



**Convention on the Elimination
of All Forms of Discrimination
against Women**

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**List of issues and questions in the absence of initial and
periodic reports: Solomon Islands**

Addendum

**Replies of Solomon Islands to the list of issues to be taken up
in the absence of its initial and second and third periodic
reports***

* In accordance with the information transmitted to States parties regarding the processing of their reports, the present document was not edited.

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Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EVAW	National Policy on the Elimination of Violence Against Women
GEWD	National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
MEHRD	Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development
MWYCFA	Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs
NEAP	National Education Action Plan
NHSP	National Health Strategic Plan
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SILRC	Solomon Islands Law Reform Commission
WDD	Women's Development Division

Replies to the issues raised in the list of issues and questions (CEDAW/C/SLB/Q/1-3)

A. General

1. Solomon Islands is a small post conflict developing country. The ethnic tension during the period 1998-2003 resulted in a breakdown of law and order and the operation of government. It has taken many years to re-establish the necessary legal, economic and social frameworks to enable the government to fulfil its role. There have been many priorities which the government has been required to balance. These priorities inevitably resulted in a delay in the reporting on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). However, this does not mean that the government has not placed importance on the implementation of CEDAW. It is a result of the circumstances outlined that have resulted in the delay in reporting together with resource and human capacity constraints.

2. In May 2012 drafting of a consolidated initial, second and third State Party report was commenced by the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA). Technical assistance was utilised for the drafting process with funding from the Solomon Islands Government and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). The drafting of the report included consultations with government bodies, civil society and non-governmental organisations. The Solomon Islands National Advisory Committee on CEDAW (SINACC) was also re-established to oversee the drafting process.

3. The report was completed in July 2012 and submitted to Cabinet. To ensure that the report accurately reflects the position across Solomon Islands, Cabinet have convened a Committee to critically review and analyse the report. It is anticipated that the review of the report will be completed in late 2012. After this process has been completed the report will then be ready for submission to the CEDAW Committee.

B. Women in post-conflict situations

4. The Commission of Enquiry into Land Dealings on Guadalcanal was established in 2007. It was conducting hearings on abandoned lands, however, the Commission faced some management problems and work to complete hearings was delayed. The Commission is yet to resume hearings. Guadalcanal is a matrilineal society so active steps were taken to ensure the participation of women in the hearings.

5. Two women, one being a Solomon Islander, were appointed to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) as Commissioners in 2008 to engage all stakeholders in the reconciliation process and examine the human rights violations perpetrated during the conflict. To ensure the voice of women was heard by the TRC a women's submission entitled "Herem Kam: Stori Blong Mifala Olketa Mere, Women's Submission to the Solomon Islands Truth and Reconciliation Commission" was presented. Women played a key role in the peace-building and transitional justice process but their voices were not heard in any official means. The submission recorded women's experiences during the tension and ensured that these experiences were included in the TRC process. The submission also presented women's recommendations to the TRC in relation to the steps required to bring about justice, healing and closure. The report was produced utilising information that was gained from workshops that were conducted with women leaders and women who had a deep understanding of women's issues during the tension.

Approximately 60 women participated in workshops held in Honiara and in the provinces. The workshops and the report created a safe space and process for women to consider and present their needs to the TRC. The final report of the TRC has been submitted to Cabinet and is currently being reviewed prior to public release.

6. The 2000 and 2001 Amnesty Acts have not provided amnesty for sexual offences committed during the conflict. The Amnesty Acts have been highly contentious and have been litigated before the Court of Appeal. There have been some occasions where amnesty has been granted but these have not been in relation to violence against women.

7. It is not possible to advise with any certainty if any cases of gender based violence from the ethnic tensions have been prosecuted. The record keeping of the police and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions are currently not sophisticated enough to be able to collect detailed data. However, it can be said that there have not been large numbers of prosecutions of militants for offences against women and girls committed during the ethnic tensions.

C. Legal status of the Convention and the legislative and institutional framework

8. International legal instruments such as the CEDAW need to be domesticated into the legal framework of Solomon Islands. Consequently, domestic legislation must be reviewed and amended to enable the principles of the Convention to become legally binding domestically. The provisions of the Convention do not prevail over constitutional and other legal provisions. However, Articles 15 and 16 of the Convention were cited by the High Court in *Regina v Gua* [2012] SBHC 118; HCSI-CRC 195 of 2011 in a ruling that overturned the common-law preposition that a husband cannot be guilty of rape upon his wife. The Court held that a husband can be criminally liable for raping his wife.

9. The Women's Development Division of the MWYCFA implements a variety of methods to disseminate and give visibility to the CEDAW. Since 2007 the WDD has conducted a range of training and awareness raising workshops in relation to CEDAW, human rights and violence against women. These workshops have been conducted nationally. Throughout the period of 2008-2010 a range of national advocacy and awareness programmes on CEDAW were implemented in eight out of nine provinces and in the capital city, Honiara. These workshops included topics such as gender equality, the provisions of CEDAW, violence against women and life skills.

10. The 2011 draft of the Federal Constitution is still undergoing the review process. Provincial and Honiara consultations have recently been completed. The draft will then undergo further consideration before being finalised. It is anticipated that the Federal Constitution may be presented to Parliament in 2013. At this stage section 37 of the 2011 draft Federal Constitution maintains the provision on discrimination in section 15 of the current Constitution. There is currently no intention to remove this provision from the Constitution. This section is the only direct anti-discrimination provision in the draft Federal Constitution. Section 25 of the 2011 draft Federal Constitution is currently drafted in the same terms as section 3 of the Constitution and provides fundamental rights and freedoms regardless of sex.

11. There is no stand-alone anti-discrimination legislation. The Constitution provides redress for a breach of constitutional rights and freedoms by way of an application to the High Court. Pursuant to section 17 a person whose rights or freedoms have been contravened can seek compensation.

12. The Law Reform Commission is continuing to review the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. Due to the complexity and size of the review it has been broken down into different projects covering the different phases of the review and is being undertaken with regard to the obligations of Solomon Islands under CEDAW. The SILRC have made the following recommendations to amend the Penal Code to bring it into conformity with the principles of the CEDAW:

- (a) Modify current offences to adequately protect women;
- (b) Introduce new and specific offences for children;
- (c) Eliminate problems identified in relation to the current law on sexual offences;
- (d) Eliminate discrimination.

