



**Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/13**

# **FIELD WORK INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

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## Introduction

This manual is intended to be used by supervisors, interviewers and other staff working on the 2012/13 Solomon Islands Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The main purpose of the manual is to assist both supervisors and interviewers in ensuring the timely and accurate completion of the survey questionnaires. It contains guidelines and procedures for the conduct of the HIES. All persons involved in this survey, other than the respondents, are required to study and understand fully the instructions and procedures that are contained in this manual.

The success of this survey depends largely on the manner in which the staff conducts themselves during both the training and fieldwork. It is essential that staff adhere to this manual, and any instructions given, so that the output of this survey is of the highest quality possible.

Whilst under contract for the HIES project all staff are considered representatives of the Solomon Islands Statistics Office, and consequently must behave in a manner consistent with the Solomon Islands Government Code of Conduct:

**Objectivity:** Enumerators have to report the exact answer without influencing the interviewee with personal opinion,

**Rigour:** Enumerators have to fill the entire questionnaire, even if the same information is asked several times,

**Self control:** Enumerators have to stay neutral, without showing any feeling or surprise when the interviewee answer a question. Moreover enumerators have to stay patient and take time to explain the question if the interviewee do not understand the question,

**Courtesy:** Enumerators have to stay polite, they have to look at the interviewee and not only look at the questionnaire avoiding informalities,

**Listening:** Enumerators have to be able to detect any inconsistencies in the answer, and should be able to cross check all the information in the questionnaire during the interview. If an inconsistency is detected, enumerators have to ask the question again clearly and nicely,

**Adaptation:** Enumerators have to adapt themselves to the environment of the household. They have to make themselves available according to the availability of the interviewee, meaning sometimes after working hours,

**Organisation:** Enumerators have to show initiative and organisation, preparing the questionnaire before the visit, filling all the information they already know (Province and islands code, EA code...),

**Neutrality:** Enumerators must not spread any political, religious or any other personal feeling. If asked about their personal opinion, they should remain as neutral as possible,

**Confidentiality:** Enumerators have to show that they are reliable, insisting on the confidentiality and the anonymity of the survey,

**Professionalism:** Enumerators have to be able to explain clearly the objective of the survey, how the household is selected and the meaning of each question,

## PART 1: GENERAL

### 1.1 The Solomon Islands National Statistics Office

The SINSO is established under the Statistics Act Chapter 83 Of 1974 as the official central statistical agency. Administratively, the SINSO is a division of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury. The main mission of the SINSO involves the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of official socio-population and economic statistics for policy planning, decision making and public debate. A number of key statistical data sources by the SINSO include:

- **Population censuses:** every 10 years, each household in Solomon Islands is visited and interviewed about the number of people living there, their characteristics (sex, age, citizenship, level of education, their job...). Censuses provide the number of population in each area of Solomon Islands (villages, islands, towns...) and give all the main information about the resident population.
- **Various Socio-Economic Surveys:** these surveys (e.g., Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) are conducted on specific topics, (health, HIV, income and expenditure) at various periods. The recent HIES survey conducted by SINSO was in 2005/2006. The first HIES was conducted in 1992. Moreover, the SINSO is sometimes involved in other surveys in collaboration with other departments (for example health with malaria survey, RAMSI people's survey).
- **Administrative data:** other sources of information are available in the Solomon Islands such as the merchandise trade statistics (imports and exports) sourced from the Customs and Excise Office. Other sources include government finance statistics sourced from the Ministry of Finance and Treasury. These all provide different kinds of indicators calculated and disseminated by SINSO.
- **Consumer Price Index:** SINSO disseminates the Honiara CPI on a monthly basis, which allows us to know the changes in consumer prices over time. The weights of the CPI are based on household consumption of the Solomon Islands (estimated in the HIES).
- **National Accounts (GDP):** SINSO compiles and disseminates GDP and related national accounts figures. The data from the HIES forms a core component (final household expenditure) of national accounts compilation.

### 1.2 The Household Income and Expenditure Survey

- i. The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) is a field operation which consists in collecting information in the households based on face to face interview. The questions asked to the households are related to living standard conditions, expenditures, purchases, incomes.... It is the only survey conducted at a national level which deals with households habits in terms of expenditure and income. As the private and public sector, households represent an economic and social actor of the country which needed to be known.
- ii. The purpose of the HIES survey is to obtain information on the income, consumption pattern, incidence of poverty, and saving propensities for different groups of people in the Solomon Islands. This information will be used to guide policy makers in framing socio-economic developmental policies and in initiating financial measures for improving economic conditions of the people.

Some more specific outputs from the survey are listed below:

- a) To obtain expenditure weights and other useful data for the revision of the consumer price index;
- b) To supplement the data available for use in compiling official estimates of household accounts in the systems of national accounts;
- c) To supply basic data needed for policy making in connection with social and economic planning;
- d) To provide data for assessing the impact on household living conditions of existing or proposed economic and social measures, particularly changes in the structure of household expenditures and in household consumption;
- e) To gather information on poverty lines and incidence of poverty throughout the Solomon Islands.

### **1.3 Why a HIES in 2012?**

The previous HIES was conducted in 2005-2006, 7 years ago. All the indicators based on this survey need to be updated now.

- In the CPI, new items have appeared on the market since 2005, and the purchases habits / consumption habits of the household has changed
- The poverty assessment of the country has to be updated as well, based on the household living condition in 2012 (job opportunities have changed, income, education level...)
- In terms of national account, this survey will provide aggregates of 2012 household consumption.

This survey will highlight the level of expenditure and income of the households, situation with employment, equipment, assets of the households, education and health information, source of income and remittances...

It will derive indicators that would provide Solomon Islands Government and their development partners with a core set of statistics to facilitate evidence-based policy development and planning, to monitor development progress and measure policy performance, and ultimately to describe development impact.

### **1.4 Confidentiality**

As mentioned in the introduction, confidentiality is one of the main qualities SINSO expects from field staff. All information furnished will be kept confidential. SINSO currently operates under the guidance of the Statistics Act. All the field workers are employed by SINSO in the execution of any duty under this Act. The relevant sections of this Act, relating to the confidentiality issues of the survey are:

## ***Oath of secrecy***

### **12.**

*Every person employed in the execution of any duty under this Act shall, before entering on his duties, make and subscribe before a Magistrate, or other person authorized by law to administer oaths, an oath in the form set out in the Second Schedule.*

### *Second Schedule*

### **13.**

- (1)** *Any person, being employed in the execution of any duty under this Act, who—*
- (a) by virtue of such employment or duty becomes possessed of any information which might influence or affect the market value of any share, interest or other security, product or article, and who, before such information is made public, directly or indirectly uses it for personal gain; or*
  - (b) without lawful authority publishes or communicates to any person otherwise than in the ordinary course of his employment any information acquired by him in the course or such employment; or*
  - (c) knowingly compiles for issue any false statistics or information, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of eight hundred dollars.*
- (2)** *Any person, being in possession of any information which to his knowledge has been disclosed in contravention of this Act, who publishes or communicates such information to any person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment for two years and to a fine of eight hundred dollars.*
- (3)** *Any person who—*
- (a) hinders or obstructs an authorized officer in the lawful performance of any duties or in the lawful exercise of any powers imposed or conferred upon him under this Act; or*
  - (b) refuses or neglects—*
    - i. to complete and supply, within such time as may be specified in that behalf, the particulars required in any return, form or other document left with or sent to him; or*
    - ii. to answer any question or inquiries put to or made of him, under this Act; or*
  - (c) knowingly or recklessly makes in any return, form or other document completed by him under this Act, or in any answer to any question or inquiry put to or made of him under this Act, any statement which is untrue in any material particular; or*
  - (d) without lawful authority or excuse, destroys, defaces or mutilates any return, form or other document containing particulars collected under this Act; or*
  - (e) refuses without reasonable cause to grant access to records and documents in accordance with the provisions of section 9, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of four hundred dollars*

Breaches of this contract can have significant impacts on the successful conduct of not only this survey but future surveys undertaken by the Solomon Islands Government.

Breaches of the contract will also have an impact on the individual/s concerned in the sense that their pay can be docked and any other employment opportunities of this nature in the future will be lost.

## **PART 2: METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Presentation of the questionnaire**

The questionnaire is composed of 6 booklets, 4 modules and 2 diaries. In each module /diary is dedicated to different topics and different sections are included.

#### **Module1:**

- Q1.1: Demographic profile
- Q1.2: Occupations during the past 7 days (list 1, 10 years old and more)
- Q1.3: History of all occupations over the past 12 months (list 1 and 2, ten years old and more)
- Q1.4: Dwelling information
- Q1.5: Dwelling tenure expenditure

#### **Module2:**

- Q2.1.1: Utilities
- Q2.1.2: Utilities expenditure
- Q2.2.1: Land and housing
- Q2.2.2: Land and housing expenditure
- Q2.3.1: Household assets
- Q2.3.2: Household assets expenditure
- Q2.4.1: Vehicle
- Q2.4.2: Vehicle expenditure
- Q2.5: Household services expenditure
- Q2.6: Regular provision / financial support
- Q2.7.1: Contribution to ceremonies
- Q2.7.2: Ceremonies expenditure
- Q2.8: Loans
- Q2.9: Insurance taxes and savings

#### **Module3:**

- Q3.1.1: Education status
- Q3.1.2: Education expenditure
- Q3.1.3: Education expenditure (continued)
- Q3.2.1: Health status of children 5years old and younger
- Q3.2.2: Health status of all members
- Q3.2.3: Health expenditure
- Q3.3.1: Travel
- Q3.3.2: Travel expenditure
- Q3.4.1: Clothing
- Q3.4.2: Clothing expenditure
- Q3.5.1: Alcohol, Kava and tobacco
- Q3.5.1: Alcohol, Kava and tobacco expenditure
- Q3.6.1: Communication
- Q3.6.2: Communication expenditure

#### **Module4:**

- Q4.1.1: Income / Work for wages and salaries
- Q4.1.2: Income / Wages and salaries detailed
- Q4.2: Income from non agriculture business obtain by the household
- Q4.3.1: Description of the agriculture activities
- Q4.3.2: Income / Agriculture activities

- Q4.4.1: Description of the fishing activities
- Q4.4.2: Income / fishing activities
- Q4.5.1: Description of livestock activities
- Q4.5.2: Income / livestock activities
- Q4.6.1: Description of handicraft activities – food processed at home
- Q4.6.2: Income / handicraft activities - food processed at home
- Q4.7: Property, transfer and other casual income
- Q4.8: Income / Remittances

**Diary1 (day 1 to day 7):**

- Q5.1: Food items in stocks on day 1
- Q5.2: What did your household buy today? Food or non food items
- Q5.3: Other payments for services or donation your household did today
- Q5.4: Food items, harvested, caught or received for free as a gift by your household today
- Q5.6: Extra food items in stock on day 1
- Q5.8: Extra expenditure made this week
- Q5.9: Extra items harvested, caught, or received for free as a gift

**Diary2 (day 8 to 14):**

- Q5.2: What did your household buy today? Food or non food items
- Q5.3: Other payments for services or donation your household did today
- Q5.4: Food items, harvested, caught or received for free as a gift by your household today
- Q5.5: Food items in stock at the end of day 14
- Q5.7: Extra food items in stocks at the end of day 14
- Q5.8: Extra expenditure made this week
- Q5.9: Extra items harvested, caught or received for free as a gift

The interview of 1 household is spread over a 2 weeks period, for 2 reasons:

- Due to the number of questions, to conduct the interview in 1 visit would be too long and tiring for enumerators and respondents
- The households have to report their daily expenditure and home production over a 2 weeks period. Enumerators have to check this diary every other day in order to assist the household member to complete it.

⇒ Each household surveyed is visited 8 times during a period of 15 days.

## **2.2 Rotating sample – Round of collection**

- i. The HIES is a survey based on a rotating sample of 4608 households to interview spread all over the country (all the provinces) and over a 12 month period between October 2012 to October 2013 according to a system of “round of collection”.
- ii. A round of collection is a period of 3 weeks; during this period:
  - The same families are interviewed (1 family required 8 visits).
  - The data collected are entered

In order to complete 1 household, 15 days are required, but other tasks are requested to the field workers, like pre enumeration of the area, data entry, and data checking. That is why the round of collection is extended to 3 weeks (21 days).

In total, the field work is divided in 16 rounds of 21 days each. Each round is a sub sample of 288 households of the total sample.

1 Round = 21 days

ONE ROUND OF COLLECTION																	NEXT ROUND					
Day1	Day2	Day3	Day4	Day5	Day6	Day7	Day8	Day9	Day10	Day11	Day12	Day13	Day14	Day15	Day16	Day17	Day18	Day19	Day20	Day21	Day1	Day2
-Pre enumeration of the EA	Completion of module 1 to 4 in the same households (enumerators)																Final checks		-Pre enumeration of the EA	....		
	Visit every other days in the same households - diary checks (enumerators)																Additional visit if required (missing or inconsistent)					
- GPS location	Data entry of questionnaires / modules 1 to 4 in the households interviewed this round																	- GPS location	....			
- Selection of 18 HHs								Data entry of diary in the households interviewed this round												-	....	
																	Move to the next EA		Selection of 18 HHs			

**Day1:** household listing, GPS mark of each households, and household selection

**Day2 to Day17:**

- interview in the households, the same households are visited several times during this period (8 times each)
- market and store for price survey
- data entry

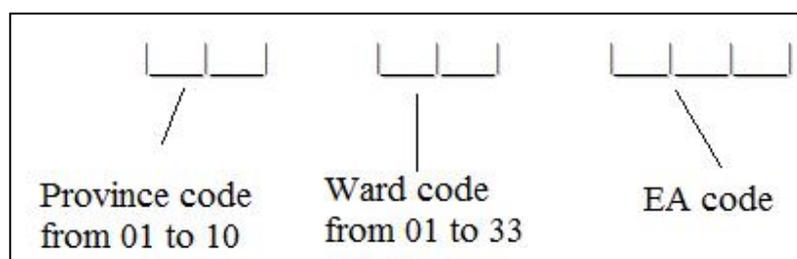
**Day18 to 21:** final checks, make sure that all the information are complete in these households, finalize the data entry and move to the next EA.

## 2.3 Sample

The objective is to survey 4608 households. These households interviewed cannot be chosen by the field staff, but have to be randomly selected from all provinces of the Solomon Island. In order to obtain 4608 households, we have to select a larger sample, in case of replacement. For this reason the sample size is increased by 50% (2304 households) to 6912 households. This selection comes from a 2 stages process:

### - stage 1: selection of EAs

An EA (Enumeration Area) is an area defined for the census, delimited by natural or artificial boundaries (river, seaside, road...). In this area, between 50 and 150 households are located. All the EA are classified according to an EA ID of 7 digits:



Each province is divided in wards, and each ward is divided in EAs. The EA's ID is made of province code + ward code + EA code.

#### Province code and numbers of Wards / EA per province

Province name	Province code	Number of Wards	Numbers of EAs
Choiseul	01	14	62
Western	02	26	207
Isabel	03	16	68
Central	04	13	71
Rennel Bellona	05	10	21
Guadalcanal	06	22	261
Malaita	07	33	364
Makira	08	20	99
Temotu	09	17	64
Honiara	10	12	150
<b>Solomon Islands</b>		<b>183</b>	<b>1367</b>

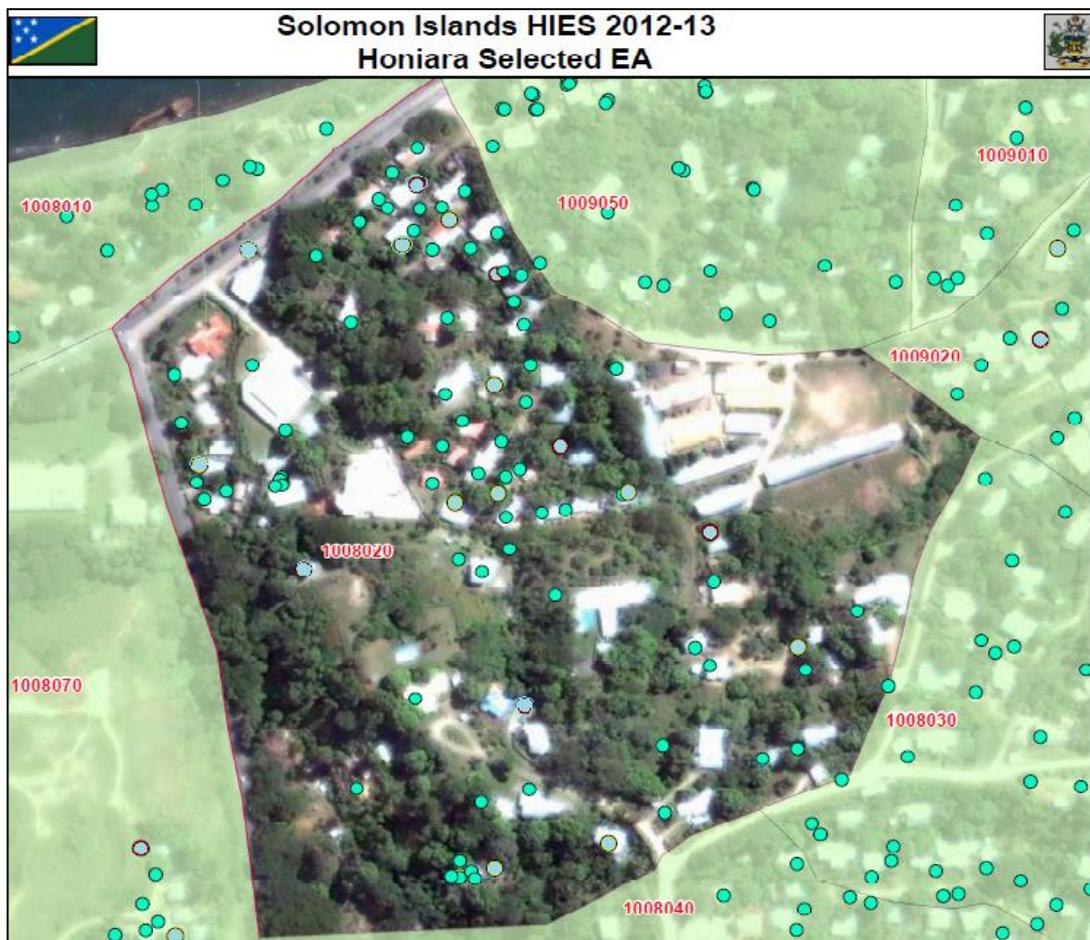
Choiseul province (code 01) is divided in 14 wards, and 62 EAs.

List and Names of Wards per province

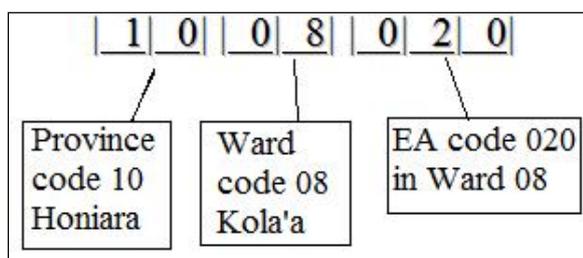
01 - Choiseul	02 - Western	03 - Isabel	04 - Central	05 - Rennel Belonna	06 - Guadalcanal
01 WAGHINA	01 Outer Shortlands	01 Kia	01 SANDFLY/BUENAVISTA	01 EAST TE NGGANO	01 Tandai
02 KATUPIKA	02 Inner Shortlands	02 HAVULEI	02 WEST GELA	02 WEST TE NGGANO	02 Saghalu
03 VASIDUKI	03 Simbo	03 KOKOTA	03 EAST GELA	03 LUGHU	03 Savulei
04 VIVIRU	04 North Ranongga	04 HOVUKOILO	04 TULAGI	04 KANGAVA	04 Tangarare
05 BABATANA	05 Central Ranongga	05 BUALA	05 SOUTH WEST GELA	05 TETAU NANGOTO	05 Wanderer Bay
06 TEPAKAZA	06 South Ranongga	06 TIROTONGA	06 SOUTH EAST GELA	06 MUGIHENUA	06 Duidui
07 BATAVA	07 Vonunu	07 KOVILOKO	07 NORTH EAST GELA	07 MATANGI	07 Vatukulau
08 TAVULA	08 Bilua	08 KMAGA	08 NORTH WEST GELA	08 EAST GHONGAU	08 Talise
09 POLO	09 Dovele	09 KALOKA	09 MBANIKA	09 WEST GHONGAU	09 Avuavu
10 BANGARA	10 Iringgila	10 TATAMBA	10 PAVUVU	10 SA'AIHO	10 Moli
11 SUSUKA	11 Gizo	11 SIGANA	11 LOVUKOL		11 Tetekanji
12 SENG	12 South Kolombangara	12 JAPUANA	12 NORTH SAVO		12 Birao
13 KERPANGARA	13 Vonavona	13 KOLOMOLA	13 SOUTH SAVO		13 Valasi
14 KIRUGELA	14 Kusaghe	14 KOLOTUBI			14 Kolokarako
	15 Munda	15 SUSUBONA			15 Longgu
	16 Nusa Roviana	16 SAMASODU			16 Aola
	17 Roviana Lagoon				17 Paripao
	18 South Rendova				18 East Tasimboko
	19 North Rendova				19 Vulolo
	20 Kolombaghea				20 Malango
	21 Buini Tusu				21 West Ghaobata
	22 Nono				22 East Ghaobata
	23 Nggatokae				
	24 North Vangunu				
	25 Noro				
	26 North Kolombangara				

<b>07 - Malaita</b>	<b>08 - Makira</b>	<b>09 - Temotu</b>	<b>10 - Honiara</b>
01 AUKI	01 NORTH ULAWA	01 Fenualoa	01 NGGOSI
02 AIMELA	02 SOUTH ULAWA	02 Polynesian Outer Islands	02 MBUMBURU
03 BUMA	03 WEST ULAWA	03 NIPUA/NOPOLI	03 ROVE - LENGAKIKI
04 FAUABU	04 UGI and Pio	04 LIPE/TEMUA	04 CRUZ
05 WEST BAEGU / FATALE	05 AROSI SOUTH	05 MANUOPO	05 VAVAEA
06 MANDALUA / FOLOTANA	06 AROSI WEST	06 NENUMPO	06 VUHOKESA
07 FOONDO / GWAIAU	07 AROSI NORTH	07 NEVENEMA	07 MATANIKO
08 MALU'U	08 AROSI EAST	08 LUVA STATION	08 KOLA'A
09 MATAKWALAO	09 BAURO WEST	09 GRACIOSA BAY	09 KUKUM
10 TAKWA	10 BAURO CENTRAL	10 NEA/NOOLE	10 NAHA
11 EAST BAEGU	11 BAURO EAST	11 NORTH EAST SANTA CRUZ	11 VURA
12 FOUENDA	12 WAINONI WEST	12 NANGGU/LORD HOWE	12 PANATINA
13 Sulufou / Kwarande	13 WAINONI EAST	13 Duff Islands	
14 SUBUBENU/ BURIANIAS	14 STAR HARBOUR NORTH	14 UTUPUA	
15 NAFINUA	15 SANTA ANA	15 VANIKORO	
16 FAUMAMANU / KWAI	16 SANTA CATALINA	16 TIKOPIA	
17 GULALAFU	17 STAR HARBOUR SOUTH	17 Neo	
18 Waneagu / Taelanasin	18 RAWO		
19 Aiaisi	19 WEATHER COAST		
20 AreAre	20 HAUNUNU		
21 Raroisuu			
22 Aba / Asimeuru			
23 Asimae			
24 Mareho			
25 Tai			
26 KWAREKWAREO			
27 SIESIE			
28 Weagu Silana Sina			
29 KWAIMELA / RADEFASU			
30 LANGALANGA			
31 LUANIUA			
32 PELAU			
33 SIKAIANA			

Example of 1 EA: EA 10 08 020



EA ID:



This is the EA 020 of Ward 08 (Kola'a) in province 10 (Honiara)

**- stage 2: selection of households**

The households are selected by the supervisors from the listing of all the households inhabited of the EA. The first task of the team consists in walking into the EA and marking all the households who live within the boundaries of the EA.

Province	Number selected EAs	Households to survey	Households to select
01-Choiseul	32	384	576
02-Western	48	576	864
03-Isabel	32	384	576
04-Central	32	384	576
05-Rennel Bell	16	192	288
06-Guadalcanal	48	576	864
07-Malaita	48	576	864
08-Makira	32	384	576
09-Temotu	32	384	576
10-Honiara	64	768	1152
<b>SOLOMON ISLANDS</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>4608</b>	<b>6912</b>

The objective is to survey 4608 households in total. In order to complete this task, we need to increase the selection by 50%, in case of replacement (refusal, household not available...).

In each EA, 18 households are selected in total:

- 12 households in list A: the one to contact in priority
- 6 households in list B: to contact in case of replacement

⇒ If for any reason, some households from list A need to be replaced, supervisors has to select households selected in list B

In total, 4608 are selected in list A, to contact in priority, and 2304 in list B, to contact in case of replacement.

