences relating to human trafficking | section # |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Forced Commercial Marriage | | |
| Islanders Marriage Act (Cap 171) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Valid marriage ● Age if parties and consents ● Objection to marriage ● Penalty for celebrating marriage without being authorised ● Evidence of marriage ● Dissolution of custom marriage | S4 S10 S11 S12 S13 S4 |
| Islanders Divorce Act (Cap 170) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decree nullity in respect of void marriage ● Decree of nullity in relation to voidable marriage ● Evidence in nullity proceedings ● Custody and maintenance (of wife and children) ● Bigamy ● Failure to forward certificate for registration ● Registration of customary marriage ● Penalty for false declaration ● Recognition of common law and customary law | S12 S13 S15 S21 S14 S16 S18 S22 S76 |

(Source: Family Support Centre 2013: 4-14)

4.2 Application of Trafficking Legislation

According to key stakeholders and meeting with law enforcement authorities, there has been no official case filed on domestic human trafficking cases involving Solomon islanders in the country. Reported but unconfirmed cases shared during the study involved a paedophilia case involving a young boy; a case related to the trafficking of a young woman on a fishing boat who was sexually assaulted systematically as the boat was cruising from island to island; and cases on the sale of children in the central market by mothers. These fragmented stories suggest that phenomenon of human trafficking is a reality in the country. Mindful that the government has been making continuous efforts to improve legal and policy framework in recent years (as explored in section 3.6.1), legal measures and procedures are not yet fully equipped to effectively identify and protect victims of trafficking.

A notorious case in 2008 involving prostitution of teenage girls by Asian fishing workers illustrates the challenges currently preventing effective policing of the issue. Despite of the police efforts, the girls concerned could not identify the perpetrators and or the *solair* facilitator (Solomon Islander fishing worker). In addition, the police were unable to

interrogate suspects due to a language barrier. Relatives and family members of girls concerned refused to cooperate and pressured the girls to change their story and suggest that it was out of their own will to engage in prostitution. Finally, interviews with the Assault and Sexual Unit of the RSIPF in 2014 revealed that the foreign fishing boat was considered outside of police jurisdiction so the police then could only investigate or raid the boat in collaboration with the immigration/custom office. It is important to note that the Transnational Crime Unit has now been established for more effective response to crimes committed by foreigners in the country (Interview with Assault and Sexual Unit, RSIPF 2014).

4.3 Policy Orphan? Child protection issues in Solomon Islands

The issue of violence against women (VAW) in Solomon Islands has begun to gain constructive policy attention in recent years. One such example is a recent study on violence against women and children carried out by SPC (2009). Providing the country's first baseline data on the status and impact of domestic violence on family health and safety, the study contributed in raising the policy awareness which eventually led to enactment of the Child and Family Protection Act (2014). Key informant interviews also revealed that countering the issue of VAW has been ranked as one of the priority areas of assistance by international donors in the country while respective policy interventions are geared towards strengthening the mechanism of policy response to VAW and the capacity building of the staff within the line ministries.

Against this background, child protection issues in Solomon Islands have failed to draw similar attention and the enthusiasm as VAW by policy makers in the country. Advocating pro-child policy agendas particularly in relation to child protection issues have been unsuccessful partly due to the meagre pro-child rights governmental body which suffers from a lack of staff, capacity and financial resources. Whereas local women's NGOs are relatively active for example by successfully compiling the CEDAW shadow report for UN submission in collaboration, there is the only one local child rights NGO (Hope Trust). Most child rights policy initiatives have been led by the UN specialised agency (UNICEF) and several international NGOs. Consequently, the needs of children, particularly in relation to child protection issues have been at most addressed through the VAW framework as a secondary beneficiary, diluting sharper policy intervention needed to address the child specific needs from the child rights perspective.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Highly organised forms of trafficking of children for sexual exploitation such as that reported in PNG for instance, is not a striking feature witnessed in Solomon Islands (UNICEF 2006). The sex industry is neither highly organised through criminal groups nor seen in a restricted zone (ie red light district) in the country. Transactional sex operates through informal arrangements (Save the Children 2006). In spite of this, key informant interviews with sex workers and service providers who work closely with those engaging in transactional sex revealed that although the industry is not highly organised, it is still present and includes a large range of stakeholders such as women, men, foreign nationals, logging and fishing workers, and sadly boys and girls.

Against this context, the HH survey was designed hoping to draw some household profiles in relation to high risk household groups of child trafficking and CSEC, in particular communities who are impacted by logging and fishing industries. The survey attempted to capture individuals' involvement in child trafficking and CSEC by compiling household members' history of employment education, marriage and adoption patterns (among other indicators). Proxies were used to explore the relationship between the employment status of household members and children's risky behaviour that may lead to child trafficking and CSEC. In addition, a series of FGDs with selected members of communities and key stakeholder interviews were carried out to draw out more insights into the context and nature of their engagement.

5.1 Characteristics of households of children at risk of child trafficking and CSEC

Drawing upon the data collected through the HH survey, FDGs and key stakeholder interviews, certain trends can be deduced which illustrate characteristics of households with children at risk of child trafficking and CSEC. These are:

- High unemployment among household members aged 18 years old and older (67%)
- More children from unemployed households visited logging/fishing sites than those whose household members were employed. Children visit these sites to search for an alternative source of income which may lead to sexual and labour exploitation.
- Statistics from Choiseul reported the highest proportion of children who have experienced work (Bakele-14% of all surveyed areas)
- Job categories which employed children (under 18) the most were: house girls in individual families for girls and transport sector and 'other' category (small jobs for neighbours) for boys. Other jobs reported were: Girls-housewife; house girls in fishing/logging workers' residences.

- Boys - manual labour (logging/fishing/farming); house boys in individual families. Minimum age of first marriage was 11 years old. More children under 18 were married to locals than foreigners. De-facto relationship (including those with Asian loggers) was under-reported probably due to social stigma.
- Five per cent of all surveyed households engaged in adoption in either way (sending away or accepting children for adoption). More girls were sent away for adoption than boys while more boys were adopted into the household than girls. Malaita recorded the highest area where children were adopted while Honiara recorded the highest where children were sent away for adoption.

Furthermore, research findings suggest that child labour, child marriage and informal adoption practices reinforce vulnerability of children to child trafficking and CSEC in selected areas of Solomon Islands. Reasons identified through this research are;

1. Limited education and employment opportunities reinforce children's vulnerabilities to child labour. This labour can include supporting family members in agricultural activities but can also include domestic trafficking of children to work as house boys or house girls. As illustrated, when children are trafficked for labour in this manner, they can become at greater risk of being forced into transactional sex relationships.
2. Limited education and employment opportunities also reinforce early and unstable marriages. In particular, marriages between girls and foreign loggers or fishing workers put girls at greater risk since this form of trafficking not only isolates the girls but also puts them at risk of sexual abuse and abandonment. Further research is required to confirm this trend nationwide.
3. While material gains in the form of securing financial source and access to goods are identified as one key reason for children to engage in transactional sex and *solair*, the idea of marriage with foreigners is sometimes encouraged by family members as a household strategy. Economic incentive is however not the only reason for children's involvement with risky activities that lead to child trafficking/CSEC. Aspiration for foreigners and prosperous lifestyle and life course also drives children. Prior experience of sexual violence at home is also identified as a key feature of children entering into transactional sex.
4. Informal adoption of children into households that suffer high unemployment may increase children's vulnerability to sexual and labour exploitation as children may be forced to search for alternative financial sources to survive. This study was able to grasp

the magnitude and basic information of informal adoption practice in selected areas. More detailed study focusing on risks and benefits of adoption is necessary to establish a consolidated link between informal adoption and child trafficking and CSEC phenomenon in the country.

5. Girls are more vulnerable due to their weaker bargaining power at home and in communities. Double standards for sexuality and marriage code are identified as contributing factors. As a result, girls accepting offers intermediated by *solair* can be considered a coping strategy to negotiate their limited options for livelihoods and autonomous freedom.
6. Boys and young male victims of CSEC are made further invisible due to social stigma reinforced by the communities, law enforcement authority/medial service providers. Vulnerability of boys is specifically enhanced when the law does not protect boys and young males from sexual exploitation by assuming a gender bias.

5.2 Recommended Areas of Policy Intervention

There are several policy areas that have been identified as having the potential to more effectively address child trafficking and CSEC issues. These areas will provide the policy makers and service providers with a strong platform to reactivate a pro-child rights agenda within the country's development plan, taking the issues of child trafficking and CSEC explored above into serious consideration.

The areas for action identified as potential platforms include:

- Advocating for a standard Code of Conduct for Fishing and Logging Industries employees that conforms gender and child rights sensitive international standards adopted in fishing and forestry industries. This initiative should be led by the Child Desk of the Women's Ministry in collaboration with civil society groups.
- Review of the Penal Codes: Sexual Offences Section to be more considerate of children and male victims
- Revitalisation of the NAACC to present a strong collaborative and coordinated approach to addressing child trafficking and CSEC
- Solomon Islands Anti-Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Action Plan to be revised in order to provide more safeguards for the domestic trafficking of children
- Review of Marriage Act to raise the minimum age for marriage and be more inclusive of customary marriage in addition to legal marriages

- Strengthening of the capacity of implementing government agencies by providing technical experts, training and resources
- More effective lobbying for passing and enactment of child rights related legislations
- Encourage growth of child rights local NGOs through joint collaboration projects with the international NGOs for more effective intervention and sustainability of project initiatives
- Review of labour act *
- Child Protection policy to be mainstreamed to all relevant Ministries *
- Review of Islander Marriage act *
- Standard code of conduct for all fishing and logging employees to be clear *
- Strengthening of the Child Protection capacity of all stakeholders not only Government agencies *
- Standard recruitment policy for all loggers and fisheries, miners and other commercial site.*

* Please note: all items marked with an asterisk have been suggested by the National Action Advisory Committee on Children (NAACC) after completion of this research.

5.3 Recommended Areas of Programmatic Intervention

In addition to the areas of policy intervention needed, it is clear that more targeted programmatic interventions are needed. Children are a unique target group, and it is critical that they are not only considered an indirect beneficiary group of programs aimed at addressing gender-based violence. In addition to this work, programs to support communities and children at risk or victims of child trafficking and CSEC are urgently needed.

Based on the data gathered through this research, some areas recommended for programmatic intervention are:

- As seen in this research, limited education and livelihoods opportunities can increase the risk of children being trafficked or sexually exploited. Therefore, there needs to be regularization of labour market sectors prone to child labour and child trafficking, as well as particular focus given to increasing sustainable livelihoods opportunities and viable educational schemes for young people which link closely with the market economy
- Timely raids need to be conducted in places where trafficked victims are harboured and timely medical assistance and social support must be provided to victims
- Currently there is no safe house facility to shelter trafficked victims in the country. In earlier times, some trafficked victims were detained in the correction office in order to protect the person from perpetrators. This is not a sustainable or appropriate solution. Support programs need to be provided for trafficked victims of all kinds by civil society organisations in collaboration with the government. Such programs can be also used as the site for action

research to find out more about the mechanism of trafficking and survivors needs in the country

- Stakeholders need to advocate for more ways to contribute to supporting out of school children *
- Teachers need to be trained on CP policy in their tertiary institution *
- Advocate and to look more into curriculum for parents to know the importance of stronger homes for families, plus a flow system that keeps the teachers and parents aware if children are attending classes *
- Churches should be included in program interventions since they are strong influences in communities *
- Mandatory reporting should be required for nurses, teachers and social workers if they come across suspected cases of child trafficking or commercial sexual abuse *

* Please note: all items marked with an asterisk have been suggested by the National Action Advisory Committee on Children (NAACC) after completion of this research.

5.4 Recommended Areas for Further Research

Detailed examinations into best practice models for combating human trafficking and sexual exploitation around the world (especially related to children) suggest one key message. Development of effective policy and program intervention to address child trafficking and CSEC would not be feasible without careful mapping of diverse actors in the industry by rigorously examining the dynamics of vulnerabilities of individuals concerned. Policy makers and service providers should gain a fuller understanding on how certain decisions resulted in enhancing vulnerability of children to exploitation that is identifiable as human trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children.

The purpose of this study is to understand the context of child trafficking and determine the extent of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in selected locations in Solomon Islands. For this purpose, two key research questions were identified:

- What are the characteristics of children and family involved/at risk of child trafficking and CSEC in the selected target areas of Solomon Islands?
- How do child marriage and informal adoption practices reinforce vulnerability of children to child trafficking and CSEC in selected areas of Solomon Islands?

Overall, this research was successful in providing preliminary information related to the context of child trafficking and CSEC in the selected areas of Solomon Islands where influence of the logging and fishing industries is visible in communities. Measuring the extent of CSEC was not feasible due to time and logistical constraints. In terms of methodology, a robust HH survey

combined with qualitative methods was adopted to draw out basic information on the context of child trafficking and CSEC in selected areas. Baseline data of households in target areas gathered from this study can be used as the preliminary information which future similar research can build upon. Compilation of the statistical data combined with more detailed qualitative data may be used as a tool to determine extent of CSEC and child trafficking in the country in the future.

Findings of this preliminary research point out areas of knowledge gaps on child trafficking and CSEC in the country that requires completion by further research. These areas are: early/forced marriage, informal adoption, domestic servitude, transactional sex and other emerging child labour issues. In general, policy research is required in the area of child protection issues in Solomon Islands to 1) create baseline data by issue and province; 2) identify effective measures for program interventions and advocacy tools and 3) fill in knowledge of gaps in the areas identified such as the livelihoods strategy and education, cultural stigma and counter-gender violence advocacy.