13. The SILRC has made extensive recommendations for amendments to the Penal Code in respect of sexual offences. These recommendations include the strengthening of current provisions and the addition of specific new offences. The recommendations ensure the offences are gender neutral, remove old fashioned language that is discriminatory and create new offences to cover previous gaps in the law. The recommendations expand the definition of rape to ensure that it is gender neutral, includes penetration of other parts of the body including with implements and applies in marriage.

14. Due to the large volume of work, human resource constraints, financial constraints and the determination of legislative priorities the review of the Affiliation, Separation and Maintenance Act, the Islanders Divorce Act and the Islanders Marriage Act has not yet commenced.

15. There have been considerable efforts by the Law and Justice sector to enhance women's access to justice. This includes provincial court tours, the establishment of the Public Solicitor's Office in some provincial centres, provincial tours by the Public Solicitor's Office, the development and dissemination of brochures both in English and Pijin regarding various court processes and legal issues. Radio and print media have also been utilised to disseminate basic legal information and local NGOs such as the Family Support Centre and Christian Care Centre also provide information and assistance. However, it is acknowledged that due to the geographical location of Solomon Islands together with financial constraints access to justice remains an issue for most Solomon Islands women.

16. In an effort to increase awareness of the CEDAW and human rights, the WDD provides an information session as part of induction training for public servants through the Institute of Public Administration and Management (IPAM). This session is also provided to junior police officers. The WDD also provides advice in respect of the development of legislation to ensure that it complies with CEDAW. The MWYCFA is currently the lead ministry in respect of the development of domestic violence legislation.

17. In January 2012 there was a national scoping exercise to assess the feasibility of a national independent human rights institute with a delegation from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights sent to Solomon Islands at the request of the Solomon Islands Government. This request was made after the universal periodic review occurred in May 2011. The report of recommendations was forwarded to Cabinet in June 2012. Cabinet is still looking for options to be explored to ensure the establishment of a body that can be appropriately resourced, is sustainable and is appropriate to Solomon Islands context.

D. National machinery for the advancement of women

18. The Women's Development Division (WDD) derives its mandate from and implements national policies and action plans with respect to gender equality and women's issues. The WDD has its own mission statement which is "to develop, co-ordinate and implement plans and activities to provide opportunities that empower women to participate fully in the development of the Solomon Islands." Contributions by a number of development partners have facilitated the implementation of a number of gender equality initiatives and have allowed WDD to progress.

19. In 2007 the WDD was comprised of 8 staff and in 2009 this had increased slightly to 9 staff, all of whom are women. The operation of the MWYCFA demonstrates the commitment of SIG to equality for women in all aspects of life. The recurrent budget of the WDD has increased by more than 200% since 2007. In 2007 the budget, excluding payroll was SBD\$597,283.00 of which SBD\$21,218.00 was allocated for CEDAW implementation. In 2009 the budget, excluding payroll was SBD\$1,120,584 of which SBD\$50,000 was allocated for CEDAW implementation. In 2012 the budget, excluding payroll was SBD\$1,935,169 of which SBD\$217,214 was allocated for CEDAW implementation.

20. The Solomon Islands National Council of Women (SINCW) was an initiative of SIG and was established to act as a watchdog and forum for women to the government. It forms part of the national women's machinery.

21. All registered Provincial Councils of Women and the Honiara Council of Women are eligible to become group members of SINCW. All registered NGOs or groups whose objectives are in sympathy with the SINCW may be an affiliated group member. Individual membership is available to every female of or over the age of 18 who is a citizen or resident of Solomon Islands. There is a National Advisory Committee which is the advisory and policy arm of the SINCW. The Presidents of the Provincial Councils, the Honiara Council and the delegates of affiliated groups are automatically members of the National Advisory Committee in addition to a number of elected members. All members having voting rights and individual members may be elected to become trustee.

E. Programmes and plans of action

22. The National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development (GEWD) was endorsed by Cabinet in 2010. The policy is accompanied by a Strategic Plan of Action (2010-2012) and is premised on CEDAW thereby providing the link to specific international and regional gender equality commitments. The GEWD policy goal is to advance gender equality and enhance women's development ensuring the active contribution and meaningful participation of both Solomon Islands women and men in all spheres, and at all levels, of development and decision-making.

23. Performance monitoring of the GEWD is by way of the GEWD National Steering Committee (NSC) of Permanent Secretaries and key stakeholders that report annually to Parliament through the MWYCFA. Each of the priority outcomes of the policy are overseen by respective National Task Forces. The SINACC reports to the GEWD Gender Mainstreaming Taskforce. The NSC was established in 2011 and had its first meeting in July 2011. It has not met since that time but there is a plan for the NSC to meet in November 2012. Consequently, the monitoring and evaluation role of the NSC has not yet commenced. A GEWD Policy Coordinating Unit was established in August 2012 in the MWYCFA to play the coordinating role for the GEWD policy implementation and monitoring. It has been resourced with three core staff driven by the GEWD Policy

Coordinator. It is in the process of developing appropriate tools and equipping itself to coordinate effectively.

24. A combined meeting of the National Task Forces was held in September 2012 to commence the development of monitoring tools. To date a number of systems have been developed to assist in the monitoring of the GEWD policy. These include reporting and profiling templates for each outcome area and a monthly women and gender activity track template. The MWYCFA is making considerable efforts to ensure that the systems and processes established for the monitoring and evaluation of the GEWD policy are sustainable and effective. With the assistance of SPC the development of Gender Guidelines (manuals) has recently commenced.

F. Temporary special measures

25. There have been attempts at the introduction of temporary special measures to accelerate equality between women and men. These include the development of a temporary special measures policy paper for parliamentary seats reserved for women that was submitted to Caucus in 2009. However, Caucus was of the view that there had not been enough consultation and consequently did not support the policy paper.

26. The Solomon Islands Government has expressed policy support for temporary special measures in the form of providing several seats for women in parliament. It has expressed its desire for inclusive and participatory governance in terms of policy development and law making. Consequently, a legislative taskforce has been established to consider options on temporary special measures including elected reserved seats in parliament for women. This is a significant step forward and wide consultation will now commence.

