



SOLOMON ISLANDS

UPDATED ASSESSMENT OF R2P IMPLEMENTATION 2022



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The following Updated Assessment Annex provides an overview of the Solomon Island's efforts in implementing R2P as of 2022. For a full description of the methodology used in this study, see Part II of 'Implementing the Responsibility to Protect in the Asia Pacific: An Assessment of Progress and Challenges', available [here](#). For more information on R2P implementation in the Asia Pacific in 2022, see the updated assessment [here](#).

Photo Acknowledgement: Jeremy Weate, 2016, at <https://www.flickr.com/photos/73542590@N00/25140661755/>.

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The Solomon Islands is still rebuilding after violent conflict and near state-collapse that saw its Pacific neighbours intervene to restore order and proper governance. Since then, the country has made, and continues to make, decent efforts to implement R2P. It has done especially well to prevent atrocity crimes and reduce risk, as well as improve access to justice and protect human rights through a vibrant civic space and elimination of discrimination. While there remains some protection gaps, due mainly to a lack of capacity, the Solomon Islands continues to climb on a broadly positive trajectory.

At the international and regional levels, the country continues to engage positively with the UN and its Pacific neighbours, although its small size means it has not been proactive in implementing R2P.

These positive changes may be undone in the near future due to increasing geopolitical tensions within the region that have enflamed lingering domestic tensions remaining in the country following RAMSI's departure. The current government's increased recognition of China has seen civil unrest and rioting, and civic space may be under threat of further constraints.

While the situation is complex and goes beyond the strict scope of R2P implementation, these events could potentially see an increase in conflict within the Solomon Islands, and a subsequent rise in the risks of atrocity crimes.

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Assessment	Indicator
Very Strong	Protection of populations from atrocity crimes
	Ensure equal access to justice
Strong	Participate in international peer review processes, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council
	Cooperate fully with UN Human Rights mandate holders and those of relevant regional organisations
	Take measures to counter and prevent violent extremism
	Enact and implement laws protecting vulnerable groups, particularly in relation to sexual and gender-based violence
	Cultivate and protect an active, diverse and robust civil society
	Ensure the education system reflects the ethnic, national and cultural diversity of society, and sets examples of inclusiveness
	Prevent nationals committing atrocity crimes overseas
Fair	Reduction of atrocity crime risks
	Dealing with past atrocities
	Sign, ratify and implement relevant instruments of international law
	Ensure domestic promotion and protection of human rights, focusing on the elimination of discrimination
	Criminalise incitement to commit genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity
	Ensure a legitimate, effective and civilian controlled security sector
	Support the strengthening of the UN's capacity for atrocity prevention, including through the UN Human Rights system
	Develop the capacities needed to support civilian protection, including through the training of military and civilian personnel for peacekeeping
Weak	Incorporate atrocity crime risks and dynamics into conflict analysis and/or development partnerships
	Participate in international, regional and national discussions on the further advancement of R2P
	Leverage existing mechanisms and institutions (including regional and sub-regional organisations) to encourage States to fulfil their responsibility to protect
	Strengthen the role and capacity of regional organisations
	Support the development and work of regional human rights and other preventive capacities
	Support atrocity prevention through development and assistance partnerships
	Support the early warning and capacity building efforts of the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and R2P
	Support preventive actions on atrocity crimes
	Contribute to United Nations peacekeeping operations (especially those with a protection of civilians mandate)
Support the Kigali Principles	

	Support UN Security Council veto restraint on issues relating to atrocity prevention
Very Weak	Appoint national R2P Focal Point
	Establish domestic mechanisms to hold the government accountable for upholding its responsibility to protect
	Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and cooperate fully with the Court
	Establish and maintain National Human Rights Institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles
	Protect individuals and groups fleeing atrocity crimes and their risk, in accordance with International Refugee Law
	Conduct a national assessment of risk and resilience
	Encourage and assist States to fulfil their R2P in situations of emerging and ongoing crisis, such as good offices and preventive diplomacy.
	Strengthen regional and international networks for atrocity crime prevention

Solomon Islands 2022 Score: 39

Solomon Islands 2019 Score: 39

Difference: +/- 0 

The Solomon Islands remains an average performer of R2P implementation. It is still feeling the effects of the Tensions and continues to rebuild with international support, particularly from its Pacific neighbours. Recent geopolitical events have seen the resurgence of internal unrest and the risks of atrocities increasing. However, the country has made notable progress in the post-RAMSI era, despite a continued lack of capacity in both domestic and international contexts.

