

Appendix A:

Sustainable Development Terms/ Concepts

Explain what the following terms/ concepts refer to:

GDP	Rostow Development Model
GNP	Wallerstein 'Core-Periphery' Dev. Model
GNI	Structural Adjustment Program (SAP)
PPP	Club of Rome
Big Mac Index	Micro-Credit
	Decentralization
Demographic transition	Carrying capacity
Dependency load	Branch plant economy
Deregulation	Multinationals
Ecological footprint	Multiplier Effect
Exclusive Economic Zones	Optimum population
Inflation	Protectionism
International capital flow	Threshold
Bilateral Aid	Tariffs
Multilateral Aid	Trickle-down economics
Trade Barriers	Quotas
Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative	

Appendix B:

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS - ACRONYMS OF CONFUSION

Mission Statement:

Where and what have they been involved in recently? (maximum three)?

Countries Involved: ↓



Attractions of member nations to organization? Why join? Be Specific.

How are the organizations governed/ organized?

What is the impact of the organization? *Environment/ Economic/ Cultural/ Political*

References:

Appendix C:

Solomon Islands



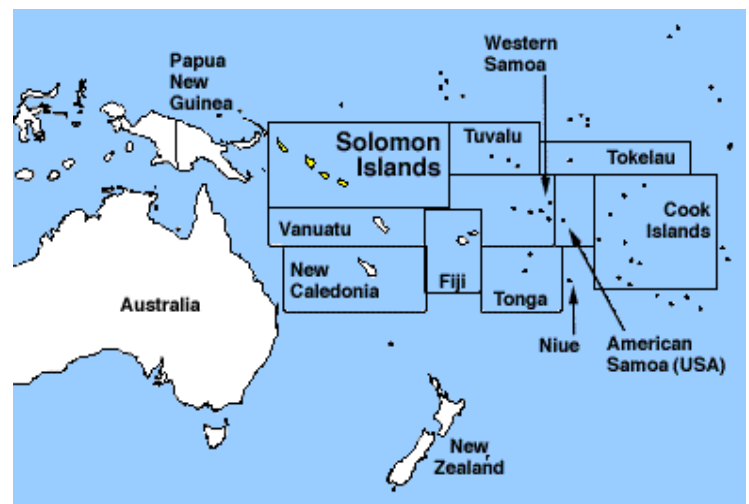
History

The Solomon Islands were initially settled by at least 2000 BC probably by people of the Austronesian language group. Pottery was in use in Santa Cruz and the Reef Islands about 1500 BC. Material radiocarbon dated to about 1000 BC has also been excavated.

The first Europeans to reach the islands were the Spanish in 1568. Subsequently, unjustified rumours led to the belief that he had not only found gold there but had discovered where the biblical King Solomon obtained the gold for his temple in Jerusalem. The islands thus acquired the name *Islas de Solomóón*. Later

Spanish expeditions to the southwest Pacific, in 1595 and 1606, were unable to confirm the discoveries. Geographers came to doubt the existence of the group, and it was not until the late 18th century, after further sightings by French and English navigators, that the Solomons were accurately charted. After the settlement by the English of Sydney in 1788, naval and commercial shipping began increasingly to pass through the Solomon's' waters.

Roman Catholic missionaries failed to establish a settlement in the 1840s but did so in 1898. Anglican missionaries, who had been taking islanders to New Zealand for training since the 1850s, began to settle in the Solomons in the 1870s. Other missions arrived late.