With the data presented in this report plus additional research, key stakeholders in Solomon Islands will be better equipped to provide timely and appropriate policy and programmatic interventions to ensure that child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children in Solomon Islands is most effectively addressed.

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BRIEF HISTORY & BASIC INFORMATION ON THE RESEARCH AREAS

MALAITA

APPENDIX 1: BRIEF HISTORY & BASIC INFORMATION ON THE RESEARCH AREAS – MALAITA

AUKI (TOWNSHIP)

Brief History: Auki is the headquarter of Malaita Province, where most of the basic services are centred, i.e. hospital, banks, provincial administration block, communication facilities, business houses, employed work force, etc. Despite of its significance, Malaita is located on a large island about 15,000 kilometres. The estimated population currently residing in Auki is about 1000 of which most are people relating to employees of NGOs, private business houses and the provincial government. So far no major industries have managed to do large scale operations in the provincial headquarter despite of the efforts to establish. For example, tourism industry still has a long way to fully function in the location. Other money making operations like fishing and farming are only done in small scales by interested people. The majority of people residing in Auki are people from the four regions, however, the presence of people from other provinces are also there; This therefore explains the total of 5 Christian religions practiced there is; SDA, Anglican, Catholic, SSEC, and the Assemblies of God.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Malaita Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc., are passed from father to son.

Population: About 1000

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Very small scale fishing, farming and tourism industry.

Logging Camp: No logging operation currently working, only local fisheries and shipping.

LILISIANA (AUKI)

Brief History: Lilisiana village is located on the coastal area just right in front of the Auki harbour. The community population is estimated to about 600. People residing there are of langa langa lagoon in relation to formal employment and income generation activities. Since the community is very close to Auki, the provincial headquarter, it provided an opportunity for the small scale fishermen and bakers to sell their products. Majority of the population is Malaitans, most of whom are self-employed. The only major industry which they engage in is fisheries.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Malaita Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: About 600

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Very small scale fishing, farming and tourism industry.

Logging Camp: Local fisheries.

FOTE

Brief History: Travelling for about 1 hour from Auki is Fote community. Most of these villagers are farmers, only few are skilled workers. Fote community has the estimated population of 200 people currently residing and they speak the Kwara'ae dialect. Currently they managed to establish an ECE and primary school registered under the Malaita Education Authority, built a community guest house funded by the MP of Parliament for West Kwara'ae. Four Christian religions were practiced in the community, Anglican, Catholic, SSEC and Assemblies of God. The previous major logging companies have its operation were, Taisol logging company, Golden spring and Pacific Venture logging company.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Malaita Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: About 200

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Very small scale of farming activities including large scale harvesting of round logs by the logging companies.

Logging Camp: Chugsol Logging Camp

AMBU (AUKI)

Brief History: The community was basically established by the SSEM(south sea evangelical mission) missionaries since the early 1980s. A primary school was established under the SSEM and currently handed to be registered under the Malaita Education Authority in the early 90s. It is located on the coastal south side of the Auki harbour opposite of lilisiana community. A majority of the villagers were government employees, some are shops keepers, some are fisher men and some are Taxi drivers. The estimated population is 300 people currently residing in Ambu community.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Malaita Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: Currently people are returning home for the Christmas holidays, therefore the current population living in Ambu slightly increases above the estimated figure.

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Very small scale of farming and fisheries.

Logging Camp: No logging operation.

MAOA/JERICO (WEST KWAIO)

Brief History: The basic religion in the community is Catholic, SSEC and Assemblies of God. It is a coastal community which has an education facility which goes up to Secondary standard. A clinic is also present in the village. People from the site speak West Kwaio dialect. It is a 2 hours' drive from Auki to Maoa and Jericho, and most villagers are local farmers and self-employers. The estimated population for both Maoa and Jericho is 220 people currently residing. Major industry is copra and virgin coconut oil processing. Previously, four major logging companies has its impact in the community which caused major damage on

rivers and gardening sites, these companies were, Keyuken, Golden spring, Mahoe, and Sunrise logging company. These companies have had operations separated since year 1987 to year 2000.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Malaita Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: Jericho is a sub community beside Maoa

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Logging Industry and Cattle project.

Logging Camp: No current logging camp.

NGARIWANE/BUSULE'EASI (WEST KWAIO)

Brief History: A small community that is located beside the main road before traveling to Maoa community which is new to the impacts of logging. The common language spoken in the community is West Kwaio dialect. The estimated population is 200 people currently residing. The vital Christianity practice in the community is Catholic. These communities consist of local famers and chainsaw operators which they support the current logging companies with their skills. They travel for 3km to Maoa community to access education and health services.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Malaita Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: About 200 people.

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Logging Industry.

Logging Camp: Pacific venture Logging Camp.

GWALE (WEST KWAIO)

Brief History: Gwale community is a close neighbouring community to Ngariwane and Busulee;asi community, thus is not new to the impacts of logging. In the late 1990s and early 2008 a large scale harvesting of round logs by Mahoe logging Company was operational in the customary land jointly owned by the people of the mentioned communities. In fact the operation was the first of its kind in the province. With the operation of logging activities in Maoa, most of the community's current population are experiencing the effects of the industry twice in their lifetime. The common language spoken in the community is West Kwaio. SSEC is their religion.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Malaita Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

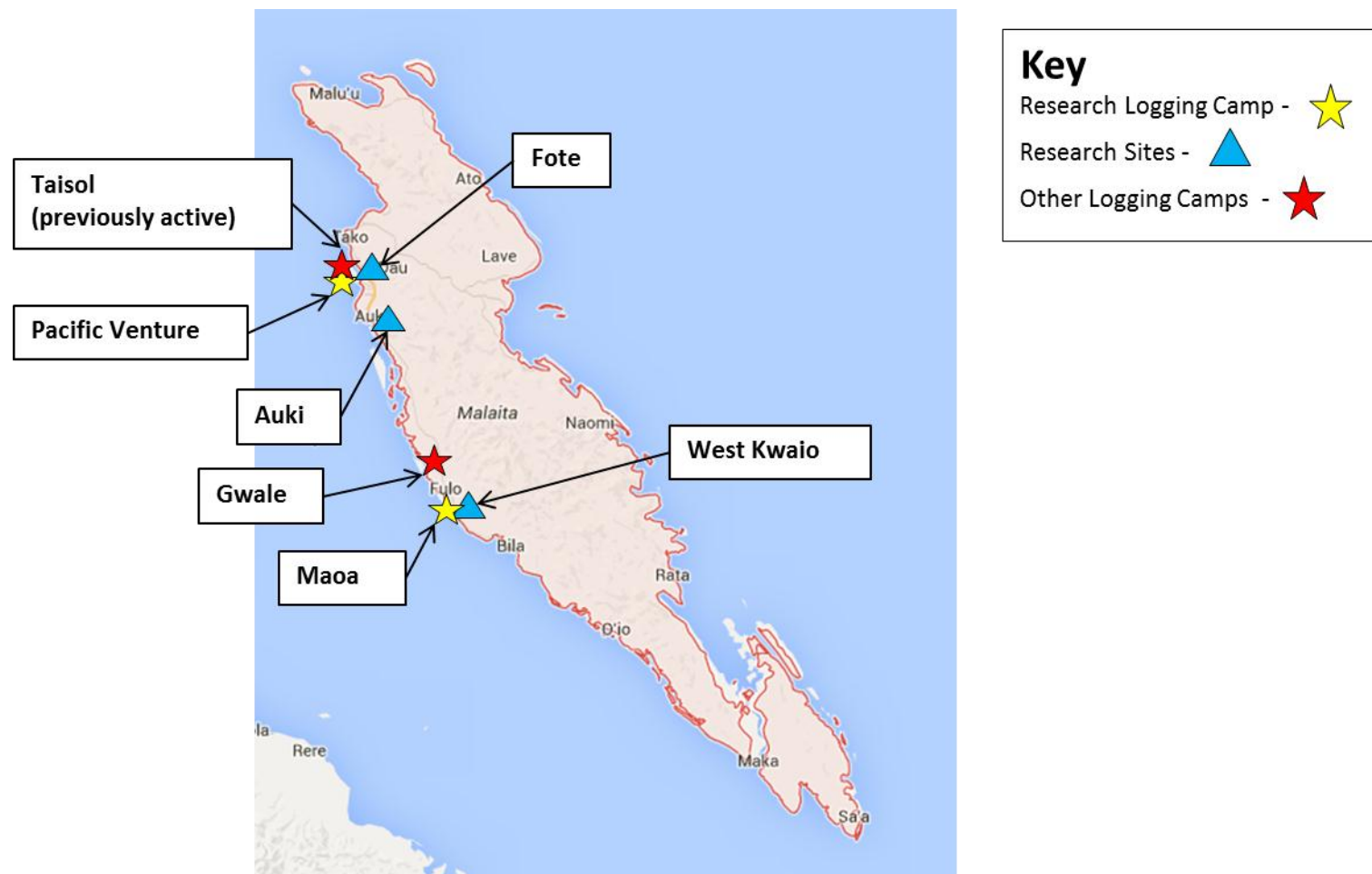
Population: 170 people

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Logging Industry.

Logging Camp: No current logging camp

*Information compiled by Alvin Sibisoa, FRT Team Leader Malaita.

MALAITA GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS OF LOGGING CAMPS AND COMMUNITIES



Source: <https://www.google.com.au/maps/@?hl=en&dg=oo>

*A map compiled by Washington Gatu, Programme Quality Coordinator, Honiara office.

BRIEF HISTORY & BASIC INFORMATION ON THE RESEARCH AREAS

CHOISEUL

APPENDIX 2: BRIEF HISTORY & BASIC INFORMATION ON THE RESEARCH AREAS – CHOISEUL

TARO

Brief History: Taro is the headquarter of Choiseul Province, where most of the basic services are centred, i.e. hospital, banks, provincial administration block, communication facilities, business houses, employed work force, etc. Despite of its significance in Choiseul's context, it is located on a very small island about a kilometre from the main land. The estimated land mass of Taro is almost less than a square kilometre. The population currently residing on the island is about 800 of which most are people relating to employees of NGOs, private business houses and the provincial government. So far no major industries have managed to do large scale operations in the provincial headquarter despite of the efforts to establish. For example, tourism industry still has a long way to fully function in the location. Other money making operations like fishing and farming are only done in small scales by interested people. The only industry operating within a kilometer range of the island is logging. So far the presence of 2 logging operations has been recorded very close to the provincial head quarter, however, they are not in operation at the same period of time. The first logging company to do large scale harvesting in the region was Eagon Resource Company. The current one is Delta. The majority of people residing in Taro are Choiseulists, however, the presence of people from other provinces are also there; more like a melting pot in Choiseul. This therefore explains the total of 5 Christian religions practiced there; SDA, United Church, Anglican, Catholic and the Christian Mission Church.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: About 800

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Very small scale fishing, farming and tourism industry.

Logging Camp: Bakele Logging Camp

SUPIZAE

Brief History: About 50m from Taro Island is Supizae Island, an islet with almost the same land mass as that of Taro. The island played an important role for the Japanese campaign during WW2 and the Solomon Islands Field Force during the Bougainville crisis in the 1990s. The island was used to be owned by traders before the Second World War but returned to the British protectorate government and later to the Solomon Island Government. The island's population is estimated to about 300. People residing there are of various categories in relation to formal employment and income generation activities. Since the community is very close to Taro, the provincial headquarter, it provided an opportunity for the small scale farmers, fishermen and bakers to sell their products. Majority of the population is Melanesia, however, with different cultural backgrounds, depending on where they originally belong to in Choiseul. The only major industry which impacted Supizae's dwellers is logging.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: About 300

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Very small scale fishing, farming and tourism industry.

Logging Camp: Bakele Logging Camp

POROPORO

Brief History: Travelling for about 5 minutes from Taro is Poroporo community. The village housed most of the trustees to the companies that had and currently operating in the provincial headquarters' region. Due to the influx of support from the companies, the community can be seen as advanced in comparison to most villages in the province. For instance they managed to establish an ECE and primary school for their children, built a community guest house, built a very big church, for the majority of the United Church congregation in the community and almost all the residential houses were built with permanent building materials.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: About 468

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Very small scale fishing and farming activities including large scale harvesting of round logs by logging companies.

Logging Camp: Bakele Logging Camp

TAREKUKURE

Brief History: The community was basically established for the setup of Choiseul's only senior secondary school since the early 1980s. The population at the site fluctuates often as it is strongly related to the school calendar. Despite of this few people are living in the community as permanent residents. Currently about 150 people are permanently settling the site.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: Currently the school has already closed for the Christmas holidays, therefore the current population living in the site is estimated to about 150 people.

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: The Eagon Resource Company had made its marine base about 100m from the boundary of the school.

Logging Camp: Bakele Logging Camp

NUKIKI

Brief History: The basic religion in the community is United Church. Actually, the community is the headquarter of the religion in Choiseul Province. It is a coastal community which has an education facility

which goes up to primary standard. A clinic is also present in the village. People from the site are varese speaking people.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: Nukiki community, including its scattered sub communities has an estimated total population of 1100 people.

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Logging Industry.