## 2.4 Team work

The field workers are organised in teams, 1 team comprises:

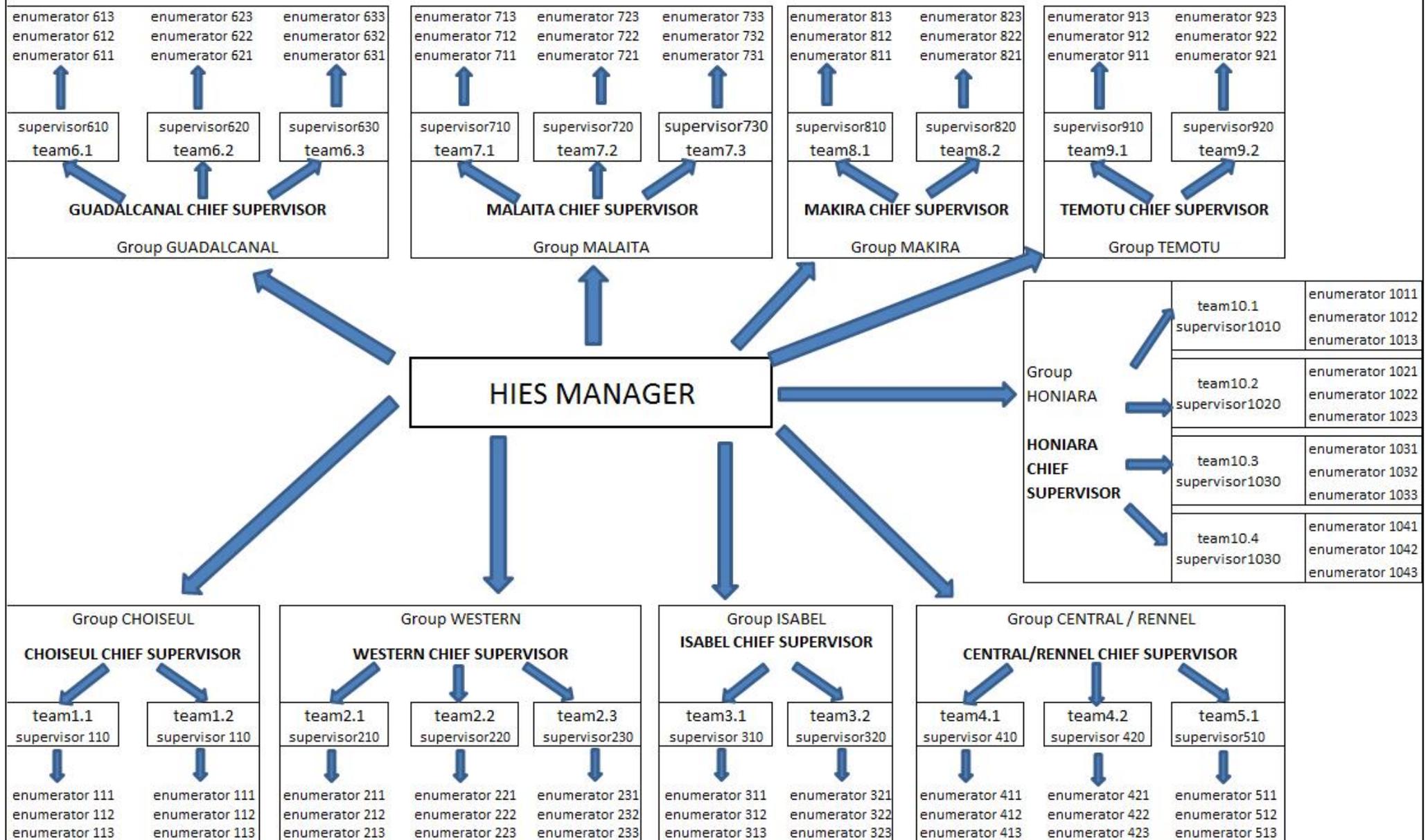
- 1 supervisor (team leader), in charge of:
  - o The GPS point of each household
  - o The random selection of households
  - o The quality of enumerators' work
  - o The data entry
- 2 enumerators in charge of:
  - o The pre enumeration of the area before the selection (done by the supervisor)
  - o The completion of the 12 questionnaires (6 for each enumerators)
  - o Providing assistance for the price survey

During 1 round, 1 team will work in 1 EA, interviewing 12 households in total.

### Provincial teams / staff

Province code / Name	number of teams per province	Chief supervisors code	Team code	Supervisors code	Enumerators code
01-Choiseul	2	0100	01.1	0110	0111, 0112, 0113
01-Choiseul			01.2	0120	0121, 0122, 0123
02-Western	3	0200	02.1	0210	0211, 0212, 0213
02-Western			02.2	0220	0221, 0222, 0223
02-Western			02.3	0230	0231, 0232, 0232
03-Isabel	2	0300	03.1	0310	0311, 0312, 0313
03-Isabel			03.2	0320	0321, 0322, 0323
04-Central	2	0400	04.1	0410	0411, 0412, 0413
04-Central			04.2	0420	0421, 0422, 0423
05-Rennel Bell	1		05.1	0510	0511, 0512, 0513
06-Guadalcanal	3	0600	06.1	0610	0611, 0612, 0613
06-Guadalcanal			06.2	0620	0621, 0622, 0623
06-Guadalcanal			06.3	0630	0631, 0632, 0633
07-Malaita	3	0700	07.1	0710	0711, 0712, 0713
07-Malaita			07.2	0720	0721, 0722, 0723
07-Malaita			07.3	0730	0731, 0732, 0733
08-Makira	2	0800	08.1	0810	0811, 0812, 0813
08-Makira			08.2	0820	0821, 0822, 0823
09-Temotu	2	0900	09.1	0910	0911, 0912, 0913
09-Temotu			09.2	0920	0921, 0922, 0923
10-Honiara	4	1000	10.1	1010	1011, 1012, 1013
10-Honiara			10.2	1020	1021, 1022, 1023
10-Honiara			10.3	1030	1031, 1032, 1033
10-Honiara			10.4	1040	1041, 1042, 1043
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>				

# SOLOMON ISLANDS HIES 2012 - 2013 / Organisation chart



## **2.5 Responsibilities and Functions**

### **A Of SINSO (HIES manager and Chief Supervisors)**

SINSO will take responsibility for the overall conduct of the survey activities. In particular they will be responsible for the following tasks:

- Ensure the distribution of survey materials takes place in a timely manner
- To immediately assist the field supervisor whenever a problem arises in their respective areas (data collection or data entry)
- To regularly check on the supervisor to find out how they are going in supervising their interviewers
- To make sure all completed questionnaire forms are transported back to the SINSO
- To ensure all completed forms have been checked by supervisors in the field before return to the SINSO
- To ensure forms with irregularities are taken back to the supervisor for correction
- Report to the team all inconsistencies still detected and all error messages still going on
- To ensure all data entry files are regularly sent to SINSO
- To monitor the flow of forms in and out of the office, making sure all are accounted for at the end of the fieldwork
- To provide financial reports on how the project funds are expended on a regular basis
- To carry out other management and administrative tasks as required by the HIES project.

### **B Of Supervisor**

To supervise in accordance with the directions of SINSO, the completion of the 2012/13 HIES for all selections, specifically to:

- Ensure that all schedules and materials are distributed to interviewers according to the instructions of the SINSO staff;
- Ensure that the household listing is properly done the first day of the round
- Randomly selected the 18 households in the EA and allocate 6 households to each enumerator following the instructions in form 1A, 1B and 1C.
- Ensure that the interviewers understand which household he/she is responsible for and that none are left out;
- Visit interviewers regularly during the collection phase to make sure they are carrying out their responsibilities correctly;
- Address any problems encountered in the field to the SINSO chief supervisor.
- Make sure all forms from the interviewers are accounted for at the end of each 3 weeks period;
- Enter the data in the laptop the first week for module 1 to 4 and the rest of the round for the diary.
- Report to enumerators all the error messages detected by the data entry system
- Do spot checks for completeness of questionnaires and deal with any problems that might arise in the field;
- Dispatch all completed questionnaires (in sealed envelopes) and electronic files to the SINSO after he/she is fully satisfied that
  - All the entries of the questionnaires are properly completed
  - All the households in the sample selected and all members of the household are covered.

## C of Interviewers

An interviewer is responsible for the proper completion of the diary and questionnaire modules for every household as assigned to him/her by the supervisor during the survey period. Specifically, they are required to:

- Do the household listing on day1 (first day of the round)
- Visit each selected household, introduce the survey to the household (via the PAL) and drop off the diary after explaining how it works;
- Visit the household at least every 2 days during the diary keeping period to check on the progress of the diary;
- Conduct face-to-face interviews with the household to complete the following materials the first week:
- Module 1 – Demographics and Dwelling Information
- (ii) Module 2 – Household Expenditure
- Module 3 – Individual Expenditure
- Module 4 - Income
- Make sure all forms have been completed correctly, and accounted for;
- Check the inconsistencies detected by the supervisor and data entry system in the modules and fix them the second week
- Fill in the appropriate details on the back and front of the household envelope;
- Fill in the interviewer agenda, which monitors the interviewer's visits to each of the selected households;
- Return all materials used in the survey to the supervisor;
- Immediately raise any concerns or issues with fieldwork to their supervisor for prompt action.
- Assist the supervisor for the price survey

## 2.6 Field operation schedule

16 rounds of collection

All the teams have to follow the same schedule of 16 rounds, starting the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2012 to the 6<sup>th</sup> of October 2013 as showed in the following table

This is the schedule for 2012:

2012	mon	1-Oct	22-Oct	12-Nov	3-Dec	24-Dec
	tue	2-Oct	23-Oct	13-Nov	4-Dec	25-Dec
	wed	3-Oct	24-Oct	14-Nov	5-Dec	26-Dec
	thu	4-Oct	25-Oct	15-Nov	6-Dec	27-Dec
	fri	5-Oct	26-Oct	16-Nov	7-Dec	28-Dec
	sat	6-Oct	27-Oct	17-Nov	8-Dec	29-Dec
	sun	7-Oct	28-Oct	18-Nov	9-Dec	30-Dec
	mon	8-Oct	29-Oct	19-Nov	10-Dec	31-Dec
	tue	9-Oct	30-Oct	20-Nov	11-Dec	Christmas break
	wed	10-Oct	31-Oct	21-Nov	12-Dec	
	thu	11-Oct	1-Nov	22-Nov	13-Dec	
	fri	12-Oct	2-Nov	23-Nov	14-Dec	
	sat	13-Oct	3-Nov	24-Nov	15-Dec	
	sun	14-Oct	4-Nov	25-Nov	16-Dec	
	mon	15-Oct	5-Nov	26-Nov	17-Dec	
	tue	16-Oct	6-Nov	27-Nov	18-Dec	
wed	17-Oct	7-Nov	28-Nov	19-Dec		
thu	18-Oct	8-Nov	29-Nov	20-Dec		
fri	19-Oct	9-Nov	30-Nov	21-Dec		
sat	20-Oct	10-Nov	1-Dec	22-Dec		
sun	21-Oct	11-Nov	2-Dec	23-Dec		

This is the schedule for 2013 January to June:

2013	mon		21-Jan	11-Feb	4-Mar	25-Mar	15-Apr	6-May	27-May	17-Jun
	tue	1-Jan	22-Jan	12-Feb	5-Mar	26-Mar	16-Apr	7-May	28-May	18-Jun
	wed	2-Jan	23-Jan	13-Feb	6-Mar	27-Mar	17-Apr	8-May	29-May	19-Jun
	thu	3-Jan	24-Jan	14-Feb	7-Mar	28-Mar	18-Apr	9-May	30-May	20-Jun
	fri	4-Jan	25-Jan	15-Feb	8-Mar	29-Mar	19-Apr	10-May	31-May	21-Jun
	sat	5-Jan	26-Jan	16-Feb	9-Mar	30-Mar	20-Apr	11-May	1-Jun	22-Jun
	sun	6-Jan	27-Jan	17-Feb	10-Mar	31-Mar	21-Apr	12-May	2-Jun	23-Jun
	mon	7-Jan	28-Jan	18-Feb	11-Mar	1-Apr	22-Apr	13-May	3-Jun	24-Jun
	tue	8-Jan	29-Jan	19-Feb	12-Mar	2-Apr	23-Apr	14-May	4-Jun	25-Jun
	wed	9-Jan	30-Jan	20-Feb	13-Mar	3-Apr	24-Apr	15-May	5-Jun	26-Jun
	thu	10-Jan	31-Jan	21-Feb	14-Mar	4-Apr	25-Apr	16-May	6-Jun	27-Jun
	fri	11-Jan	1-Feb	22-Feb	15-Mar	5-Apr	26-Apr	17-May	7-Jun	28-Jun
	sat	12-Jan	2-Feb	23-Feb	16-Mar	6-Apr	27-Apr	18-May	8-Jun	29-Jun
	sun	13-Jan	3-Feb	24-Feb	17-Mar	7-Apr	28-Apr	19-May	9-Jun	30-Jun
	mon	14-Jan	4-Feb	25-Feb	18-Mar	8-Apr	29-Apr	20-May	10-Jun	1-Jul
	tue	15-Jan	5-Feb	26-Feb	19-Mar	9-Apr	30-Apr	21-May	11-Jun	2-Jul
	wed	16-Jan	6-Feb	27-Feb	20-Mar	10-Apr	1-May	22-May	12-Jun	3-Jul
	thu	17-Jan	7-Feb	28-Feb	21-Mar	11-Apr	2-May	23-May	13-Jun	4-Jul
	fri	18-Jan	8-Feb	1-Mar	22-Mar	12-Apr	3-May	24-May	14-Jun	5-Jul
	sat	19-Jan	9-Feb	2-Mar	23-Mar	13-Apr	4-May	25-May	15-Jun	6-Jul
sun	20-Jan	10-Feb	3-Mar	24-Mar	14-Apr	5-May	26-May	16-Jun	7-Jul	

This is the schedule for 2013: July to October

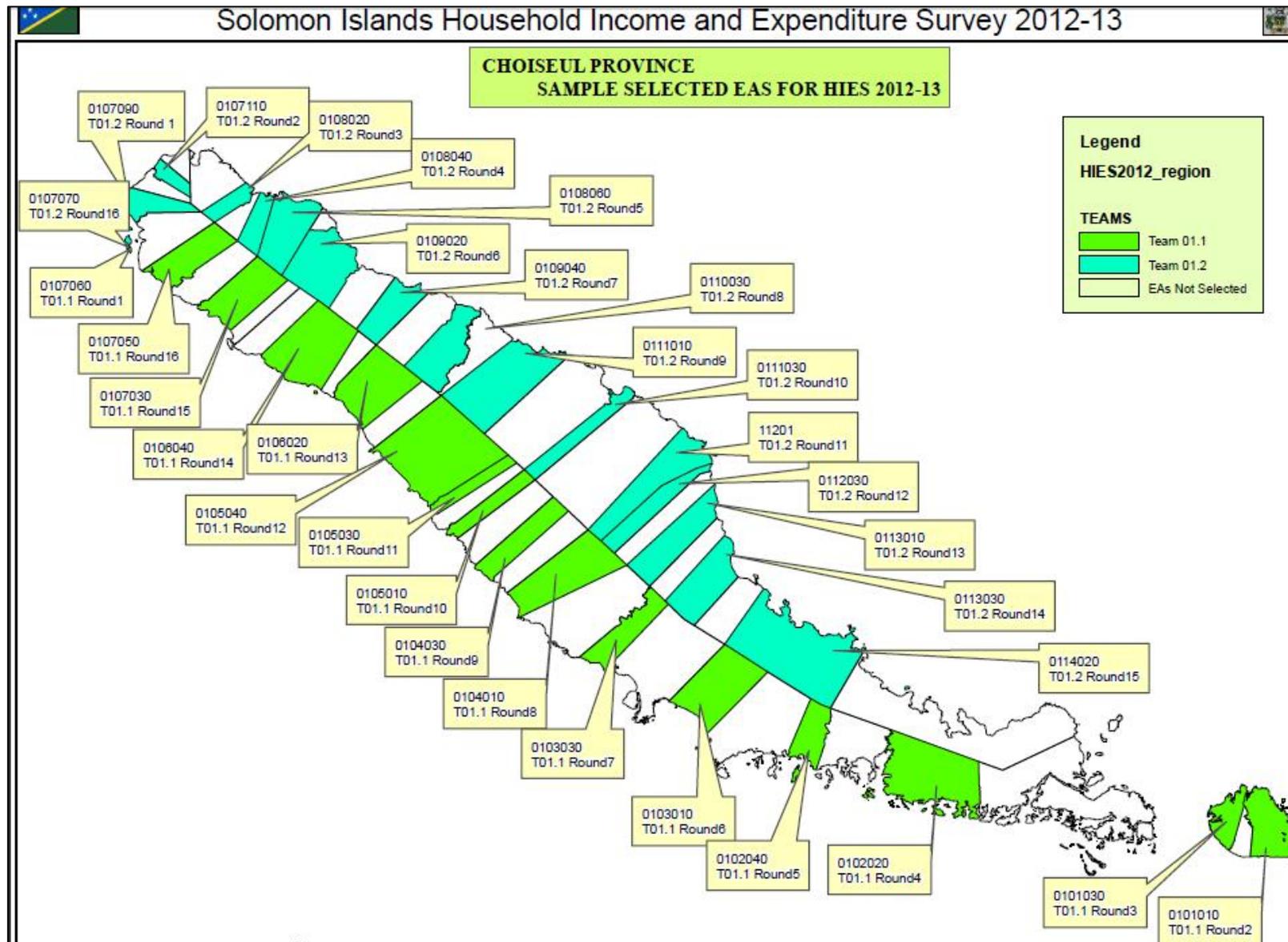
2013	mon	8-Jul	29-Jul	19-Aug	9-Sep	30-Sep
	tue	9-Jul	30-Jul	20-Aug	10-Sep	1-Oct
	wed	10-Jul	31-Jul	21-Aug	11-Sep	2-Oct
	thu	11-Jul	1-Aug	22-Aug	12-Sep	3-Oct
	fri	12-Jul	2-Aug	23-Aug	13-Sep	4-Oct
	sat	13-Jul	3-Aug	24-Aug	14-Sep	5-Oct
	sun	14-Jul	4-Aug	25-Aug	15-Sep	6-Oct
	mon	15-Jul	5-Aug	26-Aug	16-Sep	7-Oct
	tue	16-Jul	6-Aug	27-Aug	17-Sep	8-Oct
	wed	17-Jul	7-Aug	28-Aug	18-Sep	9-Oct
	thu	18-Jul	8-Aug	29-Aug	19-Sep	10-Oct
	fri	19-Jul	9-Aug	30-Aug	20-Sep	11-Oct
	sat	20-Jul	10-Aug	31-Aug	21-Sep	12-Oct
	sun	21-Jul	11-Aug	1-Sep	22-Sep	13-Oct
	mon	22-Jul	12-Aug	2-Sep	23-Sep	14-Oct
	tue	23-Jul	13-Aug	3-Sep	24-Sep	15-Oct
	wed	24-Jul	14-Aug	4-Sep	25-Sep	16-Oct
	thu	25-Jul	15-Aug	5-Sep	26-Sep	17-Oct
	fri	26-Jul	16-Aug	6-Sep	27-Sep	18-Oct
	sat	27-Jul	17-Aug	7-Sep	28-Sep	19-Oct
sun	28-Jul	18-Aug	8-Sep	29-Sep	20-Oct	

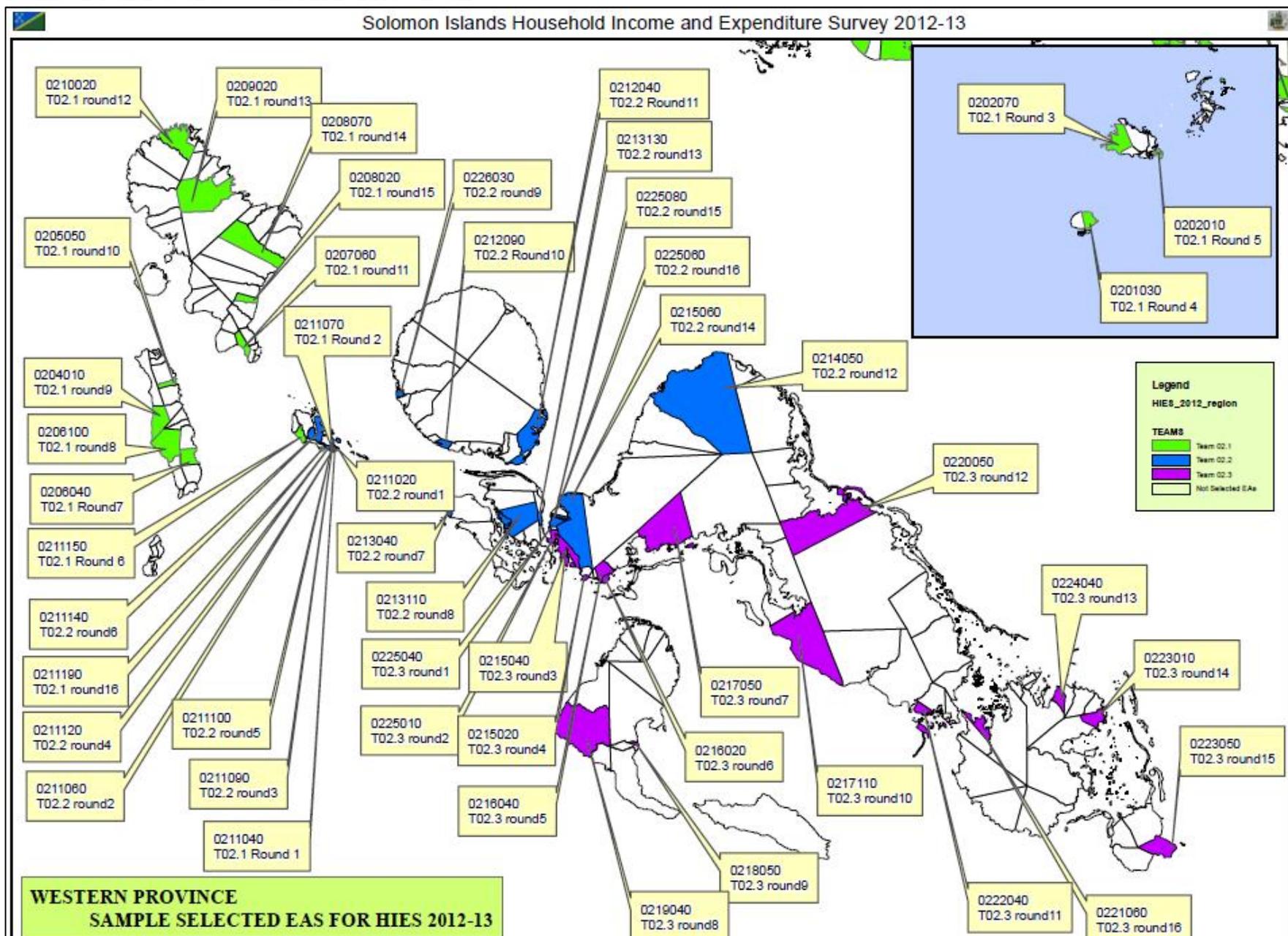
			1. Choiseul		2. Western			3. Isabel		4. Central		5. Rennel	6. Guadalcanal		
start	finish		team01.1	team01.2	team02.1	team02.2	team02.3	team03.1	team03.2	team04.1	team04.2	team05.1	team06.1	team06.2	team06.3
round1	1-Oct-12	21-Oct-12	0107060	0107090	0211040	0211020	0225040	0305040	0314020	0404010	0409050	0509012	0601060	0615050	0601070
round2	22-Oct-12	11-Nov-12	0101010	0107110	0211070	0211060	0225010	0301020	0316020	0401060	0409020	0509011	0601380	0613050	0601090
round3	12-Nov-12	2-Dec-12	0101030	0108020	0202070	0211090	0215040	0301050	0316030	0401010	0411030	0510011	0601040	0616040	0601100
round4	3-Dec-12	23-Dec-12	0102020	0108040	0201030	0211120	0215020	0302010	0315050	0401100	0410030	0507012	0601020	0614030	0601120
BREAK															
round5	7-Jan-13	27-Jan-13	0102040	0108060	0202010	0211100	0216040	0303010	0315020	0401040	0411010	0508012	0602060	0617010	0601140
round6	28-Jan-13	17-Feb-13	0103010	0109020	0211150	0211140	0216020	0303030	0314040	0402020	0411050	0505022	0602140	0617090	0601160
round7	18-Feb-13	10-Mar-13	0103030	0109040	0206040	0213040	0217050	0304020	0313020	0402010	0410010	0501012	0603050	0618070	0601220
round8	11-Mar-13	31-Mar-13	0104010	0110020	0206100	0213110	0219040	0304040	0312050	0408020	0412030	0501011	0604070	0618150	0601240
BREAK															
round9	15-Apr-13	5-May-13	0104030	0111010	0204010	0226030	0218050	0305010	0312030	0408030	0413010	0502012	0605050	0622060	0601340
round10	6-May-13	26-May-13	0105010	0111030	0205050	0212090	0217110	0305030	0312010	0407010	0413030	0502011	0606030	0619010	0601370
round11	27-May-13	16-Jun-13	0105030	0112010	0207060	0212040	0222040	0305070	0311050	0407040	0402040	0503012	0607010	0619100	0601320
round12	17-Jun-13	7-Jul-13	0105040	0112030	0210020	0214050	0220050	0306020	0311030	0407060	0402050	0503011	0608020	0620200	0601300
BREAK															
round13	15-Jul-13	4-Aug-13	0106020	0113010	0209020	0213130	0224040	0307020	0311010	0406040	0404030	0504011	0609030	0620080	0601280
round14	5-Aug-13	25-Aug-13	0106040	0113030	0208070	0215060	0223010	0308010	0310020	0406010	0403030	0505012	0610040	0621090	0601210
round15	26-Aug-13	15-Sep-13	0107030	0114020	0208020	0225080	0223050	0308040	0309030	0405060	0403040	0505011	0610100	0621190	0601260
round16	16-Sep-13	6-Oct-13	0107050	0107070	0211190	0225060	0221060	0305050	0308050	0405040	0405010	0506010	0612040	0620050	0620020