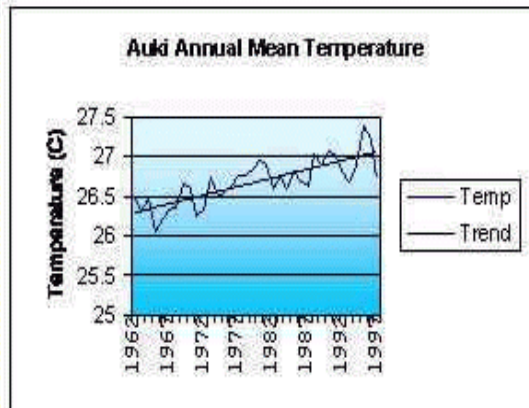
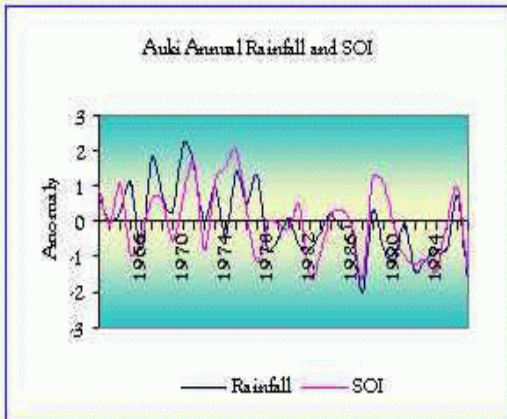
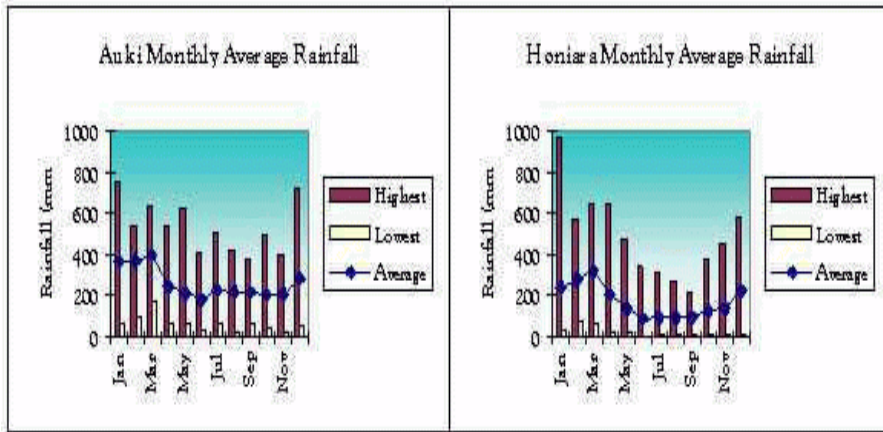
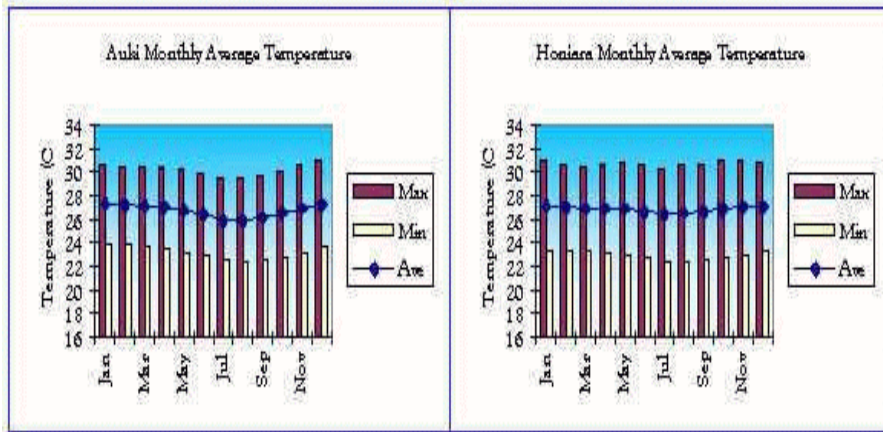


By the late 19th century the islands were being exploited for labour to work the **plantations** of Fiji and other islands and of Queensland, Australia. About 30,000 labourers were recruited between 1870 and 1910. To protect their own interests Germany and Britain divided the Solomons between them in 1886; but in 1899 Germany transferred the northern islands to Britain (which already claimed the southern islands) in return for recognition of German claims in Western Samoa (now Samoa) and parts of Africa. The British Solomon Islands Protectorate was declared in 1893, partly in response to abuses associated with labour recruitment and partly to regulate contacts between islanders and European settlers, but mainly to forestall a threat of annexation by France. Colonial rule began in 1896. Although generally humane, administrators were more concerned with promoting the interests of European traders and planters than with those of the islanders, and islanders were punished harshly for offenses against colonial law and order. The murder of government tax collectors in 1927 was answered with a savage punitive expedition, which was backed by an Australian warship. The leader of the assassins and some associates were hanged.

With the outbreak of World War II in the Pacific, the Japanese began occupying the islands but their advance farther southward was stopped by U.S. forces. Fighting in the Solomons was some of the most bitter in the Pacific. At the end of the war, because of the proximity of an airfield and the availability of flat land and of the military's buildings, Honiara on Guadalcanal became the new capital.