Thematic Area	Indicator	Assessment	Notes
Basic Compliance	Protection of populations from atrocity crimes.	Very Strong Increase	The people of the Solomon Islands are effectively protected from atrocity crimes. It still receives large amounts of aid and assistance from international donors and other Pacific countries in the post-RAMSI era, yet its governance capabilities are steadily increasing.
	Reduction of atrocity crime risks.	Fair Decrease	The riots that broke out in the Solomon Islands in late 2021 are due to a variety of factors, prominently lingering tensions between islanders on Guadalcanal and Malaita, and the increasing closeness of the Solomon Islands' government towards China. The violence, although calmed by the arrival of personnel from neighbouring countries, has seen the risk of further unrest, and potential atrocity crimes, increase. ¹
	Dealing with past atrocities.	Fair Unchanged	No updated information could be found on this Indicator. It is clear, from the recent violence and rioting, that unresolved tensions remain in the Solomon Islands, despite the presence of a truth and reconciliation commission. The new security pact with China has created greater geopolitical tensions in the region and within sections of Solomon Islander society, and may potentially unravel the gains made since the RAMSI intervention.
Policy Mechanisms	Appoint national R2P Focal Point.	Very Weak Unchanged	The Solomon Islands does not possess an R2P Focal Point. ²
	Incorporate atrocity crime risks and dynamics into conflict analysis and/or development partnerships.	Weak Unchanged	Analysis of the unrest that gave rise to the Tensions in the Solomon Islands has made note of the various grievances, some tied to ethnic identities, ³ that were drivers of the conflict. Of the current aid delivered to the Solomon Islands, receives, roughly 20 percent is spent on grants improving governance and civil society measures in the country. ⁴ There is however, no explicit mention of atrocities or atrocity risks.
	Establish domestic mechanisms to hold the government accountable for upholding its responsibility to protect.	Very Weak Unchanged	No domestic mechanisms are present in the Solomon Islands.
International Human Rights Obligations	Sign, ratify and implement relevant instruments of international law.	Fair Unchanged	There is no update in Solomon Islands ratification status of international treaties that are most relevant to R2P. They still have neither signed nor ratified the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide</i> • <i>Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</i> [CAT] • <i>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</i> [ICCPR]

¹ Genocide Watch, 2021. *Genocide Warning: The Solomon Islands*, <https://www.genocidewatch.com/single-post/genocide-warning-the-solomon-islands>.

² Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (GCR2P), 2020. *Members of the Global Network of R2P Focal Points*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/members-of-the-global-network-of-r2p-focal-points/>.

³ Australian National University, n.d. *Pillars and Shadows: Statebuilding as peacebuilding in Solomon Islands*, '8. Interpreting the conflict in summary', <https://press-files.anu.edu.au/downloads/press/p76041/html/ch08.xhtml?referer=&page=12#toc-anchor>.