27. In recognition of the need to encourage and support women in the political domain the Parliamentary Strengthening Programme funded by UNDP in partnership with the SIG established the Young Women Parliamentary Group (YWPG) in 2011. The YWPG together with local and international stakeholders has been active in raising awareness and encouraging debate on the issue of temporary special measures for elected reserved seats for women in Parliament.

G. Stereotypes and harmful practices

28. WDD provides a range of community workshops which are based on the CEDAW. These workshops address issues such as early marriage and gender stereotyping. The Law Reform Commission organised a workshop in 2009 on Gender and Human Rights for government lawyers to discuss gender issues in drafting and implementation of laws. The workshop was facilitated by the Law Reform Commission in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community Regional Rights Resource Team.

29. The “Child Sexual Abuse and Commercial Exploitation of Children in the Pacific: A Regional Report” 2006 compiled by UNICEF, UNESCAP and ECPAT is a regional report containing a findings of a study of Solomon Islands and other Pacific nations conducted between October 2004 and June 2005. The primary aim of the report was to summarize the key findings of the country study into the prevalence and nature of child sexual abuse and commercial exploitation of children in those countries. The study was conducted in co-operation with the Solomon Islands Government. The initial study was conducted between July 2004 and December 2004.

30. Measures taken to prevent, address and prohibit harmful practices victimising young girls in fishing and logging camps are addressed in the section on Trafficking and Exploitation of Prostitution below.

H. Violence against women

31. The National Policy of Eliminating Violence against Women (EVAW) (2010) is a subsidiary policy to the GEWD. It is implemented through a national eliminating violence against women taskforce that reports to the National Steering Committee on Gender Equality and Women's Development, and comprising of representatives of violence against women support agencies such as police, health, education, medical services and a number of other stakeholders. The taskforce is guided by a three year multi-sectoral national action plan which will be reviewed after its initial two years via the National Taskforce and the National Steering Committee. The monitoring of the policy will be reported annually to Cabinet through the MWYCFA.

32. The EVAW policy has four guiding principles and values, these being zero tolerance of violence; recognition of women's rights; shared responsibility for eliminating violence against women; and achieving gender equality. The policy has seven key strategic areas:

- Developing national commitments to eliminate violence against women;
- Strengthening legal frameworks, law enforcement and justice systems;
- Eliminating and preventing violence against women through public awareness and advocacy;
- Strengthen and improve protective, social and support services;
- Rehabilitate and treat perpetrators;
- Work with men to end violence against women;
- Coordinating this policy with related policies and coordinating violence against women elimination services with each other and with this policy.

33. The 2012 work plan provides for the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system. To date there has been no monitoring or evaluation conducted on the implementation of the EVAW policy. The main focus of the MWYCFA has been the establishment of the policies, the procedures and the processes for the implementation. Developing key stakeholder relationships for the implementation of the policies has also been a considerable focus together with the provision of gender training for MWYCFA staff.

34. Currently the Penal Code is utilised to prosecute offences of domestic violence. However as referred to earlier there is currently a significant review of the Penal Code being undertaken which has made recommendations to offences that relate to domestic violence.

35. Work is currently in progress on the development of a comprehensive, stand-alone domestic violence bill. Consultations in respect of the development of the bill have been conducted and on 30 October 2012 Cabinet approved the development of the bill. The EVAW legislative working group consisting of government, NGOs and civil society organisations is overseeing the development of the bill. The Cabinet paper will be presented in October 2012 and if it is endorsed drafting of the Bill will then commence. Upon completion of the draft bill further consultation will be conducted. Under this timeline it is expected that the Bill will be presented to Parliament in 2013.

36. A number of referral networks have been established for victims of gender based violence and child abuse. These networks comprise health-care providers, police, the Public Solicitor's Office (PSO), the Christian Care Centre (CCC), the Family Support Centre and the Social Welfare Division (SWD). A Memorandum of Understanding between these agencies for the establishment of the "Safenet Referral" has been finalised and will be launched before the end of the year. In demonstrating the importance that the Solomon Islands Government places on the "Safenet Referral" a Safenet Coordinator post will be incorporated into the public service establishment posts by 2013. Development partners are currently providing the funding for this position.

37. In 2009 a Family Health and Safety Study was completed. This study provided the cornerstone for the development of new policies in respect to women and violence against women and the Safenet Referral. The Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study found that 64% or two out of three women aged between 15 and 49 in Solomon Islands have experienced physical or sexual abuse, or both, by an intimate partner. During the ethnic tensions many women were sexually abused by militants and were traumatised by the abuse together with the social and economic impacts of the conflict.

38. Data in relation to prosecutions, convictions and sentences imposed for cases of violence against women are not currently available. In recognition of the benefit of statistics for policy planning the Solomon Islands Government is currently addressing ways to improve the statistical collection of data.

I. Trafficking and exploitation of prostitution

39. There is currently no data available in relation to the prevalence of trafficking in women and girls. There is also an absence of data in respect to sexual and labour exploitation of young girls in fishing or logging camps. There are no statistics available in respect of the number of women and young girls who are victims of exploitation of prostitution.

40. The Penal Code criminalises the crime of trafficking through its kidnapping provisions and also prohibits various activities associated with trafficking such as forced prostitution, labour and begging. There are some protections provided in the Immigration Act to protect women and girls from human trafficking. These are relevant for human trafficking within Solomon Islands and do not apply to international human trafficking. There is currently no development of specific human trafficking legislation.

41. In November 2011, an Anti-trafficking program funded by US State Government commenced. The program is currently working with civil society organisations such as the Solomon Islands Christian Association (SICA) and the Family Support Centre. SICA will identify four problem areas to conduct workshops on anti-trafficking issues as a method of data collection as well as community education. From that the intention will be to create education pamphlets that can be sent to the provinces and strengthen referral mechanisms. Workshops will focus on women and children and logging camps. The programme has been conducted between November 2011 and November 2012.

42. The Family Support Centre is currently developing through consultation a "Handbook on the Legal Framework of Human Trafficking in Solomon Islands" for the prosecution of human trafficking offences. It is anticipated that the handbook will be complete at the end of 2012 and will be disseminated to police, prosecuting authorities, civil society organisations and the legal profession. The development of the handbook for the prosecution of human trafficking offences is the first step to provide assistance to enforcement authorities in addressing the issue of exploitation of women and girls.