Logging Camp: Birabira Logging Camp

LEVALEVA

Brief History: A small community in the Northwestern region of Choiseul Province which is not new to the impacts of logging. In the late 1980s and early 1990s a large scale harvesting of round logs by Eagon Resource Company was operational in their customary land. In fact the operation was the first of its kind in the province. With the operation of logging activities in Birabira, most of the community's current population are experiencing the effects of the industry twice in their lifetime. The common language spoken in the community is Varese. The basic social service evident is an Early Childhood Education centre, which is yet to be completed. Catholic is their religion.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: About 300 people.

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Logging Industry.

Logging Camp: Birabira Logging Camp

VUDUTARU

Brief History: Vudutaru community is the closest neighbouring community to Levaleva, thus is not new to the impacts of logging. In the late 1980s and early 1990s a large scale harvesting of round logs by Eagon Resource Company was operational in the customary land jointly owned by the people of the mentioned communities. In fact the operation was the first of its kind in the province. With the operation of logging activities in Birabira, most of the community's current population are experiencing the effects of the industry twice in their lifetime. The common language spoken in the community is Varese. Catholic is their religion.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: 240 people

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Logging Industry.

Logging Camp: Birabira Logging Camp

KAKAZA

Brief History: A medium sized community in the context of Choiseul Province. Its estimated population is around 400 people. The community does not have direct access to medical and education service, however, beneficiaries have to travel about 1.5 KM to where they are located. The village is dominated by United Church members of whom the majority are Senga speaking people.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: 400 people

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Logging Industry.

Logging Camp: Luti Logging Camp

KOLOKAPISI

Brief History: A very small village located about 2 KM from Luti logging camp. It is a United Church community whereby the people speak Senga language. Not much modern development can be noted apart from the residential houses.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: 200 people

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Logging Industry.

Logging Camp: Luti Logging Camp

KOA

Brief History: A Seventh Day Adventist Community which comprises of about 200 people. Luti logging camp is located about 2 KM from the village. The distance however, does not prevent the impacts of logging from the community dwellers. The absence of the basic services from the community is an issue.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: 200 people

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Logging Industry.

Logging Camp: Luti Logging Camp

RARAKISI

Brief History: The largest community within the catchment area of Luti logging camp, which is located inland. The access is through a river. The common language used is Senga. The only religion in the community is United Church. The major service available is education which reaches grade 9.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: 600 people

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Logging Industry.

Logging Camp: Luti Logging Camp

NGARIONE

Brief History: United Church is the basic religion in the community. Varese language is the common verbal communication for the original people in the village. The site is a catchment village of Vagara logging camp and has experienced the impacts of the industry for more than five years by now. The basic service available in the community is a clinic.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: 300 people

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Logging Industry.

Logging Camp: Vagara Logging Camp

VAGARA

Brief History: The community also housed the logging camp, thus the impacts of the industry is a common day scene to the villagers. The land logged is customarily owned by the people from Vagara. The basic religion there is united Church and the dialect used is Varese.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: 300 people

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Logging Industry.

Logging Camp: Vagara Logging Camp

SALAKANA

Brief History: A community situated about 1.5KM from Vagara thus shares most of the issues commonly faced there. Actually there are many similarities between these two communities in terms of dialect used and the faith practiced; United Church. The major service established in the community is a primary school.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

Population: 400 people

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Logging Industry.

Logging Camp: Vagara Logging Camp

POLO

Brief History: The community is located at the Northwestern tip of Choiseul Province, and actually owned the land where Raburabu logging camp is situated. The original land owners to the land nesting the industry are from the community. The language used there is Varese and the basic services are a primary school and clinic.

Patrilineal/Material System: All tribes and cultures in Choiseul Province practice the patrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc, are passed from father to son.

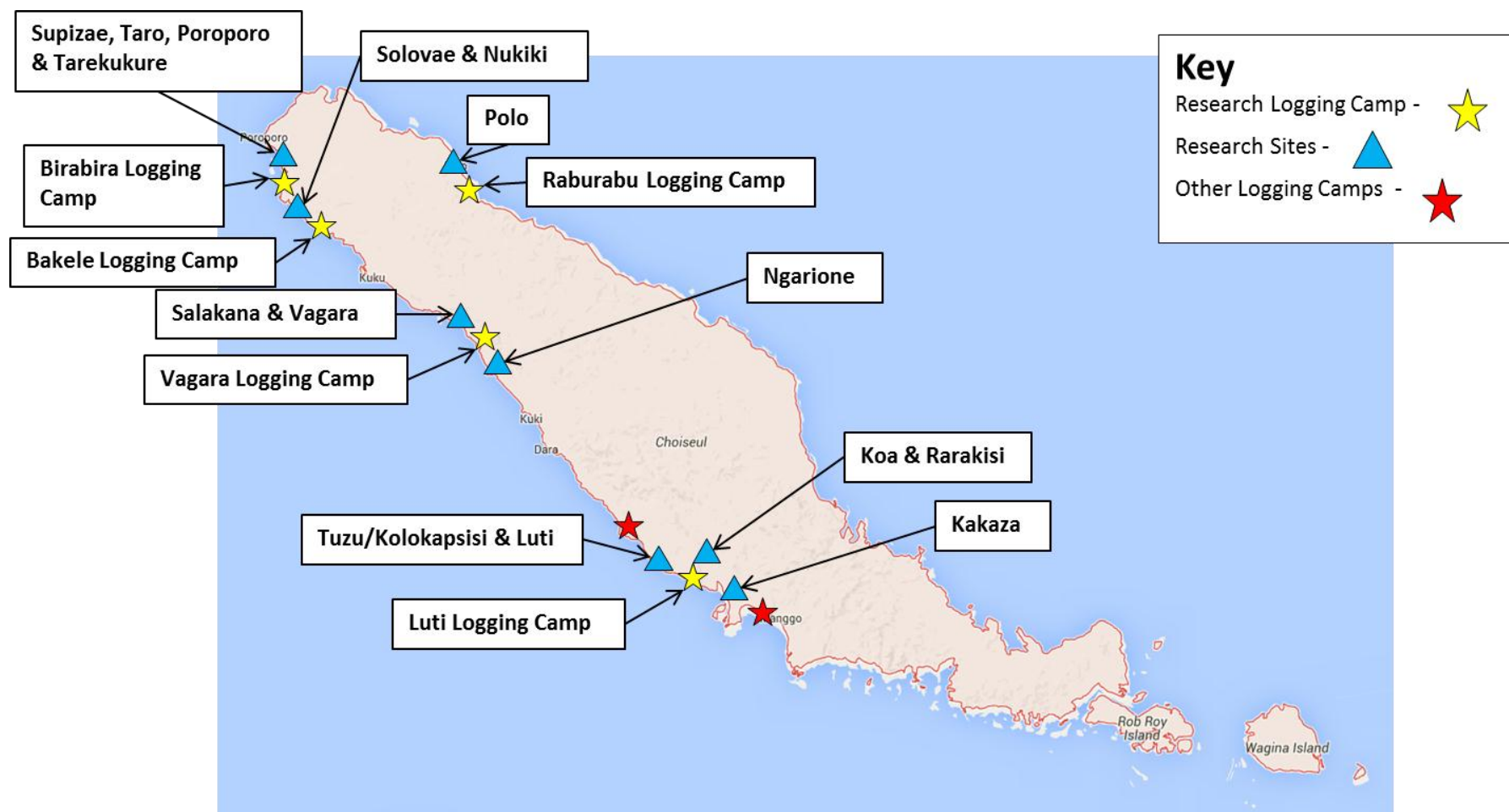
Population: 700 people

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Logging Industry.

Logging Camp: Raburabu Logging Camp

*Information compiled by Nelson Katovai, Provincial Coordinator, Choiseul.

CHOISEUL GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS OF LOGGING CAMPS AND COMMUNITIES



Source: <https://www.google.com.au/maps/@?hl=en&dg=oo>

*A map compiled by Washington Gatu, Programme Quality Coordinator, Honiara office.

BRIEF HISTORY & BASIC INFORMATION ON THE RESEARCH AREAS

GUADALCANAL

APPENDIX 3: BRIEF HISTORY & BASIC INFORMATION ON THE RESEARCH AREAS – GUADALCANAL

GHESA

Brief History: Ghesa is located 68km North East of the Capital City (Honiara) and their usual way of earning income is through selling of local produce such as root crops and vegetables at the Honiara Central Market, timber and cocoa beans. Means of transportation is by car, bus and pickup trucks, daily activities; gardening, plantations work and farming of root crops for selling at the market. The logging activities have been previously operated in Ghesa in the early 2005-2013. The neighbouring communities are Sovekau, Komuvizo and Taraiya. Denomination type is Seventh Day Adventist.

Patrilineal/Matrilineal System: All tribes and cultures in Guadalcanal Province practice the matrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc., are passed from mother to daughter.

Population: Male: 151; Female: 146; Total Population: 297

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Type of industry previously operated was logging.

Logging Camp: Ghesa Camp

KUSIKA

Brief History: Kusika is located 40km west of the capital city (Honiara) and their usual way of earning income is through selling of local produce such as root crops and vegetables and mango is seasonally at the Honiara Central Market other things such as timber, fish, copra and cocoa beans. Means of transportation is by car, bus and pickup trucks. Daily activities; gardening, plantation work and farming of root crops for daily staple diet and selling at the central market. There were two logging companies that were previously operated in the inland of Kusika. The first one was Elite Company operated from 2010-2011 and Access Company operated from 2013-2014. Kusika is consisted of small villages which are in three zones. Zone one consist of; Kila, Matasere, Mamarei, Tangongote, Konapiro, Komibo, Marumbo and Tabibili. Zone two consist of; Cholala, Ngaliaro, Kolupa, Asiligi, Tanago and Kesao. Zone three consists of Tanavali, Ngalichachabo, Pocho and Popo. Kusika is mainly Roman Catholic dominated.

Patrilineal/Matrilineal System: All tribes and cultures in Guadalcanal Province practice the matrilineal system since ages past. Therefore, important items like leadership roles, custodians to tribal cultural heritages, etc., are passed from mother to daughter.

Population: Total Population: 611; Male: 318; Female: 293

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Type of industry previously operated was logging.

Logging Camp: Both Camps were stationed inland. The Elite camp was Tavuvura and the Access camp was Kusikalonga.

RANANDI

Brief History: A heavily industrial/Commercial and is located in the eastern part of the Honiara. Types of industrial activities are; dressing of timber, milling of timber, breweries (Solbrew and Szetu enterprise) manufacturing of soap, water tanks, boats and hardware materials such as steel rods, corrugated iron for roofing. Bottling of drinking water. Types of ethnic groups that live there are mainly from Malaita and small percentages are from other provinces.

Patrilineal/Matrilineal System: Since the population consists of different ethnicity, both the matrilineal and patrilineal exist, and they live in the state property.

Population: Total Population: 714; Male: 428; Female: 286

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Industrial (manufacturing of soaps, water tanks, boats, brewing of beer) and Commercial (hardware shops, wholesale and retail shops) activities.

Logging Camp: No Camps

KUKUM

Brief History: Kukum is located in the central eastern part of Honiara and types of commercial activities are; hospitality (Pacific Casino Hotel), shops and stalls where betel nuts are sold. It is also a populated residential area where illegal activity such as illegal selling of alcohol is done by residential owners. Types of ethnic groups that reside there are mainly from Malaita and small percentages are from other provinces.

Patrilineal/Matrilineal System: Since the population consist of different ethnicity, both the matrilineal and patrilineal exist, and they live in the state property

Population: Total Population; 968 Male; 508 Female; 460

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Commercial Activities such as shops, hotel, restaurants catering for tourists and foreign fishery workers

Logging Camp: No Camps

WHITE RIVER

Brief History: White River is located in the western part of Honiara and types of commercial activities are; shops and selling of betel nut and home brewed locally known as Kwaso and it is also illegal to sell them. Types of ethnic group that resided there are; Polynesian, Micronesian and Melanesian. Crime rate is pretty high at times since it is multi-cultural grouping residence.

Patrilineal/Matrilineal System: Since the population consists of different ethnicity, both the matrilineal and patrilineal exist, and they live in the state property.

Population: Total Population: 1374; Male: 692; Female: 682

Types of Industries Previously and Currently Operating: Shops and betel nut markets

Logging Camp: No Camps

*Information compiled by Washington Gatu, Programme Quality Coordinator, Honiara office.

GUADALCANAL GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS OF LOGGING CAMPS/FISHERY SITES AND COMMUNITIES



Source: <https://www.google.com.au/maps/@?hl=en&dg=oo>

*A map compiled by Washington Gatu, Programme Quality Coordinator, Honiara office.

FIELD RESEARCH TEAM (FRT) MEMBER LIST

Appendix 4: Field Research Team (FRT) Member List

| Field Researchers Choiseul | Guadalcanal/Honiara | Malaita |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Jimmy Pioso 2. Medana Sogaveke 3. Solomon Daniel 4. Joy Likaveke (Team Leader/ FGD Focal point) 5. Jesinta Bosevolomo 6. Natasha Dorovolomo | 1. Joseph Taugnani 2. Solomon Jack * 3. Gillian Oti * (FGD Focal Point/SSI) 4. Eric Fugui * (FGD Focal Point/SSI) 5. Leonard Ataata (Team Leader) * 6. Janet Tua 7. John Mark Rini* | 1. Samson Korai 2. Bizel Wale 3. Mary Lona 4. Elton Kolosu 5. Hixly Ma'ara 6. Hamuel Ramoga'a 7. Anderson Hagi (FGD Focal Point) 8. Francis Fatai 9. Hensley Kafute'e 10. Don Kelly 11. Fiona Tafea (FGD Focal Point) 12. Alvin Sibisoa (Team Leader) |

* Also trained in data processing and helped in encoding the data.