⁴ Lowy Institute, 2020. *Pacific Aid Map*, <https://pacificaidmap.lowyinstitute.org/>. (The Solomon Islands can be selected from the map.)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Arms Trade Treaty</i> [ATT].⁵ <p>It has also not ratified the <i>Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</i>, although it remains a signatory.⁶</p>
Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and cooperate fully with the Court.	Very Weak Unchanged	The Solomon Islands is a signatory to the <i>Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</i> , but it has not yet ratified it.
Establish and maintain National Human Rights Institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles.	Very Weak Unchanged	There is an ombudsman's office in the Solomon Islands, but no proper national human rights institution.
Ensure domestic promotion and protection of human rights, focusing on the elimination of discrimination.	Fair Unchanged	Rights and civil liberties of the Solomon Islands' citizens are generally well respected. Yet, it is widely acknowledged that women, children, and those in the LGBTIQ+ community face societal discrimination. Domestic violence and sexual exploitation of children remain significant problems, and consensual same-sex relations remain criminalised, despite such laws being rarely enforced. Discrimination and tensions related to ethnicity, while protected by the constitution, are still present, and represent a risk factor in further violence and conflict. ⁷
Participate in international peer review processes, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council.	Strong Increase	Solomon Islands participated in its 3 rd UPR in May 2021 and accepting 106 of the 160 recommendations it received. ⁸ The country has remained committed to implementing recommendations given to it in previous UPRs, with many recognising the improvements the Solomon Islands has made in areas such as human rights protections, improvement of basic services such as health and education, and the combatting of sexual violence. In particular, the State made mention of the risk climate change poses to its nation building efforts, but remained committed to strengthening human rights and governance measures despite shortfalls in capacities and technical resources. ⁹
		There remain three overdue reports relating to international treaties with reporting mechanisms: CEDAW, CERD, and ICESCR. ¹⁰

⁵ United Nations Treaty Collection (UNTC), 2022. 8. *Arms Trade Treaty*, [https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=XXVI-8&chapter=26&clang=en#:~:text=The%20Treaty%20was%20adopted%20on,until%20its%20entry%20into%20force.](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=XXVI-8&chapter=26&clang=en#:~:text=The%20Treaty%20was%20adopted%20on,until%20its%20entry%20into%20force.;); UNTC, 2022. 1. *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide*, https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-1&chapter=4&clang=en; United Nations Human Rights Treaty Bodies, n.d. *View the ratification status by country or by treaty*, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=160&Lang=EN.

⁶ Parliamentarians for Global Action, n.d. *Solomon Islands and the Rome Statute*, <https://www.pgaction.org/ilhr/rome-statute/solomon-islands.html>.

⁷ U.S Department of State, 2022. *2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Solomon Islands*, 'Section 6. Discrimination and Societal Abuses', <https://www.state.gov/reports/2021-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/solomon-islands/>; Freedom House, 2022. *Freedom in the World 2021: Solomon Islands*, <https://freedomhouse.org/country/solomon-islands/freedom-world/2021>.

⁸ United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (UNOHCHR), 2021. *Solomon Islands Infographic*, <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-02/SOLOMON-ISLANDS.pdf>.

⁹ United Nations, Human Rights Council (HRC), Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Solomon Islands, 28 June 2021, A/HRC/48/13, para. 99.

¹⁰ UNOHCHR, n.d. *Late and non-reporting States*, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/LateReporting.aspx.

	Cooperate fully with UN Human Rights mandate holders and those of relevant regional organisations. Ensure equal access to justice.	Strong Unchanged	There remains no update for this Indicator, besides a new visit requested, in the first half of 2021, regarding human rights defenders in the country. ¹¹
		Very Strong Increase	Much progress has been made in Solomon Islands' justice sector since the formal end of RAMSI. The judicial system is seen as impartial and provides for a fair public trial in front of a jury, and there have been no reports of arbitrary arrest or detention. ¹² A lack of capacity in the justice sector has seen a backlog of cases remain, and there still remains a lack of access to formal justice mechanisms in rural and remote areas of the country.
			However, the UNDP, and countries such as Australia and New Zealand continue to advise and develop the justice sector in the Solomon Islands, including the sustainability of the police force and the effective implementation of laws, particularly around gender-based violence. ¹³ While areas of improvement remain, the justice sector has improved greatly since the Tensions, and continues to do so in the post-RAMSI era.
	Criminalise incitement to commit genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.	Fair Unchanged	The Solomon Islands has not made any progress on this Indicator. Its <i>Penal Code</i> accounts for genocide, ¹⁴ and its accession to the <i>Geneva Conventions</i> would also cover war crimes, but not ethnic cleansing or any crimes against humanity.
	Take measures to counter and prevent violent extremism.	Strong Unchanged	The Solomon Islands, like many nations in the Pacific, are low targets for both terrorist attacks and being havens for violent extremism. Their most recent evaluation for preventing money laundering and terrorism financing found that there were generally sound measures in place, but gaps remained. ¹⁵ The remoteness and lack of capacity and awareness to terrorism financing in the Solomon Islands meant vulnerabilities were present that could be exploited by criminal or terrorist networks.
		While remaining broadly aware of terrorist threats and possessing legislation criminalising acts of terrorism, these vulnerabilities have raised the potential of Pacific nations, including the Solomon Islands, of being used as a conduit for terrorists planning attacks on Australia or New Zealand. ¹⁶	
Enact and implement laws protecting vulnerable groups, particularly in relation to sexual and gender-based violence.	Strong Unchanged	Efforts by the government, civil society and international donors have improved the Solomon Islands' response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), rates of which remain high, and it continues to be a widespread problem,	