Another result of the war was to stimulate political consciousness among the islanders and so inspire a nationalist movement known as **Maasina Rule**, which lasted from 1944 to 1952. Subsequently, in response to the worldwide movement for **decolonization**, the Solomons set out on the path of constitutional development. The nation was formally renamed Solomon Islands in 1975, and independence was attained on July 7, 1978.

Climate Data



Introduction Solomon Islands

Background: The UK established a protectorate over the Solomon Islands in the 1890s. Some of the bitterest fighting of World War II occurred on this archipelago. Self-government was achieved in 1976 and independence two years later. Ethnic violence, government malfeasance, and endemic crime have undermined stability and civil society. In June 2003, then Prime Minister Sir Allan KEMAKEZA sought the assistance of Australia in reestablishing law and order; the following month, an Australian-led multinational force arrived to restore peace and disarm ethnic militias. The Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) has generally been effective in restoring law and order and rebuilding government institutions.

Geography Solomon Islands

Location:	Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Papua New Guinea
Geographic coordinates:	8 00 S, 159 00 E
Map references:	Oceania
Area:	<i>total:</i> 28,450 sq km <i>land:</i> 27,540 sq km <i>water:</i> 910 sq km
Area - comparative:	slightly smaller than Maryland
Land boundaries:	0 km
Coastline:	5,313 km
Maritime claims:	measured from claimed archipelagic baselines <i>territorial sea:</i> 12 nm <i>exclusive economic zone:</i> 200 nm <i>continental shelf:</i> 200 nm
Climate:	tropical monsoon; few extremes of temperature and weather
Terrain:	mostly rugged mountains with some low coral atolls
Elevation extremes:	<i>lowest point:</i> Pacific Ocean 0 m <i>highest point:</i> Mount Makarakomburu 2,447 m

Natural resources:	fish, forests, gold, bauxite, phosphates, lead, zinc, nickel
Land use:	<i>arable land:</i> 0.62% <i>permanent crops:</i> 2.04% <i>other:</i> 97.34% (2005)
Irrigated land:	NA
Total renewable water resources:	44.7 cu km (1987)
Natural hazards:	typhoons, but rarely destructive; geologically active region with frequent earthquakes, tremors, and volcanic activity; tsunamis
Environment current issues:	deforestation; soil erosion; many of the surrounding coral reefs are dead or dying
Environment international agreements:	<i>party to:</i> Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Whaling <i>signed, but not ratified:</i> none of the selected agreements
Geography – note:	strategic location on sea routes between the South Pacific Ocean, the Solomon Sea, and the Coral Sea; on 2 April 2007 an undersea earthquake measuring 8.1 on the Richter scale occurred 345 km WNW of the capital Honiara, the resulting tsunami devastated coastal areas of Western and Choiseul provinces with dozens of deaths and thousands dislocated; the provincial capital of Gizo was especially hard hit.

People Solomon Islands

Population:	595,613 (July 2009 est.)
Age structure:	<i>0-14 years:</i> 39.5% (male 119,875/female 115,127) <i>15-64 years:</i> 57.1% (male 171,792/female 168,023) <i>65 years and over:</i> 3.5% (male 9,849/female 10,947) (2009 est.)
Median age:	<i>total:</i> 19.7 years <i>male:</i> 19.5 years <i>female:</i> 19.8 years (2008 est.)

Population growth rate:	2.392% (2009 est.)
Birth rate:	28.48 births/1,000 population (2008 est.)
Death rate:	3.81 deaths/1,000 population (2008 est.)
Net migration rate:	NA (2009 est.)
Urbanization:	<i>urban population:</i> 18% of total population (2008) <i>rate of urbanization:</i> 4.1% annual rate of change (2005-2010)
Sex ratio:	<i>at birth:</i> 1.05 male(s)/female <i>under 15 years:</i> 1.04 male(s)/female <i>15-64 years:</i> 1.02 male(s)/female <i>65 years and over:</i> 0.9 male(s)/female <i>total population:</i> 1.02 male(s)/female (2009 est.)
Infant mortality rate:	<i>total:</i> 19.03 deaths/1,000 live births <i>male:</i> 21.65 deaths/1,000 live births <i>female:</i> 16.28 deaths/1,000 live births (2009 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:	<i>total population:</i> 73.69 years <i>male:</i> 71.14 years <i>female:</i> 76.37 years (2009 est.)
Total fertility rate:	3.52 children born/woman (2009 est.)
HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:	NA
HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:	NA
HIV/AIDS - deaths:	NA
Nationality:	<i>noun:</i> Solomon Islander(s) <i>adjective:</i> Solomon Islander
Ethnic groups:	Melanesian 94.5%, Polynesian 3%, Micronesian 1.2%, other 1.1%, unspecified 0.2% (1999 census)