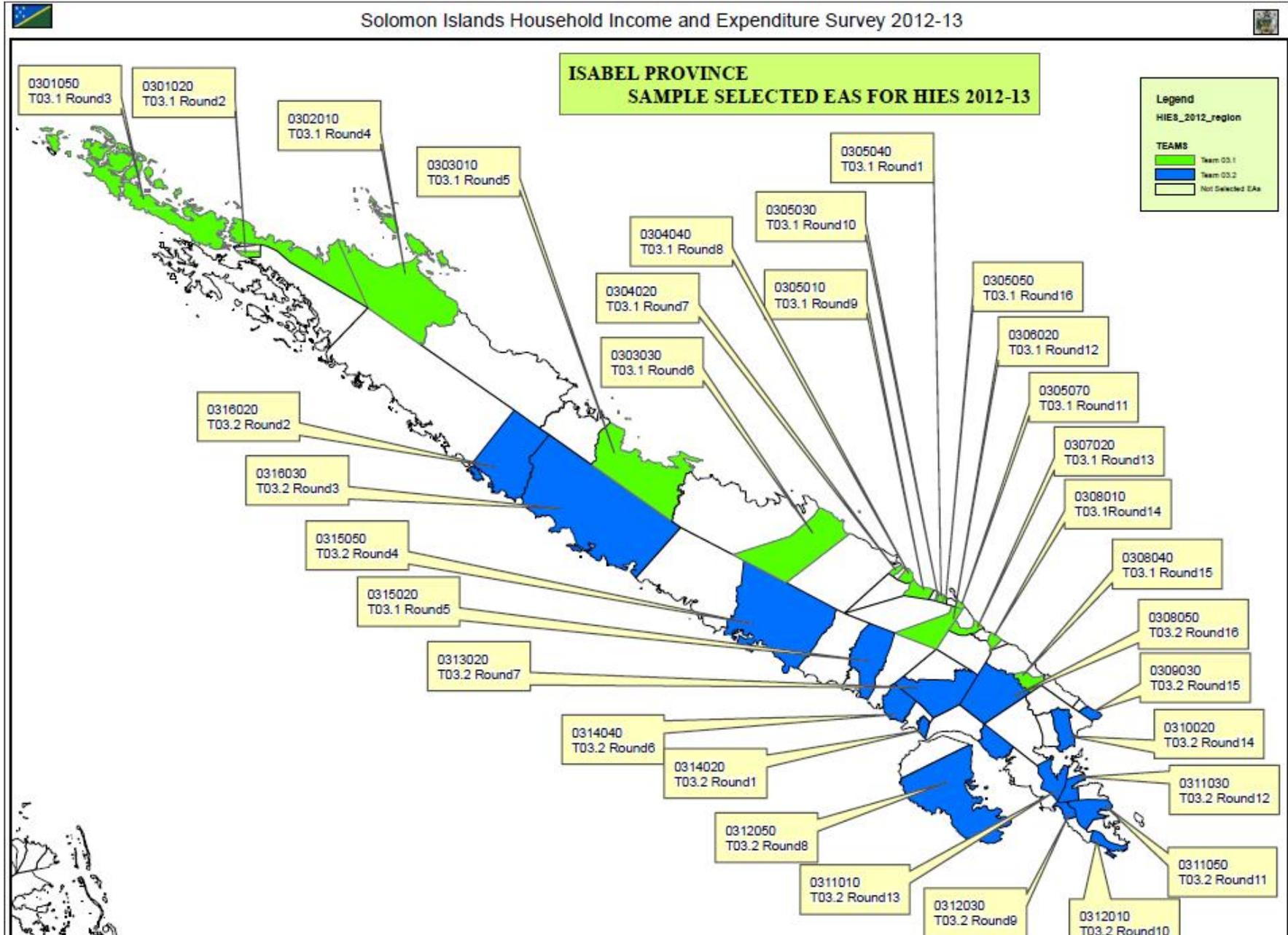
			7. Malaita			8. Makira		9. Temotu		10. Honiara			
start	finish		team 07.1	team 07.2	team 07.3	team08.1	team08.2	team09.1	team09.2	team 10.1	team 10.2	team 10.3	team 10.4
round1	1-Oct-12	21-Oct-12	0701060	0701100	0701010	0810030	0810100	0908030	0908040	1001010	1002070	1008160	1011210
round2	22-Oct-12	11-Nov-12	0701120	0701030	0702120	0804020	0806010	0902010	0915020	1001030	1005020	1008210	1012280
round3	12-Nov-12	2-Dec-12	0701080	0710200	0729020	0806050	0805020	0901010	0915010	1001050	1005070	1008190	1011070
round4	3-Dec-12	23-Dec-12	0702150	0710010	0729050	0807020	0805040	0901030	0914030	1001130	1005090	1008230	1011090
BREAK													
round5	7-Jan-13	27-Jan-13	0702030	0712010	0729230	0807050	0820010	0905010	0914010	1001270	1005110	1008250	1012230
round6	28-Jan-13	17-Feb-13	0703030	0710070	0729150	0808030	0820040	0903020	0912040	1001090	1005120	1008050	1012210
round7	18-Feb-13	10-Mar-13	0703120	0711060	0728050	0809010	0819020	0904010	0912020	1001100	1005040	1008030	1012250
round8	11-Mar-13	31-Mar-13	0704140	0714020	0727050	0809060	0817020	0905030	0912010	1001160	1006010	1009050	1012060
BREAK													
round9	15-Apr-13	5-May-13	0704050	0714110	0726030	0809030	0814070	0906030	0910050	1001250	1006030	1009020	1012080
round10	6-May-13	26-May-13	0705030	0715060	0725070	0810020	0816010	0906010	0910030	1001190	1007040	1011020	1012090
round11	27-May-13	16-Jun-13	0706070	0716030	0724040	0810010	0815020	0911040	0910010	1001230	1007050	1011040	1012040
round12	17-Jun-13	7-Jul-13	0706030	0717030	0723050	0811010	0814030	0911020	0907020	1003010	1007080	1011110	1012110
BREAK													
round13	15-Jul-13	4-Aug-13	0707050	0717060	0722090	0811020	0813060	0911010	0907010	1002050	1008130	1011130	1012130
round14	5-Aug-13	25-Aug-13	0708030	0718070	0722010	0803010	0813030	0917020	0909030	1002030	1008100	1011160	1012140
round15	26-Aug-13	15-Sep-13	0707110	0718090	0721060	0801020	0812050	0917040	0908050	1003050	1008010	1011190	1012180
round16	16-Sep-13	6-Oct-13	0708120	0719070	0720080	0802020	0812020	0909040	0908010	1003030	1008070	1012010	1012150