¹¹ UNOHCHR, n.d. *View Country visits of Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council since 1998*, <https://spinternet.ohchr.org/ViewCountryVisits.aspx?visitType=all&country=SLB&Lang=en>.

¹² U.S Department of State, 2022. *2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Solomon Islands*, 'Section 1. Respect for the Integrity of the Person'; Freedom House, 2022. *Freedom in the World 2021: Solomon Islands*, 'F. Rule of Law'.

¹³ For example: Australian Government Solicitor, n.d. *Solomon Islands pro bono training*, <https://www.ag.gov.au/publications/news/solomon-islands-pro-bono-training>; Sloan, Tom, Sinclair Dinnen, Mark Rowe, 2021. *Access to justice in the Solomon Islands: Formal and informal pathways post-RAMSI*, <https://www.policyforum.net/access-to-justice-in-solomon-islands/>; UNDP, 2019. *Justice sector collaborates to implement the Solomon Islands Access to Justice Project*, <https://www.undp.org/pacific/press-releases/justice-sector-collaborates-implement-solomon-islands-access-justice-project>; Sustineo. 2019. *Solomon Islands Access to Justice Study*, <https://sustineo.com.au/projects/solomon-islands-access-to-justice-study>.

¹⁴ International Criminal Court Project, 2022. *Solomon Islands: Overview*, <https://www.aba-icc.org/country/solomon-islands/>.

¹⁵ Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering, 2019. *Solomon Islands Mutual Evaluation Report October 2019*, <http://www.apgml.org/members-and-observers/members/member-documents.aspx?m=eed1590a-5054-4596-9b39-60e2b845aca1>.

¹⁶ Sousa-Santos, Jose, 2021. *Are Pacific countries at risk of becoming a gateway for terrorists?*, <https://www.policyforum.net/are-pacific-countries-at-risk-of-becoming-a-gateway-for-terrorists/>.

			<p>particularly since the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁷ Since the departure of RAMSI, a large proportion of Solomon Islanders recognise domestic violence and SGBV were problems and that perpetrators should be punished,¹⁸ showing a remarkable shift in perception that can only help protection efforts.</p> <p>Societal stigma remains regarding rape, child exploitation and discrimination of LGBTIQ+ persons, yet concerted efforts continue to improve the overall situation.</p> <p>There remains no refugee policy in the Solomon Islands, and there remains no known refugees within the country.¹⁹</p>
	Protect individuals and groups fleeing atrocity crimes and their risk, in accordance with International Refugee Law.	Very Weak Unchanged	
Domestic Implementation	Conduct a national assessment of risk and resilience.	Very Weak Unchanged	No national assessment has been conducted in the Solomon Islands.
	Cultivate and protect an active, diverse and robust civil society.	Strong Increase	Civil society in the Solomon Islands is considered free and diverse, and NGOs and media organisations operate freely, and academic freedom is generally respected. A consideration to ban Facebook in the country due to ‘abusive language’ was widely criticised in both the Solomon Islands and internationally, though the ban remained under consideration at time of writing. ²⁰
			The recent security pact with China, and the Chinese Foreign Minister’s Pacific tour to cement new economic and security partnerships with countries in the region has drawn criticism after journalists were blocked from asking questions about the new partnerships. ²¹
	Ensure a legitimate, effective and civilian controlled security sector.	Fair Unchanged	With cooperation between the current government and China ongoing and the domestic ramifications continuing to be felt, it is possible that this Indicator will decrease in the future. Support programs from Australia and New Zealand have improved the conduct and professionalism of the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force. ²² While there are still areas of improvement needed, the security sector is largely responsible and effectively under civilian control. ²³