Notes:

-FGD: Focus Group Discussion

-SSI: Semi-structured Interviews

Research Data Processing Team

Julia Hiru

Matilda Buto

Mary Kivo

Freda Folasi

David Honi

* Members of the Honiara Team

SYSTEMATIC SAMPLING OF HOUSEHOLDS

Systematic Sampling of Households

To determine the specific households that will be included in the study, systematic sampling of households per study area will be used. The rationale for this is to be able to get randomly selected households that are representative of the study area. The procedure is as follows:

1. Create a sampling frame for the target area

A sampling frame is simply a list or map containing all the possible study subjects that can be included in the study. If a complete list of households with addresses is available, this can already be used as the sampling frame. However, if this is not available, a map or a rough sketch of the area is necessary to create the sampling frame. During ocular inspection of the target study area, the researchers will need to put “spots” on the map where houses or dwelling places can be found. Houses with more than 2 households should be “spotted” and counted twice. Spot-mapping will also help confirm the total count of the households present in the area.



2. Determine the sampling interval

If a target area has a total (N) of 80 households and the required sample size (n) from the total is 20, the sampling interval (k) is computed as $k = N/n$. In this case, $k = 80/20 = 4$.

3. Pick a starting random number

Based on the computed sampling interval k , pick a random number from 1 to k to determine which household will be the first study participant. Drawing lots or using the random function of a calculator may be done to select the random start. For example, if the randomly picked number from the selection of numbers 1 to 4 is number 3, then the first household to approach is the 3rd house from a starting point.

4. Determine the starting point

If one has a list of households as a sampling frame, the starting point can simply be the first entry on the list. If one has a spot-map, one can also simply start at the entrance or center square of the village. It is also customary to determine the starting point and direction of data collection by turning a bottle on the ground. The household where the opening of the bottle points to will be

marked as the starting point or household number 1. The starting point is not automatically the first household to be included. It is only the point where the researcher should start the count. If the random number chosen in the previous step is number 3, then the researcher should count three houses from household number 1. The third house is actually the first household to be interviewed.

5. Determining the succeeding households to be included in the study

After interviewing the first household, the next one to be interviewed is the k th household after the current household and so on until the total number of sample size is achieved. For example, if one is starting at household number 3 and the computed sampling interval, k , is 4, then the 4th household after household number 3 will be the next study household. If one is using a spot-map, it will be helpful to trace already the route of the data collection and mark the households to be interviewed after a random start has been chosen. For a required sample households of 20 out of 80 total households, the sampling interval is 4 and following households will be included if the random start is 3: Household No. #3, #7, #11, #15, #19, #23, #27, #31, #35, #39, #43, #47, #51, #55, #59, #63, #67, #71, #75, #79. See Figure 2 for an example spot-map.

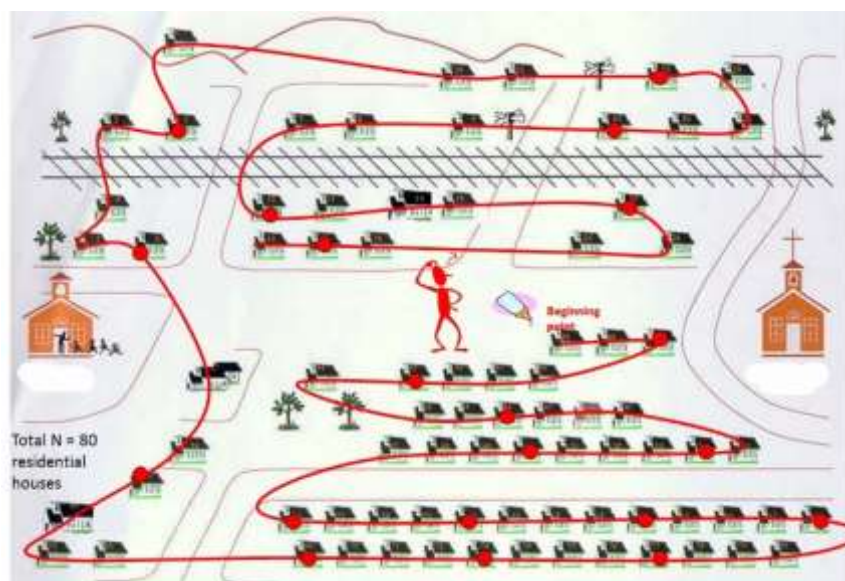


Figure 2. Example Spot-Map

If a household list is not available and the area is quite big (>100 households), it would help to first divide the area into sub-areas that can be easily mapped. In cases when there are no people in a specific household or if a respondent requests to postpone the interview, the research team can come back to the household if the schedule permits it. The potential respondent who requested postponement will be informed that due to time constraints, the research team might not be able to come back in the location to encourage him/her to participate in the interview within the day.

It is expected that there will be interview refusals or drop-outs in the selected households. To adjust for this, the research team will have to again choose a random start after the last household in the initial selection has been approached. Refer again to steps 4 and 5 above to be able to choose the additional households. In case the random start chosen in the second instance is already included in the initially selected households, then choose another random start. If there are 5 households who were not interviewed for whatever reason, then choose another 5 as described above to replace the initially selected ones.

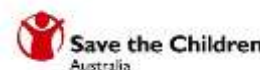
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

**SOCIAL IMPACT OF LOGGING INDUSTRY
AND COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
ON CHILDREN IN SOLOMON ISLANDS**



Household (HH) QUESTIONNAIRE

SOCIAL IMPACT OF LOGGING INDUSTRY AND COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ON CHILDREN IN SOLOMON ISLANDS



(Encircle, check or fill-in answers when appropriate.)

| SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Country | Solomon Islands | | |
| Province | Choiseul1 Guadalcanal2 Malaita.....3 | | |
| Area | CHOISEUL Bakele11 Birabira12 Raburabu13 Vagara14 Luti15 | GUADALCANAL Ghesa21 Kusika22 White River23 Kukum Area24 Ranandi25 | MALAITA Auki Town.....31 Fote32 West Kwaio33 |
| Respondent's Name | | | |
| Respondent's Home Address | | | |
| Respondent's Line No. (see B4 column) | | | |

| Interview Visit | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Date of Interview (dd/mm/yyyy) | Day: ____ Month: ____ Year: <u>2014</u> | Time Started: (e.g. 15:00) | Time Ended: (e.g. 15:30) |
| Interviewer's Name | | | |
| Result of Interview | Interview Completed.....1 Entire Household (HH) absent for extended period2 No HH member at home at time of visit3 HH respondent postponed interview4 Entire HH speaking only strange language5 Refused (specify reason):.....6 | | |
| Other Remarks | | | |

| Questionnaire Monitoring | | | |
|--------------------------|------|-------------------|---------|
| | Name | Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Remarks |
| Field Edited | | | |
| Re-interviewed | | | |
| Office Received/ Checked | | | |
| Coded / Encoded | | | |

INTRODUCTION and INFORMED CONSENT/ASCENT

"Hello, my name is _____. I work for the SAVE THE CHILDREN organization. We are conducting a survey in the SOLOMON ISLANDS about children and their households. Your household has been chosen by chance to participate in the study. I would like to talk, if possible, with the female head of your household."

(If a female household head is not available, ask for another female member or any other member who could help in answering the household questionnaire.)

I want to assure you that all of your answers will be kept strictly confidential. You have the right to stop the interview at any time, or to skip any questions that you don't want to answer. There are no right or wrong answers. Your participation is completely voluntary but your household information could be very helpful especially to children in the SOLOMON ISLANDS. Do you have any questions?

The interview will take approximately 30 minutes to complete. Do you agree to be interviewed?

☐ The respondent does not agree to be interviewed.

☐ The respondent agrees to be interviewed.

If the respondent does not agree to be interviewed, thank the respondent and end the conversation.

If the respondent agrees to be interviewed, ask the following:

Is it a good time to talk now?

We value the privacy of this interview, so I wish to know if this a good place to hold the interview or is there somewhere else that you would like to go to conduct the interview?

Hello, mi name blo mi _____. Mi waka for Save The Children Organisation.

Mi fala conductem onefala survey insaed lo Solomon Island aboutem pikinini en household blo oketa. Haos blo u hem bin selected fo join lo disfala stadi. Mi laek fo tok bat if hem orite, mi laek tok wetem na mere wea hem na head or boss lo haos ia.

Mi like talem you that every answer blo you bae mifala keepem osem siset from anyone fo no save. U to garem raet fo stopim na story blo umi or talem fo livim eni question fo go lo narawan if u no laek ansam na question mifala askem u ia. No any right or wrong na lo answers bae lo talem. Fo u take part hem depend lo u bat oketa samting bae u talem bae hem barava helpful tumas especially lo oketa pikinini lo Solomon Island.

Hao, You garem any question wea you like askem?

() If Respondent bae hem no agree for interview.

() If Respondent bae hem agree for interview.

If respondent hem ia no agree for you intervium hem, thankem hem en endem na story.

If respondent ia hem agree for you intervium hem then askem oketa questions ia.

Hem orate for iumi story this time?

Mifala valuem na privacy blo this fala interview, so mi like for save noma if Lo hia hem gud place for intala story or any place you like for intala go story lo hem?

TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER

I certify that I have read the above information to the study participant who consented to be interviewed.

SIGNED:

If there are more than one household (HH) in the dwelling place, please fill out a separate questionnaire for each one.

| SECTION B. Household Roster | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| B1 | <p>Please can you tell me how many people belong to this household.</p> <p>This would include all the people (including infants, house helps, lodgers or friends) who normally live here or eat meals together.</p> <p><i>You savve talem hao meni pipol na stay lo haos ia.</i> <i>Diswan ia shud includim evriwan wea stay lo haos na ia osem beibies, haos boy or gele, relatives or jus eni friend.</i></p> <p>SPECIAL CASES TO BE CONSIDERED MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD: - VISITORS IF THEY HAVE SLEPT IN THE HOUSEHOLD FOR THE PAST 4 WEEKS.</p> | TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD |
| B2 | <p>How many are less than 18 years old?</p> <p><i>Lo disfala haos, hao meni na lo ota wea age blo ota hem bilou 18 ears?</i></p> <p>IF NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD, THANK RESPONDENT AND FINISH THE INTERVIEW. OTHERWISE CONTINUE THE INTERVIEW.</p> | |
| B3 | <p>Is the head of the household (HH) male or female?</p> <p><i>Who na boss lo haos ia, mere or man?</i></p> <p>(Encircle number "3" if household is equally headed by both a female and male head.)</p> | MALE 1 FEMALE . 2 BOTH 3 |

| B6: Relationship to HH head | | | B7: Sex | B12: Education |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 1 | HH head | 9 Son / Daughter-in-law | 1 Male | 0 None |
| 2 | Spouse of HH Head | 10 Sister / Brother-in-law | 2 Female | 1 Primary Education |
| 3 | Son/Daughter | 11 Parent / in-law | | 2 Secondary /High School |
| 4 | Grandchild | 12 Other relatives | | 3 Tertiary /College |
| 5 | Father / Mother | 13 Friend/Guest/Lodger | | 4 Vocational Course |
| 6 | Sister / Brother | 14 House help (e.g. house girl / boy) | | 5 Post Graduate |
| 7 | Cousin | 15 Adopted son/daughter | | |
| 8 | Niece / Nephew | | | |

| B15: Occupation | |
|--|---|
| 0 None | 8 Skilled Worker (e.g. factory work) |
| 1 Student | 9 Service Sector (food & small vendor, restaurant,) |
| 2 Housewife | 10 Entertainment Sector (karaoke bar, night club, bar, sex industry establishment) |
| 3 Professional/ Managerial / Government Official | 11 Housekeeping in hotels and accommodation facilities |
| 4 Clerical | 12 Housekeeping in individual family |
| 5 Sales worker | 13 Housekeeper /house girl /boy in logging and fishery workers in camps / residence |
| 6 Transport/ Communication | 14 Others |
| 7 Manual labour - Farming/ Fishing / Logging / Palm Oil Plantation | 88 Don't Know |
| | 99 Refuse to answer / no answer |

General Codes (Please use the following when applicable):

88 - If the respondent answered "Don't Know"