Religions:	Church of Melanesia 32.8%, Roman Catholic 19%, South Seas Evangelical 17%, Seventh-Day Adventist 11.2%, United Church 10.3%, Christian Fellowship Church 2.4%, other Christian 4.4%, other 2.4%, unspecified 0.3%, none 0.2% (1999 census)
Languages:	Melanesian pidgin in much of the country is lingua franca; English (official; but spoken by only 1%-2% of the population); 120 indigenous languages
Literacy:	NA
School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education):	<i>total:</i> 8 years <i>male:</i> 9 years <i>female:</i> 8 years (2005)
Education expenditures:	3.3% of GDP (1999)

Government Solomon Islands

Country name:	<i>conventional long form:</i> none <i>conventional short form:</i> Solomon Islands <i>local long form:</i> none <i>local short form:</i> Solomon Islands <i>former:</i> British Solomon Islands
Government type:	parliamentary democracy and a Commonwealth realm
Capital:	<i>name:</i> Honiara <i>geographic coordinates:</i> 9 26 S, 159 57 E <i>time difference:</i> UTC+11 (16 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)
Administrative divisions:	9 provinces and 1 capital territory*; Central, Choiseul, Guadalcanal, Honiara*, Isabel, Makira, Malaita, Rennell and Bellona, Temotu, Western
Independence:	7 July 1978 (from the UK)
National holiday:	Independence Day, 7 July (1978)
Constitution:	7 July 1978

Legal system:	English common law, which is widely disregarded; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Suffrage:	21 years of age; universal
Executive branch:	<p><i>chief of state:</i> Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952); represented by Governor General Nathaniel WAENA (since 7 July 2004)</p> <p><i>head of government:</i> Prime Minister Derek SIKUA (since 20 December 2007); note - Prime Minister Manasseh SOGAVARE defeated in a no confidence vote in parliament on 13 December 2007; SIKUA elected on 20 December 2007</p> <p><i>cabinet:</i> Cabinet consists of 20 members appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister from among the members of Parliament</p> <p><i>elections:</i> the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the monarch on the advice of Parliament for up to five years (eligible for a second term); following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of a majority coalition is usually elected prime minister by Parliament; deputy prime minister appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister from among the members of Parliament</p>
Legislative branch:	<p>unicameral National Parliament (50 seats; members elected from single-member constituencies by popular vote to serve four-year terms)</p> <p><i>elections:</i> last held on 5 April 2006 (next to be held in 2010)</p> <p><i>election results:</i> percent of vote by party - National Party 6.9%, PAP 6.3%, SIPRA 6.3%, Liberal 5%, Democratic 4.9%, SOCREd 4.3%, LAFARI 2.8%, independents 60.3%; seats by party - National Party 4, SIPRA 4, Democratic 3, PAP 3, LAFARI 2, Liberal 2, SOCREd 2, independents 30</p>
Judicial branch:	Court of Appeal
Political parties and leaders:	<p>Association of Independent Members or AIM [Thomas CHAN]; Christian Alliance Solomon Islands or CASI [Edward RONIA]; LAFARI Party [John GARO]; National Party [Francis HILLY]; People's Alliance Party or PAP [Sir Allan KEMAKEZA]; Social Credit Party or SOCREd [Manasseh Damukana SOGAVARE]; Solomon First Party [David QUAN]; Solomon Islands Democratic Party [Gabriel SURI]; Solomon Islands Labor Party or SILP [Josés TUHANUKU]; Solomon Islands Liberal Party [Bartholomew ULUFA'ALU]; Solomon Islands Party for Rural Advancement or SIPRA [Job D. TAUSINGA]; United Party [Sir Peter KENILOREA]</p> <p><i>note:</i> in general, Solomon Islands politics is characterized by fluid coalitions</p>

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Isatabu Freedom Movement (IFM); Malaita Eagle Force (MEF); note - these rival armed ethnic factions crippled the Solomon Islands in a wave of violence from 1999 to 2003