¹⁷ U.S Department of State, 2022. *2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Solomon Islands*, ‘Section 6. Discrimination and Societal Abuses’; Freedom House, 2022. *Freedom in the World 2021: Solomon Islands*, ‘G. Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights’; International Women’s Development Agency, 2021. *This Gender-Based Violence Service In Solomon Islands Is Ensuring Rural Women Are Not Left Behind*, <https://iwda.org.au/this-gender-based-violence-service-in-solomon-islands-is-ensuring-rural-women-are-not-left-behind/>.

¹⁸ Sloan, Tom, Sinclair Dinnen, Mark Rowe, 2021. *Access to justice in the Solomon Islands: Formal and informal pathways post-RAMSI*. See also: World Vision, n.d. *Tackling gender-based violence in the Solomon Islands*, ‘Impact of the project’, <https://www.worldvision.com.au/global-issues/work-we-do/poverty/tackling-gender-based-violence>.

¹⁹ U.S Department of State, 2022. *2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Solomon Islands*, ‘Section 2. Respect for Civil Liberties: f. Protection of Refugees’.

²⁰ Ibid., ‘A. Freedom of Expression, Including for Members of the Press and Other Media’; Freedom House, 2022. *Freedom in the World 2021: Solomon Islands*, ‘D. Freedom of Expression and Belief’.

²¹ Reporters Without Borders, 2022. *Chinese foreign minister tolerates no reporters during Pacific island tour*, <https://rsf.org/en/chinese-foreign-minister-tolerates-no-reporters-during-pacific-island-tour>; International Federation of Journalists, 2022. *Solomon Islands: Media restricted from attending China ministerial visit*, <https://www.ifj.org/media-centre/news/detail/category/press-releases/article/solomon-islands-media-restricted-from-attending-china-ministerial-visit.html>; ABC News, 2022. *Press freedom in the Pacific*, <https://www.abc.net.au/radio/programs/am/press-freedom-in-the-pacific/13902128>.

²² Royal Solomon Islands Police Force, 2021. *SIPDP Program 4YR Program Ends on 30 June 2021*, <https://www.rsipf.gov.sb/?q=node/1900>.

²³ U.S Department of State, 2022. *2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Solomon Islands*, ‘Executive Summary’.

	Ensure the education system reflects the ethnic, national and cultural diversity of society, and sets examples of inclusiveness.	Strong Unchanged	The education system in Solomon Islands is relatively strong, given the capacities and resources of the government. There remain high rates of illiteracy in the population, and costs and access to education remain strong barriers to education for most of the rural population. ²⁴
	Prevent nationals committing atrocity crimes overseas.	Strong Unchanged	In 2022, the government launched the National Education Action Plan for 2022-2026, with help from Australia, New Zealand and UNICEF to support teachers with resources and training and increase access to education for all children. ²⁵ No update has been found on this Indicator. The <i>Penal Code</i> covers the prosecution of genocide, but no other evidence of progress, such as acceding to the <i>Rome Statute</i> , could be found.
Bilateral and Multilateral Relations	Participate in international, regional, and national discussions on the further advancement of R2P.	Weak Decrease	The Solomon Islands has not provided a statement at any recent discussions or debates on R2P. On separate occasions both Fiji and Kiribati have referenced the Solomon Islands and the RAMSI intervention as evidence of R2P in action. ²⁶
	Leverage existing mechanisms and institutions (including regional and sub-regional organisations) to encourage States to fulfil their responsibility to protect.	Weak Unchanged	Solomon Islands has rarely voted on General Assembly resolutions that have referenced R2P: UN General Assembly Resolutions: ²⁷ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2018: Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions A/RES/73/172: abstained. • 2018: Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea A/RES/73/180: adopted without vote. • 2018: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/RES/73/182: yes. • 2019: Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea A/RES/74/166: adopted without vote. • 2019: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/RES/74/169: did not vote. • 2020: Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea A/RES/75/190: adopted without vote. • 2020: Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions A/RES/75/189: did not vote. • 2020: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/RES/75/193: did not vote. • 2021: Promoting a culture of peace and tolerance to safeguard religious sites A/RES/75/258: adopted without vote.