99 – If the respondent refuse to answer / No answer (NA)

| B4 | B5 | B6 | B7 | B8 | B9 | B10 | B11 | B12 | B13 | B14 | B15 | B16 |
|---------|---------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Line No | Name of Household Members | Relationship to HH Head | Sex | Age (in years) | Age Group | Ethnic Group | Studying | Education | Ever Worked? | Currently working? | Usual Occupation | Adopted Member |
| | | What is the relationship of (name) to the household head? [See CODES] | Is (name) male or female? | How old was (name) during last birthday? | If exact age is not known: 1- <= 10 y.o. 2- 11 to 14 3- 15 to 17 4- 18 & above | To what ethnic group does (name) belong to? | Is (name) currently studying? | What is the highest educational level by (name)? [See CODES] | Has (name) ever worked? [If NO, skip to B16] | Is (name) currently working? | What is (name)'s usual occupation? [Record exact occupation & CODES; Multiple answers possible] | Is any household member adopted? |
| | | <i>Disfala (nem blo man or mere) hem wat blo boss lo haos ia ia?</i> | <i>Disfala (nem blo man or mere) hem mere or man?</i> | <i>Hao meni years blo u na lo las birthday blo u just go finis ia?</i> | <i>If realy age blo u u no save, you insaed lo which age grup?</i> | <i>What kaen island or province na (nem blo man or mere) from?</i> | <i>Hao (nem blo man or mere) hem still attendim school yet?</i> | <i>Lo school wat level na (nem blo man or mere) hem casem?</i> | <i>Hao (nem blo man or mere) been waka to?</i> | <i>Hao (nem blo man or mere) hem still waka distaem?</i> | <i>Wat kaen waka na (nem blo man or mere) duim?</i> | <i>Waswe ani wan lo haus ufala adoptim?</i> |
| 01 | | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes |
| 02 | | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes |
| 03 | | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes |
| 04 | | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes |
| 05 | | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes |
| 06 | | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes |
| 07 | | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes |
| 08 | | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes |
| 09 | | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes |
| 10 | | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes |
| 11 | | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes |
| 12 | | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes |

Are there other persons that we have not listed, like infants, household help, lodgers etc.? Just to make sure that I have the complete list, the total number of members in your household is _____.
 Social Impact of Logging Industry and Commercial Fisheries on Children in Solomon Islands

| SECTION C: Socio-economic Profile of the Household | | | | | |
|--|---|---|------|-------|-------|
| No. | Questions | Answer | | | Code |
| C1 | If you don't mind, I would like to ask you a few questions about your household. Now I will ask you about the ownership of the place that you live in. Do you own this house and lot that you live in, are you renting this place, living with relatives or some other arrangement? <i>Sapos hem orite wetem u mi laek askem samfala questin lo u abaotim ufala wea stay lo haos ia. Distaem bae mi askem u osem who na onam ples u stay lo hem ia. U na onam ples ia or u jus rentim nomoa or u stay wetem ota ona blo haos ia?</i> | Owns house and lot | | | 1 |
| | | Owns house only | | | 2 |
| | | Rents house | | | 3 |
| | | Others, specify: | | | 4 |
| | | Don't know (DK) | | | 88 |
| | | Refused to answer/ No answer (NA) | | | 99 |
| C2 | (If it can be observed, no need to ask the respondent.) What is the principal material used for your house's roof? <i>Wat kaen samting na u usim fo mekem roof blo haos ia?</i> RECORD OBSERVATION. | Roof from natural materials (e.g. leaves) | | | 1 |
| | | Rudimentary roof (Plastic/Cartron) | | | 2 |
| | | Tiled concrete roof | | | 3 |
| | | Corrugated iron | | | 4 |
| | | Other, specify: | | | 5 |
| C3 | What kind of toilet facility does your household have? <i>Wat kaen toilet na ufala usim lo haos?</i> | Own flush toilet | | | 1 |
| | | Shared flush toilet | | | 2 |
| | | Slub toilet | | | 3 |
| | | Overhung (direct to canal/river/ground) | | | 4 |
| | | No facility (Wrap and throw / bush / field / beach) | | | 5 |
| | | Others, specify: | | | 6 |
| | | Refused to answer/ No answer (NA) | | | 99 |
| C4 | What is the main source of drinking-water for your household? <i>Wea na ufala tekem wata fo drink lo hem?</i> | Tap/Piped water in residence | | | 1 |
| | | Outside/Public Tap/Piped water | | | 2 |
| | | Own Water Well | | | 3 |
| | | Public Well | | | 4 |
| | | Spring Water/River/Stream/Pond/Lake/Dam | | | 5 |
| | | Rainwater | | | 6 |
| | | Tanker/Truck/Water Vendor | | | 7 |
| | | Other, specify | | | 8 |
| | | Refused to answer / No answer (NA) | | | 99 |
| C5 | Does your family have the following: <i>Hao, family blo u garem oketa tings osem ia to? If oketa tings ia bagarup jus talem cam noma sapos u bin kipim yet.</i> IT DOESN'T MATTER IF APPLIANCE IS BROKEN, JUST AS LONG AS THEY STILL KEEP IT. IF CAN BE OBSERVED, JUST CONFIRM WITH THE RESPONDENT. | Electricity or Solar | 0-No | 1-Yes | 99-NA |
| | | Radio | 0-No | 1-Yes | 99-NA |
| | | Television | 0-No | 1-Yes | 99-NA |
| | | Electric fan | 0-No | 1-Yes | 99-NA |
| | | Mobile phone | 0-No | 1-Yes | 99-NA |
| | | Bicycle | 0-No | 1-Yes | 99-NA |
| | | | | | |

SECTION D: Proxies for CT Phenomenon and CSEC

| B4 | From B5 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 |
|---------|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Line No | Name of Household Members | Logging/ Fishery visit | Current Marital Status | Ever Married | Number of Marriages | Age at 1 st Marriage | 1 st Marriage Registration | 1 st Bride Price | 1 st Spouse's nationality | 1 st Marriage Relationship |
| | [Make sure that name and Line Number B4 is the same as page 4] | H&G: Do you have children who go to fishing boats? M&C: Do you have any children who visit logging camps? | Is (name) single, with partner, etc.? [See D2 codes. If not married, ask D3. If married, ask D4] | Has (name) ever been married? [If NO, ask about next member.] | How many times did (name) get married? | At what age (name) first got married? | Is the marriage registered? | Did family received bride price? [See CODES] | What is the nationality of (name's) 1 st spouse? [See CODES] | How is/was the 1 st marriage? [See CODES] |
| | | <i>H&G: Hao eni pikinini save go lo fishing boat too? M&C: Hao eni pikinini save go lo logging camp too?</i> | <i>Hao (nem blo man or mere) hem single, garem sam wan or hao naia?</i> | <i>Hao (nem blo man or mere) bin marit finis or nomoa?</i> | <i>Hao meni taem na (nem blo man or mere) marit?</i> | <i>Lo wat age na (nem blo man or mere) taem hem merit?</i> | <i>Hao, marit ia hem wea hem saenim paper lo hem ia?</i> | <i>Hao, family bin tekem slen lo slen ota paym lo gele ia to?</i> | <i>Fes partner ia blow wea ia (country)?</i> | <i>Hao na first marit ia?</i> |
| 01 | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 02 | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 03 | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 04 | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 05 | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 06 | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 07 | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 08 | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 09 | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 10 | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 11 | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 12 | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |

D2: Marital Status

- 1 Single / Never Married
- 2 Married
- 3 Live-in / In partnership
- 4 Separated / Divorced (ex-partner in Solomon Islands)
- 5 Separated / Divorced (ex-partner not in Solomon Island)
- 6 Widowed

D7, D12 & D17: Bride Price

- 0 None / No Bride Price
- 1 Money
- 2 Goods/ In-kind
- 3 Both money and goods

D8, D13 & D18: Nationality

- 1 Solomon Islander
- 2 Foreigner, specify
- 3 Mixed, specify

D9, D14 & D19: Marriage Relationship

- 1 On-going / Still married
- 2 Separated (partner left for another partner)
- 3 Separated (partner was assigned to another location and did not take "name")
- 4 Separated (partner or family was violent to "name" or children)
- 5 Separated (because "name" was pregnant)
- 6 Ended because partner died

| B4 | From B5 | D10 | D11 | D12 | D13 | D14 | D15 | D16 | D17 | D18 | D19 |
|---------|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Line No | Name of Household Members | Age at 2 nd Marriage | 2 nd Marriage Registration | 2 nd Bride Price | 2 nd Spouse's nationality | 2 nd Marriage Relationship | Age at 3 rd Marriage | 3 rd Marriage Registration | 3 rd Bride Price | 3 rd Spouse's nationality | 3 rd Marriage Relationship |
| | [Make sure that name and Line Number B4 is the same as page 4] [ASK D10 TO D19 FOR EACH MEMBER; ONLY WHEN APPLICABLE.] | At what age (<i>name</i>) got married the 2 nd time? | Is the marriage registered? | Did family received bride price? | What is the nationality of (name's) 2 nd spouse? | How is/was the 2 nd marriage? | At what age (<i>name</i>) got married the 3 rd time? | Is the marriage registered? | Did family received bride price? | What is the nationality of (name's) 3 rd spouse? | How is/was the 3 rd marriage? |
| | | <i>Lo wat age na second marit ia?</i> | <i>Hao, marit ia hem wea hem saenim paper lo hem ia?</i> | <i>Hao, family bin tekem slen lo slen ota paym lo gele ia to?</i> | <i>Secon partner ia blow wea ia (country)?</i> | <i>Hao na secon marit ia?</i> | <i>Lo wat age na third marit ia?</i> | <i>Hao, marit ia hem wea hem saenim paper lo hem ia?</i> | <i>Hao, family bin tekem slen lo slen ota paym lo gele ia to?</i> | <i>Third partner ia blo wea ia (country)?</i> | <i>Hao na third marit ia?</i> |
| 01 | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 02 | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 03 | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 04 | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 05 | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 06 | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 07 | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 08 | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 09 | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 10 | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 11 | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |
| 12 | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | | |

[The following questions intends to get data about the female household head. If the female household head is the respondent, use “you”, or “your”.]

| No. | Question | Answer | Code |
|-----|---|--|---------------|
| D20 | What is (your / FEMALE household head) highest educational attainment? <i>Wat na mere wea hem head lo house ia hem casem lo saed lo level lo education?</i> | | See B12 Codes |
| D21 | How many times in total have (you / the FEMALE household head) been married and/or lived together with a man? <i>Hao many taems na mere wea hem na head lo household ia been marit or stay wetem eni man?</i> | Write number: | |
| D22 | How many female (living?) children do (you / the FEMALE household head) have? <i>Hao many gele na stay or hao many pikinini gele na mere wea head lo household ia gaerem?</i> | Write number: | |
| D23 | How many male (living?) children do (you / the FEMALE household head) have? <i>Hao many boe na stay or hao many pikinini boe na mere wea head lo household ia gaerem?</i> | Write number: | |
| D24 | (Your / The FEMALE household head's) total number of (living?) children is therefore _____ (mention the sum answers in questions D22 and D23 for confirmation.) <i>Hao meni pikinini oltugeda na (nem blo mere head lo household) you gaerem? (talem na total namba blo D3 en D4 fo confirmim)</i> | Write number: | |
| D25 | Do you know anyone who arranges girls to meet loggers / or workers on fishing boats? <i>Hao, u save lo eniwan who save mekem arrangement fo ota gele save go en mitim ota man wea waka lo logging or fishing boats?</i> | No [SKIP TO D27] | 0 |
| | | Yes [CONTINUE TO D26] | 1 |
| D26 | Who do you know arranges girls to meet loggers / workers on fishing boats? (Encircle all possible answers) <i>Who na osem u bin save lo hem dat hem save duim kaen arrangement osem fo ota gele go mitim ota man waka lo logging or fishing boats ia?</i> | Husband | 1 |
| | | Son | 2 |
| | | Male relatives | 3 |
| | | Neighbor's kids | 4 |
| | | Others, specify: | 5 |
| D27 | Do (you / the FEMALE household head) have children sent for adoption informally? <i>Hao (you or nem blo mere wea head lo haos) gareem eni pikinini wea ota narafala pipol bin tekem fo kipim on behaf lo u bat lo wei wea jus tekem go nomoa?</i> | No [THANK THE RESPONDENT AND END THE INTERVIEW] | 0 |
| | | Yes [CONTINUE TO D28] | 1 |
| D28 | How many children have been sent for adoption? <i>Hao meni pikinini na bin go fo adoption or fo ota nara pipol fo kipim?</i> | Write number: | |

| D29 | D30 | D31 | D32 | D33 | D34 | D35 | D36 | D37 | D38 | D39 | D40 | D41 | D42 |
|--------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Kid No | Name of Children Sent for Adoption | Sex | Age (in years) when sent for adoption | Age Group when sent for adoption | Current Age Group (in years) of adopted child | Reasons for Adoption | Payment for Adoption | Specify money and payment in-kind | Who adopted the kid? | Who arranged the adoption? | Contact with Child | Current status of the Child | Specify Problems (if shared any) |
| | | Is (name) male or female? | How old was (name) when sent for adoption? | If exact age is not known: 1- <= 10 y.o. 2- 11 to 14 3- 15 to 17 4- 18 & above | Note current age group: 1- <= 10 y.o. 2- 11 to 14 3- 15 to 17 4- 18 & above | What was the reason(s) for adoption? [Multiple reasons possible. See CODES] | Did you get paid money or in kind through this adoption? [See CODES] | Specify amount and the goods or payment in-kind. | Who adopted the kid? [See CODES] | Who arranged the adoption? [See CODES] | Do you still have contact with (name)? [See CODES] | Is (name) doing fine? [See CODES] | |
| | | <i>Hem boe o gele?</i> | <i>Lo last bofde blo hem, hem hao old?</i> | <i>Hem hao old na taem ufala givem fo oketa adoptim?</i> | <i>So hem hao old na distaem?</i> | <i>So wat na reason for oketa adoptim pikinini?</i> | <i>Hao iu tekem eni slen or eni ting taem oketa adoptim pikinini too?</i> | <i>Wat na olketa givim lo iu?</i> | <i>Who na nem blo man adoptim pikinini yia?</i> | <i>Hu na Arensim Disfala Adapson?</i> | <i>Waswe u garem contact waetem pikinini yet?</i> | <i>Pikinini ya Oraet nomoa?</i> | |
| 01 | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | |
| 02 | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | |
| 03 | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | |
| 04 | | 1 – Male 2 – Female | | | | | | | | | 0 – No 1 – Yes | | |