## 2.7 Itinerary of each teams during the 16 rounds

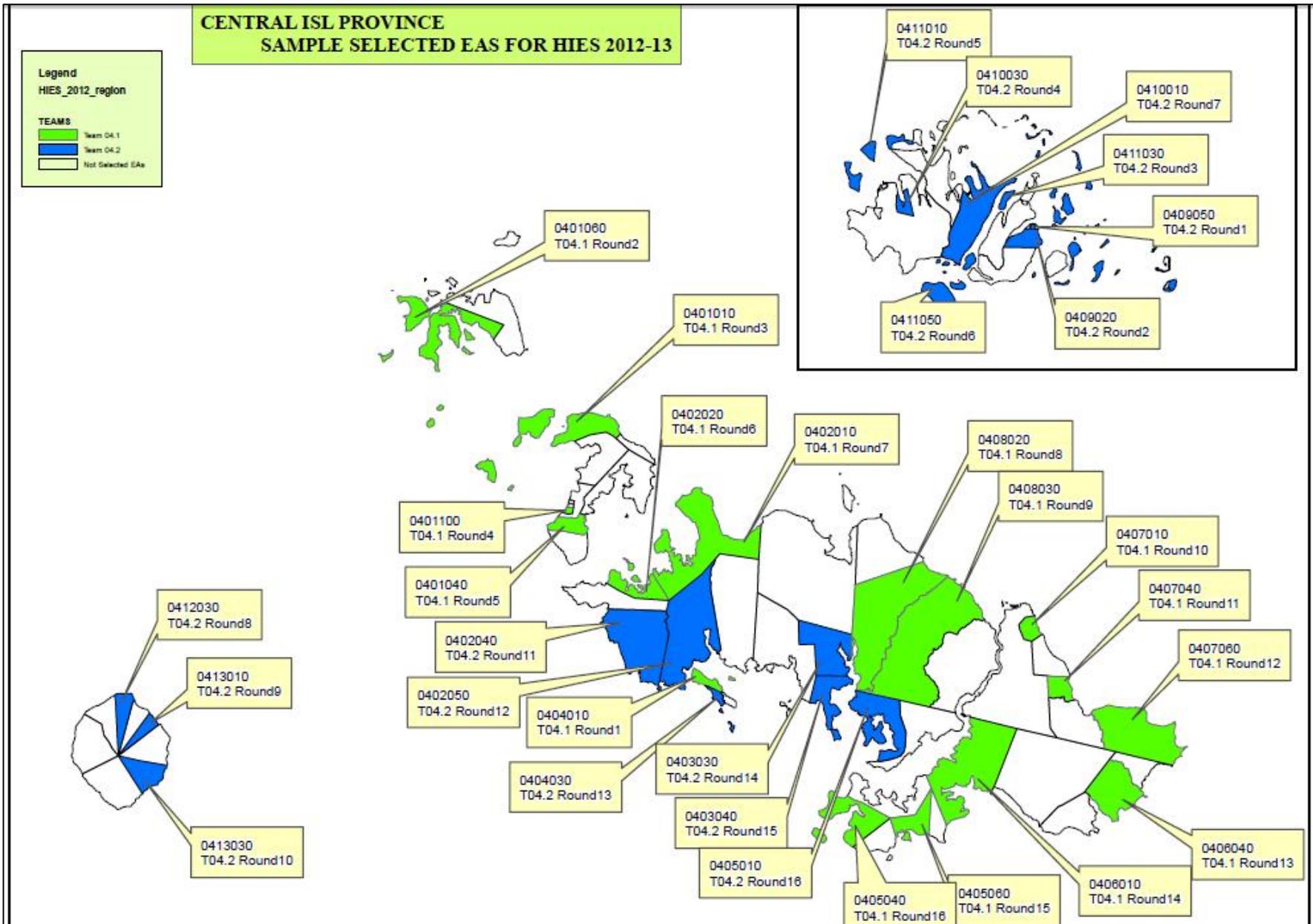
Teams 01.1 & 01.2 – CHOISEUL PROVINCE

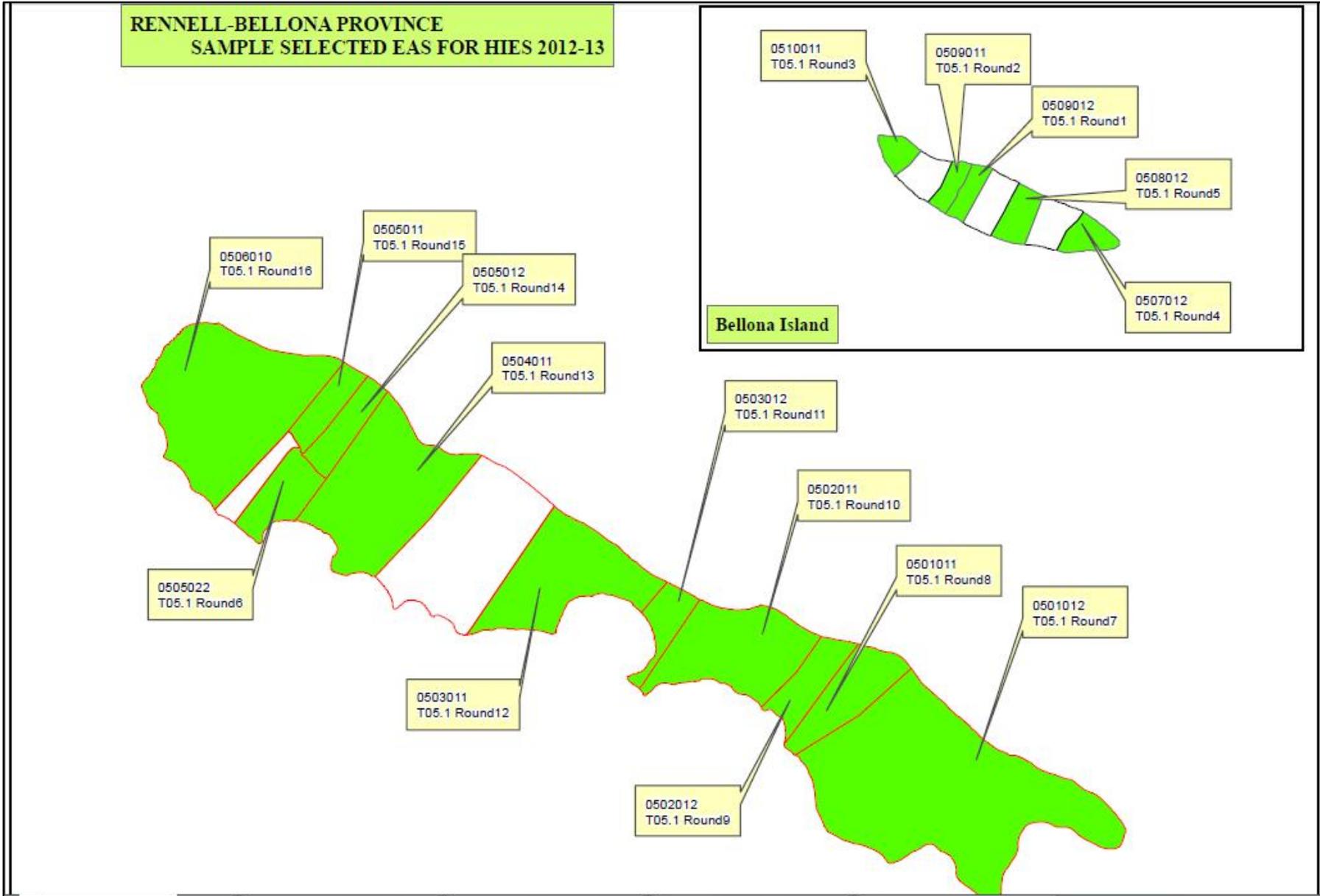


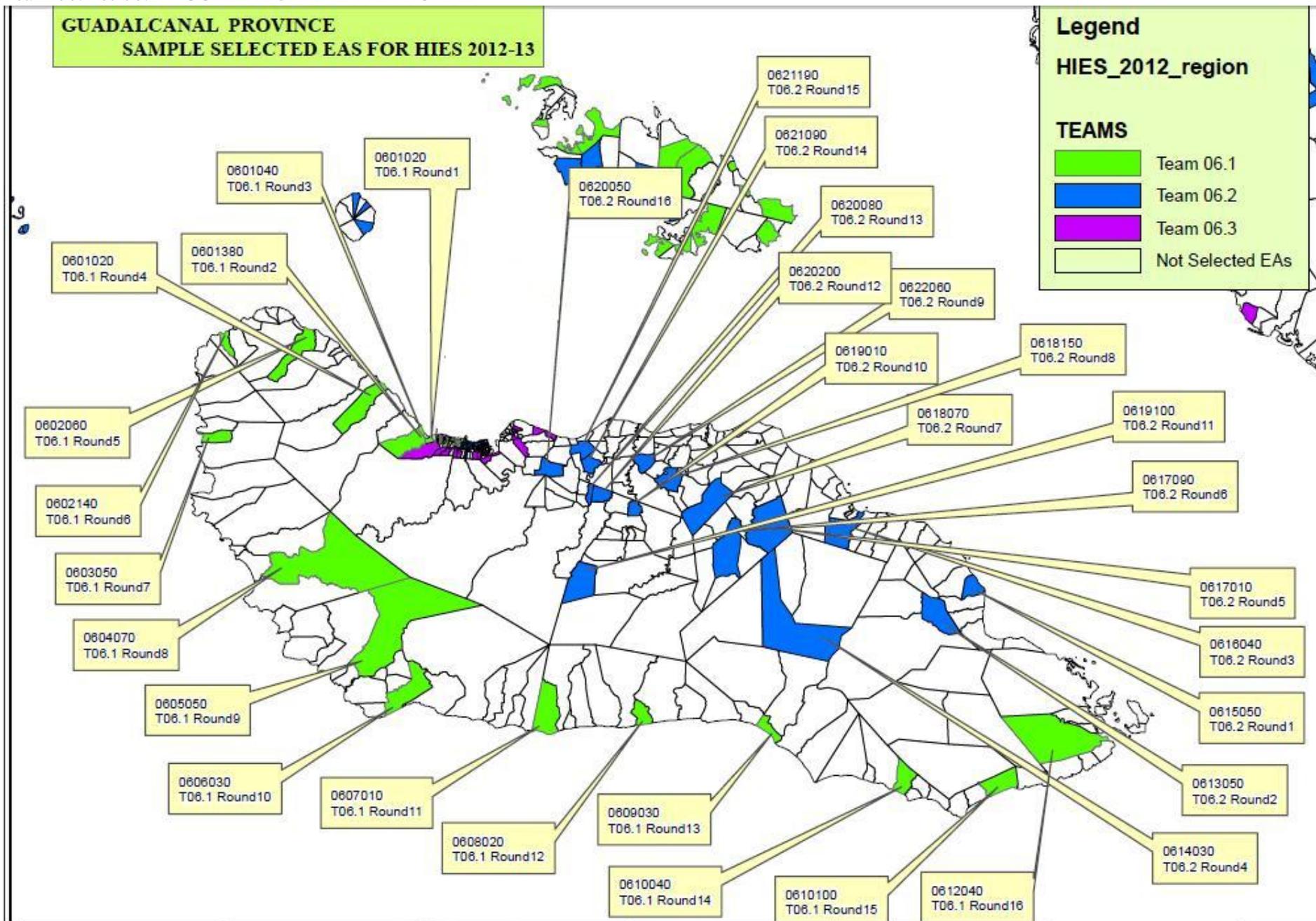


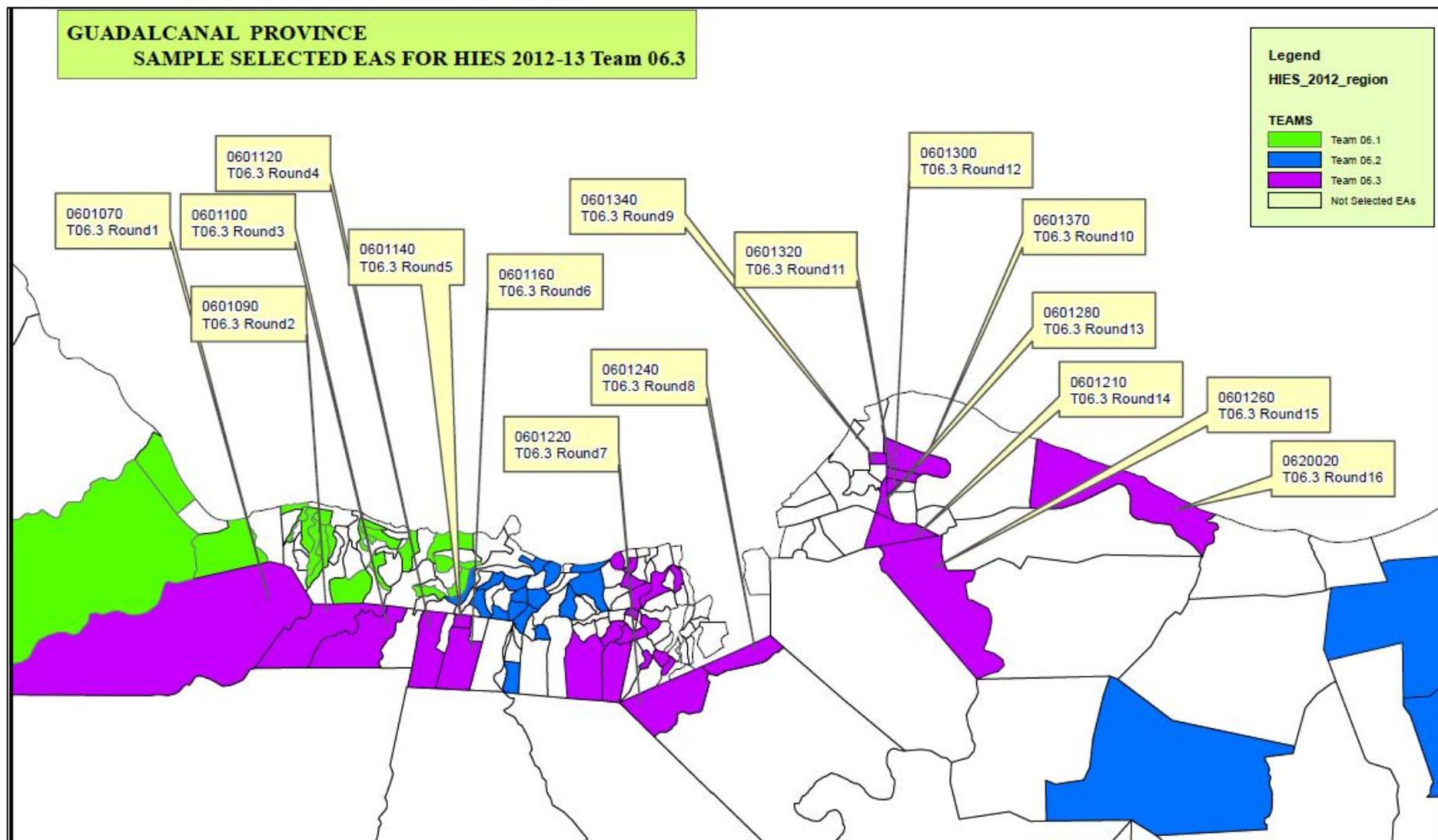


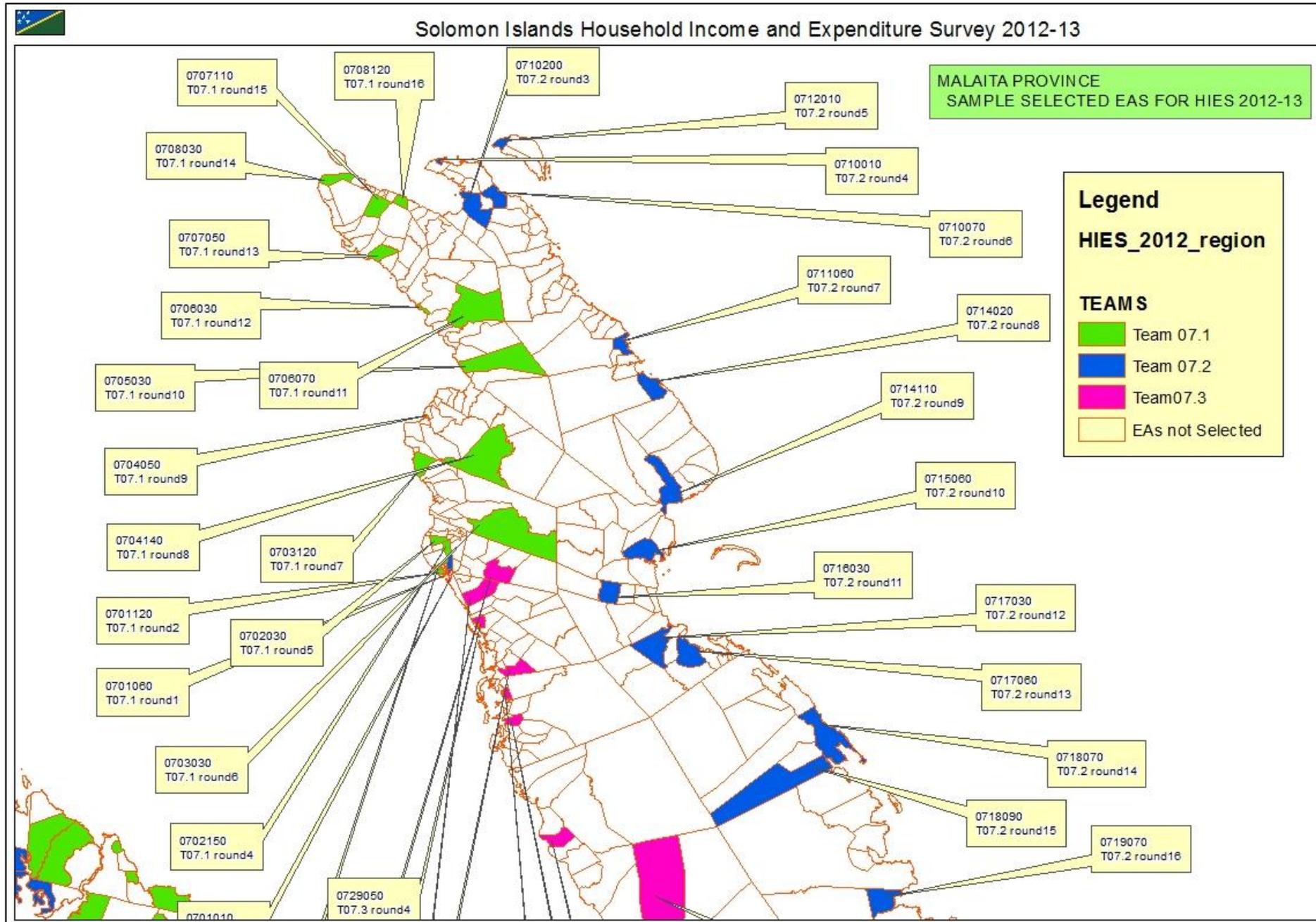
Teams 04.1 & 04.2 – CENTRAL PROVINCE

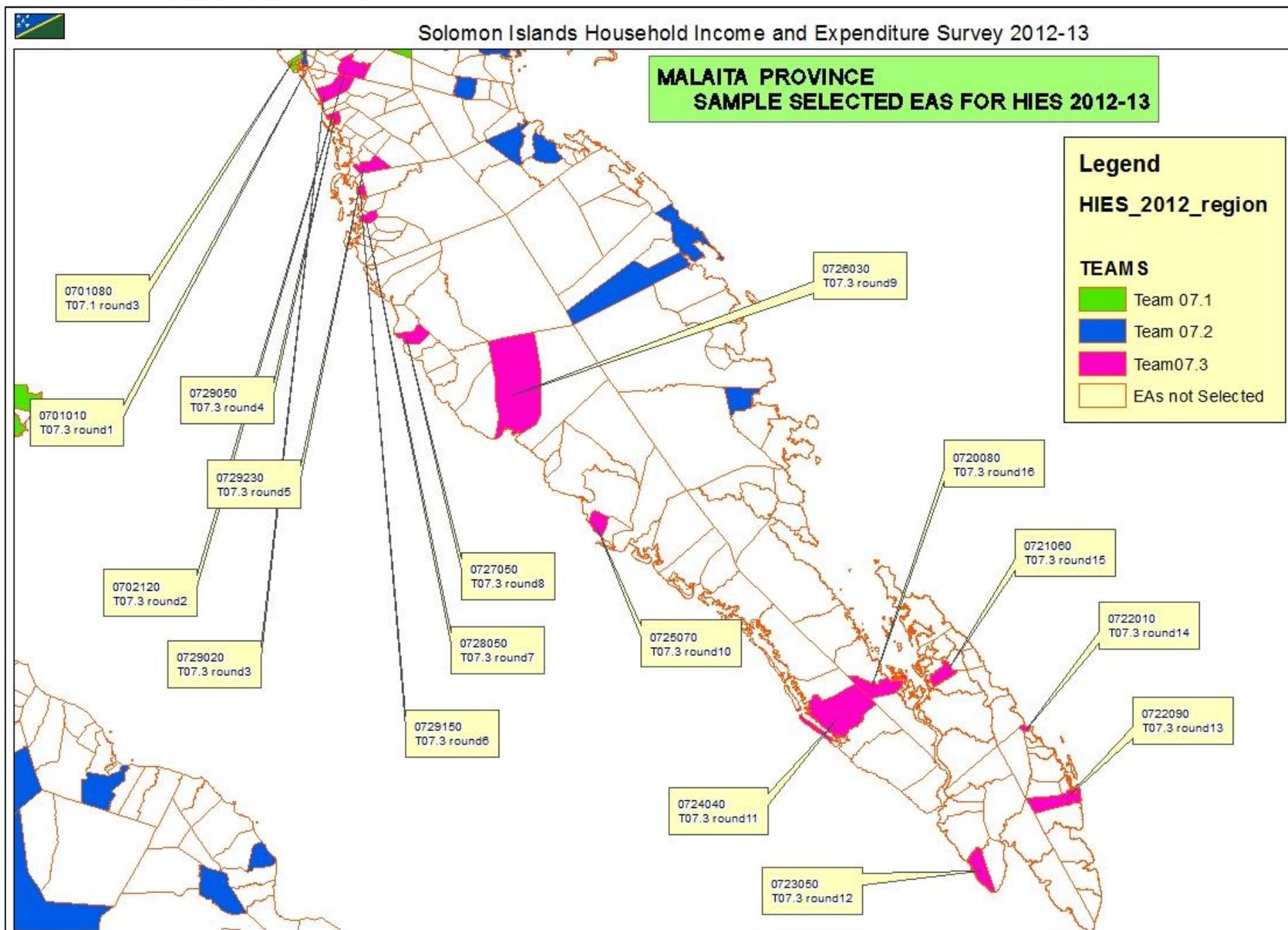


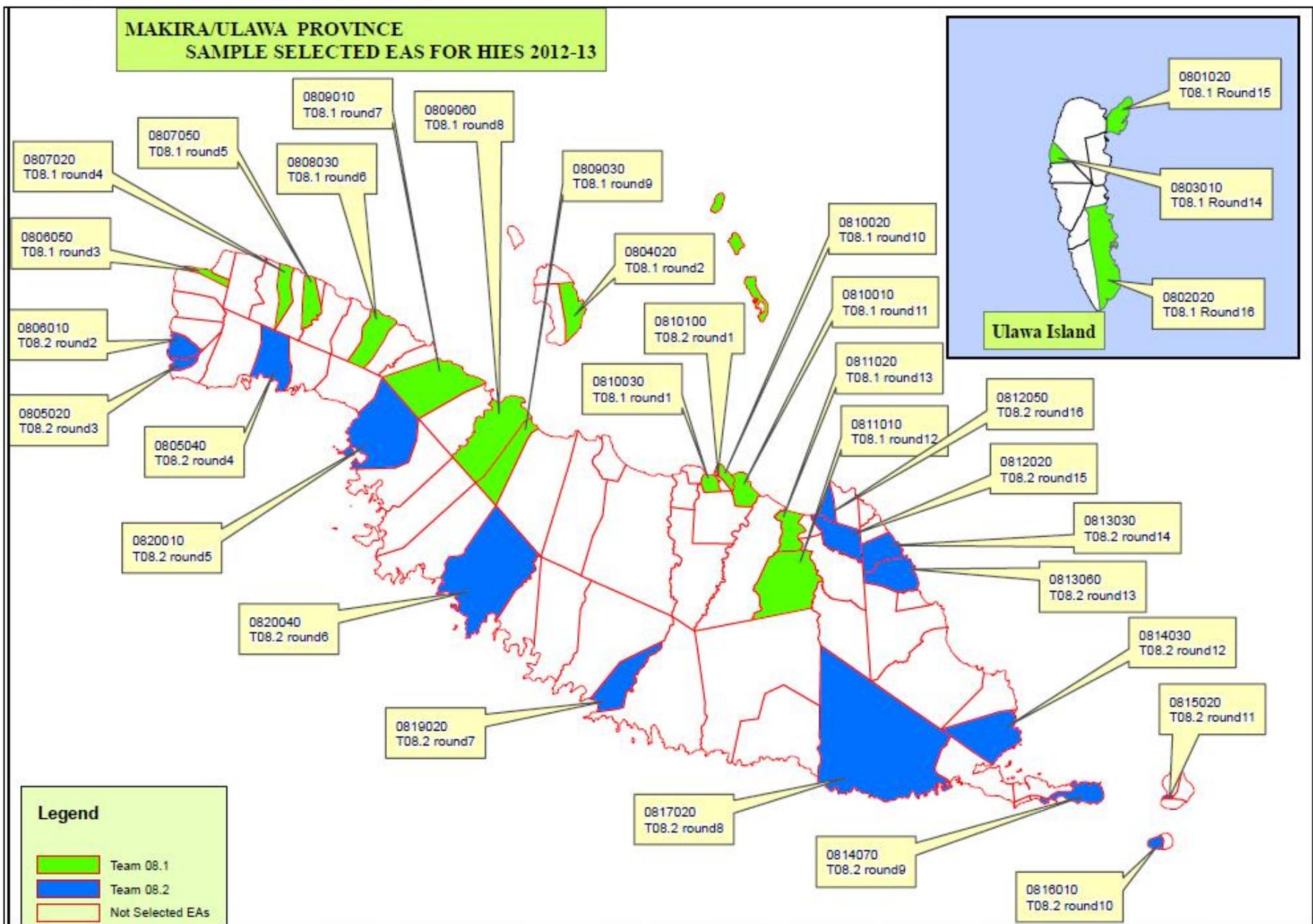


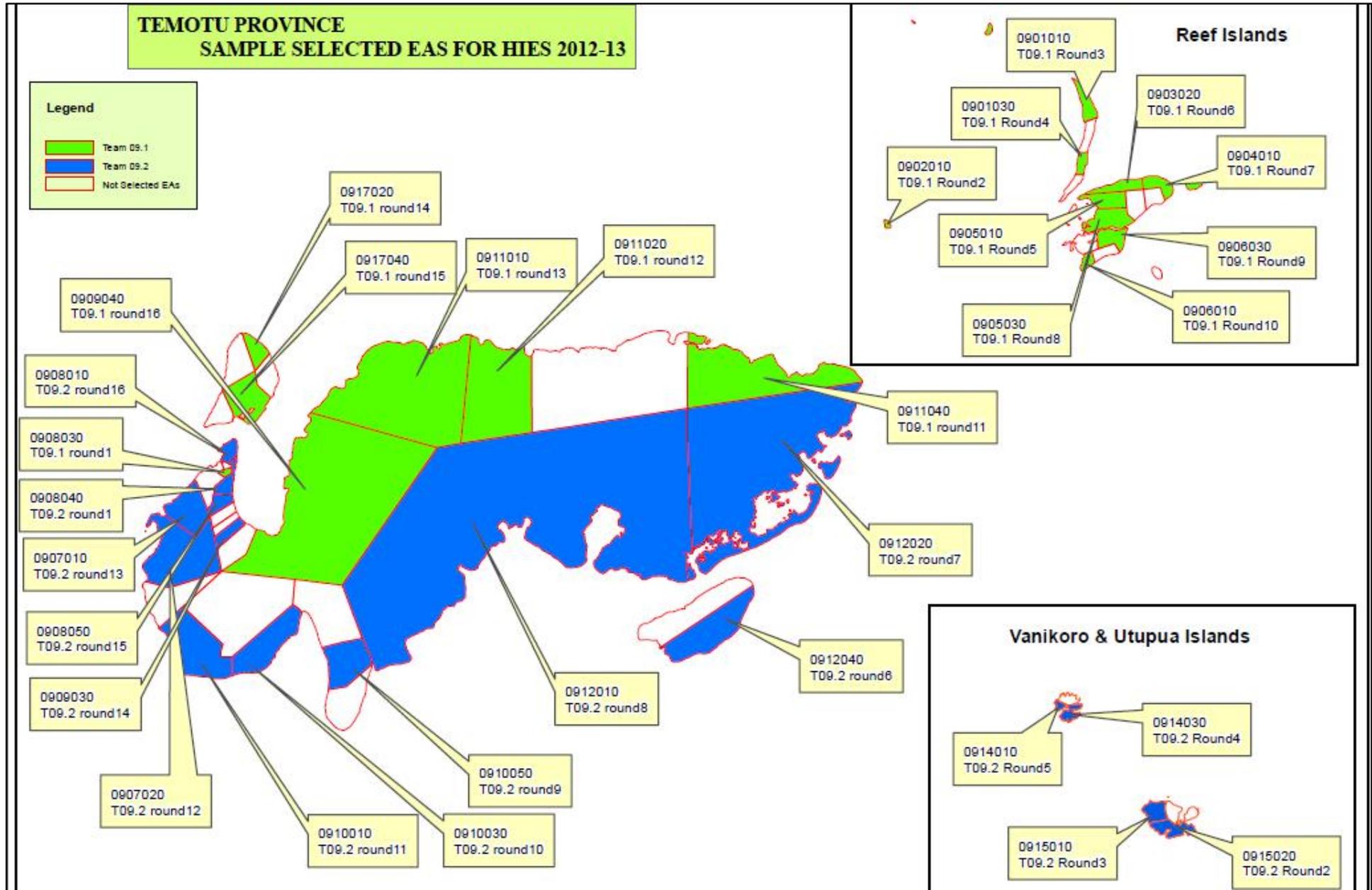


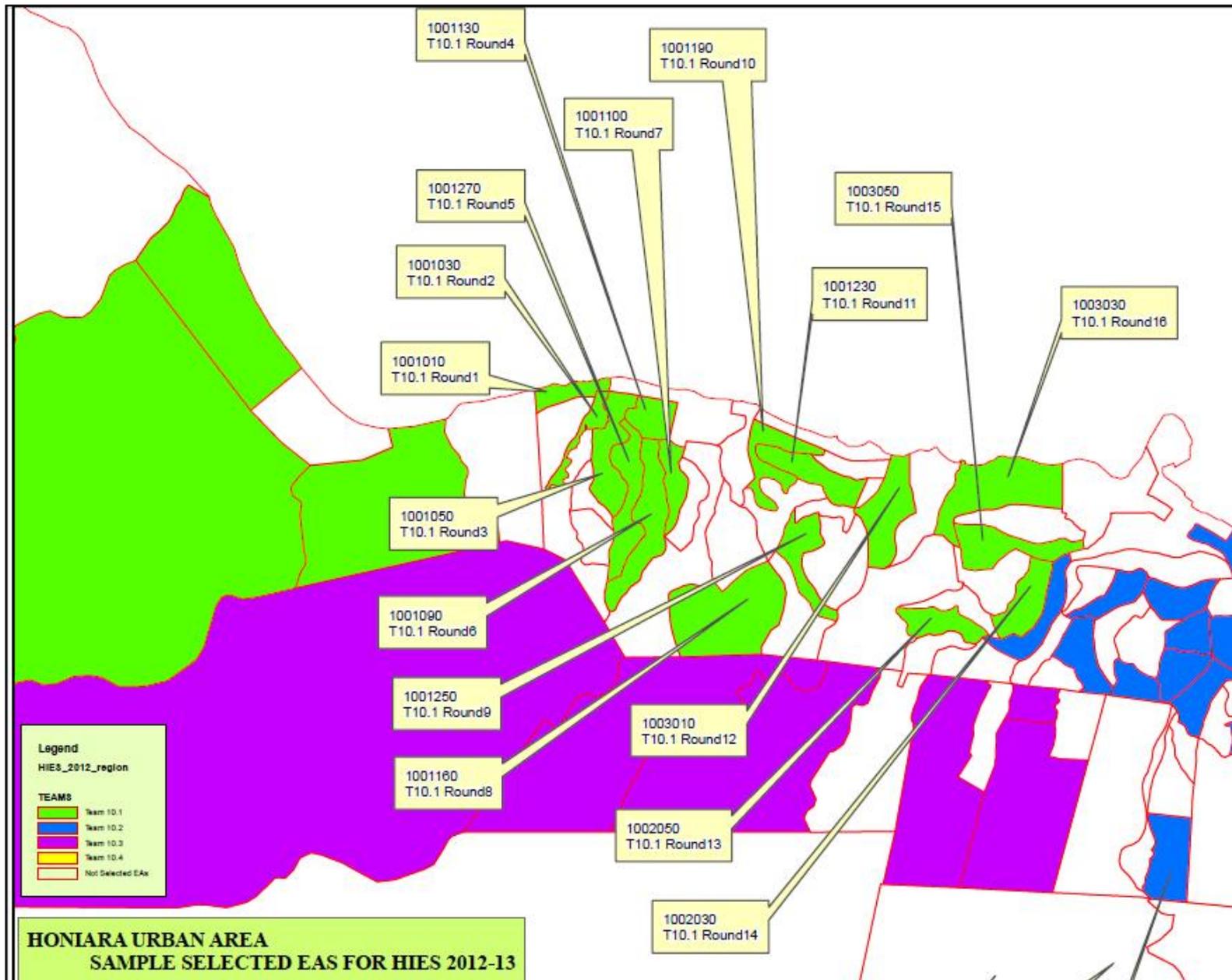


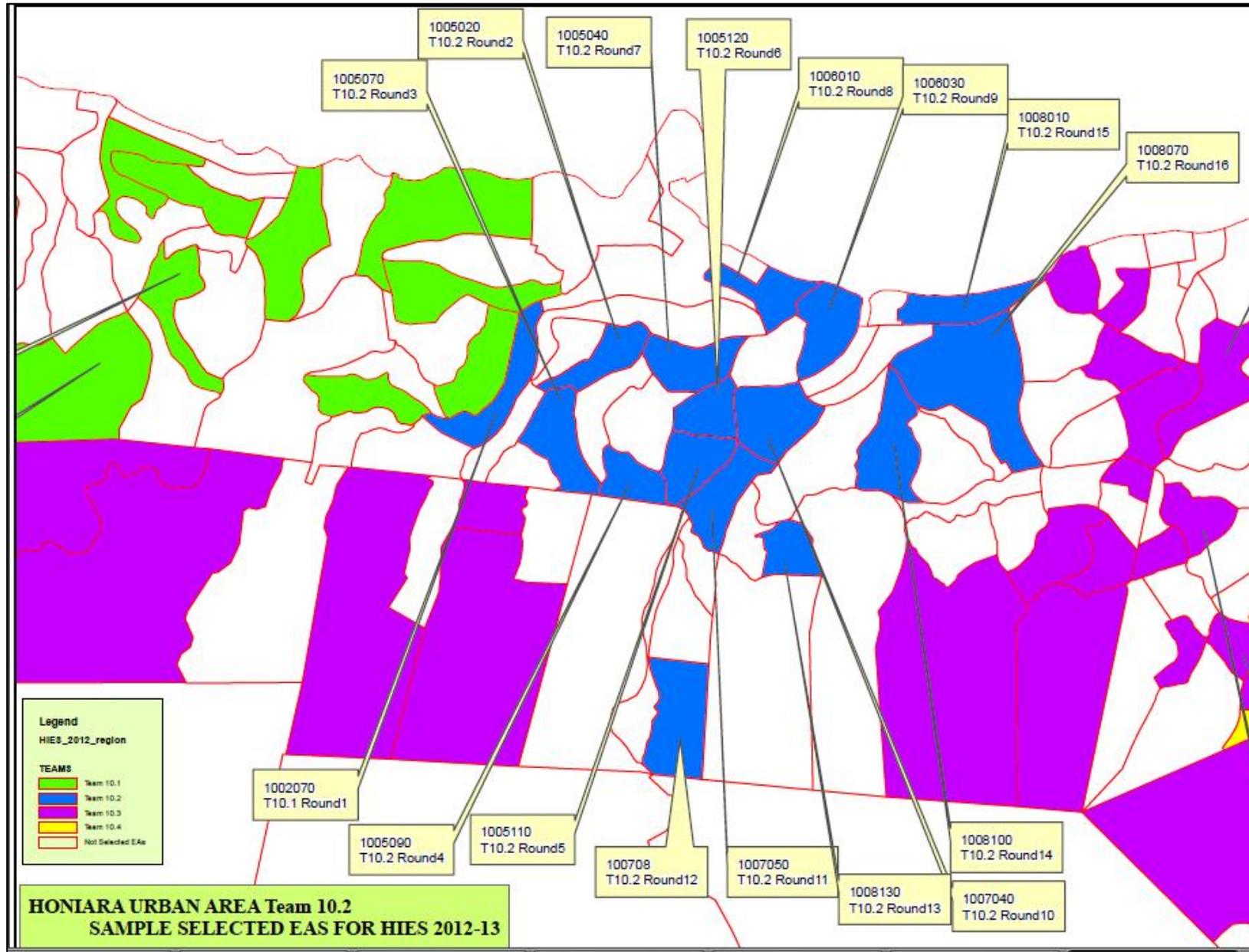


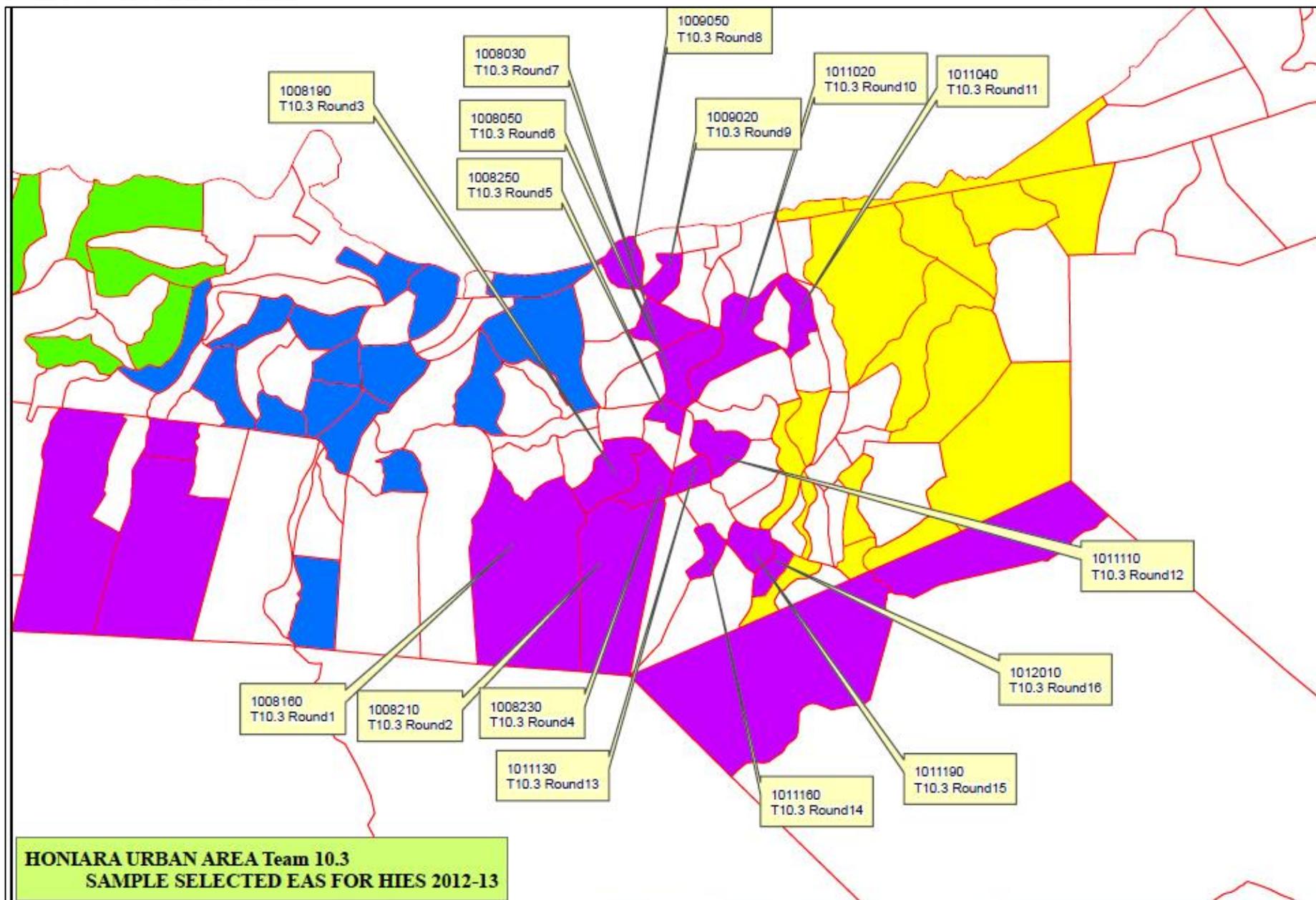


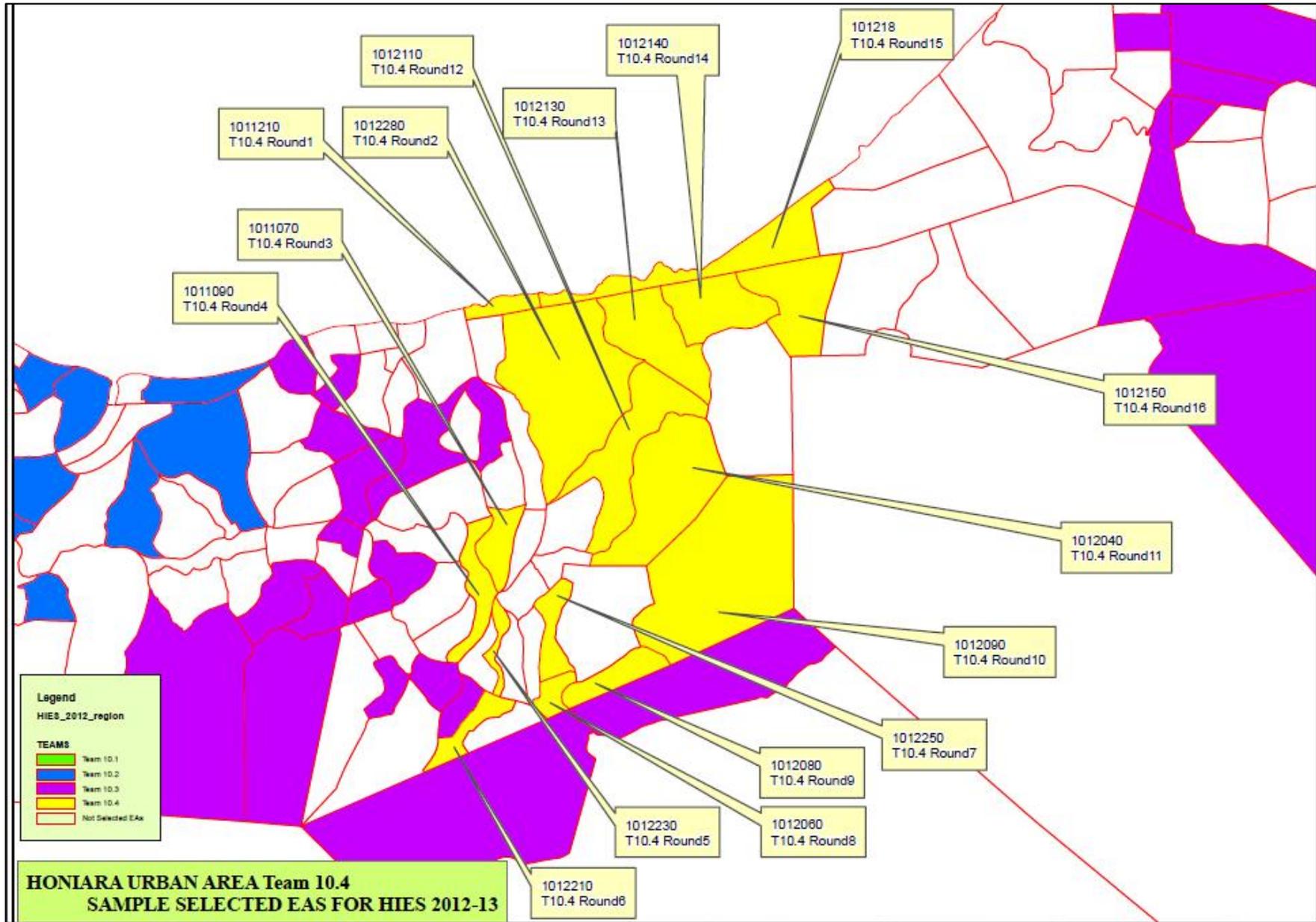












## 2.8 Tasks to achieve each visit

Table: A ROUND OF COLLECTION – 6 households per enumerators HH1 to HH6 / 3 visits a day

ONE ROUND OF COLLECTION - Team work																					NEXT ROUND						
Monday	Tuesday	Wednes	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Monday	Tuesday					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1	2					
	day1	day2	day3	day4	day5	day6	day7	day8	day9	day10	day11	day12	day13	day14	day15												
	day1	day1	day2	day3	day4	day5	day6	day7	day8	day9	day10	day11	day12	day13	day14	day15											
	VISIT 1		VISIT 2		VISIT 3		VISIT 4		VISIT 5		VISIT 6		VISIT 7		VISIT 8												
Enumerators	Pre enumeration of the EA	HH1 HH2 HH3	HH4 HH5 HH6	HH1 HH2 HH3	HH4 HH5 HH6	HH1 HH2 HH3	HH4 HH5 HH6	HH1 HH2 HH3	HH4 HH5 HH6	HH1 HH2 HH3	HH4 HH5 HH6	HH1 HH2 HH3	HH4 HH5 HH6	HH1 HH2 HH3	HH4 HH5 HH6	HH1 HH2 HH3	HH4 HH5 HH6					Pre enumeration of the EA	...				
	GPS location	↓		↓		↓		↓		↓		↓		↓		↓						GPS location	...				
		- Survey presentation - Dairy1 explain/drop - Module completion - Appointment next visit		- Dairy1 check - Modules completion - Appointment next visit		- Dairy1 check - Modules completion - Appointment next visit		- Check and pickup diary1 - Drop diary2 - Modules completion - Appointment next visit		- Dairy2 check - Module feedback - Appointment next visit		- Dairy2 check - Module feedback - Appointment next visit		- Dairy2 check - Module feedback - Appointment next visit		- Dairy2 check - Module feedback - Appointment next visit		- Pick up dairy2 - Modules feedback - Thank hh									
Supervisors	Pre enumeration of the EA																									Pre enumeration of the EA	...
	GPS location	Transmission of modules 1 to 4 to supervisors														Feedback from supervisor / data entry on modules 1 to 4				Final checks / Modules entry					GPS location	...	
	Selection of households	Data entry modules 1 to 4								Data entry diary 1								Data entry diary 2					Selection of households	...			

All the modules have to be completed before day 9, it means during visit 1, 2, 3 and 4. Visit 5, 6, 7 and 8 will be dedicated to correct all the inconsistencies detected by the supervisors or data entry system on modules 1 to 4.

For diary checks reasons, enumerators have to visit the household every other day.

- ⇒ The period of the diary is 14 FULL DAYS in each household interviewed.
- ⇒ At each visit enumerators have specific tasks to achieve

### **Visit 1 (day2 and day3):**

1. Find the location of the house: **make sure you interview the correct house**  
From the pre enumeration and the selection of households made by the supervisor, each enumerator has 6 households list A to interview.
2. Find the appropriate person to talk with (head of household or his wife, or at least an adult in the house), **do not start the survey with a children or somebody not responsible for the household,**
3. Introduce yourself and the objective of your work, **give the letter from the government statistician**
4. Explain to them the process of the survey: 2 weeks of collection, 8 visits, 1 diary to fill every day...
5. Convince the person to collaborate and to agree with the survey, **get their agreement / permission**
6. If possible, complete module 1, 2, 3 and 4. All the modules have to be completed the first week of interview (visit 1 to 4)
7. Explain how to fill in the diary1 by filling in the first day with the interviewee,
8. Take an appointment for the next visit (visit2) in 2 days' time; visits are made every other day. On the last page of the diary, write the correct day the time of the appointment for the next visit.

### **Visit 2 (day4 and day5):**

1. Check the diary1 between day 1 and day3, if the diary is empty; complete it by asking them to remember their expenditure, their home production and all items received for free.
2. As much as possible, complete module 1 to 4
3. Take an appointment for the next visit (visit3) in 2 days' time,

### **Visit3 (day6 and day7)**

1. Check the diary1 between day 3 and day5, if the diary is empty; complete it asking them to remember their expenditure on food and non food items, their home production and all items received for free.
2. As much as possible complete module 1 to 4
3. Take an appointment for the next visit (visit4) in 2 days' time.