J. Participation in political and public life

43. As outlined in paragraphs 25 and 26 above temporary special measures for elected reserved seats for women in Parliament is currently being considered.

44. In the national elections conducted in 2010 there were no females elected to National Parliament. However, in August 2012 a by-election was held for the constituency of North Malaita. A female candidate won this seat by a majority vote of 2802 from a total of 5665 votes. Therefore there is currently one female member of National Parliament. However prior to this candidate entering National Parliament in 2012 there had only been one other female national parliamentarian since independence. However, the number of female candidates has continued to increase as has the number of male candidates. In 2001 there were fourteen female candidates out of a total of 339 candidates. In 2006 this had increased to 26 female candidates but the total number of candidates increased to 453. In 2010 out of a total of 509 candidates there were only 25 female candidates. Although there are more women candidates standing they are not managing to increase the number of votes that women overall get. Female candidates receive less than 7% of the total votes. Table 1 (see annex) demonstrates the pattern of female candidates and voting patterns.

45. Since 2006 there have been five provinces out of nine that have had women elected to their Provincial Assemblies. Isabel Province had two women elected and Renbell Province had one woman in the Provincial Assembly. One woman was elected to the Malaita Provincial Assembly from 2006 until she lost her seat in 2010. One woman was elected to the Makira Provincial Assembly from 2006 until she lost her seat in 2012. In Western Province one woman was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 2009.

46. A Diagnostic Study conducted in 2010 demonstrated that there were six female members at the local provincial level in four out of nine Provincial Assemblies and one female appointed to the Honiara Town Council. This represented 3.3% out of the total 183 Provincial Assembly and Honiara Town Council elected members (87.3% are male members). At the provincial level thirteen women contested in six provincial elections and one Honiara Town Council election in the years 2010 and 2011. Only three women were elected in two provinces, these being Isabel and Guadalcanal. Of the winning candidates, two in Isabel Province regained their seats whilst the third for Guadalcanal Province, was the only new winning female candidate. There has previously been one woman in the position of Deputy Premiership; the first senior position ever held by a woman at the provincial government level.

47. The Gender Equality in Political Governance (GEPG) Programme, funded by development partners and working with SIG and civil society organisations, has been actively involved in capacity building training workshops using BRIDGE (Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections) Project methodology. The objective of the training workshops has been to improve the understanding, knowledge and acceptance of stakeholders at all levels, in relation to the importance of human rights, gender equality and the importance of women's increased participation and representation in parliament, provincial and local governments through the introduction of temporary special measures. A total of twelve capacity workshops have been conducted since 2009. Out of these two workshops were conducted in rural communities, three at the provincial level and seven conducted in Honiara. A total of 357 participants (125 men and 232 women) were trained between 2009 and 2011.

48. In recognition of the need to encourage and support women in the political domain, the Parliamentary Strengthening Programme which is implemented by the SIG with development partner assistance established the Young Women Parliamentary Group (YWPG) in 2011. The concept of YWPG is to ensure gender messages are the central component of parliamentary education initiatives; the appointment of a gender focal point

within the parliamentary secretariat; and supporting women's groups to interact with parliamentary committees, where appropriate. The vision of the YWPG is to recognize, allow and build emerging young women leaders to reach their full potential to positively influence their communities and provide networking opportunities for young women with current leaders and to enhance and develop young women in leadership. There are currently 50 members of the YWPG and thirteen patrons. The patrons include the Prime Minister, the Speaker of Parliament, Parliamentary House Committee Members and the Permanent Secretary of the MWYCFA. To date the YWPG has conducted a radio talk back show discussing temporary special measures and two mock parliamentary debates. One in respect of the issue of temporary special measures for elected reserved parliamentary seats for women and one in respect of eliminating violence against women. There has also been a number of social networking activities implemented. The YWPG has developed an annual workplan for 2012.

49. In 2007 women represented little more than 30% of the Public Service, of which 60% were in junior positions. At that time women held 5 out of 25 (20%) of Permanent Secretary positions and 3 out of 20 (15%) of Undersecretary positions and overall women held only 6% of senior public service positions. In 2011 there were 9068 (62%) men compared with 5542 (38%) women employed in the Public Service.

50. The most senior positions of the government have always been occupied by men. Women have never occupied the Constitutional positions of Governor-General, Speaker of Parliament, Public Solicitor, Director of Public Prosecutions, Solicitor-General, High Court Judges, Auditor-General and Ombudsman. There has been one female Acting Attorney-General for a short period of time. In 2011 out of 28 Solomon Island Ministries and Statutory Bodies only ten had females in the senior management level. The National Parliamentary Office is an exception as it has its entire senior executive members made up of women. Women make up 50% of the senior management level of the National Judiciary, the Ministry of Women, Youth Children and Family Affairs and the Ministry of Rural Development and Indigenous Affairs. However, ministries such as Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Prime Minister and Cabinet had no women in senior management level positions. In 2011 the majority of women employed in the public service were in the more junior administrative levels.

51. There are no female High Court Judges and therefore no female Court of Appeal Judges. There is one female Principal Magistrate who is currently Acting Deputy Chief Magistrate. There is also one female second class Magistrate.

K. Nationality and citizenship

52. Section 20 of The Constitution provides that a woman has equal right to acquire nationality. A marriage of a Solomon Islands woman to a non-national can affect the wife's nationality. Section 10 of the Citizenship Act (CAP 57) 1978 provides that if a woman becomes a national or citizen of the country of which her husband is a national she loses her Solomon Island nationality. A woman who loses her Solomon Island nationality can only regain it if the marriage has broken down. This provision does not apply in reverse to men.

53. The current Citizenship Act treats foreign spouses of Solomon Island nationals differently depending on sex. Section 7(3) of the Citizenship Act provides that the foreign wife of a Solomon Islander can become a citizen after two years if her husband consents. Section 11 then states that if a foreign woman gains citizenship through marriage and then divorces and marries a person of another nationality she is deemed to have renounced her citizenship. Both of these provisions are not applicable to men. Section 7 requires two years residency during which time the wife is unable to obtain a passport.