International organization participation:

ACP, ADB, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCt (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOC, ITU, MIGA, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Collin David BECK
chancery: 800 Second Avenue, Suite 400L, New York, NY 10017
telephone: [1] (212) 599-6192, 6193
FAX: [1] (212) 661-8925

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Solomon Islands (embassy closed July 1993); the ambassador to Papua New Guinea is accredited to the Solomon Islands

Flag description:

divided diagonally by a thin yellow stripe from the lower hoist-side corner; the upper triangle (hoist side) is blue with five white five-pointed stars arranged in an X pattern; the lower triangle is green

Government - note:

by the end of 2007, the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) - originally made up of police and troops from Australia, NZ, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Tonga - had been scaled back to 303 police officers, 197 civilian technical advisers, and 72 military advisers from 15 countries across the region

Economy Solomon Islands**Economy - overview:**

The bulk of the population depends on agriculture, fishing, and forestry for at least part of its livelihood. Most manufactured goods and petroleum products must be imported. The islands are rich in undeveloped mineral resources such as lead, zinc, nickel, and gold. Prior to the arrival of the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI), severe ethnic violence, the closing of key businesses, and an empty government treasury culminated in economic collapse. RAMSI's efforts to restore law and order and economic stability have led to modest growth as the economy rebuilds.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$1.078 billion (2008 est.)
\$1.005 billion (2007)
\$911.1 million (2006)

GDP (official exchange rate):	\$460 million (2008 est.)
GDP - real growth rate:	7.3% (2008 est.) 10.3% (2007 est.) 6.1% (2006 est.)
GDP - per capita (PPP):	\$1,900 (2008 est.) \$1,800 (2007 est.) \$1,600 (2006 est.)
GDP - composition by sector:	<i>agriculture: 42%</i> <i>industry: 11%</i> <i>services: 47% (2000 est.)</i>
Labor force:	249,200 (1999)
Labor force - by occupation:	<i>agriculture: 75%</i> <i>industry: 5%</i> <i>services: 20% (2000 est.)</i>
Unemployment rate:	NA%
Population below poverty line:	NA%
Household income or consumption by percentage share:	<i>lowest 10%: NA%</i> <i>highest 10%: NA%</i>
Budget:	<i>revenues: \$49.7 million</i> <i>expenditures: \$75.1 million (2003)</i>
Fiscal year:	calendar year
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	6.3% (2007 est.)
Commercial bank prime lending rate:	14.12% (31 December 2007)

Stock of money:	\$118.3 million (31 December 2007)
Stock of quasi money:	\$57.89 million (31 December 2007)
Stock of domestic credit:	\$126.9 million (31 December 2007)
Agriculture - products:	cocoa beans, coconuts, palm kernels, rice, potatoes, vegetables, fruit; timber; cattle, pigs; fish
Industries:	fish (tuna), mining, timber
Industrial production growth rate:	NA%
Electricity - production:	70 million kWh (2007 est.)
Electricity - consumption:	70 million kWh (2007 est.)
Electricity - exports:	0 kWh (2007 est.)
Electricity - imports:	0 kWh (2007 est.)
Electricity - production by source:	<i>fossil fuel:</i> 100% <i>hydro:</i> 0% <i>nuclear:</i> 0% <i>other:</i> 0% (2001)
Oil - production:	0 bbl/day (2007 est.)
Oil - consumption:	1,320 bbl/day (2006 est.)
Oil - exports:	0 bbl/day (2005)
Oil - imports:	1,426 bbl/day (2005)

Oil - proved reserves:	0 bbl (1 January 2006 est.)
Natural gas - production:	0 cu m (2007 est.)
Natural gas - consumption:	0 cu m (2007 est.)
Natural gas - exports:	0 cu m (2007 est.)
Natural gas - imports:	0 cu m (2007 est.)
Natural gas - proved reserves:	0 cu m (1 January 2006 est.)
Current account balance:	-\$143 million (2007 est.)
Exports:	\$237 million f.o.b. (2006)
Exports - commodities:	timber, fish, copra, palm oil, cocoa
Exports - partners:	China 50.8%, South Korea 7%, Thailand 6.5%, Japan 5.7%, Philippines 4.3% (2007)
Imports:	\$256 million f.o.b. (2006)
Imports - commodities:	food, plant and equipment, manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals
Imports - partners:	Singapore 28.2%, Australia 25.4%, Japan 4.6%, NZ 4.5%, Fiji 4% (2007)
Debt - external:	\$166 million (2004)
Currency (code):	Solomon Islands dollar (SBD)
Currency code:	SBD