### **Visit4 (day8 and day9)**

1. Check the diary1 between day 5 and day 7, if the diary is empty; complete it by asking them to remember their expenditure on food and non food items, their home production and all items received for free.
2. Pickup diary1 and drop diary2
3. As much as possible complete module 1 to 4
4. Take an appointment for the next visit (visit4) in 2 days' time.

### **Visit5 (day10 and day11)**

1. Check the diary2 between day 7 and day9, if the diary is empty; complete it asking them to remember their expenditure on food and non food items, their home production and all items received for free.
2. Feedbacks on modules from data entry – from data entry report, complete inconsistent or missing information asking again the questions in module 1 to 4.
3. Take an appointment for the next visit (visit6) in 2 days' time.

**Visit6 (day12 and day13)**

1. Check the diary2 between day 9 and day11, if the diary is empty; complete it asking them to remember their expenditure on food and non food items, their home production and all items received for free.
2. Feedbacks on modules from data entry – from data entry report, complete inconsistent or missing information asking again the questions in module 1 to 4.
3. Take an appointment for the next visit (visit7) in 2 days' time.

**Visit7 (day14 and day15)**

1. Check the diary2 between day 11 and day13, if the diary is empty; complete it asking them to remember their expenditure on food and non food items, their home production and all items received for free.
2. Feedbacks on modules from data entry – from data entry report, complete inconsistent or missing information asking again the questions in module 1 to 4.
3. Take an appointment for the next visit (visit7) in 2 days' time.

**Visit8 (day16 and day17)**

1. Check the diary2 between day 13 and day14, if the diary is empty; complete it asking them to remember their expenditure on food and non food items, their home production and all items received for free.
2. Pick up diary2 (14 days of observation)
3. Last feedbacks on modules from data entry – from data entry report, complete inconsistent or missing information asking again the questions in module 1 to 4.
4. Final thanks

**Extra Visit (last days of the round – day 18 19 20) – if required visit 9**

If supervisor / data entry system still detect inconsistencies or missing information in some questionnaires after visit8, supervisor or chief supervisor can ask enumerator to do an extra visit (visit 9) in the household in order to fix the problem asking the question again.

**During the second week (day9 to day15), even if all the modules are properly completed with no corrections or inconsistencies, enumerators have to come back in the household anyway to check the diary.**

## 2.9 How to check a diary

Each visit, enumerator has to see the diary.

<b>CHECK THE DIARY = READ THE DIARY</b>
---

1. Come back to the day of the previous visit (normally 2 days before)
2. Check every page since this last visit (each section of the diary each day).
3. Each day, each section, ask the household if they may forget any expenditure on items, services or home production. If for one day the section is empty, ask if they are sure that nothing should be recorded.
4. Asking questions on their activities, shopping, travel (boat or truck fares...) and the composition of their meal (and origin of ingredients, did you buy it ?? when ??? did you harvest it ?? when ??)
5. Ask if every household member have reported their expenditures, and not only the head of household or the person in charge of the diary
6. In the case of illiterate households, enumerators has to complete the diary every other days at each visit, for the current and previous days

⇒ Help every household member to remember what they spend on this day, the day before.

## 2.10 General comments on the planning

⇒ As much as possible, the field staffs have to stick with the planning of the round, and be on time for each visit. For each round, an agenda is provided, as shown on the graph next page, this agenda has to be filled every day with the time of each visit scheduled. Only the people interviewed can choose the time of the interview, and the enumerator has to follow the plan. Enumerators have to convince the people interviewed to be on time as well at each visit.

⇒ The first visit is the first day of the diary (day1), and the eighth visit (day15) is the day after the last day of the diary (day14). Enumerators have to visit the household every 2 days at least. In total 8 visits are required, if for any reason a delay happens, an extra visit can happen (day16 – day 17) at the end of the round.

⇒ If the household cannot be available on the day of the next interview, the enumerator has to arrange his timetable in order to finish the 8 visits on time. The workload of the enumerator is scheduled for 3 interviews a day, but 4 are possible. It is impossible to delay the end of one round; enumerator cannot build up delays and make matters complicated for next rounds.

⇒ At each visit the enumerators have to come with all the questionnaires related to this household and his professional card.

⇒ All the modules have to be completed with a pencil, no pen (in case of mistake and modification, possible to erase and re write). Enumerators have to write with their own pencils and use their rubber in case.



## 2.11 Interruption of the survey - replacement

### A Before starting the survey

To insure the quality of the survey it is important as much as possible to interview the selected households.

Each enumerator has to survey 6 households within the EA each round. The 6 selected households are selected by the supervisor they come from the listA of the selection (see section A7 selection process).

Replacing a household is a big decision and affects the quality of the survey.

- ⇒ Convince the selected household to collaborate (giving the letter, explaining the importance of this survey for the country)
- ⇒ Explain to the selected who are you and what this survey consists in (2 weeks diary, 8 visits during these 2 weeks, income and expenditure questions...)
- ⇒ Make sure that the household will be available during the next 2 weeks
  - if the household is about to leave the dwelling in a couple of days, HIES not possible
- ⇒ Make sure that the household will be available every other days

#### 1. To have the contact with the appropriate person

If impossible to meet the appropriate household member, come back later this day or the day after.

#### 2. To have the permission of the appropriate person

If the appropriate person does not give permission or do not want to collaborate, try to convince him

The two following days straight after the pre enumeration, each enumerator has to do visit 1 in 6 selected households (ListA). If for any reason, some households have to be replaced (listB), these replacements have to happen during these 2 first days, otherwise, that can cause a delay in the round.

The following xx graph shows all the options and all the recommendations that should be taken into account before starting the survey.

Reason to replace the selected household:

Reason 1: persistent refusal – after insisting and explaining again the objectives of the survey, the head of household still does not want to answer, the supervisor has to help the enumerator to convince the household head to accept. If the supervisor himself cannot convince him, replacement is required.

Reason 2: the household is not available this week (have to leave, or busy with funerals or wedding...)

Reason 3: after 2 tries, nobody at home or impossible to find the appropriate member to get the agreement

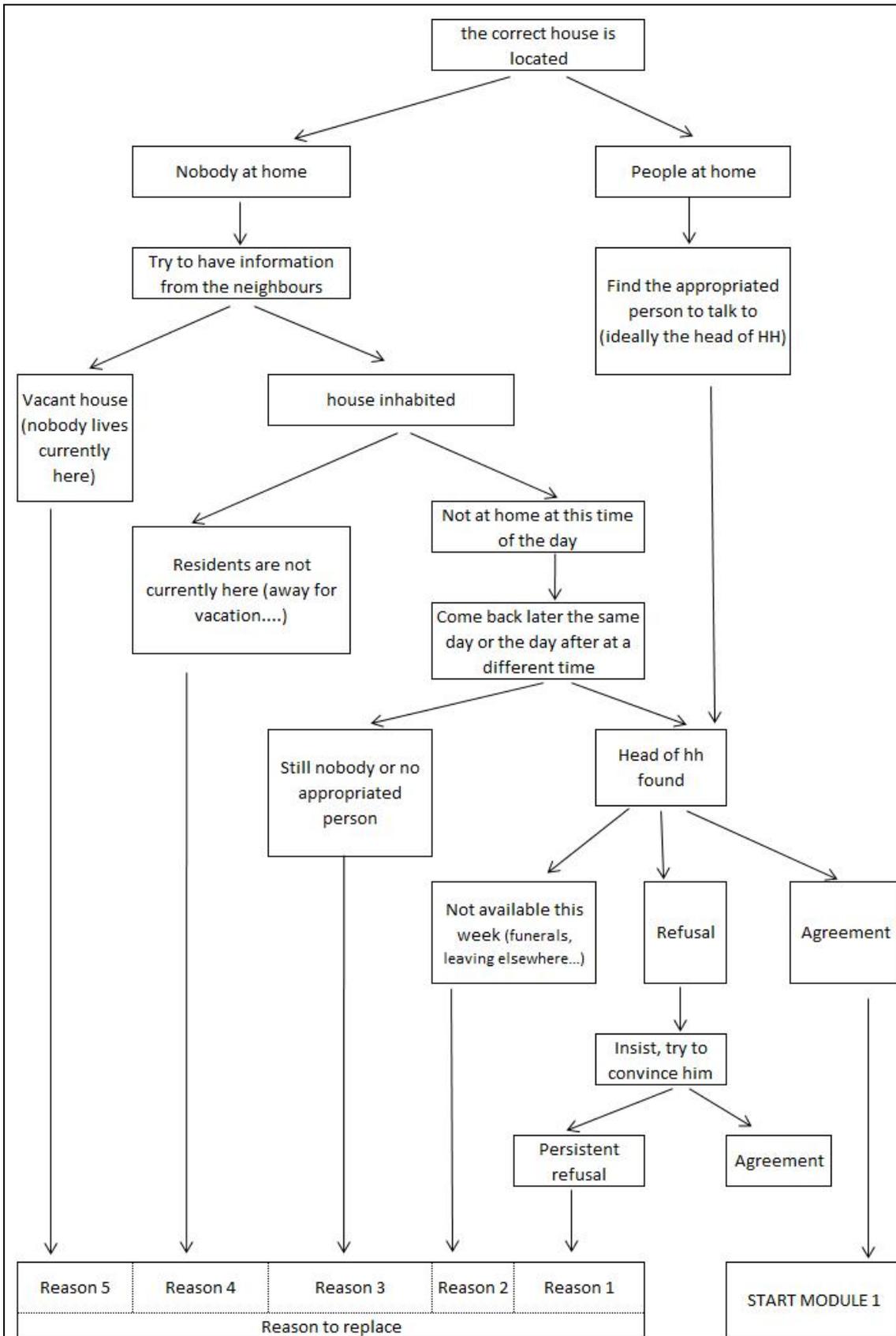
Reason 4: resident is not here, the house is empty (vacation...)

Reason 5: vacant house

Reason 6: other reason (specify)

If replacement is required, you have to inform the supervisor.

Reason for replacement



## **B During the period of the interview**

If the questionnaire is not fully completed and the head of household decides to stop answering questions during the 2 weeks, this questionnaire will not be valid and it will be unusable.

It is exactly the same case if the modules are filled in and not the diary: **the questionnaire is not valid.**

It means that, if during the week of collection the head of household decides not to answer the survey anymore that represents a waste of time and a loss of information. If such a case happens, enumerators have to convince him to finish, otherwise time and effort already consumed are wasted.

Important to have the agreement from the first day for the entire week

Actually, if during the visit 2 there is a refusal, thanks to the extra days we have at the end of the round, it should be possible to replace this household and start the survey in another household.

(cf following graph: using extra time for replacement)

## **C Replace a household**

Replacement can happen day2, 3, 4 or 5 (visit 1 or 2). After visit 2 is completed, replacement cannot be made

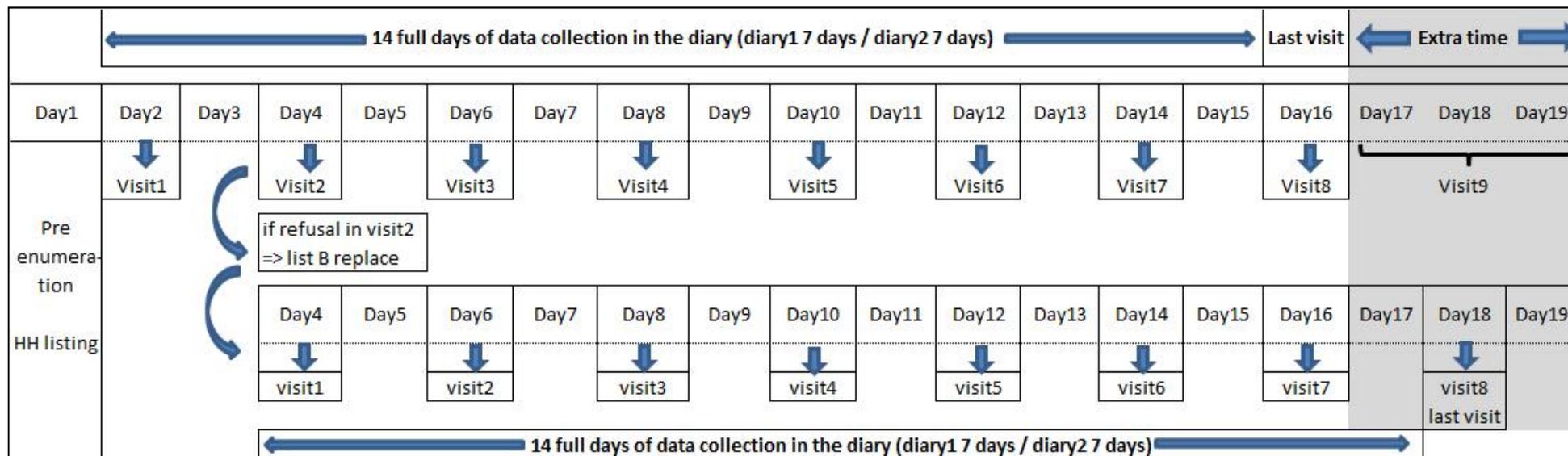
Based on the selection methodology (see section B7), 18 households are selected by the supervisor within the pre selected EA:

- 12 households are selected as list A
- 6 households are selected as list B

Households selected as list A are the household to interview in this EA. If for any reason, some of these households cannot be interviewed (refusal...), enumerators have to replace by households in list B.

In the case list B is not enough (need more than 6 replacements), enumerators can choose an household available in the EA by themselves. In this case, the chosen household belong to list C.

Extra time used for replacement reason



If during the second visit, day 3 or day4, one household decide to stop the survey, it is still possible to replace the household, using extra time at the end of the round to do the last visit.

In the case of refusal after visit 2 (after day 5), the household is lost, impossible to replace it (not enough extra time at the end of the round).

## 2.12 Modules and visits

Interviewers have to complete 4 modules the first week of interview

Modules have to be completed as soon as possible the first week (visit1, 2 or 3). The second week is dedicated to feedback.

- ⇒ **No modules completion week 2 (visit5, 6, 7 or 8) possible**
- ⇒ **All the modules must be completed by enumerators and entered by supervisor week1**
- ⇒ **WEEK2 IS DEDICATED ONLY TO THE FEEDBACKs ON MODULES ALREADY COMPLETED AND ENTERED**

In parallel, diaries 1 and 2 are checked properly week 1 and 2 every other day. Diary1 is entered week2 and diary2 during extra time by the supervisors.

## **PART 3 CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION**

### **3.1 Household**

#### **A Definition**

Key points to define a household

- Person or group of people living together
- Common cooking arrangements (kitchen)
- Share part or all of their resources (expenditures, food..)
- Are all under the authority of the same household head

A household may be either a person living alone or a group of people, either related or unrelated, who live together as a single unit in the sense that they have common cooking arrangements. A standard definition of a household is “a group of people who live together, pool their money, and eat at least one meal together each day.” It is possible that individuals who are not members of the household may be residing with the household at the time of the survey. In most cases, but not all, someone who does not live with the household during the survey period is not a current member of the household. The definition of who is and who is not a household member is given below.

It is important to recognize that members of a household need not necessarily be related by blood or by marriage. On the other hand, not all those who are related and are living in the same compound or dwelling are necessarily members of the same household. Two brothers who live in the same dwelling with their own wives and children may or may not form a common housekeeping arrangement. If they do not, they should be considered separate households.

One should make a distinction between family and household. The first reflects social relationships, blood descent, and marriage. The second is used here to identify an economic unit. While families and households are often the same, this is not always the case. You must be cautious and use the criteria provided on household membership to determine which individuals make up a particular household.

#### **B Household members**

##### **⇒ Household head**

The head of household is the person commonly regarded by the household members as their head. The head may often times be the main income-earner and decision-maker for the household, but you should accept the decision of the household members as to who is their head. There must be one and only one head in the household. If more than one individual in a potential household claims headship or if individuals within a potential household give conflicting statements as to who is the head of household, it is possible that you are dealing with two or more households (or Multiple Households), rather than one. In such cases, it is extremely important that you apply the criteria provided to define membership in the survey household. Bring all cases of new or changed multiple households to the attention of your supervisor.

### ⇒ Other household member

Having identified a social unit that shares a common cooking arrangement—that is a household. It then becomes necessary to determine who is and who is not a member of this household.

The household is made of:

- i. Usual resident: is a person who has been living in the household for the last month prior to the survey, or just arrived in this household with the view to staying more than 1 month. so don't forget to include:
  - New persons who have recently come into the household and are now residing with the household (*a baby just born or a spouse just arrived for example*)
  - Household members residing in an institution elsewhere, but still dependent on the household. This mainly includes boarding school students, or patients in long-term health care facilities outside the primary residence. However, it does not include military personnel, prisoners, or other individuals who are not primarily dependent on the household for their welfare.
  
- ii. People who used to live in this household during the past 12 months but not any longer (who left whatever the reason), so do not forget to include:
  - Household members who died during the past 12 months
  - Household members who during the past 12 months were depending on this household but not any longer. *For example, a household member left the house 6 months ago after getting married and now lives with his/her family in law*

It is important to highlight that non-relatives who are resident in the household for more than three months and are included in a common household keeping arrangement under the head of household are to be considered household members. However, servants, other hired workers, and lodgers (individuals who pay to reside in the dwelling of the household) should not be considered to be household members if they have their own household elsewhere which they head or upon which they are dependent.

Regarding both households and individuals within them, you should be very careful when dealing with this rather complex task of determining who should be included and who should not be included as a member of a surveyed household. You must carefully check the rules laid out here. The rules should enable you to handle the vast majority of household situations that you encounter, but they may not cover all.

If you are in doubt, initially, as to whether to include a household among the list of eligible households in an enumeration area, discuss the problem with your supervisor. Likewise, once the survey households have been selected for you to interview in an enumeration area, if you find that you remain unsure whether an individual should be included in a survey household, discuss the problem with your supervisor.

### ⇒ Household cases

- A person living alone can be considered as one household
- A household can be divided into several houses around the same area, as long as they all share the 4 main key points
- Inversely, under the same roof you can find several households

## C Household composition in the period

Household composition described in the module 1 questionnaire 1 (Q01 demographic profile).is divided in 2 tables:

- List 1:
  - All members who currently live in this house and physically present
  - All members not physically present during the time of the interview but who still depends on this household:
    - away for education reason (boarder student...),
    - away for health reason (hospital...),
    - away for job opportunities ...
  - Visitors who have been staying in this household for more than 1 month or who plan to stay more than 1 month in this household

All these household members are still depending on this household (list1)

- List 2:
  - All household members who left the household during the past 12 months for any reason (migration, marriage...), and who belong to another household now,
  - All household members who died during the past 12 months

All these household members used to belong to this household during the past 12 months but not any longer, they belong and depend on another household now.

## 3.2 Scope of the survey: all households living in the Solomon Islands

This survey is addressed to all the private households:

- Who has been existing in the Solomon for more than 12 months
  - Who has been existing in the Solomon Islands less than 12 months ago but plan to stay in the country for more than 12 months
- ⇒ Whatever their origin, ethnicity, composition, activity, occupation...
- ⇒ The concept of private household excludes all kind of communities (hospital, boarding school, military compound...).

*Example of eligible households:*

- *Just married couple who has been living together since the wedding 3 months ago*
- *Expat family just arrived last month for a 3 years contract in the Solomon Islands*
- *Expat family who has been living in the Solomon for 10 years*

Example of non eligible households:

- *Expat guy who rent a house in Honiara, arrived last month and plan to stay for 6 months*
- *All tourists people, who comes in the Solomon for short period*

### **3.3 Household expenditures**

Household expenditures is defined as the sum of:

#### **A Household consumption expenditure**

Value of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by a household through direct monetary purchases, own account production, barter or gift, for satisfaction of the needs and wants of its members.

Each single consumer goods or services purchased, home produced or received as a gift is coded in the classification as follows:

- **01 – Food and non alcoholic beverages (diary1 – module1)**
- **02 – Alcohol, Kava and tobacco (module3 – diary1)**
- **03 – Clothing and footwear (module3 – diary1))**
- **04 – Housing (module2 – diary1)**
- **05 – Furnishing, equipment (module2 – diary1)**
- **06 – Health (module3 – diary1)**
- **07 - Transport (module3 – diary1)**
- **08 – Communication (module3 – diary1)**
- **09 – Recreation and culture ( module2 – module3 - diary1)**
- **10 – Education (module3 – diary1)**
- **11 – Restaurants – bars - hotels (module3 – diary1)**
- **12 – Miscellaneous goods and services (diary1 – module2&3)**

#### **B Household non consumption expenditure**

Expenditures incurred by a household as transfers made to government (like taxes), non profit institutions (church, association...), and other households (remittances to relatives, friends...) without acquiring any goods or services in return for the satisfaction of the needs of its members.

##### **13 – One way transfer (no return)**

##### **13.1 – Transfers to government (fines, taxes...) (module2)**

##### **13.2 – Transfers to Church (module2&3)**

##### **13.3 – Transfers to another household (relative or not) (module2)**

##### **13.4 – Transfers to another non profit institution (charitable organisation..) (module2)**

##### **13.5 – Transfers to the community (module2)**

##### **13.6 – Other kind of one way transfer**

### 3.4 Own / family business expenditures - (Professional expenditures)

Expenditures incurred by a household in order to run a business, to make money.

*Example:*

- *Petrol bought for taxi services*
- *Food bought in order to process and to sell take away plates, solid fuel or gas used for cooking...*

The objective of the survey is to collect household expenditure, but in some cases it can be confusing for the households to make the distinction with business expenditures. That is why the purpose of each expenditure collected has to be specified:

Private use = household expenditure: this expenditure was made for family or personal needs

Business use = expenditure made for business needs only

Both = will be treated separately, expenditure made to respond to private needs and business needs (for example, if the family car is a taxi and is used to run taxi service and to respond to family use)

### 3.5 Food got for free

Apart purchasing, households can get food items from other source:

- Produced by themselves: crops, vegetables fruits harvested or gathered, livestock raised (pigs, chicken...) and killed for their meat,
- Caught or hunted: fish caught in the sea or in the river, sea food and shellfish collected on the sea side, any animal hunted for its meat,
- Received for free as a gift: whatever food items or dishes received for free as a gift from another household or other source,
- Picked from the stock: in the case of the household run a shop or any professional business (farmer...). They can take food items from the business stock.

### A Food items home produced

Home production is related to the food items consumed (eaten), used (cooked) or stocked by the household itself coming from subsistence activities. Home produced items include:

- Fruits crops and vegetables harvested, gathered, collected, from the household garden, plantation for own consumption
- Meat from household livestock raised (chicken, pig, beef, rabbit...) or by products (eggs, honey...) obtained this day. Meat from hunted animal (wild pigs, birds...)
- Fish, shellfish, sea food caught or collected by the household for own consumption

*Example of home produced food items:*

- *A household member goes fishing and comes back with fish, a part of the catch is sold, another given away and the last part is stocked by the household for his own consumption, only this last part is recorded as home production.*
- *A chicken killed from the yard to eat this day or to stock in order to eat later.*

FOOD ITEMS HOME PRODUCED CAN BE COLLECTED THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW AND CONSUMED OR USED FOR COOKING LATER. IN THIS CASE, THEY HAVE TO BE RECORDED ON THE DAY OF COLLECTION.

*Example:*

- *One household member came back from the garden with a bunch of bananas. All the bananas are not eaten or used for cooking this day but the bunch of banana will be reported this day.*

FOOD ITEMS COLLECTED IN THE HOME PRODUCTION SECTION ARE THE CROPS, FRUITS, VEGETABLE OR ALL INGREDIENTS USED IN THE COOKING.

*Example:*

- *The mother used cassava, banana and coconut (she got from the garden and bush) to cook a pudding. In the home production section should appear all the ingredients she used she got from the garden. The pudding must not be recorded.*

## **B Food items picked from a business stock**

Any food items picked from the family business stock without any payment for family private consumption.

*Example of food items picked from a business stock*

- *A household head runs an agricultural business growing pineapple and selling them at the market. Any pineapple picked from the stock or from a plantation will come under this section (it is from business)*
- *The household run a shop; it is possible that the rice, tins of tuna are usually picked from the stock without any payment.*

## **C Food items received as a gift**

Any food items or take away food (dishes) received for free from another household or not (family gift, prize or award from a fundraising or from any gambling, bingo...).

*Example of food items received for free*

- *One of the household member this day has visited relative in another household, they were cooking pie, they gave him one pie*
- *My neighbour is picking mangoes in his tree; he gave to the household 1 bag of 15 mangoes.*
- *The mother in the household won 1 pig at the bingo.*

### 3.6 TRANSACTION

A transaction is a deal between 2 entities, it can be:

- A both sides transaction: to the benefit of both entities (purchase, exchange...)
- A one side transaction: to the benefit of one entity only (gift received)

Information required:

#### **Both sides transaction:**

Minimum information required:

- The detail description of the good or services exchanged
- The total price you paid, even if the good or services is paid by credit, the total price is required (or an estimation of the value if it is paid in kind)
- The place where the purchase is done (name of shop, market, name of the provider if it is a private, can be on internet as well....)
- The purpose (private, business or both)

Extra information can be required in some specific cases:

- Quantity bought (mainly for food item, quantity and unit in order to derive the calories estimation)
- Did you resort to loan to pay?
- Period covered (in the case of electricity or telephone bills, there is a period of consumption related)

*Example of both side transactions:*

- *I bought 1 tin of tuna from the store SBD \$12 for my own consumption*
- *I bought a fresh fish (yellow thin tuna) to a fisherman 20\$ in order to resale it*
- *I exchanged fish for rice with another household (I bought and I paid in kind) for my own consumption, valued at SBD \$50*
- *I bought a second hand car SBD \$ 30 000 from another household, I borrow money from the bank (loan) in order to buy it.*

#### Key rule

The total price of the good purchased or the service paid as to be recorded, even if the payment is not complete or delayed

*Example:*

- *I bought a car I pay refund my loan monthly*
- *I bought a TV I will pay later*

#### **One side transactions:**

Information required:

- The detail description of the goods received
- The quantity and the unit
- An estimation of the value on the local market

*Example of one side transaction:*

*My relative gave me a piece of pig meat, valued at SBD \$100*

## 3.7 Recall period

### A Definition

⇒ The recall period is the period of time between 2 dates during which we observe any phenomenon (as expenditure or acquisition of a good, school attendance....). The recall period starts a specific day and ends another specific day (day/month/year). If the phenomenon happens during the period we record it, otherwise, we don't.

⇒ The budget of one family is usually based on a 12 months period covering all events in the year. HIES is designed in such a way to provide indicators based on a 12 months period.