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERVIEW.

| D35: Reasons for Adoption | | | | D36: Payment for Adoption | | D38: Who adopted the kid? | | D39: Who arranged the adoption? | | D41: Status of the Child | |
|---------------------------|---|----|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Poverty: Too many children to feed | 6 | To prepare bride price for sons. | 0 | None | 1 | Local single man | 1 | family member | 1 | Good |
| 2 | Poverty: To clear debts | 7 | Others, Specify | 1 | Money | 2 | Local single woman | 2 | relatives | 2 | Not good (unhappy) |
| 3 | Poverty: Spouse is sick and cannot support children | 88 | Don't know | 2 | Goods/ In-kind | 3 | Local family | 3 | neighbors | 3 | Unknown status |
| 4 | To give a child better life opportunity | 99 | Refused to answer / No answer | 3 | Both money and goods | 4 | Expatriate single man | 4 | friends | 4 | Others, specify |
| 5 | Approached by a broker/ acquaintance to make easy money | | | 88 | Don't know | 5 | Expatriate single woman | 5 | broker inside of village | 88 | Don't know |
| | | | | 99 | Refused to answer / No answer | 6 | Expatriate family | 6 | broker outside of village | 99 | Refused to answer / No answer |
| | | | | | | 7 | Other, specify | 7 | Others, specify | | |

LIST OF STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

| Stakeholders list | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Honiara | | Contact | | Interview Schedule | | |
| | NAACC/TIPAC and TACSEC Members | Focal Point | Email | Phone | Date | Time |
| 1 | Ministry of Women, Youth and Children Affairs | Esther Marisi (Acting Director of Children's Desk) | emarisi@mwycfa.gov.sb | 7912303 | 1-Dec-14 | 10:30am-11:30am |
| 2 | Ministry of Home Affairs | Musu Kevu | MKevu@mha.gov.sb | 28602 | To be Confirmed | |
| 3 | Ministry of Health(HIV&STI Unit) | Japheth Honimae (HIV Research Officer) | | 28210 / 7493879 | 4th Dec 2014 | 10am-11am |
| 4 | Assault and Sexual Unit (Police) | Cathy oihaihu (Officer incharge) | | 7763152/21383 | 12th Dec 2014 | 12pm-1pm |
| 5 | Juvenile and Justice (CSSI) | Xavier Betu (Chief of Staffs)Francis Haisoma(CSSI High Commissioner) | SOLS_MPNSCS_Xavier Betu | 7798513 | 28th Nov 2014 | 9am-10am |
| 6 | Ministry of Justice | Joanna K Hanu (Senior Crown Counsel (Drafting) | ikenilorea@attorneygenerals.gov.sb | 28395 | 4th Dec 2014 | 2pm-3pm |
| 7 | Immigration | Chris Akosawa (Chair of TIPAC) | christopher.akosawa@commerce.gov.sb | 25907 | 8th Dec 2014 | 2pm-3pm |
| 8 | Social Welfare | Linda Tupe (Acting Director of Social Welfare) | Ltupe@moh.gov.sb | 20569 | 26th Nov 2014 | 2pm-3pm |
| 9 | Family Support Center | Lynffer Wini-Maltungtung(Center Manager) | lmaltungtung.fsc@gmail.com | 20619 | 24th Nov 2014 | 1pm-2pm |
| 10 | Public Solicitors Office | Kathleen Kohata(Senoir Legal Officer, Family Protection Unit) | Kkohata@psso.gov.sb | 22348 | 10th Dec 2014 | 2pm-3pm |
| 11 | CCC | Sister Dorren (CCC Coordinator) | ccc@solomon.com.sb | 7651222 | 8th Dec 2014 | 9am-10am |
| 12 | World Vision | Moses Aipuru (Child Protection Officer) | Moses_Aipuru@wvi.org | 23092 | 27th Nov 2014 | 10am-11am |
| 13 | UNICEF | Anika kingmele (Child Protection Officer) | akingmele@unicef.org | 28001 | Dec 2nd 2014 | 11am-12pm |
| 14 | National Council of Women | Ella Kauheu(Presedent)/Casper Sa'asala(Desk officer Women in Leadership) | ella.kauheu@gmail.com | 27529/23395 | 27th Nov 2014 | 2pm-3pm |
| 15 | YWCA | Angela Lomasia | lomasia.angela@gmail.com | 22834 | 27th Nov 2014 | 1pm-2pm |
| 16 | SIPPA | Ben Agoa (Program Officer) | | 22991 | 2nd Dec 2014 | 1pm-2pm |
| 17 | Voice Blo Mere | Stella (Media Officer) | | 7639849 | 27th Nov 2014 | 9am-10am |
| 18 | SPC Secretariat of South Pacific Community, RRRT Focal Point | Rose Maebiru(SPC RRRT Country focal point) | rose.maebiru@gmail.com | 25543 | 3rd Dec 2014 | 10am-11am |
| 19 | Hopes Trust | Patricia Pollard(Board Member) | | 7786581 | 3rd Dec 2014 | 2pm-3pm |
| 20 | Mbokonavera Clinic | Monica Fa'arodo (Honiara City Council Clinic Reprmentative) | mfaarodo@gmail.com | 7428947 | Dec 1st 2014 | 1pm-2pm |
| 21 | Safe Net | Nashley Vozoto (Safenet Coordinator) | nashleyvozoto@moh.gov.sb | 7499637 | Dec 1st 2014 | 9am-10am |
| 23 | Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources | | | 39151 | | |
| 24 | Ministry of Forestry | Wallen Hite (Chief Forester) | | 7825188 | 5th Dec 2014 | 9am-10am |
| 25 | Natal Family Health Clinic | Michael Vavala | natalclinic@solomon.com.sb | 27166 | | |
| 26 | Mercy Shelter | Gladys | | | | |
| 27 | Sex worker (11 yrs girl) | | | | | |
| 29 | SPC Forestry Focal Point | | | 25543 | | |
| 30 | HIV Statistics | Baakai Kamoriki | bkamoriki@moh.gov.sb | 25443/7863125 | | |
| 31 | Ministry of Foreign AffairsDepartment of External Trade | Jack Waneoroa (Senior Trade Officer Labor Mobility Unit) | jack.waneoroa@mfaet.gov.sb | 7853436/21250 | 11-Dec-14 | 2pm-3pm |
| 32 | UNWomen | Ayako Ioroi (SI Joint Programme Coordinator) | ayako.ioroi@unwomen.org | | 11-Dec | 10am-11am |
| 33 | Ombudsman Office | | | 28135 | | |
| 34 | Director of Public Prosecution* | Jasper/Natalie (Sexual Offence Unit) | | 28426 | | |
| 35 | Law Reform Commission | Daniel M | | 38773 | | |
| 35 | Ministry of Home Affairs** | N.A. | | | | |
| 36 | Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources** | N.A. | | | | |
| 37 | Natal Family Health Clinic** | Dr. Michael Vavala | | | | |

*Meeting did not materliaze due to director's unavailability. Pending: informaiton sharing on filed records of sexual offences, including child prostitutuion cases.

** Meeting did not materialize due to no response from interviewee.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDES

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

(Category 1 - Intermediate Group: male children and male youth who engage in arranging girls for logging and commercial fishery workers.)

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Identification Code: | | Date: (dd/mm/yyyy) | |
| Location: | | Sex: | <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| Number of Participants: | | Age Range: | <input type="checkbox"/> <= 10 y.o. <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 to 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 & above |

Introduction

Thank you for coming. We are from *Save the Children*. We are conducting a research on impact of logging camps and commercial fishery companies on children in communities. We have invited you here today to discuss this issue with you. Your responses will be used to help develop materials and services to assist children experiencing problems in Solomon Islands.

All of our discussions will be kept strictly secret. We will be producing a report on our findings, but will not quote anything you say by name.

If you don't mind, we would like to record our discussion. This is to help us remember what has been said. The record will not be played to anyone. Once notes have been taken from the record, it will be destroyed.

Is everyone happy to participate in this discussion? *Record response:* ☐ Yes ☐ No
Is there anyone who would like to leave now? *Record if someone leaves*

Thank you.

We hope that you will all feel free to discuss your opinions openly. There are no right or wrong answers - and we would like to hear your honest opinions about the issue. All of your responses will remain confidential.

Notes on background of participants and comments on discussion

To be completed after interview

(Note: Guardian / caretaker / authority's consent will be asked before inviting a child for FGD. Guardian can be the NGO shelter manager/director or could be also young adult street children group leader who plays protective role for his or her minor members.)

Guide for group category 1: intermediate group male children and male youth who engage in arranging girls for logging and commercial fishery workers

Warming Up – Be warm and friendly!

FGD Focal Points introduces herself/himself to participants and introduce participants to each other with SMILE!

Please explain to participants what we will discuss & why:

We heard from some people in the community that girls meet foreign workers in logging camps and fishery company through intermediate boys and young men. Please share your experience on this activity.

Please use these discussion points to encourage exchange of information and opinions among participants;

- How does it work? Does foreign worker approach you or the other way around?
- How do you find girls? What do you normally tell them?
- What do you get in return?
- Why do you engage in this activity?
- Have you encountered any problems in engaging this activity?
- What advice would you like to give someone who wishes to participate in this activity?

Conclusion: Please thank participants with SMILE!

Thank you everyone for coming and making some very useful contributions. We really appreciate the time you have given today. We will use the information you have shared with us to help those who need assistance in the community.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

(Category 2 - Girl children and female youth in the entertainment sector/
housekeeping employment.)

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Identification Code: | | Date: (dd/mm/yyyy) | |
| Location: | | Sex: | <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| Number of Participants: | | Age Range: | <input type="checkbox"/> <= 10 y.o. <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 to 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 & above |

Introduction

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If you don't mind, we would like to record our discussion. This is to help us remember what has been said. The record will not be played to anyone. Once notes have been taken from the record, it will be destroyed.

Is everyone happy to participate in this discussion? *Record response:* ☐ Yes ☐ No
Is there anyone who would like to leave now? *Record if someone leaves*

Thank you.

We hope that you will all feel free to discuss your opinions openly. There are no right or wrong answers - and we would like to hear your honest opinions about the issue. All of your responses will remain confidential.

Notes on background of participants and comments on discussion

To be completed after interview

(Note: Guardian / caretaker / authority's consent will be asked before inviting a child for FGD. Guardian can be the NGO shelter manager/director or could be also young adult street children group leader who plays protective role for his or her minor members.)

Guide for group category 2: Girl children and female youth in the entertainment sector/ housekeeping employment.

Warming UP -Be warm and friendly!

FGD Focal Points introduces herself/himself to participants and introduce participants to each other with SMILE and FRIENDLY way!

Please explain to participants what we will discuss & why:

We come to know that some girls work in the entertainment sector in the city or as a housekeeper at foreign workers houses & hotels. We want to learn more about your experience in these jobs.

Please use these discussion points to encourage exchange of information and opinions among participants;

- How did you end up with your current work? Have you decided to work voluntarily or did anyone organized or forced you to take this job?
- What is your work schedule? Any rules you have to follow? How much do you get paid (by day or by week or by month)?
- What are positive/negative experiences in the job?
- Some people told us that sometimes employer harasses you and give you a trouble. Do you have any particular problem you face at work?
- When you have problems do you have anyone you can talk to? What is/was of their advice to you?
- What advice would you like to give to someone (girl) who is interested in working as a housekeeper for foreigners/ hotels or in the entertainment industry?

Conclusion: Please thank participants with SMILE!

Thank you everyone for coming and making some very useful contributions. We really appreciate the time you have given today. We will use the information you have shared with us to help those who need assistance in the community.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

(Category 3 - Male children and male youth in the entertainment sector/housekeeping employment (particularly at foreign workers residence).

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Identification Code: | | Date: (dd/mm/yyyy) | |
| Location: | | Sex: | <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| Number of Participants: | | Age Range: | <input type="checkbox"/> <= 10 y.o. <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 to 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 & above |

Introduction

Thank you for coming. We are from *Save the Children*. We are conducting a research on impact of logging camps and commercial fishery companies on children in communities. We have invited you here today to discuss this issue with you. Your responses will be used to help develop materials and services to assist children experiencing problems in Solomon Islands.

All of our discussions will be kept strictly secret. We will be producing a report on our findings, but will not quote anything you say by name.

If you don't mind, we would like to record our discussion. This is to help us remember what has been said. The record will not be played to anyone. Once notes have been taken from the record, it will be destroyed.

Is everyone happy to participate in this discussion? *Record response:* ☐ Yes ☐ No
Is there anyone who would like to leave now? *Record if someone leaves*

Thank you.

We hope that you will all feel free to discuss your opinions openly. There are no right or wrong answers - and we would like to hear your honest opinions about the issue. All of your responses will remain confidential.

Notes on background of participants and comments on discussion

To be completed after interview

(Note: Guardian / caretaker / authority's consent will be asked before inviting a child for FGD. Guardian can be the NGO shelter manager/director or could be also young adult street children group leader who plays protective role for his or her minor members.)