54. Section 20 of The Constitution provides the circumstances in which persons become citizens. It provides that a woman married to either an indigenous Solomon Islander or person with British protector status or a father with that status can become a citizen. This provision applies only to foreign women married to Solomon Islanders and not foreign men married to Solomon Islanders. Furthermore, it recognises fathers but not mothers.

55. Both spouses do not have equal rights in determining the nationality of children. Under section 6 of the Citizenship Act in a joint application for citizenship an adopted child is only entitled to Solomon Island citizenship if the male adopter is a citizen. Section 7 of the Act provides citizenship by naturalisation. It provides that a male can make application for his child to become a citizen in his application. However, it does not provide the same for a female applicant.

56. The process of legislative change is time consuming and resource intensive. Furthermore, there are currently many competing priorities for legislative review. It is acknowledged that the Citizenship Act is in need of reform to remove the discriminatory provisions that it contains.

L. Education

57. The legal framework of the development, implementation and monitoring of education is the Education Act 1978. Education is not compulsory under the legislation. The legislation does not guarantee women and girls equal access to education and there are no special measures for the advancement of women in education contained in legislation. There is no legislative prohibition on expulsion from school because of pregnancy. There is no legislative requirement in respect of reproductive and sexual education compulsory in schools.

58. In 2009 the SIG released the Policy Statement and Guidelines for Basic Education in Solomon Islands. The strategic objective of the policy is to provide equitable access for all children to quality Basic Education in Solomon Islands. The policy objectives include providing full enrolment opportunity to all children of the age six up to fifteen on an equitable basis and achieve 100% transition rate of all children in year six to year seven by 2015.

59. In 2009 the Free Fee Basic Education policy was implemented to address the difficulty which parents faced with paying school fees. This policy covers students attending Year 1 to Year 9; however it only covers operational costs of the school. This means that schools management can still ask parents for contributions. In recognition of the barriers to education the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (MEHRD) devised the National Education Action Plan (NEAP) 2010-2012. The first strategic goal of the NEAP is to achieve equitable access to education for all people in Solomon Islands regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion, location or disability. This is to be achieved through the provision of an adequate number of schools, classrooms, desks, dormitories and other infrastructure and financial support from government.

60. The Policy Statement and Guidelines for Tertiary Education endorsed by Cabinet in 2010 provides as one of the main policy goals “to provide access to high quality tertiary education and to close the opportunity gap in tertiary participation for marginalised groups.” The policy was developed with the principle of ensuring equitable access for all, including men and women from all provinces and students with disabilities.

61. The MEHRD has made remarkable progress in providing increased access to education in recent years. The data demonstrates that gender balance has improved between the period 2007 and 2009 in ECE and primary level education. Despite an increase in enrolments in senior secondary education throughout the 2007-2009 periods the majority of

students are male and this level of schooling has the greatest gender disparity. This may be caused by factors such as lack of female dormitories, distances to schools, finance and cultural factors. Tables 3 and 4 in the annex demonstrate net and gross enrolment rates in all three levels of education.

62. The gap between gender disparity in primary education is closing with a picture of 0.97 in 2007, as ratio of females to males in primary schools in comparison to 0.86 in 1990s. In 2008 94% of girls and 95% of boys were attending primary education. However, there is anecdotal evidence that demonstrates that there is still a prejudice in schooling girls and should a decision need to be made between schooling for a boy sibling or a girl sibling parents often educate the boy first.

63. An important problem, faced particularly by female students at secondary level is the lack of dormitory facilities. This means that for those female students who need to board to complete their schooling are effectively pushed out of the system due to lack of dormitory accommodation for female students. Disaggregated data on the availability of dormitories for female students is not available however it is accepted that the number of dormitories available for male students outnumber the number available for female students. Since 2005 in an attempt to address these types of issues the Community High School initiative has been implemented. These Community Secondary Schools are being built closer to or within villages and communities, purposely to address the issue of gender balance, including that of accessibility to secondary education by girls.

64. Female students who fall pregnant are at risk of expulsion from school. There is currently no national policy or strategy which protects the right to education for pregnant female students. It is at the discretion of the relevant school as to whether a pregnant female student can continue to attend school. The current practice in all schools, including those that are faith based, is that pregnant female students are expelled. Although there is no data on the number of female students who are expelled due to pregnancy there is anecdotal evidence that it occurs in most schools throughout the country. There are currently no policies or strategies that have been developed and implemented to enable pregnant female students to continue with their education. It is very rare for the same type of punishment to be inflicted on a male student who had a sexual relationship with a female student resulting in pregnancy.

M. Employment

65. The process of legislative change is time consuming and resource intensive. Furthermore, Solomon Islands currently has many competing priorities for legislative review. It is acknowledged that the legal framework for employment needs significant review and reform. The Labour Act has not been substantially reviewed since it was enacted in 1960. In an endeavour to commence this process the Labour Advisory Board was established in September 2012. In partnership with the International Labour Organisation the board will commence consultations regarding the review of the Labour Act.

66. The 2009 Census revealed that the employed population in total was 81,194 of which 26,658 (33%) were women and 54,536 (67%) were men. It reported that a total of 87,913 of the population were subsistence workers of which 52,665 (60%) were women and 35,248 (40%) were men. A total of 41,191 unpaid workers were reported of which 23,330 (57%) were women and 17,861 (43%) were men. The census reported that only 4,331 of the population classified themselves as unemployed of which 1,841 were women and 2,490 were men.

67. The 2011 People's Survey demonstrated that the most common source of money is selling goods (78%) which is largely by informal marketing of food and betel nut. The percentage relying on selling was higher in rural areas. In comparison to men, women respondents were more likely than males to rely on informal selling (80% and 75% respectively) or their family (22% and 16% respectively) but males were almost twice as likely to be engaged in paid work and more likely to have their own business.

68. There have been considerable steps taken in the development and implementation of policies in the public service to increase employment opportunities for women in the public service and in particular in senior management positions. However, there remains the need to perform a comprehensive review and reform of the Public Service General Orders.

N. Health

69. The National HIV Policy and Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan (NHPMSP) 2005–2010 provides that the “health and wellbeing of the people of Solomon Islands will not be undermined by the burden of HIV.” While HIV prevalence in Solomon Islands remains apparently low, with only seventeen HIV positive persons (ten of whom were women) as of December 2010, there is a high probability that the actual incidence of HIV is under-reported and/or untracked.