Exchange rates: Solomon Islands dollars (SBD) per US dollar - NA (2007), 7.3447 (2006), 7.5299 (2005), 7.4847 (2004), 7.5059 (2003)

Communications Solomon Islands

Telephones - main lines in use: 7,600 (2006)

Telephones - mobile cellular: 10,900 (2007)

Telephone system: *general assessment:* NA
domestic: NA
international: country code - 677; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 1 (2004)

Radios: 57,000 (1997)

Televisions: 3,000 (1997)

Internet country code: .sb

Internet hosts: 3,804 (2008)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs): 1 (2000)

Internet users: 8,000 (2006)

Transportation Solomon Islands

Airports:	35 (2008)
Airports - with paved runways:	<i>total: 2</i> <i>1,524 to 2,437 m: 1</i> <i>914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2008)</i>
Airports - with unpaved runways:	total 33 1,524 to 2,437 m 1 914 to 1,523 m 8 under 914 m 24 (2008)
Heliports:	3 (2007)
Roadways:	<i>total: 1,360 km</i> <i>paved: 33 km</i> <i>unpaved: 1,327 km</i> <i>note: includes 800 km of private plantation roads (2002)</i>
Ports and terminals:	Honiara, Malloco Bay, Viru Harbor

Military Solomon Islands

Military branches:	no regular military forces; Solomon Islands Police Force (2009)
Manpower available for military service:	<i>males age 16-49: 141,051 (2008 est.)</i>
Manpower fit for military service:	<i>males age 16-49: 121,368</i> <i>females age 16-49: 122,821 (2009 est.)</i>
Manpower reaching militarily significant age annually:	<i>male: 7,091</i> <i>female: 6,837 (2009 est.)</i>

Military expenditures: 3% of GDP (2006)

Transnational Issues **Solomon Islands**

Disputes - international: since 2003, the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI), consisting of police, military, and civilian advisors drawn from 15 countries, has assisted in reestablishing and maintaining civil and political order while reinforcing regional stability and security

Refugees and internally displaced persons: *IDPs:* 5,400 (displaced by tsunami on 2 April 2007) (2007)

This page was last updated on 23 April, 2009

TASK:

Sustainable Development Plan:

You are a consultant employed by the country's government 'Ministry of Development' to prepare a development plan which will reduce the problems of the country and lead to prosperity. It will then be passed on to the United Nations Development Programme.

Devise a plan that would enable the Solomon Islands to move from underdeveloped to developing (short term) to developed (long term). All suggestions must relate to realistic conditions and can only pertain to what resources are available to the island.

Consider all the economic, social, settlement, aid, resources issues, in addition to any other issues you would consider important.

The plan **should** be **organized in chart** form, in order to minimize your writing . It would be wise to consider in your organizer possible problems associated with your plans and future directions (think of it as a hypothesis and further questions to ponder).

Resources:

- * Video: identify the stakeholders (who plans to gain or lose from the current situation), the positive and negative aspects impacting the stakeholders and solutions to the problems.
- * Soloman Islands package (CIA Factbook, UN website etc.)
- * Texts and other web sites you can find.

Marking Scheme:

<u>Presentation of Plan</u> <i>Neatness, Grammar, Organization</i>	/10
<u>Effectiveness / Viability of Plan</u> <i>Sellable to Solomon Islands and UN</i>	/20
<u>Sources used properly and logically</u> <i>Shows relationships of concepts and info .used</i>	/10
<u>Logical Conclusions</u>	/10
TOTAL _____/50	

Solomon Islands Development Issues

Appendix D:

	<u>Stakeholders</u>	<u>Problems/ Issues</u>		<u>Solutions</u>	
		Short Term	Long Term	Short Term	Long Term
Settlement/ Population					
Social					
Resources					
Economic					
Environmental					
Aid					

Appendix E:

Sustainable Development Test

1. Discuss how you would attempt to measure the level of development in the area of your choice (Solomon Islands).
2. Explain how the condition of poverty evolved in the Solomon Islands, giving examples to illustrate the interactions shown in the diagram.