Guide for group category 3: Male children and male youth in the entertainment sector/ housekeeping (house boy) employment.

Warming Up- Be warm and friendly!

FGD Focal Points introduces herself/himself to participants and introduce participants to each other with SMILE and FRIENDLY way!

Please explain to participants what we will discuss & why:

We come to know that some boys work in entertainment sector in the city or as a house boy at foreign workers houses & hotels. We want to learn more about your experience in these jobs.

Please use these discussion points to encourage exchange of information and opinions among participants;

- How did you end up with your current work? Have you decided to work voluntarily or did anyone organized or forced you to take this job?
- What is your work schedule? Any rules you have to follow? How much do you get paid (by day or by week or by month)?
- What are positive/negative experiences in the job?
- Some people told us that sometimes employer harasses you and give you a trouble. Do you have any particular problem you face at work?
- When you have problems do you have anyone you can talk to? What is/was of their advice to you?
- What advice would you like to give to someone (boy) who is interested in working as a housekeeper for foreigners/ hotels or in the entertainment industry?

Conclusion: Please thank participants with SMILE!

Thank you everyone for coming and making some very useful contributions. We really appreciate the time you have given today. We will use the information you have shared with us to help those who need assistance in the community.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

(Category 4 - Child brides & informally adopted children of both sexes).

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Identification Code: | | Date: (dd/mm/yyyy) | |
| Location: | | Sex: | <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| Number of Participants: | | Age Range: | <input type="checkbox"/> <= 10 y.o. <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 to 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 & above |

Introduction

Thank you for coming. We are from *Save the Children*. We are conducting a research on impact of logging camps and commercial fishery companies on children in communities. We have invited you here today to discuss this issue with you. Your responses will be used to help develop materials and services to assist children experiencing problems in Solomon Islands.

All of our discussions will be kept strictly secret. We will be producing a report on our findings, but will not quote anything you say by name.

If you don't mind, we would like to record our discussion. This is to help us remember what has been said. The record will not be played to anyone. Once notes have been taken from the record, it will be destroyed.

Is everyone happy to participate in this discussion? *Record response:* ☐ Yes ☐ No
Is there anyone who would like to leave now? *Record if someone leaves*

Thank you.

We hope that you will all feel free to discuss your opinions openly. There are no right or wrong answers - and we would like to hear your honest opinions about the issue. All of your responses will remain confidential.

Notes on background of participants and comments on discussion

To be completed after interview

(Note: Guardian / caretaker / authority's consent will be asked before inviting a child for FGD. Guardian can be the NGO shelter manager/director or could be also young adult street children group leader who plays protective role for his or her minor members.)

Guide for group category 4: Child brides & informally adopted children of both sex.

Warming up- Be warm and friendly!

FGD Focal Points introduces herself/himself to participants and introduce participants to each other with SMILE and FRIENDLY way!

Please explain to participants what we will discuss & why:

We heard that People who married young or adopted informally have different experiences. Some are happy with their new families while others may encounter some problems. We would like to learn more about your experience so that we can understand more about early marriage and informal adoption and also to help those who can benefit from help.

Please use these discussion points to encourage exchange of information and opinions among participants;

-For Child Bride: Please tell us about your marriage. Who decided your marriage? How many family members you have? Who is your husband/wife? Where does he/she come from? What does he/she do for a living?

-For Informally adopted children: Please tell us about your host family? Where do they come from? What do they do for living?

-Now we would like to know how you spend your day. What do you do? Do you work at home and/or outside home? If you work outside, where do you work?

-What are positive things happen to you after you married/adopted?

-What are negative things happen to you after you married/adopted?

-What advice would you like to give for someone who is going to marry young /be sent for an adoption?

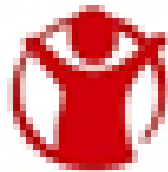
-What advice would you like to give to someone (girl) who is going to marry young/will be sent for adoption?

Conclusion: Please thank participants with SMILE!

Thank you everyone for coming and making some very useful contributions. We really appreciate the time you have given today. We will use the information you have shared with us to help those who need assistance in the community.

**INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR SURVIVORS OF CT AND
CSEC IN SOLOMON ISLANDS**

**INTERVIEW-GUIDE FOR SURVIVORS OF CT & CSEC
IN SOLOMON ISLANDS**



Child QUESTIONNAIRE

INTERVIEW-GUIDE FOR SURVIVORS OF CT & CSEC IN SOLOMON ISLANDS



(Encircle, check or fill-in answers when appropriate.)

| SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Country | Solomon Islands | | |
| Province | Choiseul1 Guadalcanal2 Malaita3 | | |
| Area | CHOISEUL Bakele11 Birabira12 Raburabu13 Vagara14 Zodi15 | GUADALCANAL Ghesa21 Kusika22 Honiara(1)23 Honiara(2)24 Honiara(3)25 | MALAITA Auki Town31 Fote32 West Kwaio33 |
| Place / Address where interviewed | | | |
| Respondent's Name | | | |
| Nickname (if any) | | | |

| Interview Visit | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Date of Interview (dd/mm/yyyy) | Day: ____ Month: ____ Year: <u>2014</u> | Time Started: (e.g. 15:00) | Time Ended: (e.g. 15:30) |
| Interviewer's Name | | | |
| Result of Interview | Interview Completed1 Interview was not finished (child did not want to finish the interview)2 Interview was not finished (guardian did not want child to finish the interview)3 Refused to be interviewed (specify reason):4 | | |
| Other Remarks | | | |

| Questionnaire Monitoring | | | |
|--------------------------|------|-------------------|---------|
| | Name | Date (dd/mm/yyyy) | Remarks |
| Field Edited | | | |
| Re-interviewed | | | |
| Office Received/ Checked | | | |
| Coded / Encoded | | | |

INTRODUCTION and INFORMED CONSENT/ASCENT

"Hello, my name is _____. I work for the SAVE THE CHILDREN organization. We are conducting a survey in the SOLOMON ISLANDS about children. You have been chosen by chance to participate in the study. I would like to talk to you, if possible."

(Note: Guardian / caretaker / authority's consent will be needed before interviewing a child. Guardian can be the NGO shelter manager/director or could be also young adult street children group leader who plays protective role for his or her minor members.)

I want to assure you that all of your answers will be kept strictly confidential. You have the right to stop the interview at any time, or to skip any questions that you don't want to answer. There are no right or wrong answers. Your participation is completely voluntary but your information could be very helpful especially to children in the SOLOMON ISLANDS. Do you have any questions?

The interview will take approximately _____ minutes to complete. Do you agree to be interviewed?

☐ The respondent does not agree to be interviewed.

☐ The respondent agrees to be interviewed.

If the respondent does not agree to be interviewed, thank the respondent and end the conversation.
If the respondent agrees to be interviewed, ask the following:

Is it a good time to talk now?

We value the privacy of this interview, so I wish to know if this a good place to hold the interview or is there somewhere else that you would like to go to conduct the interview?

TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER

I certify that I have read the above information to the study participant who consented to be interviewed.

SIGNED:

INTRODUCTION and INFORMED CONSENT/ASCENT

Hello, mi name blo mi _____. Mi waka for Save The Children Organisation.
 Mi fala conductem onefala survey inside Solomon Island aboutem pikinini. So mifala choosem
 You for participate inside lo this fala study. Mi like for story lelebet waitem you, hem orate?

Mi like talem you that every answer blo you bae mifala keepem from anyone outside from team
 Blo mifala lukem. You garem right for stopem interview any time, or for skipem any questions wea
 You no like for answerem. No any right or wrong answers. Participation blo you hem voluntary but oketa
 Information or wat you talem bae hem helpful tumas especially lo oketa pikinini lo Solomon Island.

You garem any question wea you like askem?
 Interview ia bae takem _____ for completem. So you agree for mi interviewem you?

() If Respondent bae hem no agree for interview.
 () Respondent bae hem agree for interview.
 If respondent ia hem no agree for you interviewem hem, thankem hem the endem story.
 If respondent ia hem agree for you interviewem hem then askem oketa following questions ia.

Hem orate for iumi story this time?
 Mifala valuem privacy blo this fala interview, so mi like for save if Lo hia hem gud place for intala story or
 any place you like for intala go story lo hem?

TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER

I certify that I have read the above information to the study participant who consented to be interviewed.

SIGNED:

If there are more than one household (HH) in the dwelling place, please fill out a separate questionnaire for each one.

| SECTION B. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|------|
| No. | Question | Answer | Code |
| B1 | Ethnic Group Wat province na u cam from? | | |
| B2 | Nationality Wat country na u cam from? U blo solo or wea? | Solomon Islander | 1 |
| | | Others, specify: | 2 |
| | | Don't know | 88 |
| | | Refused to answer / No answer | 99 |
| B3 | Sex U Boe or gele? | Male | 1 |
| | | Female | 2 |
| B4 | Current Age (exact, if known) U hao old ia? | | |
| B5 | Current Age Group (if exact age is unknown) If u fogetim age blo u, u insaed lo wat age group? | 5 – 10 years old | 1 |
| | | 10 – 12 | 2 |
| | | 13 – 15 | 3 |
| | | 16 – 17 | 4 |
| | | 18 and above | 5 |
| B5 | How did you get to know the subject | Shelter/rehabilitation centre/ child home (government & NGO) | 1 |
| | | Detention centre/juvenile prison | 2 |
| | | Informal network. Specify | 3 |
| B6 | Name of Shelter / Rehabilitation Centre Nem blo ples or haos or centre ia? | | |
| B6a | Date at Shelter / Rehabilitation Centre (dd/mm/yyyy) Date or wat time na u start cam lo hia? (day/month/years) | | |
| B7 | Name of Detention centre/ juvenile prison Nem blo ples or area or centre ia? | | |
| B7a | Date at Detention centre/ juvenile prison (dd/mm/yyyy) Date or wat time na u start cam lo hia? (day/month/years) | | |
| B8 | Name of Person / Organization Intermediate Wat na nem blo person or group or organisation? | | |
| | | | |

| Occupation Codes | |
|--|--|
| 0 None | 8 Skilled Worker (e.g. factory work) |
| 1 Student | 9 Service Sector (food & small vendor, restaurant,) |
| 2 Housewife | 10 Entertainment Sector (karaoke bar, night club, bar, sex industry establishment) |
| 3 Professional/ Managerial / Government Official | 11 Housekeeping in hotels and accommodation facilities |
| 4 Clerical | 12 Housekeeping in individual family |
| 5 Sales worker | 13 Housekeeper /house girl/boy in logging and fishery workers in camps / residence |
| 6 Transport/ Communication | 14 Others |
| 7 Manual labour - Farming/ Fishing / Logging / Palm Oil Plantation | 98 Don't Know |
| | 99 Refuse to answer / no answer |

| SECTION C. BASIC INFORMATION PRE-TRAFFICKING/PRE-ENTERING SEX INDUSTRY | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| No. | Question | Answer | Code |
| C1 | How many are you in your family? (Total number of family members in the household including self) Hao meni members na insaed lo family blo ufala? Includim u seleva to. | | |
| C2 | What is your father's occupation? (Write occupation and also code. See above.) : Wat na waka blo dadi blo u? | | |
| C3 | What is your mother's occupation? (Write occupation and also code. See above.) Wat na waka blo mami blo u? | | |
| C4 | What is highest level of education that you have achieved? U school casem wat class? | None Primary Secondary / High School Tertiary or higher | 0 1 2 3 |
| C5 | Are you currently studying? U still school yet? | No, I dropped out Yes [SKIP TO C7] | 0 1 |
| C6 | Reason for dropping out of school Hao na gogo u finis from school? | Couldn't afford Because I have to work Parents didn't send me to school Schools are too far Had to work at home (domestic chores) Had to marry Too sick to go to school /pregnant Others | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 |
| C7 | Were you in school or working before you start working here (site of interview)? U still school yet or waka before en before u cam waka lo hia? | I was in school [SKIP TO C9] I was working I was not in school and not working [SKIP TO C9] | 1 2 3 |

| | | | |
|------------|--|-------------------|---|
| C8 | What type of work do you do before you started working here? (Write occupation and also code. See above.) Wat kaen waka na u duim before u cam waka lo hia? Raetim waka ia en code blo hem | | |
| C9 | Age (exact, if known) when you started working Hao old na u taem u start waka? | | |
| C10 | Age Group (if exact age is unknown) when you started working If u fogetim, u insaed lo wat age group na taem u start waka? | 5 – 10 years old | 1 |
| | | 10 – 12 | 2 |
| | | 13 – 15 | 3 |
| | | 16 – 17 | 4 |
| | | 18 and above | 5 |
| C11 | Have you ever been married and/or lived together with a partner/boyfriend/girlfriend? Hao, u marit or u jus stay wetem sanwan noma? | No [SKIP TO C15] | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| C12 | Age (exact, if known) when you married? Hao old na u taem u marit? | | |
| C13 | Age Group (if exact age is unknown) when you married If u fogetim, u insaed lo wat age group na taem u marit? | 5 – 10 years old | 1 |
| | | 10 – 12 | 2 |
| | | 13 – 15 | 3 |
| | | 16 – 17 | 4 |
| | | 18 and above | 5 |
| C14 | Was it love marriage or arranged marriage? Dat wan u maritime ia hem bin friend blo u or oketa jus straightim for u? | Love marriage | 1 |
| | | Arranged marriage | 2 |
| C15 | Do you have children? How many? (Write "0" if no children) U garem pikinini to? Hao meni pikinini na u garem? Raetim 'o' sapos no eni pikinini. | Write number: | |