70. There has been strengthened collaboration with HIV stakeholders in terms of integrations, sharing of resources, and implementation of related HIV program activities. There are quarterly meetings between stakeholders regarding HIV issues and program activities. These stakeholders include the Ministry of Health and Medical Services, NGOs, Faith Based Organisations and Community Based organisations.

71. In recognition of the impact of low levels of HIV testing the Ministry of Health and Medical Services included substantive national health priorities concerning HIV/AIDS in its National Health Strategic Plan 2011-2015. It provides for a strategy on better implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention. Its objectives include by 2015 at least 50% of high risk populations have been tested for HIV and 95% of pregnant women and partners access quality PMTCT service in all health clinics and hospitals. The strategic plan also provides for expanded family planning and other reproductive health services, especially for adolescents.

72. As a step towards the implementation of the National Health Strategic Plan (NHSP) 2011-2015 the Ministry of Health has developed a Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Its primary goal is to ensure that the health sector is adequately resourced to implement the NHSP. The role delineation policy has been reviewed in 2012. It determines the appropriate minimum packages of care (for interventions, equipment and human resources) for each level of health service. A list of health care indicators has been finalised to enable the monitoring of the NHSP. Workshops have been conducted with administrators and managers of health services (including those run by church organisations) in relation to the implementation of the NHSP.

73. The DHS demonstrated that family planning and knowledge of modern methods of contraception is almost universal among women and men.¹ Despite this, only 27.3% of current married women were using some form of modern contraceptive at the time of the DHS. The main reasons cited by female respondents for not using some form of contraception were they feared side effects (37%), have difficulty conceiving or are infertile (15%) or were opposed the use of contraceptives (15%). In 2007 of women who were using

¹ Solomon Islands 2007 Demographic and Health Survey – Fertility and Family Planning Fact Sheet.

contraceptives, the proportion of sexually active unmarried women using a modern method of contraception (16.2%) is less than for currently married women (27.3%). Among unmarried women who reported using contraceptives, the greatest proportion (14%) stated that they were using condoms. Those that do use the contraception mostly obtained it for free (90%). More than four in five women get their contraceptives from government clinics where they are provided for free.

74. Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association (SIPPA) is a voluntary, non-profit Sexual and Reproductive Health and Family Planning organisation. It is supported by several international agencies, including the International Planned Parenthood Federation. It operates five clinics these being two in Honiara, one in Malaita Province, one in Western Province and one in Choiseul Province. SIPPA has been receiving funding to operate an Adolescent Reproductive Health clinic. SIPPA also engages in advocacy, with trained staff providing community education at meetings organised by peer educators, and offers reproductive health education for teacher trainees. SIPPA also has community based educators working in six provinces. It utilises radio programmes to highlight reproductive health issues.

75. Although there is no legislative requirement to include sexual and reproductive health education in the curriculum it is compulsory in primary school under the health education syllabus.

76. The Penal Code criminalises abortion in section 158. It provides that any woman who with intent to procure her own miscarriage, unlawfully administers to herself any poison or uses any force of any kinds or permits any such thing commits the offence of abortion and is liable to life imprisonment. Section 157 provides that any person who attempts to procure an abortion also commits an offence for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment. The supply of drugs or instruments to enable a person to procure an abortion is also an offence and carries a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment.

77. Section 221 of the Penal Code provides the offence of killing an unborn child that is capable of being born alive. This is defined as a woman being pregnant for 28 weeks or more is prima facie proof that the child was capable of being born alive. The maximum penalty for this offence is life imprisonment. It is not an offence if the act that killed the child was done in good faith to preserve the life of the mother.

78. The health services strictly observe the Penal Code and its application to abortions. Abortions can only be performed where it is essential to safeguard or save the life of the mother and it has to be recommended by two independent medical experts.

O. Rural women

79. Recognising the key role of women in agriculture the Ministry of Agriculture has a Women Extension Division. Its key activity is to provide training to rural women farmers on food production and food security. It commenced with only two officers and has now grown to a staffing level of 33 officers posted around all nine provinces. The Division also provides significant capacity building for its staff in order to pass on skills and knowledge to rural women. The staff attend SICHE as in-service students undertaking a Diploma in Applied Agricultural Science. The Women Extension Division in 2012 had a development budget of SBD\$2.5 million for the implementation of training and grants for income generating projects.

80. The Women's Development Division in the MWYCFA is the Government focal point for women. Training and advocacy is the core function of the Division. In its training role, the Women's Development Division is responsible for skills training provision for

women at the community level. One of the key components of GEWD policy is the empowerment of women through skills training and educational awareness.

81. The WDD has provided training and financial assistance to a wide range of rural women's groups. Workshops are conducted nationwide in relation to topics such as CEDAW, human rights and the elimination of violence against women. Financial assistance grants are provided to both national and provincial women's groups for the assistance of delivery of training workshops and for income generating activities.

82. The WDD with the assistance of development partners facilitates on average three rural women annually to attend a seven months Community Development Training Programme in Fiji. These women acquired a range of skills that they were then able to utilise in their community and more broadly in their Province. The WDD has also utilised the skills of these women to assist in the delivery of training and workshops for rural women in their respective provinces. This training has assisted in the development of women's leadership capacity in the community.

83. During the period 2008-2010 a provincial Women Resource Centre was constructed in each of the nine provincial centres. The purpose of the resource centres is to provide a venue for women to come together and meet to talk about women's issues and women's development. They also act as a venue for networking opportunities for women. Various gender related programmes and organisations have utilised the Women Resource Centres.

84. The WDD has continued to provide basic business skills training and workshops on human rights awareness and women's rights to economic empowerment for women in provincial areas. The recurrent budget of WDD has grants available specifically for rural women.

85. In recognition of the need to improve rural health facilities the National Health Strategic Plan 2011-2015 developed by the Ministry of Health and Medical Services provides a substantive national health policy to provide better service provision at all rural health facilities. The plan provides that one of the indicators of better service provision is that by 2012 all provinces define their annual primary health care and curative service targets and that by 2015 all provinces achieve 80% of their service targets. The plan also seeks to ensure the provision of community based rehabilitation to those in need and provide mobility aids and information and materials for caregivers.