### B Specifications

⇒ Ideally to get results on household habits over a year we should survey a sample of family during this year. However, following them during such a long time is unrealistic, that is why we made the choice to follow one household for 2 weeks and then to change to another, follow it for the same duration i.e 2 weeks... (Rolling sample).

⇒ It is possible to design a survey with a data collection covering 3 or 6 months, but according to the period of the year during which field work is conducted, there is the risk to overestimate or underestimate certain periods or events of the year. Such surveys are cheaper to implement but do not give reliable estimates because they do not cover seasonality (especially consumption).

⇒ Recall period does not have the same duration for all topics included in the questionnaire. For instance it is impossible to remember the clothing expenditure over the last 12 months, but maybe could be possible for the case of other main expenditure like renovation of the house or purchase of a vehicle.

⇒ These are all the different recall periods and each topic related

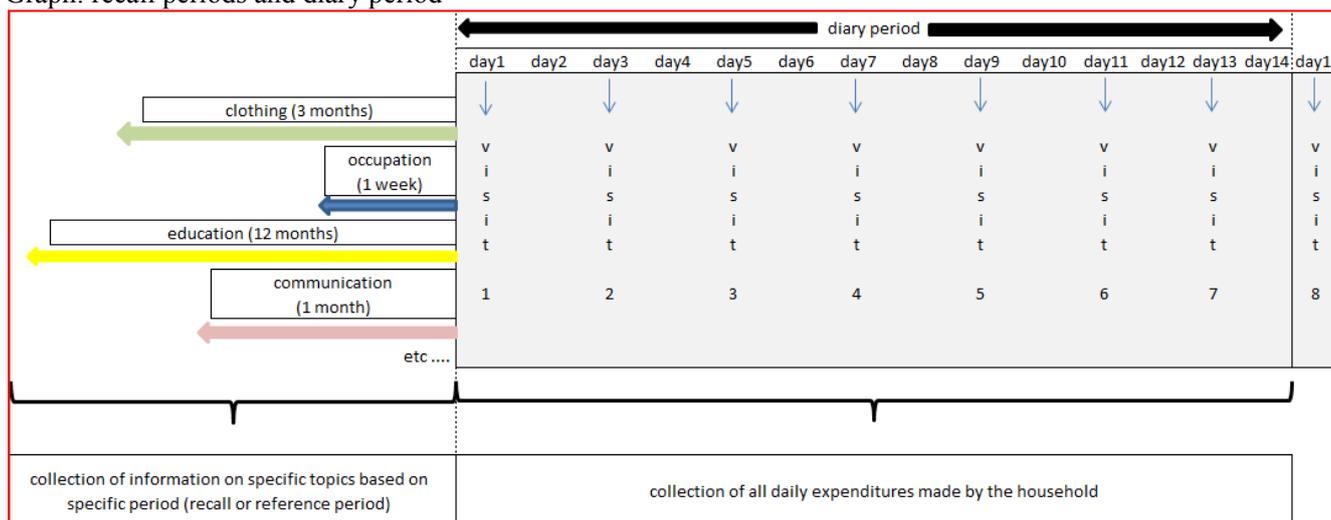
- **1 week** (e.g. occupation the last 7 days, consumption of tobacco, beetle nuts or cigarettes....) => colour blue
- **1 month**: (e.g. cell phone top up expenditure...) => colour violet
- **3 months**: (clothing...) => colour green
- **12 months**: (education...) => colour yellow

HIES survey is designed around 2 different kinds of questionnaire (2 different ways to record events):

- Recall questionnaires, in the modules, based on what happened during a recall period
- Diary: based on what is currently happening in the household. Expenditure, home production, meals... are recorded daily during 7 days.

- i. The diary period follows all the recall periods,
- ii. All recall periods finish the same day
- iii. The last day of each recall period is the day before the diary starts
- iv. All recall periods have different starting days, depending on their length, duration.

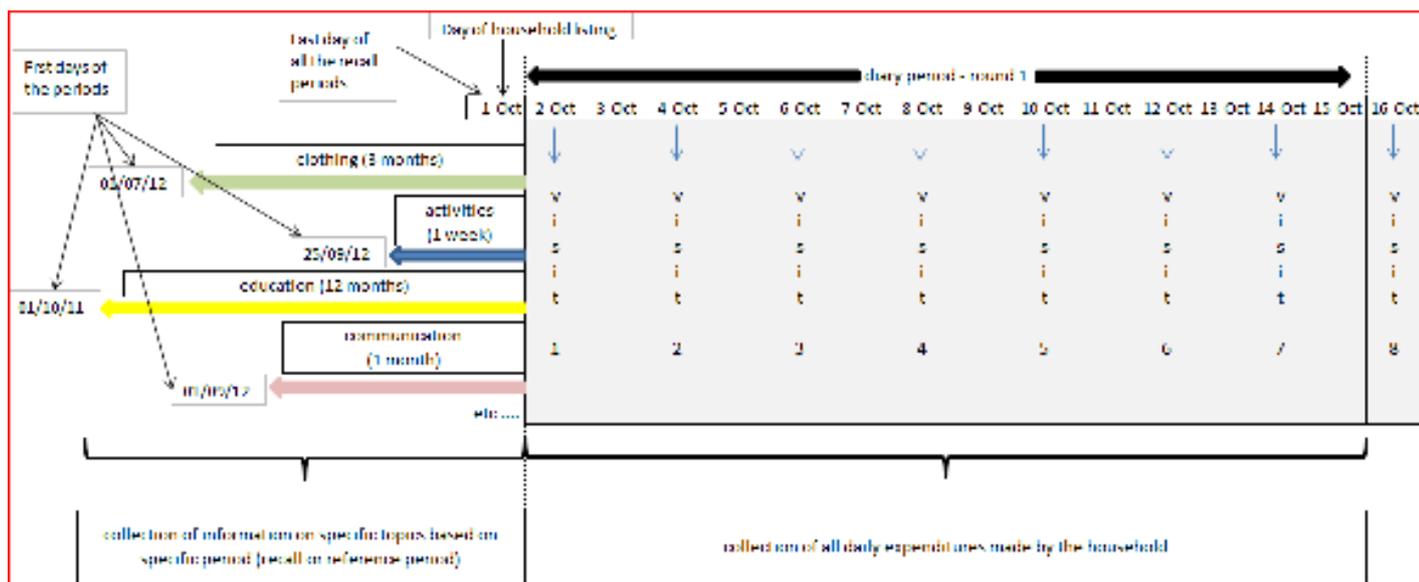
Graph: recall periods and diary period



Example:

Assuming that the visit 1 in 3 households starts on Tuesday the 2<sup>nd</sup> of October 2012 (round 1), the recall period for these households will follow the schedule:

Graph: recall and diary period / visit 1 on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of October 2012



Recall period

	<i>Clothing (3 months)</i>	<i>Occupation (1 week)</i>	<i>Education (12 months)</i>	<i>Communication (1 month)</i>
<i>From:</i>	<i>01/07/2012</i>	<i>25/09/2012</i>	<i>01/10/2011</i>	<i>01/09/2012</i>
<i>To:</i>	<i>01/10/2012</i>	<i>01/10/2012</i>	<i>01/10/2012</i>	<i>01/10/2012</i>

## Diary Period

Diary period (14 days)	
From:	02/10/2012
To:	15/10/2012

⇒ **All the recall periods whatever the module (1, 2, 3 or 4) and the duration (1 week, 1, 3, 6 or 12 months) have all the same date of ending: the day before the diary starts**

## C Particular cases of recall periods

**New Household**: if the household was created less than 1 year ago, due to:

- A union (marriage or de facto)
  - A divorce: one of the spouse left the household and lives by himself/herself now
  - Emancipation of a child: a child decides to leave the family and lives by himself now
- ⇒ In such cases, the recall period can be shortened. The starting point of the recall period in these cases will be the date of creation of the households.

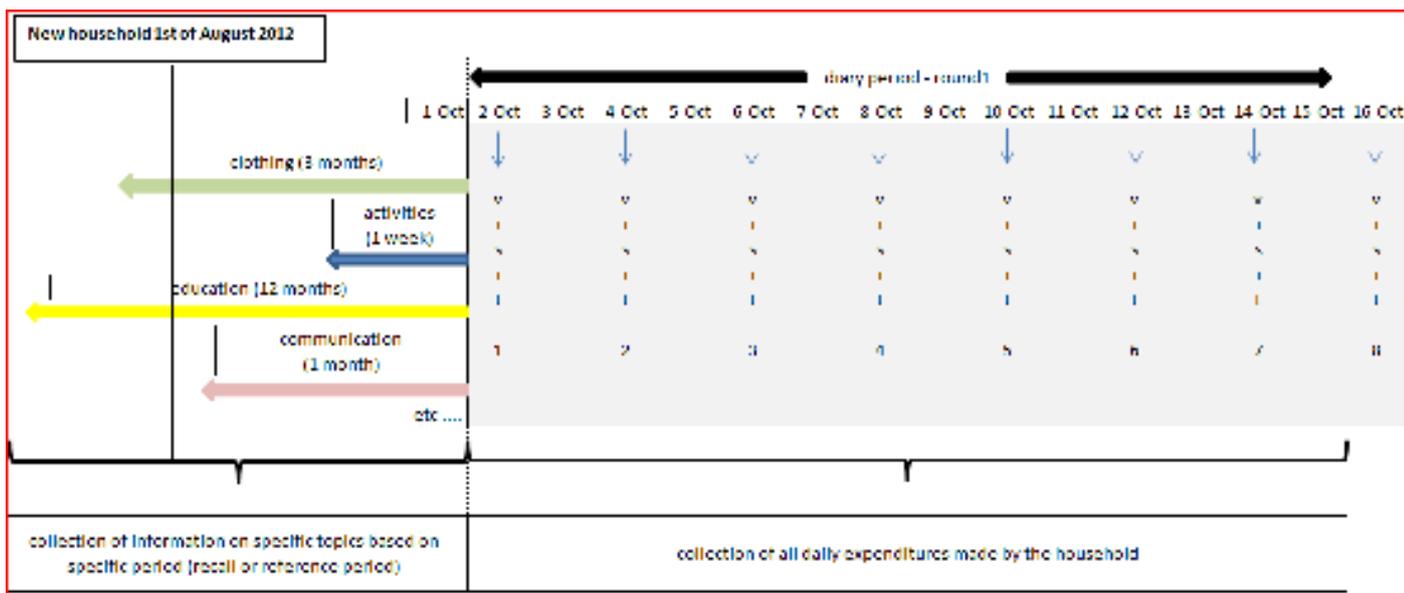
**Migrant Household**: this household is just arrived in Solomon Islands during the last 12 months, before they used to live overseas. We are only interested in the household who lives in Solomon Island and observe them since they settled in Solomon Islands.

- ⇒ In this case, the recall period starts the day of settlement in Solomon Islands
- ⇒

**!!!! Do not be confused between a new dwelling and a new household**  
**One household can move from a dwelling to a new one within the Solomon Islands, it is not a new household (just a household living in a new dwelling)**  
**A new household can just stay in an old dwelling after a wedding or migration from overseas, it is a new household**

*Example of shortened recall period:*

*Still round1, the 1st of October: the selected household is composed of young adults just married 2 months ago, before they used to live with their family, but since the wedding, they have been living together in their own dwelling. It means that this household has been existing since the 1<sup>st</sup> of August 2012.*



In this case, the recall period with duration less than 2 months are not affected

	Activities (1 week)	Communication (1 month)
From:	25/09/2012	01/09/2012
To:	01/10/2012	01/10/2012

On the other hand, recall period with duration longer than 2 months are affected

	Clothing (3 months)	Education (12 months)
From:	01/08/2012	01/08/2012
To:	01/10/2012	01/10/2012

In these 2 last cases, the starting dates of recall period is the date of new household (settlement in Solomon Islands or creation)

### 3.8 Household listing and use of GPS

The task the first day of the round (Day 1) consists in the pre enumeration of all the occupied dwelling of the EA.

1. With the map of the EA, make sure you acknowledge the boundaries.
2. The objective is to go to all the dwellings within the boundaries and in front of each dwelling:
  - a. make the list of all the dwellings
  - b. capture the location with GPS

#### A Household listing

Household listing information has to be filled in the appropriated form:

- Form 1A: the HIES ID listing (provided by the chief supervisor) – id of the 12 households to survey in this EA.
- Form 1B: HOUSEHOLD SELECTION (the supervisors have to complete this one) – all the parameters required for the selection of the households to survey.
- Form 1C: HOUSEHOLD LISTING (enumerators and supervisors have to complete this one) – the list of all occupied dwelling of the EA:

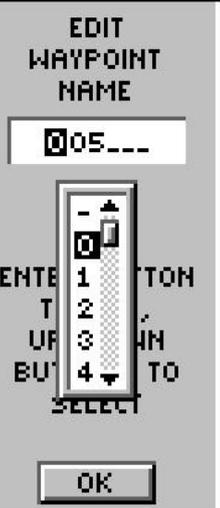
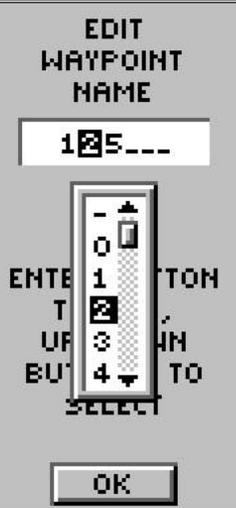
- the occupied dwelling as main residence have to be recorded in the household listing
  - all occupied dwelling as main residence have to be recorded,
  - all empty dwelling but where some people lives in (there are temporarily away) have to be recorded,
- secondary, occasional, vacant dwelling, not to be recorded
  - if the dwelling is an occasional house, do not record it
  - if the dwelling is vacant, disused, do not record it

Information to record in form 1C for each dwelling:

- The serial number: sequential number automatically pre recorded, from 1 to the total number of dwelling in the EA.
- Name of the household head: if possible, try to get this information,
- Address: name of the location, of the area where the dwelling is located. Can be the name of the EA, but in some cases, in 1 EA can be located several areas, or villages, with different name.
- Tick if GPS located: GPS unit allows an automatic geo localisation. All the recorded dwellings have to be GPS marked (instruction on GPS use in table). If for any reason, the dwelling was not marked (problem with the GPS unit, remote dwelling very far, access to the household just impossible....) leave it blank.
- Selected serial number: from the methodology presented in form 1A, 18 household from this listing will be selected (selected .serial number = from 1 to 18)
  - Find the first selected household: according to the methodology = serial number P = selected serial number = 1
  - Add the sampling step S to P in order to find the next selected household, do it repeatedly 17 times to find the 17 other selected household (selected serial number from 2 to 18)
- List (A or B): Out of these 18 selected households, 12 are list A and 6 are list B. The choice of the list is presented in the methodology in the form 1B, the supervisor is in charge of this choice.
- Reason for replacement: households listed A have to be contacted first, they are the selected households. If for any reason, some of these 12 selected households cannot collaborate or does not want to collaborate, enumerators have to replace with a household in listB.

## B Use of GPS

Except for extreme reason, all the dwelling listed in form1C has to be GPS marked (as much as possible). Each GPS mark has to be done entering the sequential serial number in column1 of form1C.

				
<p>The Garmin eTrex Legend Up-down: scrolling Enter: initiate/confirm Page: cycle through menus Power: on/off and backlight Only five buttons. Easy when use with left hand. Sticker number example used here: '123456'.</p>	<p>Press the Page button repeatedly until you see the MENU screen.</p>	<p>Use Up/Down to scroll to MARK then press ENTER to select it. Wait, not yet OK..</p>	<p>Use Up/Down to scroll to waypoint name/number. We want to change the default name into 123456.</p>	<p>By pressing ENTER the editing mode is initiated (EDIT WAYPOINT NAME)</p>
				
<p>Once again press ENTER to edit the first digit.</p>	<p>Use Up/Down to navigate to the number '1', then press ENTER to confirm.</p>	<p>The highlight moved one place to the right. Press ENTER again to start editing the second digit.</p>	<p>Use Up/Down to navigate to the number '2', then press ENTER to confirm. Continue until '123456'.</p>	<p>Press ENTER on OK to signal end of edit session '123456'.</p>



Use Up/Down to scroll to 'OK?'



Press a final ENTER to reconfirm the correct name.



Just to make sure, go to WAYPOINT and press ENTER to see the waypoints in memory.



Ensure yourself that waypoint '123456' is indeed in memory....



Press PAGE repeatedly until you see the MENU screen again. Mark the next waypoint.

## C Household selection

For each round, 3 documents are provided:

Form 1A: the HIES ID listing, with all the codes of:

- The selected EA
- The team in charge of this EA
- The supervisor code in this team
- Enumerators code in this team
- The 12 HIES id

Form 1A: HIES ID – 12 households – EA 04 05 050

Solomon Islands Statistics Office HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY FORM 1A: HIES ID -12 households							
<b>Example</b>							
Team 04.1 in Province 04 (Central) is in the Ward 05 (South West Gela) and in the EA 050, during the round 02							
HIES Id	Province	Ward	EA code	Code			Round
				Team	Supervisor	Enumerator	
04001	04 - Central	02	04 05 050	04.1	0410	0411	02
04002	04 - Central	02	04 05 050	04.1	0410	0411	02
04003	04 - Central	02	04 05 050	04.1	0410	0411	02
04004	04 - Central	02	04 05 050	04.1	0410	0411	02
04005	04 - Central	02	04 05 050	04.1	0410	0411	02
04006	04 - Central	02	04 05 050	04.1	0410	0411	02
04007	04 - Central	02	04 05 050	04.1	0410	0412	02
04008	04 - Central	02	04 05 050	04.1	0410	0412	02
04009	04 - Central	02	04 05 050	04.1	0410	0412	02
04010	04 - Central	02	04 05 050	04.1	0410	0412	02
04011	04 - Central	02	04 05 050	04.1	0410	0412	02
04012	04 - Central	02	04 05 050	04.1	0410	0412	02

Form 1B:  
Household selection process

Solomon Islands Statistics Office HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY FORM 1B: HOUSEHOLD SELECTION									
Province name: _____	Province code:  __ __								
Team code: _____									
Enumeration Area (EA) code:  __ __   __ __   __ __									
Supervisor name: _____	Supervisor code:  __ __   __ __								
Date of hh selection: ___ / ___ / ___									
INSTRUCTIONS TO SELECT THE 18 HOUSEHOLDS									
<p>1 Complete the form 1B with the list of occupied dwellings in the EA For each dwelling fill in all the information required (column b, c &amp; d)</p> <p>2 Total pages / household listing form 1C <span style="float: right;"><input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></span></p> <p>3 Record the total number of eligible households (column a) <span style="float: right;">N = <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></span></p> <p>4 Compute the sampling step <span style="float: right;">S = N / 18 = <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> drop decimals</span></p> <p>5 Sum the 7 digitis of the EA code <span style="float: right;">T = <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> T = a+b+c+d+e+f+g</span></p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">EA code</td> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  a   b  </td> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  c   d  </td> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">  e   f   g  </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">province</td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">ward</td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">area</td> </tr> </table> </div> <p>6 Determine the starting point <span style="float: right;">P = N * T / 100 + 1 = <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> drop decimals</span></p> <p>7 Household with serial number P (without decimals) is the first household selected from the list The first household selected serail number P and column e = 1</p> <p>8 Add S repeatedly to get the serial number of the other selected households Number all the other selected household from 2 to 18 (column e)</p> <p>9 If you are at the end of the list and still some household to select, start again at the begining</p> <p>10 Report the list A or B for each of the 18 selected household (column f) Two out of 3 selected households are list A, the third one is list B <small>The first selected household is listed A, the second is listed A as well, the third is listed B, the fourth household selected is listed A, the fifth is listed A as well, the seventh is listed B ....</small></p> <p>11 Record the Serial Numbers of the 12 selected households - List A (column a)  <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>12 Record the Serial Numbers of the 6 selected households - List B (column a)  <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>		EA code	a   b	c   d	e   f   g		province	ward	area
EA code	a   b	c   d	e   f   g						
	province	ward	area						

Form 1C:  
Household listing

<b>Solomon Islands Statistics Office</b> <b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY</b> <b>FORM 1C: HOUSEHOLD LISTING</b>									
Province name: _____		Province code:  __ __		Supervisor name: _____					
Team code: _____				Supervisor code:  __ __ __ __					
Enumeration Area (EA) code  __ __   __ __   __ __ __				Date of hh selection: __/__/__					
						Page	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">1</div>	of	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>
Serial No.	Name of household head	Address (village or area)	Tick if GPS located	Selected serial number	List (A or B)	Reason for replacement (refusal, absence...)	HIES household id		
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		
001									
002									
003									
004									
005									
006									

## **PART 4: LIST OF SURVEY MATERIALS**

### **FIELD WORK INSTRUCTION MANUAL (THE ONE YOU ARE CURRENTLY READING)**

In this manual field staff will find all the information related to the methodology of the survey. The purpose of this manual is to facilitate the work of the interviewer, but he is not supposed to use it during the interview (then would make the interview too long). The manual details all the tasks enumerators have to achieve and how to achieve them.

### **QUESTIONNAIRE INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

The questionnaire instruction manual will provide the main information to field staff on how each of the four modules and the household diary should be filled in. This manual will initially provide general information on how the modules should be filled in addressing issues such as sequence guides, item codes, recall periods, etc. This will be followed by detailed descriptions on how to respond to each question within each module, including the diary.

Example showing how to fill in certain sections will also be included in the manual, but as expected, not all possible responses will be addressed. When situations arise that this manual does not appropriately address how to deal with a situation then the supervisor and/or staff from the Bureau of Statistics should be consulted.

### **CALENDAR OF EVENTS**

The calendar of events lists all the major events that happened in each province of Solomon since the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This document can help if the household member do not know or remember some year of birth.

### **QUESTIONNAIRE (6 BOOKLETS 4 MODULES AND 2 DIARIES)**

The questionnaire is the crucial document containing sensitive information. Except field staff nobody should have access to this document and all the information inside are confidential, you have to keep them in a safe place during the round of interviews.

### **FIELD STAFF ID CARD**

Enumerators have to bring their personal professional card every day in the field. This card proves that you are a professional interviewer recruited and trained by the SINSO. It means you work respecting confidentiality and you are under the statistical secret.

### **THE MAP OF THE EA**

In order to help the field staff in the pre enumeration of the EA, a map of the EA is provided.

### **PRIMARY APPROACH LETTER FROM THE HEAD OF SINSO / MINISTER OF FINANCE**

This letter explains again the objective of the survey and the importance of the collaboration of all the selected households. Why this household was selected, how it was selected, and the schedule of the week of interview.

### **THE INTERVIEWER AGENDA**

A weekly timetable is provided to each enumerator in order to write the day and the time of each visit. For each round, enumerators have to fill and update it according to the scheduled visit

### **STATIONERIES**

1 pen to give to each household surveyed to fill in the diary

Pencil and eraser to complete the modules

1 calculator to help in some estimations of amount

GPS unit, scale and tape measure and laptop are under the responsibility of the supervisor.

### **FORMS 1A 1B & 1C HOUSEHOLS LISTING AND HOUSEHOLD SELECTION**

These 3 forms will allow the team to do the household listing the first day of the interview, then select 18 households and allocate HIES id to the surveyed households

### **COMMUNITY PRICE SURVEY**

The price of the main fruits, vegetables, crops fish and meat sold in the selected EA must be recorded in this questionnaire. The price is related to the quantity.

⇒ The supervisor is in charge of this questionnaire, assisted by enumerators

## **PART 5: HISTORICAL CALENDAR OF EVENTS BY PROVINCES**

### **HISTORICAL CALENDAR** **I WESTERN AND CHOISEUL PROVINCE**

List of important events which may be remembered by the people in your area.