| SECTION D. DECISION TO MIGRATE/LEAVE HOME AND RISK ASSESSMENT | | | |
|---|---|--|------|
| No. | Question | Answer | Code |
| D1 | Why did you decide to migrate? Why na U ting fo go from or move aoty from ples U bin stay lo hem before? | Escaping poverty | 1 |
| | | Escaping from family problems at home (domestic violence) | 2 |
| | | Escaping from family problems at home (sexual abuse) | 3 |
| | | Personal aspiration | 4 |
| | | Marriage proposal | 5 |
| | | Others | 6 |
| D2 | How old were you when you migrated? Hao old na taem U go aot or move aot? | 5 – 10 years old | 1 |
| | | 10 – 12 | 2 |
| | | 13 – 15 | 3 |
| | | 16 – 17 | 4 |
| | | 18 and above | 5 |
| D3 | Who provided you with information about employment/ marriage proposal? Who na talem U abaot waka ia or marit ota planim fo U ia? | Employment agency/ marriage broker | 1 |
| | | Newspaper/ TV | 2 |
| | | Family member | 3 |
| | | Relatives | 4 |
| | | Boyfriend | 5 |
| | | Friend | 6 |
| | | Person who have returned from migratory work | 7 |
| | | Person who have married a foreigner | 8 |
| | | Others | 9 |
| D4 | What kind of promises made or methods used to recruit you? [Encircle all that applies!] Wat na oketa talem U or oketa duim na mekem U fo laek go waka? | Promise of employment | 1 |
| | | Promise of marriage | 2 |
| | | Promise of informal adoption | 3 |
| | | Romance | 4 |
| | | Abduction/ force | 5 |
| | | Using drugs | 6 |
| | | Payment made to parents/ husband/family members | 7 |
| | | Payment of bride price | 8 |
| | | Others | 9 |
| D5 | Whom did you discuss the information and how was the final decision took place? Who na U bin stori wetem abaotim na disfala information ia en hao na go go U mekem up maed blo U ?: | Self/ I did not consult with anyone | 1 |
| | | Family | 2 |
| | | Relatives | 3 |
| | | Friends | 4 |

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|----|
| | | People who have returned from similar migratory work | 5 |
| | | Community leader | 6 |
| | | Religious leader | 7 |
| | | Others | 8 |
| D6 | Did you have a chance to talk to anyone who had returned from such migration/work/ marriage arrangement? Hao, U bin lelbet stori wit eniwan wea bin cam back from kaen gogo and waka ia to or kaen marit wea oketa bin jus planim osem ia? | No [SKIP TO D8] | 0 |
| | | Yes [CONTINUE TO D7] | 1 |
| D7 | What did they say about your plan? Wat na oketa bin talem abaotim plan blo U ia? [GO TO D9 AFTER THIS QUESTION] | Encouraged without warning you the risks | 1 |
| | | Encouraged but warned the risks | 2 |
| | | Discouraged without giving you reasons | 3 |
| | | Discouraged based on their negative experience | 4 |
| D8 | No chance to talk with anyone who returned from migration/work/marriage arrangement, Why? Why na U no garem eni chance fo tok weitim eniwan wa hem cam back from ples hem bin move go lo hem and stay cam lo hem or even waka cam lo hem or ran away go lo hem from kaen arrange marit osem? | Had known nobody | 1 |
| | | Did not want others to know my plan | 2 |
| | | Told by family /relatives not to consult with anyone | 3 |
| | | Did not think about it | 4 |
| | | Others | 5 |
| D9 | At what place or point within migration process did you realize that you were tricked? Hao na U bin save dat oketa bin liar lo U? | Before you left your home village/town | 1 |
| | | Before you left your province | 2 |
| | | During the transit | 3 |
| | | After you reached to the destination | 4 |
| | | When you were waiting for the job placement | 5 |
| | | After your marriage ceremony | 6 |
| | | When you were forced to start working under unfavorable conditions | 7 |
| | | When you were forced to move from the first place to another working place | 8 |
| | | Aware that it was illegal arrangements | 9 |
| D10 | How did you know that you were tricked into a false promise of employment or marriage? Hao na gogo U save dat oketa bin liar lo U fo waka or fo marit? | Others. | 10 |
| | | I saw parents/guardian receiving money/goods | 1 |
| | | I was informed by broker/go-between/my parents/husband/boyfriend that I was sold | 2 |
| | | I was told my family that I cannot come back home/ they cannot help me even I am in trouble. | 3 |
| | | Others | 4 |

| SECTION E. TRAVEL | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|------|
| No. | Question | Answer | Code |
| E1 | Who organized the travel for you? Who na bin helpim U fo go ia? | Everything was taken care by agency/broker/ go-between | 1 |
| | | I organized by myself | 2 |
| | | Others | 3 |
| E2 | How did you travel and were you alone or in group? Hao na U go or travel? U bin go seleva or ufala staka na bin go? | | |

| SECTION F. WORK AND LIVING CONDITIONS | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|------|
| No. | Question | Answer | Code |
| F1 | How many places/families did you work so far? Hao meni fala ples or family na U bin waka lo hem? | Write number: | |
| F2 | How did/do you feel about your job? Hao na U fil abaotim waka blo U? | Can/Could not stand | 1 |
| | | Was difficult in the beginning but got used to it through the process | 2 |
| | | Fine | 3 |
| | | Will do again if I have to do | 4 |
| | | Others. | 5 |
| F3 | Can you describe your work schedule i.e. quota system (morning or night shift/ hours) & holidays and rules? U save talem or storim wat taem na U save go lo waka or taem U save go holide, or wat na taem U save tekem holiday or ruls lo waka blo U? | | |
| F3a | <u>Housekeeping/ Forced Labour (including child marriage)</u> From ----- to -----. Lunch break: | | |
| F3b | <u>Sex Industry</u> Morning shift: from ----- to -----. Evening shift: from -----to -----. | | |

| | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|
| F3c | Quota system -less than 3 clients per day -3-5 -more than 5 -less than 10 | | |
| F3d | Target money () ----- per day () week () month | | |
| F3e | Holidays () -----day(s) per week () month | | |
| F4 | Were you told to observe certain rules? If yes, what kind? Hao, oketa bin talem U fo luk luk en folom samfala ruls to? If yia, wat na ota ruls yia? | | |
| F5 | Are/Were you given enough food? Hao, oketa bin save feedim U gud too? | No meals provided everyday | 0 |
| | | One meal a day | 1 |
| | | Two meals a day | 2 |
| F6 | What type of residence do/did you live? Wat kaen taep ples na U stay lo hem? | | |
| F6a | Sex industry/Forced Labour | Apartment room or house shared with other co-workers/employer | 1 |
| | | dormitory | 2 |
| | | independent residence | 3 |
| | | Others | 4 |
| F6b | <u>Live-in Housekeeper/child bride</u> | Separate room for yourself in the house | 1 |
| | | Had to share a room with employer's children/husband | 2 |
| | | No separate room given to sleep/ store my belongings. Used common room to manage. | 3 |
| | | Others | 4 |
| F7 | Wage: How much control did/do you have with your income? Seleni U bin waka fo hem ia hao, U save holem to or oketa givim U lelbet nomoa or U barava no even lukim na? | None | 0 |
| | | Fully | 1 |
| | | Partly | 2 |
| | | Seldom | 3 |
| F8 | How often did/do you receive your salary? Hao long na hem tekem before U tekem salary blo U? | Never | 0 |
| | | Every Day | 1 |
| | | Every week | 2 |
| | | Every two weeks | 3 |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| | | Every month | 4 | |
| F9 | Did/Do you get any allowances? U tekem eni allowance or payment too? | Food | 1 | |
| | | Transportation | 2 | |
| | | Clothes | 3 | |
| | | Cosmetics | 4 | |
| | | Medical | 5 | |
| | | Others. Specify: | 6 | |
| F10 | Did/Do you have to pay the following items from your salary? Lo oketa tings osem calico, transport, food, medical, cosmetics en samfala moa, hao, U na paym seleva? | Food | 1 | |
| | | Transportation | 2 | |
| | | Clothes | 3 | |
| | | Cosmetics | 4 | |
| | | Medical | 5 | |
| | | Others. Specify: | 6 | |
| F11 | Which nationality were/are clients (sex industry) / your employer (housekeeping/ forced labour) / husband (child marriage)? Wat kaen country na oketa U waka fo ia cam from or man or mere U bin naritim ia cam from? | Solomon Islanders | 1 | |
| | | Other Pacific Islanders | 2 | |
| | | Chinese | 3 | |
| | | Taiwanese | 4 | |
| | | Japanese | 5 | |
| | | Malaysian | 6 | |
| | | Filipinos | 7 | |
| | | Other Asian | 8 | |
| | | European | 9 | |
| | | Australian | 10 | |
| | | African | 11 | |
| | | Middle Eastern | 12 | |
| | | Others. Specify: | 13 | |
| F12 | What was their occupation? Wat na waka blo oketa? | a) Logging worker | 1 - Male | 2 - Female |
| | | b) Fishery worker | 1 - Male | 2 - Female |
| | | c) Plantation worker | 1 - Male | 2 - Female |
| | | d) Business Man/Woman | 1 - Male | 2 - Female |
| | | e) Government official | 1 - Male | 2 - Female |
| | | f) Military men | 1 - Male | 2 - Female |
| | | g) Tourist | 1 - Male | 2 - Female |
| | | h) Don't know | 88 | |

| | | | |
|------------|---|---|----|
| | | i) Others. Specify: | |
| F13 | If they are not resident in Solomon Islands, why they came to the country? <i>If oketa U bin waka fo or maritime ia no from solo, why na ota cam lo hia?</i> | Holiday | 1 |
| | | Business | 2 |
| | | Others | 3 |
| F14 | Work problems and coping strategy: Can you describe specific problems on the job? <i>Problem wea U faedim lo waka and hao U bin managim hao fo go abaotim. U save talem wat na samfala problem U facim lo waka blo U?</i> | Harassment (verbal, physical, sexual) | 1 |
| | | Wage | 2 |
| | | Working hours | 3 |
| | | Quota system/target money | 4 |
| | | Others. | 5 |
| F15 | By who? <i>Who na oketa pipol ia?</i> | Client | 1 |
| | | Employer | 2 |
| | | Family member of employer | 3 |
| | | Husband | 4 |
| | | Colleagues | 5 |
| | | Others | 6 |
| F16 | What are/were the factors which stop you to escape? What makes/made you stay with the work? <i>Wat na oketa samthing wea hem stopem U fo run away? Wat na mekem U fo still stap na lo waka ia?</i> | Wish to complete contract for money | 1 |
| | | Debt bondage | 2 |
| | | Fear of reprisals by the criminal network against herself/children/family | 3 |
| | | Violence by the criminal network/employer | 4 |
| | | No money | 5 |
| | | Fear of arrest by the authorities | 6 |
| | | Fear of rejection by family at home | 7 |
| | | Fear of rejection or moral condemnation by society | 8 |
| | | Fear of facing a partner/family who exercises violence | 9 |
| | | To evade facing family problems at home | 10 |
| | | Family is dependent on her/his income | 11 |
| | | Not-wanting to return home empty-handed | 12 |
| | | Lack of alternative employment at home | 13 |
| | | Others, specify | 14 |

| | |
|------------|---|
| F17 | <p>What were the tricks or things you learned in the process?</p> <p><i>What na oketa something wea you learnem inside lo process ia?</i></p> |
| F18 | <p>Please share with us the memorial incident that changed your attitude towards the work.</p> <p><i>You save sharem come any memorial incident wea hem changem way blo you towardsem waka blo you?</i></p> |

Rescue/Recovery “”Use this section when applicable.

| | | | |
|------------|---|---|----------|
| F19 | <p>Who assisted you when you finally decided to go home or when you wished to escape?</p> <p><i>How na hlpem you time you finally makem up mind blo you for go back home or for run away?</i></p> | Self | 1 |
| | | Relatives/family member(s) who were in the same city/province | 2 |
| | | friends | 3 |
| | | NGOs | 4 |
| | | Police | 5 |
| | | Client | 6 |
| | | Employer/husband kicked me out | 7 |
| | | Police raided brothel and I took chance to escape | 8 |
| | | Others | 9 |

| | | | |
|------------|---|----------------|---|
| F20 | Please tell us how you escaped. How na helpem you for runaway? | | |
| F21 | What was your experience with the Police/hospital/social welfare office? What na experience blo you waitem oketa plice/hospital/social welfare office? | Good | 1 |
| | | Satisfactory | 2 |
| | | Poor | 3 |
| | | Unsatisfactory | 4 |

| SECTION G. RETURNING TO HOME | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|------|
| No. | Question | Answer | Code |
| G1 | What would be the obstacle awaiting for you when you return? Wat na you thinkem bae osem problem fo you facim time you go back home? | Family members don't accept. | 1 |
| | | Neighbors don't accept. | 2 |
| | | Unemployed | 3 |
| | | Difficulty in adjusting to the life-style in village | 4 |
| | | Others | 5 |
| G2 | What would you suggest to a person in your town/village who wishes to migrate for employment in the city / marriage with a foreigner? Wat na bae you save talem lo oketa people inside lo village blo you wea oketa ting ting for stay lo town or laek maritim man lo different country? | | |