²⁴ Abu-Aljazer, Jordan, 2019. *8 Facts About Education in the Solomon Islands*, <https://borgenproject.org/8-facts-about-education-in-the-solomon-islands/>; scholaro, 2022. *Education System in the Solomon Islands*, <https://www.scholaro.com/pro/Countries/Solomon-Islands/Education-System#:~:text=Education%20on%20the%20Solomon%20Islands,%2C%2072%25%20complete%20foundation%20school..>

²⁵ Solomon Islands Government, 2022. *Solomon Islands strengthens commitment to improved access to quality education for all children*, <https://solomons.gov.sb/solomon-islands-strengthens-commitment-to-improved-access-to-quality-education-for-all-children/#:~:text=The%20Solomon%20Islands%20Education%20Sector,all%20children%20in%20Solomon%20Islands..>

²⁶ GCR2P, 2019. *Summary of the 2019 UN General Assembly Plenary Meeting on the Responsibility to Protect*, ‘Regional Organizations’, <https://www.globalr2p.org/publications/summary-of-the-2019-un-general-assembly-plenary-meeting-on-the-responsibility-to-protect/>; United Nations, General Assembly, No Justification for Atrocity Crimes, Prevention Less Costly than Crisis Response, Speakers Tell General Assembly at Opening of Debate on Responsibility to Protect, 25 June 2018, GA/12031.

²⁷ GCR2P, 2021. *UN General Assembly Resolutions Referencing R2P*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/un-general-assembly-resolutions-referencing-r2p-2/>. (Voting records for each resolution were accessed using the UN’s Digital Library: General Assembly of the United Nations, n.d. *Voting Records*, <https://www.un.org/en/ga/documents/voting.asp>.)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021: The responsibility to protect and the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity A/RES/75/277: did not vote.
	Encourage and assist States to fulfil their R2P in situations of emerging and ongoing crisis, such as good offices and preventive diplomacy.	Very Weak Unchanged	Solomon Islands still possesses broad support for the self determination of West Papua and have advocated for this through the Pacific Islands Forum and the Melanesian Spearhead Group. But, likely due to a lack of capacity, little else has been done beyond diplomatic rhetoric.
	Strengthen regional and international networks for atrocity crime prevention.	Very Weak Unchanged	No evidence could be found of Solomon Islands strengthening networks it is a part of.
	Strengthen the role and capacity of regional organisations.	Weak Decrease	No updates could be found for this Indicator that have occurred since 2018. Solomon Islands supports both the Biketawa and Boe Declarations of the Pacific Islands Forum, and still regard RAMSI as an effective tool of prevention and peacebuilding.
	Support the development and work of regional human rights and other preventive capacities.	Weak Unchanged	Various assistance provided by donors to the Solomon Islands has increased the country's capacities for human rights protections and improvements in governance. The country has been supportive of these endeavours in the past, and these actions are slowly improving the lives of Solomon Islanders post-RAMSI.
	Support atrocity prevention through development and assistance partnerships.	Weak Unchanged	The Solomon Islands, like the rest of the Pacific Islands Forum, has been vocal in increasing action to combat climate change, to which the country is extremely vulnerable to. ²⁸ They have received aid from other countries and the UN on improving resilience, and continue to further advocate for more action in the Pacific. ²⁹ The recent unrest and riots caused by a multitude of factors, saw the deployment of Australian, Papua New Guinean and Fijian security personnel to the Solomon Islands to help restore order and keep the peace. This was at the behest of the Solomon Islands government, which maintains security agreements with Pacific countries, particularly Australia, since the conclusion of RAMSI. ³⁰
United Nations, prevention, Peacekeeping, and assistance	Support the early warning and capacity building efforts of the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and R2P.	Weak Decrease	The Solomon Islands stance towards the UN and atrocity prevention remains largely ambiguous. No updated information could be found on whether the Solomon Islands supports the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and R2P since its vote in 2011.
	Support the strengthening of the UN's capacity for atrocity prevention, including through the UN Human Rights system.	Fair Unchanged	The Solomon Islands continues to cooperate with the UN and other international actors on a range of governance issues to improve its capacities. It supported the UN resolution demanding civilian