Before 1900	Gizo Government Station started 1899
1900 – 1904	Mr Goldie came to Nusa Songa in 1902
1905 – 1909	Kalena Plantation planted 1907
1910 – 1914	1914 – First World War
1915 – 1919	H.M.S. Brisbane anchored Hawthorn Sound 1915 First World War
1920 – 1924	Tax started 1921
1925 – 1929	Dr James Methodist Doctor, arrived 1928 Big Feast by Henry Wickham 1926
1930 – 1934	Earthquake 1934
1935 – 1939	Dr Rutter, Methodist Doctor, arrived 1938
1940 – 1943	War in 1942 Invasion of New Georgia 1943
1942 - 1943	Japanese built Munda Airstrip
1948	Mrs Hellena Goldie died
1949	Government returns to Gizo
1951	Mr Goldie retired
1952	Big Wind
1956	Gilbertese settled Titiana
1957	Munda Airstrip re-built
1958	Loss of RCS Melanesian (July) H.M.S Cook visited Gizo for survey
1959	H.R.H Prince Philip visited Gizo March
1960 – 1961	Many people joined C.F.C 1960
1962	Japanese to Bagga to start Logging
1963	Airstrip finished at Sege First Malaria Spraying New Georgia and Kolombangara Levers started Gizo, Choiseul Rest house built
1964	Gizo cathedral finished Gilbertese settled Wagina
1965	Megapode to Barakoma and Munda started 1 <sup>st</sup> Local Council elections

Clinic completed Keru  
 Clinic completed Kolokolo  
 1966 1<sup>st</sup> Legislative Council elections  
 Shortlands Development Company starts Lofung  
 1967 Cyclone – November  
 1968 Mr Leadley retired – Methodist changed to United Church  
 Levers moved to Ringi Cove  
 1969 Duke of Kent visits Gizo  
 Nusatupe Airstrip opened  
 1970 Population Census, February  
 General Election to Governing Council  
 1971 Central Islands Council formed  
 1971 Jan Acting HC, Russell toured Choiseul  
 Feb Choiseul Bay airstrip opened  
 Mar Kavachi (Marovo) erupted  
 Jun Ballalae airstrip rebuilt & opened  
 1973 Feb New United Church Bishop Ken Towers inducted at Bilua Vella Lavella  
 Feb Kukundu suspension bridge opened  
 May Influenza epidemic  
 Jun Elections  
 Nov Kohoutek Comet  
 1974 Feb Royal Visit  
 May Japanese Officials look for war deads on Shortlands  
 1975 May Choiseul: Museum staff studied pottery making  
 May Taiyo Fishing Company paid \$10,000 compensation money  
 Jun New Georgia: Work started on a new fishery base for Taiyo  
 Jul Korovou, Shortlands: major damage was caused by earthquake  
 Aug Munda: Kosei Maru ran aground near Munda  
 Nov The Governor General Mr. Luddington toured the Western Province including  
 Paradise village (CFC)  
 1976 Feb Census  
 Feb James Panisi from Simbo came back after 43 years in The GEIC (Kiribati)  
 Sep Kavachi erupted again  
 Sep Japanese on Vella Lavella  
 Nov Shortland shop was ransacked and 106 people were fined  
 1977 Mar Jerry Buare was newly elected President of Council  
 Chief Isaiah Hagara 91 year old of Nazareth village near Seghe drowned  
 Oct Own Currency  
 1978 Jul Independence  
 Dec Villagers honour return slave Maria from Sirovanga  
 1979 Jan Stephen Kondovaru died in Gizo  
 Mar Solair West – Kieta flight okayed  
 Apr “Flying Saucer” was seen in the Shortlands  
 Jul Big celebration for anniversary  
 Aug Fr. Lawrence Isa died in Gizo  
 Oct Ochoko land dispute was caused by people to appear before court  
 Nov New Library opened at Gizo  
 1980 Feb Governor General visited Gizo

	Feb	Flying object was seen in Gizo
	Mar	107 year old Boaz Sisilo died in Ovea village, Vella Lavella
	May	Lightning burnt two students at Vonunu school
	May	Dr. Tekieru made a medical tour to Choiseul
	Jul	Feast on Lajaka Vella Lavella for safe return of lost boy (after 5 days in the bush)
	Aug	MV Tevai was brought by Rio Association of Rendova (Ship was renamed Rio Rendova) SDA airfield at Batuna was completed
	Sep	Feast commemorating chiefs was held at Shortlands
	Sep	Iriri water supply was completed
	Oct	PM visited Paradise village
	Dec	SIBC new studio at Gizo opened
1981	Jan	Gizo: Protest march about the towns water supply
	May	Choiseul: Mr. Justice Francis Daly's 1-week tour
	Jun	Noro base was opened
	Dec	Reverend Belshazzer Gina (Bill Gina) passed away
1982	Jan	Rarumana community Parara island: Bishop John Pratt opened Rarumana school
	Feb	Gizo: Outbreak of fever at Nusabaruka
	Mar	100 North New Georgia villagers damaged Enoghae Logging camp
	Mar	Francis Hilly was elected first Premier of Western Province
	Apr	Gizo: Melanesian Traders Speed-e-gas suppliers branch was set up
	Apr	Cyclone Bernie
	Apr	Munda: Public Servants' strike
1983	Aug	Simbo: Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni opened Solomon Island Regional Synod
	Dec	Kolombangara: Ataban Tropa opened the Hydro-electricity Power at Iriri village
1984	Jan	Job Duddley was elected Premier of Western Province
	Jun	South New Georgia: British High Commissioner Mr. Stanfield's visit
1985	Jan	First ever floating bank (MV NBSI) launched
	May	Shortlands: 17 fisherman from Bougainville raided Korovou Police Station
1986	May	Cyclone Namu
	Nov	National Population
1987	Jan	Shortlands: 300 people from Bougainville raided Kariki Landing craft Vula sank between Isabel and Malaita
	Apr	Black Brothers visited S.I
	May	USP students evacuated because of Military coup in Fiji
1988	Jul	10 <sup>th</sup> anniversary Independence Celebration George Lepping become the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Governor General of Solomon Islands
	Oct	Re-Forestation started at Kolombangara
1989	May	Noro wharf opened
	Jun	Noro Cannery in full operation
1990	Apr	First Solomon Cup final Western Province –Honiara
	Sep	Rev. Philimon Riti elected as Bishop for UC
	Oct	NBSI branch opened in Gizo
	Dec	New NPF office opened in Gizo
1991	Feb	Choiseul Island become a separate Province
1992	Apr	Shortlands: PNG soldiers raided fuel depot at Kariki

- Aug 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of World War II in the Solomon Islands with big celebrations in Honiara
- Sep Shortlands: Komaliae village raided by PNG soldiers resulting in two deaths
- 1993 Jun Biggest ever riot in Honiara by soccer fans
- Oct Francis Billy Hilly became Prime Minister
- 1994 Jun USA: World Cup Soccer final games were televised live in Honiara and some Other urban centre for the first time
- 1995 Jul First ever Trade and Cultural Show held in Honiara (Townground)  
The M.V. Western Express purchased
- Aug Maori Queen visited S.I
- Nov African Reggae Legend, Lucky Dube performed in Honiara
- Dec Island FM radio station started broadcasting
- 1997 Aug Last General elections, Batholomew Ulufa'alu became the Prime Minister
- 1998 Jun Last World Cup Soccer final played in France
- Jul 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Independence  
1<sup>st</sup> Melanesian Arts Festival held in Honiara
- Nov Ethnic crisis began on the Island of Guadalcanal
- 1999 -Ethnic tension on Guadalcanal became major issue, state emergency declared on Guadalcanal as a result.  
Victims of the tension assisted with cash and repatriated to their respective homes  
-SIPL closed down  
- NBSI Ranadi branch robbed in Honiara
- 2000 - Rove Police HQ Amoury raided  
- Coup in Solomon Island, Ulufa'alu Government overthrown, Manasseh Sogavare caretaker PM  
- Ethnic tension intensifies
- 2001 - National General Election  
- Sir Allan Kemekeza new Prime Minister
- 2002 - United Church celebrated 100 years in S.I  
- Allan Qurusu died.
- 2003 July 25<sup>th</sup> Independence Anniversary  
- RAMSI arrives in Solomon Islands  
- RAMSI destroyed guns  
- GP Warlord Harold Keke behind bars
- 2004 - New Chief Justice Sir Albert Palmer  
- Fire destroyed three buildings in Honiara South Seas Restaurant, GOH & Partners, Technique Radio.  
- Kings University in Western Province  
- New Governor General Nathaniel Waena  
- MEF Jimmy Lusibaea and Manasseh Maelanga was prisoned.  
- Businessman Nick Constantine died.  
- Government, Guadalcanal landowners and New Britain Palm Oil Company signed agreement for the re-opening of former SIPL  
- RAMSI PPF shot dead at Zion area.
- 2005 - James Tatau captured and charged with murder of Adam Dunning (RAMSI PPF)  
- Local Businessman Bobo Detke bought Ramos II

- MP for New Georgia, Rendova Francis Zama charged with one count of official corruption.

- 2006
- National General Election
  - Snyder Rini elected Prime Minister
  - April riots, China Town burned down
  - Mr Rini resigns
  - Re- election of Prime Minister's seat and Manasseh Sogavare became new PM
  - MP Charles Dausabea and MP Nelson Ne'e imprisoned relating to April riots
  - Suspended Attorney General Julian Moti landed in Munda from PNG
- 2007
- Tsunami struck Western and Choiseul Province
  - 52 lives were lost and thousands homeless

## **II ISABEL, CENTRAL AND RENNELL – BELLONA PROVINCE**

List of important events which may be remembered by people  
In your area

- Before 1900
- Samson Ino Christian Chief of Tega died, Ysabel 1886
  - First Ngela Parliament at Belagha, Ngela 1888
  - Chief Sogamola died, Ysabel 1893
  - Opening of Sepi school, Ysabel 1893
  - Bishop Cecil Wilson, Bishop of Church of Melanesia 1894
  - Boarding school at Siota opened, Ngela 1896
  - Protectorate proclaimed by HMS Curacao in 1893
  - Maravovo school started 1897
- 1900 – 1904
- Tangarare Mission started 1900
- 1905 – 1909
- Missionary at Tasimboko in 1908
  - James Ivo Melanesian Missionary killed, Ngela
- 1910 – 1914
- Survey by HMS Sealark
  - Marau R.C Mission started in 1914
  - Hairo plantation land bought in 1913
  - Bungana school opened (Ngela) in 1910
- 1915 – 1919
- Aola Government Station started, 1915
  - R. Sprott and Emily Sprott missionaries arrive in Ysabel
  - Kaisers war in Europe, 1914 – 1918
- 1920 – 1924
- Ruavatu R. C Mission started
  - Tax started in 1923
  - R. Sprott Melanesian Missionary dies on Ysabel in 1924
- 1925 – 1929
- Mr. Bell and Mr. Lillies killed in Malaita 1927
  - British warships come
- 1930 – 1934
- Big earthquake in 1931
  - Hugo Toke and R. Fallowes, Melanesian Missionaries arrive at Savo in 1932
  - Hugo Hebala Melanesian Priest dies, Ysabel 1931
- 1935 – 1939
- Makina R. C School opened

- 1940 – 1944 1942 War comes to the Solomons
- 1945 – 1949 Edmond Kiva ordained priest in 1946  
Litogahira School started in 1945
- 1955 – 1958 Emily Sprott leaves Ysabel 1950  
Big wind 1952  
Guadalcanal Council started in 1953
- 1959 Visit of H.R. H. Prince Philip Duke of Edinburgh
- 1960 Guadalcanal road to Visale opened
- 1961 Earthquake destroys building at Makina Mission Marau
- 1962 Mr. Francis Bugotu becomes Education officer  
New Market opened in Honiara
- 1963 Heavy rain flood Avu Avu Mission
- 1964 First Council Elections
- 1965 Strike in Honiara  
Honiara Census  
1<sup>st</sup> Rennell and Bellona Council  
Big rain
- 1966 Avu Avu airstrip completed  
Big wind on the Weather Coast  
Decimal (Australia) money comes to the Solomons  
Savo road begun
- 1967 Marau airstrip opened  
Legislative Council Elections
- 1968 High Commissioner Sir Robert Foster leaves Solomons and goes to Fiji  
Council Election
- 1969 High Commissioner Sir Michael Gass arrives  
Duke of Kent visits September 4<sup>th</sup>  
South Pacific Games
- 1970 Population Census, February  
General Election to Governing Council
- 1971 Central Islands Council formed

## **II. A. ISABEL PROVINCE**

- 1971 Jan Primary schools control taken from C. O.  
Aug Isabel custom feast at Buala  
Nov Fera airstrip was built
- 1973 Feb Chairman, Communication & Works Mr Salaka visit  
Apr Wife of Bishop Dudley Tuti died  
Jun Japanese came to look for dead heros  
Jun Election  
June Wild man, Ben Hageria was brought home  
Nov Kohoutek comet
- 1975 Jun MV Libaka (owned by Ysabel Development Co) was launched  
Jul Bishop Dudley Tuti was proclaimed Paramount Chief at Sepi village
- 1976 Feb Census
- 1977 Apr C. M. Peter Kenilorea toured

	Oct	Own Currency
1978	Jul	Independence
1979	Sep	Opening of Kilokaka School
1980	Feb	Clinic opened at Bara Village
	Mar	MV Dominic bought & renamed Ligomo II
	Apr	Baolo Clinic opened
	May	Jimmy Subhay Dass in Buala
	Aug	Tatamba substation opened
1981	Mar	Dedication of Allardyce Provincial Secondary School
	Apr	Buala: International- Provincial netball championship
	Jun	New Zealand high Commissioner Mary Chamberlin opened Guguha school
1982	Apr	Cyclone Bernie
1984	Mar	Tatamba Sub-Station: Dennis Lulei opened the Fishermen venue
	Jun	Isabel celebrated its Second Appointed Day
1985	Jan	First ever floating bank MV NBSI launched in the Western Province
	Apr	Former Governor General of Australia, Sir Ninian Stephen visited S.I
1986	May	Cyclone Namu
	Nov	National Population Census
1987	Feb	MV Vula sunk between Isabel and Auki
	Apr	Black Brothers band performed in Honiara
	May	USP students evacuated from Fiji because of Military coup
	Dec	Archbishop Norman Palmer resigns
1988	Apr	3 <sup>rd</sup> Archbishop of C. O. M, Amos Waiaru, installed
	Jul	10 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Independence held in Honiara (Townground)
		George Lepping become the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Governor General of S.I
	Oct	First Melanesian Cup tournament held in Honiara
1989	May	Noro wharf opened
	Jun	Noro cannery in full operation
1990	Apr	First Solomon Cup tournament held in Honiara
1991	Feb	Choiseul Island become a separate Province
1992	Aug	50 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of World War II in the Solomon Islands with big celebrations in Honiara
	Sep	Shortlands: Komaliae village raided by PNG soldiers resulting in two deaths
1993	Jun	Biggest ever riot in Honiara by soccer fans
	Oct	Francis Billy Hilly became Prime Minister
1994	Jun	USA: World cup soccer final games were televised live in Honiara and some other urban centres for the first time
1995	Jul	First ever trade and cultural show held in Honiara (Townground)
	Aug	Maori Queen visited S.I
	Nov	African reggae legend, Lucky Dube, performed in Honiara
	Dec	Island FM radio station started broadcasting
1997	Aug	General Elections
		Bartholomew Ulufa'alu became Prime Minister
1998	Jun	Last world cup soccer final in France
	Jul	First Melanesian Arts Festival held in Honiara
	Jul	20 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of Independence
	Nov	Ethnic crisis started on the Island of Guadalcanal

- 1999 -Ethnic tension on Guadalcanal became major issue, state emergency declared on Guadalcanal as a result.  
Victims of the tension assisted with cash and repatriated to their respective homes  
-SIPL closed down
- 2000 - NBSI Ranadi branch robbed in Honiara  
- Rove Police HQ Amoury raided  
- Coup in Solomon Island, Ulufa'alu Government overthrown, Manasseh Sogavare caretaker PM  
- Ethnic tension intensifies
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- Fire destroyed three buildings in Honiara, South Seas Restaurant, GOH & Partners, Technique Radio.  
- Kings University in Western Province  
- New Governor General Nathaniel Waena  
- MEF Jimmy Lusibaea and Manasseh Maelanga was prisoned.  
- Businessman Nick Constantine died.  
- Government, Guadalcanal landowners and New Britain Palm Oil Company signed agreement for the re-opening of former SIPL  
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- 2006 - National General Election  
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- April riots, China Town burned down  
- Mr Rini resigns  
- Re- election of Prime Minister's seat and Manasseh Sogavare became new PM  
- MP Charles Dausabea and MP Nelson Ne'e imprisoned relating to April riots  
- Suspended Attorney General Julian Moti landed in Munda from PNG
- 2007 - Tsunami struck Western and Choisuel Province  
52 lives were lost and thousands homeless

## **II. B. CENTRAL and RENNEL – BELLONA PROVINCE**

- 1971 Jul High Commissioner toured Ngela  
Jul Russell Island Council Headquarter opened

	Aug	Bellona airfield opened
1972	Nov	Savo: Sir Michael Gass visit
1973	Feb	Salaka visited Ngela & Savo
	Jun	Election
	Sep	First Canning of fish (Taiyo)
	Nov	Kohoutek Comet
1974	Oct	Evacuation Exercise carried out on Savo
1975	Feb	Yandina: Cipriano Toutou (Louna Village) was found dead on the beach
	Mar	Rennellese refused to settle in the West
1976	Feb	Population Census
1977	Oct	Own Currency
1978	Jul	Independence
	Oct	Solair Plane lost between Guadalcanal & Central
1979	Jan	Bellona Paramount Chief Paul Sa'engeika died
	Feb	Cyclone Kerry especially in Bellona
	Jun	Kaitu'u tribal chief Takika Sangatago died at Central Hospital
1980	Jun	New Water Supply at New Munga Village Russell Islands
1981	May	Ngela: Martin Tinoni won the Bye-election
1982	Mar	Ngela: Rev. Norman Palmer's 1 week tour
	Apr	Tulagi: Central Islands Province new Library opened
1983	May	Yandina: A new Rural Fisheries Centre was built
	Sep	Savo: Bartholomew Ulufa'alu opened the first water supply at Kaogele village
1984	Jul	Central Province celebrated its 2 <sup>nd</sup> Appointed Day at Sasape
1985	Apr	Former Governor General of Australia Sir Ninian Stephen visited Tulagi
	Jul	New water supply opened at Leitongo Ngela
1986	May	Cyclone Namu caused a lot of damage in parts of the S.I
	Nov	Population Census
1987	Feb	Landing craft Vula sank between Isabel and Malaita
	Apr	Black Brothers performed in Honiara
	May	USP students evacuated because of military coup in Fiji
	Dec	Archbishop Norman Palmer resigns
1988	Apr	3 <sup>rd</sup> Archbishop of C.O.M., Amos Waiaru installed
	May	Killing incident at Mbarana village; Guadalcanal protest and handed petition to Prime Minister E. Alebua
		Anuha resort burnt down
	Jul	10 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of Independence celebrated in Honiara (Townground)
		George Lepping becomes the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Governor General
	Oct	First ever- Melanesian cup tournament held in Honiara
1989	Jun	Hilda Kari the first woman ever to be elected to the National Parliament
	Oct	Archbishop of Catholic Church, Daniel Stuyvenberg, died
1990	Apr	First Solomon cup tournament held in Honiara
1992	Mar	New cult movement (only you) started in Honiara
	Aug	50 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of World War II in the Solomon Islands with big celebrations in Honiara
	Sep	Shortlands: Komaliae village raided by PNG soldiers resulting in two deaths
		Governor General George Lepping visited Rennell - Bellona
1993	Jan	Rennell and Bellona Islands became a separate province from Central Islands

- province
- Cyclone Nina hits Rennell-Bellona Islands – the worst in history
- 1994 Jun Biggest ever riot in Honiara by soccer fans
- Oct Francis Billy Hilly became the Prime Minister
- Jun World Cup soccer final games were televised live in Honiara and some other urban centres for the first time
- Sep Prominent political leader for Rennell and Bellona, John Tepaika, died
- Dec Guadalcanal Province the first provincial side to win the Solomon cup
- 1995 Mar Opening of EEC funded road to East Rennell
- Jul First ever Trade and Cultural Show held in Honiara (Townground)
- Nov African Reggae legend Lucky Dube performed in Honiara
- Dec Island FM radio station started broadcasting
- 1997 Aug National General Elections
- Bartholomew Ulufa'alu became the Prime Minister
- 1998 Cyclone Katrina
- Jun Last world cup soccer final played in France
- Jul 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Independence
- 1<sup>st</sup> Melanesian Arts Festival held in Honiara
- Nov Ethnic crisis began in Guadalcanal Islands
- 1999 -Ethnic tension on Guadalcanal became major issue, state emergency declared on Guadalcanal as a result.
- Victims of the tension assisted with cash and repatriated to their respective homes
- SIPL closed down
- NBSI Ranadi branch robbed in Honiara
- 2000 - Rove Police HQ Amoury raided
- Coup in Solomon Island, Ulufa'alu Government overthrown, Manasseh Sogavare caretaker PM
- Ethnic tension intensifies
- 2001 - National General Election
- Sir Allan Kemekeza new Prime Minister
- 2002 - United Church celebrated 100 years in S.I
- Allan Qurusu died.
- 2003 July 25<sup>th</sup> Independence Anniversary
- RAMSI arrives in Solomon Islands
- RAMSI destroyed guns
- GP Warlord Harold Keke behind bars
- 2004 - New Chief Justice Sir Albert Palmer
- Fire destroyed three buildings in Honiara South Seas Restaurant, GOH & Partners, Technique Radio.
- Kings University in Western Province
- New Governor General Nathaniel Waena
- MEF Jimmy Lusibaea and Manasseh Maelanga was prisoned.
- Businessman Nick Constantine died.
- Government, Guadalcanal landowners and New Britain Palm Oil Company signed agreement for the re-opening of former SIPL
- RAMSI PPF shot dead at Zion area.

- 2005
  - James Tatau captured and charged with murder of Adam Dunning (RAMSI PPF)
  - Local Businessman Bobo Detke bought Ramos II
  - MP for New Georgia, Rendova Francis Zama charged with one count of official corruption.
- 2006
  - National General Election
  - Snyder Rini elected Prime Minister
  - April riots, China Town burned down
  - Mr Rini resigns
  - Re- election of Prime Minister's seat and Manasseh Sogavare became new PM
  - MP Charles Dausabea and MP Nelson Ne'e imprisoned relating to April riots
  - Suspended Attorney General Julian Moti landed in Munda from PNG
- 2007
  - Tsunami struck Western and Choisuel Province
  - 52 lives were lost and thousands homeless

**II. C. GUADALCANAL and HONIARA PROVINCE**  
**Before 1971**

- 1923 Tax started
- 1942 Aug Second World War comes to the Solomons
- 1952 King George VI died
- 1953 Guadalcanal Council started
- 1960 Guadalcanal road to Visale opened
- 1962 First Legislative Council in Honiara
- New market opened in Honiara
- 1966 Avuavu airstrip completed
- Big wind on the Weather Coast
- 1967 Big wind in Honiara and Guadalcanal
- Marau airstrip opened
- 1968 High Commissioner, Sir Robert Foster, leaves for Fiji
- 1969 High Commissioner, Sir Michael Gass arrives
- 1970 Feb Population Census

**GUADALCANAL PROVINCE SINCE 1971**

- 1971 Jan Full scale planting of oil palm at CDC
- Oct Japanese Officials collected and cremated 7000 of war dead; service at Tambea
- 1973 May Influenza Epidemic
- Jun First Water taps were set up at Roroni
- Jun Election
- Nov Kohoutek Comet
- 1974 May Erection of Plague at Vouza's village Carlifornia
- Jun Governor toured Weathercoast
- 1975 Jul East Guadalcanal: St John the Baptist church was opened
- Jul A high -level bridge was completed over Mavo River
- Jul Weather Coast: Kangava ran aground at Talise point
- Jul Guadalcanal Plains: BSA spray plane crashed at Metapona
- 1976 Jan Heavy rain and wind out power supplies

	Feb	Census
1977	Feb	President of Guadalcanal Council Jack Kiholo was removed
	Apr	Worst earthquake in Weathercoast
	Jun	Evacuation of people
	Jul	Opening of Amanasi bridge
	Aug	Marau Police station was opened
	Oct	Own currency
1978	May	Outbreak of Measles in S. E. Coast
	Jun	Independence
1979	Feb	Cyclone Kerry
	May	Water Supply at Lambi
	Sep	Flooding in the Weathercoast
	Dec	New SSEC Church opened at Mataruka
1980	Apr	Catechist Modesto Bolia died at Tangarare
	Apr	PM visited Weathercoast
	Apr	NZ army came to build bridges and water supplies in the Weathercoast
	Apr	Jimmy Subhay Dass at CDC
1981	Apr	East Guadalcanal: Governor General visited Kulu School, Tasimboko
	Jun	Malango Ward: Governor General opened a new clinic at Malatoha Provincial Sub-station.
	Jun	Weather Coast: PM Peter Kenilorea opened Longu Avu Avu Primary School
1982	Apr	Cyclone Bernie damaged Ngalimbiu bridge
	Apr	A new clinic was opened at Turarana village
1983	Jul	East Guadalcanal: Trevor Sofield opened a water supply at Makaruka
	Nov	W. Guadalcanal; Trevor Sofield opened a water supply at Vangobuli village
1984	Mar	North Guadalcanal: Sir Jacob Vouza passed away: a Military funeral at California village
	May	Weather coast: Two PNG men drifted at sea and landed at Veramoho village
	Jun	Kamilo Teke opened the new Ngalimbiu Bridge
	Aug	West Guadalcanal: celebrations to mark the Appointed Day at Lambi Bay
	Sep	Lambi Fisheries Centre was opened
1985	Mar	Anti-Malaria campaign called 'mass drug administration (MDA) is carried on north Guadalcanal and Honiara
	Jun	Australian High Commissioner Trevor Sofield visited Kulu School
1986	May	Cyclone Namu causes a lot of damages to properties on North and Central Guadalcanal
	Nov	National population Census
1987	Feb	Landing craft Vula sank between Isabel and Malaita
	Apr	Black Brothers performed in Honiara
	May	USP students evacuated because of Military coup in Fiji
	Dec	Archbishop Norman Palmer resigns
1988	Apr	3 <sup>rd</sup> Archbishop of C.O.M., Amos Waiaru, installed
	May	Killing incident at Mbarana village; Guadalcanal protest and handed petition to Prime Minister E. Alebua
	Jul	10 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of Independence George Lepping becomes the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Governor General
	Oct	First- ever Melanesian cup tournament held in Honiara

- 1989 Jun Hilda Kari the first woman ever to be elected to the National Parliament  
 Oct Archbishop of Catholic Church, Daniel Stuyvenberg, died
- 1990 Feb Guadalcanal Province has own ship MV G-G Venture  
 Apr First Solomon cup tournament held in Honiara
- 1991 Selwyn College NSS moved from Ngalmibiu to Maravovo  
 Sep Plane crash at Mount Nasuha, one of the worst in S.I history
- 1992 Aug 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of World War II in the Solomon Islands with big celebrations in Honiara  
 Sep Shortlands: Komaliae village raided by PNG soldiers resulting in two deaths  
 Oct Governor General, Sir George Lepping walked across Guadalcanal
- 1993 Jun Biggest ever riot in Honiara by soccer fans  
 Oct Francis Billy Hilly became Prime Minister
- 1994 Jun World cup soccer final games were televised live in Honiara and some other urban centres for the first time  
 Dec Guadalcanal Province won the Solomon cup tournament
- 1995 Jul First ever Trade and Cultural Show held in Honiara (Townground)  
 Aug Maori Queen visited S.I  
 Moro new custom house opens at Komuvaolu village  
 Nov African reggae legend, Lucky Dube, performed in Honiara  
 Dec Island FM radio station started broadcasting
- 1997 Aug National General Elections  
 Bartholomew Ulufa'alu became Prime Minister  
 Sep Ministry of Finance building burnt down
- 1998 Jun Last world cup soccer played in France  
 Jul 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Independence  
 First Melanesian Arts Festival held in Honiara  
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- 1999 -Ethnic tension on Guadalcanal became major issue, state emergency declared on Guadalcanal as a result.  
 Victims of the tension assisted with cash and repatriated to their respective homes  
 -SIPL closed down  
 - NBSI Ranadi branch robbed in Honiara
- 2000 - Rove Police HQ Amoury raided  
 - Coup in Solomon Island, Ulufa'alu Government overthrown, Manasseh Sogavare caretaker PM  
 - Ethnic tension intensifies
- 2001 - National General Election  
 - Sir Allan Kemekeza new Prime Minister
- 2002 - United Church celebrated 100 years in S.I  
 - Two off duty constable were found dead at Lungga river  
 - More weapons returned from ex-militants  
 - Fr. Augustine Geve murdered
- 2003 July - 86 refugees from Duidui ward take refuge at Police club following killings and burning of their homes  
 - 25<sup>th</sup> Independence Anniversary

- RAMSI arrives in Solomon Islands
- RAMSI destroyed guns
- GP Warlord Harold Keke behind bars
- 2004 - New Chief Justice Sir Albert Palmer
- Fire destroyed three buildings in Honiara, South Seas Restaurant, GOH & Partners, Technique Radio.
- Kings University in Western Province
- New Governor General Nathaniel Waena
- MEF Jimmy Lusibaea and Manasseh Maelanga was prisoned.
- Businessman Nick Constantine died.
- Government, Guadalcanal landowners and New Britain Palm Oil Company signed agreement for the re-opening of former SIPL
- RAMSI PPF shot dead at Zion area.
- Premier Waeta Ben Tabusasi step down
- 2005 - James Tatau captured and charged with murder of Adam Dunning (RAMSI PPF)
- Local Businessman Bobo Detke bought Ramos II
- MP for New Georgia, Rendova Francis Zama charged with one count of official corruption.
- 2006 - National General Election
- Snyder Rini elected Prime Minister
- April riots, China Town burned down
- Mr Rini resigns
- Re- election of Prime Minister's seat and Manasseh Sogavare became new PM
- MP Charles Dausabea and MP Nelson Ne'e imprisoned relating to April riots
- Suspended Attorney General Julian Moti landed in Munda from PNG
- 2007 - Tsunami struck Western and Choisuel Province
- 52 lives were lost and thousands homeless