86. In recognition of the difficulties faced by people in rural areas SIG in partnership with a number of development partners commenced implementation in 2007 of the Rural Development Program. The programme will run from 2007 until 2012 and is implemented by the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in collaboration with the Provincial Governments and communities. The objectives of the program are to improve mechanisms at community and provincial level for the delivery of important economic and social infrastructure and services; increase the access of rural households to quality agricultural services to support rural income growth and develop rural businesses through the provision of financing, related training and technical assistance. Whilst the programme does not have specific components targeted at women, women have access to all components of the programme and benefit from all aspects of the programme.

87. Women in rural areas often have inadequate access to the formal justice system. Local Courts which are part of the formal state justice system and also deal with customary issues are generally not operating in many rural areas. This is due to a lack of funds available to appoint and maintain officials for the Local Courts in rural areas. Local Courts are dominated by men. Magistrates Courts are also not provided in rural areas and are usually confined to provincial centres. Consequently, many women are not able to access the formal justice system without the need to travel to their provincial centre and in some

circumstances it is necessary to travel to the capital city, Honiara. There are not sufficient funds to provide Magistrates Courts in rural areas.

88. It has been estimated that over 95% of disputes are dealt with informally at the village level in rural areas. With chiefs being the traditional leader and peacemaker at the village level in the rural areas most justice is dispensed by men. Studies have found that in situations relating to violence against women most women do not feel that the traditional system of justice meets their needs because it is administered by men and upholds traditional gender roles and values that favour men.²

89. In attempting to address the lack of legal information disseminated in rural areas the PSO delivers a legal information programme on the national broadcaster, Solomon Islands Broadcast Corporation (SIBC) every second Wednesday in the evening. This programme often deals with issues relevant to women and is broadcast nationally. The family protection unit of the PSO also plans to conduct tours to provincial areas to increase access to legal services and disseminate information.

90. Women in rural areas have inadequate access to health care facilities. In the 2007 DHS 97% of rural women reported that they experienced at least one problem in accessing health care. The most commonly reported problems amongst rural women in relation to health care were no drugs (91%) and no provider (87%) available. Getting money for treatment was reported as a problem for 65% of rural women and 56% reported that the distance to the health facility was an access problem. The proportion of births taking place in a health facility is higher in urban areas (94%) than rural areas (83%). A larger proportion of urban women (95%) had a skilled provider assist them during childbirth compared with rural women (84%).

91. Five of the nine provinces in Solomon Islands are still considered to be practising a matrilineal land tenure system, but this system is coming under pressure with the demand for land for large-scale developments and the changing nature of traditional systems.³ In many cases ownership or usage through customary practices has become a source of potential conflict, and women's land rights are not legally protected. Women are often unable to use or hold land independently from their husbands even under matrilineal systems where they exist. Land ownership in rural areas determines access to credit and agricultural support services as well as the social power to negotiate access to resources.⁴ Women are increasingly at a disadvantage with the introduction of large-scale logging, and the demand for land for development and cash cropping. Women are often relegated to the periphery by men motivated by monetary gain who often negotiate deals with total disregard for women and the traditional matrilineal inheritance systems.⁵

92. Banking services are very limited in rural areas. Only Honiara has a good range of commercial banks and financial institutions. Women who lack formal identification such as a passport or a driver's licence, cannot open an account, and hence cannot access commercial credit or loans. In the provinces where there are only banking agents, such as Isabel Province, accounts are not able to be opened. People have to travel to Honiara to open an account. Banks will not lend to small agricultural farmers or village people who do not have collateral and formal identification. Anecdotal evidence demonstrates that even when women meet the eligibility criteria, they are perceived as too great a credit risk;

² AusAID, 'Addressing Violence against Women in Melanesia and East Timor (and Solomon Islands Country Supplement) 2008.

³ Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 'Stocktake of the Gender Mainstreaming Capacity of Pacific Island Governments' 2012 at page 9.

⁴ UNIFEM and MWYCFA "Protecting Women's Human Rights in Solomon Islands Law" page 76.

⁵ Above n. 3 at page 9.

experience inexplicably long delays in the application process or are asked to identify male guarantors. Rural women in particular cannot access loans and credit.

93. There are a number of women's organisations that have recognised a need to assist women in controlling their business assets. Most of them are engaged in trading activities selling goods at local markets. An example is the Rokotanikeni Association which was established in 1999 and its primary focus is to provide economic empowerment to women from West Areare in Malaita Province. It runs a highly successful credit scheme and in 2012 launched a publication with information in relation to saving, operating a credit scheme and other areas of business operations. The Solomon Islands Women in Business Association (SIWIBA) runs a successful credit union with 98 members. The main advantage of the credit union is the ability to deposit money although it does provide some credit to members.

P. Disadvantaged groups of women

94. The issues raised above in relation to rural women are applicable for the issue of women with disabilities and older women.

95. The draft Bill on Persons with Disabilities is still to be reviewed. The government National Disability Policy is scheduled to be reviewed in 2013.

Q. Marriage and family relations

96. The Islanders Marriage Act (CAP 171) 1945 recognises customary and formal marriages. Section 4 provides that a marriage shall be valid if celebrated before a minister of religion or a district registrar or if it is celebrated in accordance with custom. In formal marriages before a minister of religion of the District Registrar there is consideration of consent. However, in relation to customary marriages there is no consideration of a woman entering marriage with full and free consent. Consequently, there is no legislative guarantee that a woman's entry into marriage is with full and free consent. The Islanders Divorce Act (CAP 170) 1960 provides for divorce in relation to customary marriages that have been registered in accordance with the Islanders Marriage Act. In section 12(b) it provides that a marriage is void if induced by duress or mistake.

97. Section 10 of the Islanders Marriage Act provides that the minimum age for marriage is fifteen for both boys and girls; however this does not apply to customary marriages. Consequently, there is no legislative prohibition on child marriage.

98. Formal marriages must be registered in the District Marriage Register pursuant to sections 15 and 17 of the Islanders Marriage Act. Customary marriages are exempt from registration however they may be registered voluntarily under section 18 of the Act.