²⁸ This vulnerability extends beyond environmental and economic concerns to include national security and conflict prevention. International Organization for Migration, 2022. *Key progress achieved on climate related mobility during two-day national consultation*, <https://reliefweb.int/report/solomon-islands/key-progress-achieved-climate-related-mobility-during-two-day-national>; Yeo, Solomon, 2020. *How climate change losses could open Solomon Islands' old wounds*, <https://www.iied.org/how-climate-change-losses-could-open-solomon-islands-old-wounds>.

²⁹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2021. *Development of Climate Resilience Strategies in Honiara, Solomon Islands*, <https://www.un.org/development/desa/da/development-of-climate-resilience-strategies-in-honiara-solomon-islands-2/>; O'Malley, Nick, Natassia Chrysanthos, 2022. 'Pacific community pleads for Australian climate action amid regional tension'. *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 May. Available at: <https://www.smh.com.au/environment/climate-change/pacific-community-pleads-for-australian-climate-action-amid-regional-tension-20220429-p5ahap.html>.

³⁰ Powles, Anna, Sousa-Santos, Jose, 2021. *Peace unravels in the Solomon Islands*, <https://www.eastasiaforum.org/2021/11/30/peace-unravels-in-the-solomon-islands/>.

		protection in Ukraine, ³¹ but did not vote in ejecting Russia from the Human Rights Council. ³²
Support preventive actions on atrocity crimes.	Weak Decrease	No updated information could be found for this Indicator. Their support for other Pacific nations to intervene to help quell violence in late 2021 shows the country maintains the lessons learned from RAMSI but has not shown any more overt support for atrocity prevention.
Contribute to United Nations peacekeeping operations (especially those with a protection of civilians mandate).	Weak Unchanged	The Solomon Islands currently has no peacekeepers deployed on missions. The costs and training necessary to deploy on UN peacekeeping operations are some of the key barriers preventing further missions, ³³ yet officials within the government and police force would look to improve capacity in this area in the future.
Develop the capacities needed to support civilian protection, including through the training of military and civilian personnel for peacekeeping.	Fair Unchanged	Both Australia ³⁴ and China ³⁵ have recently delivered training packages to members of the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force. The training includes equipment and techniques for domestic implementation, without a focus on peacekeeping. While useful, there is the possibility this training is part of geopolitical manoeuvring on behalf of Australia and a resurgent China. ³⁶
Support the Kigali Principles.	Weak Unchanged	No updated information could be found on this Indicator.
Support UN Security Council veto restraint on issues relating to atrocity prevention.	Weak Unchanged	No updated information could be found on this Indicator. Solomon Islands has not signed either the French/Mexican initiative on the suspension of veto, ³⁷ or the ACT Code of Conduct in cases of mass atrocities, ³⁸ yet informal support for these measures may remain.

³¹ United Nations, 2022. 'Ukraine: General Assembly passes resolution demanding aid access, by large majority'. *UN News*, 24 March. Available at: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/03/1114632#:~:text=During%20its%2011th%20Emergency%20Special,more%20commonly%20known%20as%20North.>

³² United Nations, 2022. 'UN General Assembly votes to suspend Russia from the Human Rights Council'. *UN News*, 7 April. Available at: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/04/1115782>.

³³ Sharland, Lisa, Genevieve Feely, 2020. *Mapping Pacific contributions to UN peacekeeping*, 'Solomon Islands', <https://www.aspi.org.au/report/mapping-pacific-peacekeeping>.

³⁴ Solomon Islands Government, 2022. *RSIPF officers undergo training in Australia*, <https://solomons.gov.sb/rsipf-officers-undergo-training-in-australia/>.

³⁵ Miller, Brett, 2022. 'China Starts Solomon Islands Police Training After Security Pact'. *Bloomberg*, 12 June. Available at: <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-06-12/china-starts-solomon-islands-police-training-after-security-pact#xj4y7vzkg>.

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