## **II. D HONIARA TOWN COUNCIL**

- 1971 Mar HRH Duke of Edinburgh visit
- Mar Wage Advisory Commission was set up
- Mar Sir Michael Gass returned
- Jun Taiyo ships arrive
- Sep SP Game team won 2 silver and 2 bronze medals
- Sep Copra prices fell lowest since 1962
- Nov Lungga Power Station opened
- 1972 Dec Bishop Leslie Boseto was installed as Moderator of United Church of Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands in Moresby
- 1973 Feb Dr. Fox left, 70 years with C. O. M
- Apr 25 metre square was opened
- Jun Election
- Sep Sir Michael Gass left
- Oct New High Commissioner Mr. D.C Luggington
- Oct HTI dormitory caught fire
- Nov Kohoutek comet
- 1974 Jan Hong Kong Shanghai Bank opened

Feb Royal visit  
 Sep 1<sup>st</sup> Chief Minister Mr. Solomon Mamaloni  
 Oct 1<sup>st</sup> Legislative Assembly  
 1975 Jan Church of Melanesia gained Independence from the Province of Church of New Zealand: The first Archbishop was John Chisholm  
 Mar Charity Queen Contest in aid of SP Games (Guam)  
 Mar Music Festival at Lawson Tama  
 Mar Teen Team (Christian Youth from New Zealand) visited  
 Apr Bill Bennet retired from SIBC  
 Apr SI Training College staged a protest march  
 May Archbishop John Chisholm (COM) died of cancer  
 Jun Dean Norman Palmer was named the new Archbishop of the Church of Melanesia  
 Jul Solomon Islands team left for SP Games (Guam)  
 Aug Honiara Custom Festival at the Museum Grounds  
 Sep General Workers Union went on strike  
 Oct Kukum Police station was opened  
 Nov Reverend Casper Uka was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Central Melanesia at St. Barnabas Cathedral  
 Dec Solomon Mamaloni was re-elected Chief Minister  
 1976 Jan Solomon Islands was granted internal self-governing  
 Jan Worst Demonstration Union strike  
 Feb Census  
 Feb Solomon Islands Dancers to Rotorua (New Zealand)  
 Jul Peter Kenilorea took over Chief Minister  
 Sep S. I. Won 2 gold 3 silver and 3 bronze at Noumea  
 Sep Sir Luddington left  
 Sep New Governor is Collin Allan  
 1977 Jan Fred Osifelo was knighted  
 Feb John Bishop was released  
 May Ralph Bell (an Evangelist) and Jimmy Mamou visited Solomon Islands  
 Oct Own Currency  
 1978 Jan Fishing rights over 200 mile zone  
 Apr Governor General Baddeley Devesi was appointed  
 Jul Independence  
 Aug 1<sup>st</sup> Parliament Session  
 1979 Jan Soltel opened  
 May First patrol ship Tulagi was handed over to SI Government  
 May Jacob Vouza was knighted  
 Aug SP Games contingent left for Suva  
 Aug Honiara Census  
 Dec Houses were flooded in Rove Area  
 1980 Jan 12 sailors stranded in Taiwan returned home safely  
 Feb Flying object was seen  
 Mar Sakiusa came to sing in aid of SP Festival of Arts  
 Mar Mendana Enterprises workshop caught fire  
 Apr Jimmy Subhay Dass visited Solomon Islands

- Jun Tepuke (canoe) left for SP Arts Festival (PNG)
- Aug Peter Kenilorea was re-elected Prime Minister
- Nov First session of National Parliament
- 1981 Feb Newport Missionary Baptist Church of Solomon was opened at Vura road
- Mar National Archives was opened
- May Daniel Maeke became the 1<sup>st</sup> Ombudsman
- Jul Prime Ministers from PNG, Vanuatu and Solomon Island met in Honiara
- Dec Honiara Census
- 1982 Feb Billy Gatu officially opened Mbokonavera clinic
- Apr Cyclone Bernie
- May Francis Bugotu became the new Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission
- 1983 Jan CBSI was officially opened
- 1984 May Pope John Paul II visited the Solomons
- Aug New Mataniko bridge was officially opened
- Oct National General Election
- Nov Peter Kenilorea was re-elected Prime Minister
- Nov Public Servants strike
- Nov School children athletes were sent to Australia
- 1985 Mar Anti-Malaria campaign called 'mass drug administration (MDA) is carried on north Guadalcanal and Honiara
- 1986 May Cyclone Namu causes a lot of damages to properties on North and Central Guadalcanal
- Nov National population Census
- 1987 Feb Landing craft Vula sank between Isabel and Malaita
- Apr Black Brothers performed in Honiara
- May USP students evacuated because of Military coup in Fiji
- Dec Archbishop Norman Palmer resigns
- 1988 Apr Keep Honiara Clean campaign started
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Archbishop of C.O.M., Amos Waiaru, installed
- May Killing incident at Mbarana village; Guadalcanal protest and handed petition to Prime Minister E. Alebua
- Jul 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Independence
- George Lepping becomes the 2<sup>nd</sup> Governor General
- Oct First- ever Melanesian cup tournament held in Honiara
- 1989 Jun Hilda Kari the first woman ever to be elected to the National Parliament
- Oct Archbishop of Catholic Church, Daniel Stuyvenberg, died
- Nov New Wesley UC building opened in Honiara
- 1990 Jan The biggest floating bookshop MV Doulos visited Honiara
- Apr First Solomon cup tournament held in Honiara
- Jun Arrival of new Boeing jet – Guadalcanal-at Henderson
- Dec Parachute display by NZ army at Rove seaside
- 1991 Sep Plane crash at Mount Nasuha, one of the worst in S.I history
- 1992 Mar New Lungga bridge opened
- Mar New cult movement (only you) started in Honiara
- Aug 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of World War II in the Solomon Islands with big celebrations in Honiara

- Sep Shortlands: Komaliae village raided by PNG soldiers resulting in two deaths
- 1993 Jun Biggest ever riot in Honiara by soccer fans
- Oct Francis Billy Hilly became Prime Minister
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- 2000 - Rove Police HQ Amoury raided
- Coup in Solomon Island, Ulufa'alu Government overthrown, Manasseh Sogavare caretaker PM
- Ethnic tension intensifies
- 2001 - National General Election
- Sir Allan Kemekeza new Prime Minister
- 2002 - United Church celebrated 100 years in S.I
- Allan Qurusu died.
- Dengue fever outbreak
- More weapons returned from ex-militants
- 2003 July - 25<sup>th</sup> Independence Anniversary
- RAMSI arrives in Solomon Islands
- RAMSI destroyed guns
- GP Warlord Harold Keke behind bars
- 2004 - New Chief Justice Sir Albert Palmer
- Fire destroyed three buildings in Honiara, South Seas Restaurant, GOH & Partners, Technique Radio.
- Kings University in Western Province
- New Governor General Nathaniel Waena
- MEF Jimmy Lusibaea and Manasseh Maelanga was prisoned.
- Businessman Nick Constantine died.
- Government, Guadalcanal landowners and New Britain Palm Oil Company signed agreement for the re-opening of former SIPL

- 2005
  - RAMSI PPF shot dead at Zion area.
  - James Tatau captured and charged with murder of Adam Dunning (RAMSI PPF)
  - Local Businessman Bobo Detke bought Ramos II
  - MP for New Georgia, Rendova Francis Zama charged with one count of official corruption.
  
- 2006
  - National General Election
  - Snyder Rini elected Prime Minister
  - April riots, China Town burned down
  - Mr Rini resigns
  - Re- election of Prime Minister's seat and Manasseh Sogavare became new PM
  - MP Charles Dausabea and MP Nelson Ne'e imprisoned relating to April riots
  - Suspended Attorney General Julian Moti landed in Munda from PNG
  
- 2007
  - Tsunami struck Western and Choisuel Province
  - 52 lives were lost and thousands homeless

### **III ----- MALAITA PROVINCE**

List of important events which may remembered by the people  
In your area

- 1900 – 1904
  - 1904 – Simon Maenanai of Mage returned from Queensland
  - 1904 – S.S.E.C established One Pusu
- 1905 – 1909
  - Government Station Auki started – 1909
- 1900 – 1914
  - 1911 – Malaita Co. Established at Baunani
  - 1910 – Timothy George returned from Queensland
  - 1910 – Miss Young S.S.E.C arrived
  - Mr. Pastington surveyed Buma land for R.C Mission
- 1915 – 1919
  - First World War
- 1920 – 1924
  - 1924 – Government road started round Malaita
  - 1923 – Tax started
- 1925 – 1929
  - 1929 – Fouabu Hospital opened
  - 1927 – Mr. Bell and Mr. Lillies killed at Sinaragu
  - 1926 – Mr. Hopkins, Melanesian Missionary left
- 1930 – 1934
  - 1933 – Afio Mission Station started
  - 1931 - Big Earthquake
- 1935 – 1939
  - 1937 – First Rice planting on Malaita
  - 1936 – Nafinua Mission Station started
  - 1935 – King George V died
- 1940 – 1944
  - 1942 – Big War in Tulagi and Guadalcanal
  - Laulasi and Fo'ondo bombed
- 1945 – 1949
  - 1948 – Marching Rule. Nine Chiefs were arrested
  - 1945 – Marching Rule started
- 1950 – 1954
  - 1953 – Salana Ga'a first President Malaita Council High Commissioner transferred from Fiji to Honiara
  - 1952 – King George VI died

1950 – 1958	1958 – Sulufou burnt Betua went aground Manawai 1957 – Salana Ga’a re-elected President Malaita Council 1955 – Sisili President Malaita Council
1959	Visit of H.R.H Prince Philip “Margery” sunk
1960	Mariano Kelesi President of Malaita Council
1962	First Legislative Council in Honiara
1963	Rate Registers drawn up
1964	Malaita Council elected for the first time
1965	SDA Medical missionary, Mr Dunn killed at Atoifi
1966	Big wind in November
1967	Big wind in Honiara (March) Legislative Council Election
1968	Jonathan Fifi’i – President Malaita Council Cyclone in December The High Commissioner Sir Robert Foster leaves for Fiji
1970	Population Census February General Election of Governing Council
1971	Mar H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh visited Sulufou (N.Malaita) Jun Malaita Development Company began Bus Service
1972	Nov Sir Michael Gass visited Malaita
1973	Jan Leprosy doctor Dr. Bravo visited Malu’u, Maka – Atoifi Jan Acting High Commissioner T. Russell visited Sikaiana and Ontong Java Jan Completion of Parasi bridge Apr Four men climbed mountain of spirits (1 <sup>st</sup> time) at West Kwara’ae May Influenza Epidemic Jun Election Sep Ngaliuru village, Siamese Twin born Nov Kohoutek Comet
1974	Feb Royal Visit, Governor touring Nov Enthroning Ceremony for Paramount chief Aliko Nono’ohimae
1975	Mar Buma Custom Festival attended by the Kwaio and Langa langa people
1976	Feb Population Census May Governor’s visit and walk across island
1977	May Malaria outbreak May Ralph Bell (an Evangelist) and Jimmy Mamou visit Oct Own currency Dec New Mental hospital at Kilu’ufi
1978	Feb Fr. John Gereia (West Kwara’ae) resigned as Legislative Assembly member Feb Kwara’ae bridge opened Jul Independence Sep Diarrhoea outbreak Oct Three men from Basikana drifted for 9 days and were shored at Goveo, Isabel Nov Visit of Governor General
1979	Feb Cyclone Kerry Mar Two of the three men from Ontong Java (Simeon Kaku’u and Ronald Anoa) who

had drifted at sea for 67 days had been found at Tinakula

Jun East Kwaio decided not to pay basic rates but to Council Area

June Taiwanese fishing boat went aground on Ontong Java Reef

Nov One pusu Sawmill transferred to Ma'asina Sawmill

1980 Jan Opening of Church in Sulufou

Feb Flying object seen

Apr Fire destroyed 5 houses in Gwasao village, East Fataleka

May Custom Doctor Hunipani in Waimarau village

May Prime Minister toured E. Kwaio

Jun Dedication service for sis Denese Pakoro and Maurisiana at Tarapaina

Jul Atori Wharf and water supply installed by the New Zealand Army

Sep Arabala bridge was opened

1981 Jan Governor General opened Atori Police Station

Feb Peter Kenilorea attended Malaita Political Co-ordinating Committee meeting

Mar Peter Kenilorea attended the Traditional Customery Leaders Conference at Buma, East kwaio

Apr Archbishop Rev. Norman Palmer dedicated the Garota Primary School Lau, North Malaita

Jul NBSI branch opened

Dec Anokelo bridge opened at West Kwara'ae

1982 Jan 'Small Malaita Mini Games' at Takaito sports field

Apr Cyclone Bernie

Apr Solomon Mamaloni visited Sikaiana

1983 Jan An unidentified helicopter landed at Luaniu in Ontong Java

Feb West Germany Ambassador H.E Mr. Bernd Oetter visited Malaita

1984 May Governor General officially opened a new water supply at Sulufou North Malaita

Sep Hon. Adrian Bataiofesi visited outlying islands Including Ontong Java and Sikaiana

Nov East Kwaio boycotted elections

1985 Jan Francis Saemala appointed resident ambassador to USA and UN

Apr Former Governor General of Australia, Sir Ninian Stephen, visited S.I

1986 May Cyclone Namu

Nov Population Census

Prime Minister Sir Peter Kenilorea steps down and E. Alebua becomes new PM

1987 Feb Landing craft Vula sank between Isabel and Malaita

Apr Black Brothers performed in Honiara

May USP students evacuated because of Military coup in Fiji

Dec Archbishop Norman Palmer resigns

1988 Jul 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Independence

George Lepping becomes the 2<sup>nd</sup> Governor General

Oct First- ever Melanesian cup tournament held in Honiara

1989 Oct ANZ branch opened in Auki

1990 Jan A Western Pacific air plane crash near Atoifi wharf

Hot bread kitchen opened at Auki

Apr NBSI opened branch in Auki

May Bishop Aumae for Malaita diocese was consecrated

Oct NPF opened branch in Auki

1992 Aug 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of World War II in the Solomon Islands with big celebrations in

- Honiara
- Sep Shortlands: Komaliae village raided by PNG soldiers resulting in two deaths
  - Dec MV Ramos 1 purchased
  - 1993 Jun Biggest ever riot in Honiara by soccer fans
  - Oct Francis Billy Hilly became Prime Minister
  - 1994 Jun World cup soccer final games were televised live in Honiara and some other urban centres for the first time
  - Dec Guadalcanal Province won the Solomon cup tournament
  - 1995 Jul First ever Trade and Cultural Show held in Honiara (Townground
  - Aug The custom King and Queen show held to mark the province 2<sup>nd</sup> appointed day
  - Nov African reggae legend, Lucky Dube, performed in Honiara
  - 1997 Aug National General Elections
  - Bartholomew Ulufa'alu became Prime Minister
  
  - 1998 Jun Last world cup soccer played in France
  - Jul 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Independence First Melanesian Arts Festival held in Honiara
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#### IV \_\_\_\_\_ MAKIRA and TEMOTU PROVINCES

List of important events which may be remembered by the people  
In your area

- Before 1900 Joseph Talo, Gordon Pamo born
- 1900 – 1904 Mwadoa Church consecrated 1901  
Joe Ma'apu born
- 1905 – 1909 Moses Sauahi, Alice Mary, Peter Tatamalau, Wairoro  
Returned from Queensland  
Big sickness Anuta/ Tikopia
- 1910 – 1914 "Belama" called Mohawk Bay – fight with the Police
- 1915 – 1919 Mr. Campbell started in Kira kira 1918  
Hugh Haununu District Chief  
Bishop Woods with Mr. West arrived to start school 1918  
First World War, 1914
- 1920 – 1924 Martin Marau ordained Priest in 1924  
Tax started 1923  
Government station Saboe Bay, Vanikolo built in 1924  
Timber Company started some years
- 1925 – 1929 Father West returned to Reef 1926  
Mr. Bell killed on Malaita 1927  
Big measles sickness 1927  
Visit of warship after Mr. Bell killed  
Professor Firth on Tikopia 1929
- 1930 – 1934 Big Earthquake 1931  
Ellison Tergortuka made Priest 1932 Tikopia and Anuta  
Mr. Lazarus at Tuwo  
Mr. Cowan and Mr. Barich died Santa Cruz 1932
- 1935 – 1939 Big sickness  
Big wind Tikopia and Anuta 1939  
H. M. S. Leith visited 1937 with High Commissioner  
Big wave 1935
- 1940 – 1944 Martin Marau died 1942

- War – 1942  
 Martin Tumutangi and others blown to Utupua in a Canoe 1941
- 1945 – 1949 Council started 1948  
 Marching Rule strong
- 1950 – 1954 Big wind 1952  
 Headman Ombalu finished 1954  
 Ulawa Council 1953 first President Asieh
- 1955 – 1958 “Melanesian” lost July 1958  
 Big sickness Tikopia/Anuta 1955  
 New Council formed Reef Islands  
 Birth certificates issued
- 1959 Sir John and Lady Gutch and Chief Secretary visit Kira Kira  
 Visits to Eastern District by Bishop Stuyvenberg  
 Archdeacon H. Reynolds  
 Two cyclones in January
- 1960 Radio installed at Tikopia, Santa Cruz, Reef & Ulawa  
 Kira Kira hospital completed  
 Arosi road commenced  
 Mr. J. Sunaone, Makira Council President and Mr. Francis Bugotu appointed un-  
 official member of the new Legislative Council  
 High Commissioner and Lady Gutch make Farewell to Visit Ulawa, Ugi, Pamua,  
 Kira Kira, Wainoni, Santa Ana and Santa Catalina  
 High Commissioner Sir John Gutch visits Kira Kira, Utupua, Santa Cruz, Reefs,  
 Nukapu and Nupani
- 1961 Dr. Kirimaoma leaves Protectorate to attend course in Samoa  
 Vessels “Halamon” and “Toby reported missing from Reefs but arrived safely at  
 Utupua and Vanikolo  
 H. Aitawa and J. Manusia rescued two workers in rough seas off Kira Kira and  
 were awarded bronze medals by the Royal Humane Society  
 Santa Ana & Santa Cruz Co-operatives begin  
 Graciosa Bay road, Maternity ward and nurse house  
 completed  
 Geta Water supply completed
- 1963 Kira Kira new club opened formally  
 Radio installed on Utupua, Ena School (Arosi) and Mwaniwowo  
 Tractor landed at Asimanioha (Arosi) to assist road Building  
 Work on new Kira Kira club started  
 Cray fishing introduced on Commercial scale
- 1964 Mr. E. T. Kenman is Field Officer  
 Tikopian rest house built in kira Kira  
 Mr. P. Beck, A. M. O.
- 1965 Santa Cruz, Ulawa and Reef Islands Local Council elections  
 Makira construct Local Government treasury at Humou  
 Mr. J. Campbell elected to Makira Council  
 Tinakula erupted for first time in 14 years on 23<sup>rd</sup> November  
 Small store opened at Luova, Santa Cruz

Mr. Frank Leong opened his store at Kira Kira  
 Aerodrome at Kira kira completed  
 Megapode introduce fortnightly flight  
 New church opened at Mwaniwowo  
 1966 Dr. Porteous takes over from Dr. Beck as Medical Officer  
 1967 Cyclone hit San Cristobal in March  
 1970 Population Census, February  
 General election to Governing Council  
 1971 Eastern Outer Islands Council formed

#### **IV. A. MAKIRA / ULAWA PROVINCE**

1971 Dec Cyclone Ursula hits Eastern tip, San Cristobal  
 1973 Apr First truck on Makira  
 Election  
 Kouhoutek Comet  
 1974 Feb Royal Visit  
 1975 Mar Fr. Lonsdale Usumae was appointed Bishop  
 Apr 300 Artifacts wer dug up in Manueli area, West Bauro District  
 1976 Feb Census  
 Apr Makira and Ulawa combined into one  
 1977 Jan Work on Pue Pue Bridge started  
 Oct Own Currency  
 Oct Landslides on Makira  
 1978 Jul Independence  
 Sep Fire destroyed 12 homes in Manihuki  
 Nov Earthquake measuring 7.5 on the Ritcher Scale on  
 Santa Ana  
 Nov Visit of the Governor General  
 1979 Feb Cyclone Kerry caused havoc  
 Aug Joash Stephenus Saunana died. (He is Solomon Mamaloni's father)  
 Oct Scabies outbreak especially in Arosi 1 and 2  
 Oct Earth tremors (7.1 on Ritcher Scale) hit Kira Kira  
 1980 Mar Sakiusa came to sing  
 May Opening of SSEC Church at Bwaunasugu  
 May Jimmy Subhay Dass in Kira Kira  
 Jun Kira Kira Library opened  
 Jun Flooded Warihito River washed away 5 houses  
 1981 May First Full Assembly meeting was opened by Mr. Benson  
 Ha'amon  
 1983 Apr British High Commissioner Mr. Stanfield visited Makira  
 1984 May Mr. Stanfield and wife spent a 3-day visit at Makira Province  
 Aug Anniversary celebrations of Second Appointed day at Kira Kira  
 1986 May Cyclone Namu  
 Nov National Population Census  
 1987 Aug Waimapuru primary school became government national secondary school

- Dec Archbishop Norman Palmer resigns
- 1988 Apr Amos Waiaru installed as 3<sup>rd</sup> Archbishop of C.O.M
- Jul 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Independence  
George lepping became the 2<sup>nd</sup> Governor General of S.I
- Oct First Melanesian cup tournament held in Honiara
- 1989 Oct Archbishop of Catholic Church Daniel Stuyvenburg died
- 1990 Jan The biggest floating bookshop MV Doulos visited Honiara
- Apr First Solomon cup tournament held in Honiara
- Jun Arrival of new Boeing jet – Guadalcanal- at Henderson
- 1991 Sep Plane crash at Mount Nasuha, one of the worst in S.I history
- 1992 Aug 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of WWII – battle on Guadalcanal
- 1993 Jan Cyclone Nina hit Temotu province
- Jun Biggest ever riot in Honiara by soccer fans
- Oct Francis Billy Hilly defeated his only opponent S.Mamaloni to become the fourth Prime Minister
- 1994 Jun World cup soccer final games were televised live in Honiara and some other urban centres for the first time
- Dec Guadalcanal Province won the Solomon cup tournament
- 1995 Jul First ever Trade and Cultural Show held in Honiara (Townground)
- Aug New health clinic opened atTawaraha in Arosi II West Makira
- Oct Long serving Premier of Makira province lost in the Provincial Elections
- Nov African reggae legend, Lucky Dube, performed in Honiara
- 1997 Aug National General Elections Bartholomew Ulufa’alu became Prime Minister
- 1998 Jun Last world cup soccer played inFrance
- Jul 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Independence  
First Melanesian Arts Festival held in Honiara
- Nov Ethnic crisis started on the Island of Guadalcanal
- 1999 -Ethnic tension on Guadalcanal became major issue, state emergency declared on Guadalcanal as a result.  
Victims of the tension assisted with cash and repatriated to their respective homes  
-SIPL closed down  
- NBSI Ranadi branch robbed in Honiara
- 2000 - Rove Police HQ Amoury raided  
- Coup in Solomon Island, Ulufa’alu Government overthrown, Manasseh Sogavare caretaker PM  
- Ethnic tension intensifies
- 2001 - National General Election  
- Sir Allan Kemekeza new Prime Minister
- 2002 - United Church celebrated 100 years in S.I  
- More weapons returned from ex-militants
- 2003 July 25<sup>th</sup> Independence Anniversary  
- RAMSI arrives in Solomon Islands  
- RAMSI destroyed guns  
- GP Warlord Harold Keke behind bars

- 2004
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- 2007
  - Tsunami struck Western and Choisuel Province
  - 52 lives were lost and thousands homeless

#### **IV. B. TEMOTU PROVINCE**

- 1971 Feb Lapita Pottery found by Dr. Roger Green (Reef Island)
- May Christine Bertant drifted in a canoe from Reef to Utupua for four and half days
- Sep Tinakula erupted people were evacuated to Santa Cruz
- 1973 Jan Allardyce Logging Company started operation
- May Campaigning
- Jun Election
- Jun Very old man (112 year) Osiki Meliebula died
- Nov Natagera Custom House re-opened
- Nov Kohoutek Comet
- 1975 Mar Fr. Casper Uka was appointed Bishop of Temotu
- 1976 Feb Census
- Nov Tikopia Paramount Chief George Te Ariki Kafina died
- 1977 Mar Cyclone Norman struck
- Apr Tikopia and Anuta invited to join Council
- Oct Own Currency
- 1978 Jan Chief Minister Peter Kenilorea toured
- Jul Independence
- Oct Visit of Governor General

- Oct New President Mr. Charles Anthony Neve
- 1979 Feb Cyclone Kerry caused havoc
- Mar Two of the three from Ontong Java who had drifted at sea for 67 days had been found at Tinakula (Simeon Kaku'u & Ronald Anoa)
- Jul MV Sisco sunk but all 15 survivors safe after 53 hour Ordeal in boat
- 1981 Mar Father Amos Stanley Waiaru was consecrated as first Bishop of Dioces of Temotu, St. James Church, Naban Village Graciosa Bay, Santa Cruz
- 1982 Feb Eastern Outer Islands was renamed Temotu
- Mar Dr. Dawea Taukalo was re-elected for Temotu Province
- 1984 Jun Trevor Sofield re-opened two custom houses at Santa Cruz
- Sep Baddeley Devesi opened Radio Temotu new studio at Lata, Santa Cruz
- 1985 Feb Santa Cruz dancers tour Honiara and Anuha resort
- 1986 May Cyclone Namu
- Nov National Population Census
- 1987 Aug Waimapuru primary school became government national secondary school
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- 1988 Apr Amos Waiaru installed as 3<sup>rd</sup> Archbishop of C.O.M
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- Jun Arrival of new Boeing jet – Guadalcanal- at Henderson
- Nov MP for Temotu Nende Ataban Tropa was jailed for 9 months
- 1991 Sep Plane crash at Mount Nasuha, one of the worst in S.I history
- 1992 Aug 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of WWII – battle on Guadalcanal
- 1993 Jan Cyclone Nina hit Temotu province
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