99. The legislation does not guarantee equality to both spouses in ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property. Solomon Islands legislation does not provide for a division of matrimonial property after a divorce. Consequently, in cases that go before the courts the courts rely on common law principles when determining the division of matrimonial property. Property rights are largely determined by custom which has legal status under the Constitution. Consequently, in custom where women are discriminated against in relation to property the law does not guarantee protection and equality.

100. The Wills, Probate and Administration Act (CAP 33) provides for equal inheritance laws. However, the Solomon Islands Constitution provides that customary law has formal

legal status. Consequently, customary inheritance laws that discriminate against women may in some circumstances be lawful.

R. Data collection and analysis

101. It is recognised that data collection and analysis provide an important platform to legal and policy development. The ability to collect disaggregated data has been constrained by a lack of resources, capacity and competing priorities. However, there have been some important steps taken towards the establishment of appropriate systems for the collection and analysis of data. The GEWD plan of action proposes the establishment of a Gender Management Information System in the MWYCFA. This has not yet been established but scoping for the database has commenced. Funding from development partners has been secured to assist in the establishment of the database.

102. A priority is the establishment of a Centralised National Information Database. The first steps towards the establishment of this database have already been completed and a common drive has now been established that in the future will be accessible by all government ministries.

S. Amendment to article 20, paragraph 1

103. The State party will provide advice on the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1 of the Convention when the relevant state agencies have deliberated on the matter.

Annex

Statistical information

Table 1
Participation in political and public life
National elections voting summary 1980 - 2010

<i>Year</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2010</i>
Women Candidates	1	2	1	10	14	14	26	25
Total Candidates	218	207	255	280	336	339	453	509
% of votes for women candidates	0.1%	0.9%	1.0%	3.0%	3.2%	2.6%	3.7%	2.7%
Votes for women	68	601	777	3,183	4,552	4,824	7,244	6,270
Total votes	57,874	67,285	81,238	104,954	140,425	184,315	193,495	230,936*
Increase in total voters		16%	21%	29%	34%	31%	5%	19%
Increase in votes for women		784%	29%	310%	43%	6%	50%	-13%

* Includes rejected ballots

Table 2
The male/female breakdown in the top three levels of the public service in 2010

<i>Post</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Highest	10	6
2nd level	14	4
3rd level	44	11

Table 3

Education statistical data**Enrolment numbers by education level and gender 2006-2010 (Performance Assessment Framework 2006-2008 and 2007-2009 and 2008-2010)**

<i>Level</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>
ECE Total	18248	20,516	19,382	21,045	22720
ECE (M) (F)	(M)9244 (F)9004	(M)10415 (F)10101	(M)9913 (F)9469	(M)10858 (F)10187	(M)11656 (F)11064
Primary Total	102167	106,226	110,219	115,728	119,139
Primary (M) (F)	(M)53854 (F)48313	(M)56075 (F)50151	(M)57837 (F)52382	(M)60709 (F)55019	(M)62336 (F)56803
Junior Sec Total	18208	19,432	20,607	24,847	25,642
Male Female	(M)10055 (F)8153	(M) 10,628 (F)8804	(M)11157 (F)9450	(M)13312 (F)11535	(M)13618 (F)12,024
Senior Sec Total	10433	11,387	11,957	13,598	14,436
Male Female	(M)6575 (F)3858	(M)7,360 (F)4027	(M)7471 (F)4486	(M)8219 (F)5379	(M)8711 (F)5725

Table 4

Gross enrolment ratios by education level and gender 2006-2010 (Performance Assessment Frameworks 2006-2008, 2007-2009 and 2008-2010)

<i>Level</i>	<i>F 2006</i>	<i>M 2006</i>	<i>Total 2006</i>	<i>F 2007</i>	<i>M 2007</i>	<i>Total 2007</i>	<i>F 2008</i>	<i>M 2008</i>	<i>Total 2008</i>	<i>F 2009</i>	<i>M 2009</i>	<i>Total 2009</i>	<i>F 2010</i>	<i>M 2010</i>	<i>Total 2010</i>
ECE	138%	132%	135%	155%	149%	152%	146%	142%	144%	154%	150%	152%	149%	147%	148%
Primary	117%	120%	119%	118%	121%	120%	122%	124%	123%	126%	127%	126%	127%	126%	126%
JS	53%	60%	57%	57%	63%	60%	58%	63%	61%	69%	73%	71%	71%	76%	74%
SS	20%	31%	25%	20%	34%	27%	22%	34%	28%	27%	37%	32%	27%	33%	30%

Table 5
Net enrolment ratios by education level and gender 2006-2010 (Performance Assessment Frameworks 2006-2008, 2007-2009 and 2008-2010)

<i>Level</i>	<i>F 2006</i>	<i>M 2006</i>	<i>Total 2006</i>	<i>F 2007</i>	<i>M 2007</i>	<i>Total 2007</i>	<i>F 2008</i>	<i>M 2008</i>	<i>Total 2008</i>	<i>F 2009</i>	<i>M 2009</i>	<i>Total 2009</i>	<i>F 2010</i>	<i>M 2010</i>	<i>Total 2010</i>
ECE	36%	35%	35%	41%	40%	40%	38%	39%	39%	41%	40%	41%	41%	39%	40%
Primary	92%	93%	92%	92%	95%	93%	95%	96%	96%	99%	98%	99%	99%	98%	99%
JS	30%	30%	30%	31%	31%	31%	33%	32%	32%	39%	37%	38%	39%	38%	39%
SS	17%	23%	21%	17%	23%	20%	18%	22%	20%	21%	24%	23%	23%	26%	25%

Table 6
Education drop out rates by gender and year level 2006—2009 (Performance Assessment Framework 2006-2008 and 2007-2009)

<i>Level</i>	<i>F 2006</i>	<i>M 2006</i>	<i>Total 2006</i>	<i>F 2007</i>	<i>M 2007</i>	<i>Total 2007</i>	<i>F 2008</i>	<i>M 2008</i>	<i>Total 2008</i>	<i>F 2009</i>	<i>M 2009</i>	<i>Total 2009</i>
Primary	9%	8%	9%	7%	8%	8%	7%	6%	6%	11%	11%	11%
JS	19%	16%	18%	7%	-7%	-1%	-4%	-18%	-11%	10%	-1%	4%
SS	54%	56%	55%	46%	56%	52%	42%	52%	49%	48%	52%	51%