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Solomon Islands Political Parties CIVIC Manual





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Registrar

Political Parties
Commission (PPC) and the
Office of the Registrar of
Political Parties (ORPP)

Honiara, Solomon Islands.

FOREWORD

On behalf of the Political Parties Commission (PPC) and the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP), I am pleased to present this Civic Education Manual, developed with the generous support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the Strengthening the Electoral Cycle in the Solomon Islands Project (SECSIP).

This manual represents a collaborative effort to enhance understanding of the roles, responsibilities, and significance of political parties in strengthening democratic governance in the Solomon Islands. It is designed as a practical tool to promote informed citizen participation, transparency, and accountability in our political system.

Political parties are the cornerstone of representative democracy. They provide a platform for citizens to express their views, influence public policy, and participate in decision-making processes. Through this manual, we aim to build awareness on the roles of political parties, the importance of their policies, the legal framework that guides their operations, and how citizens can engage constructively with them to shape the nation's future.

The PPC and ORPP are committed to fostering a political environment rooted in integrity, inclusiveness, and respect for democratic principles. We believe that by empowering our people with knowledge, we strengthen the foundation of democracy and contribute to sustainable peace and development across our islands.

We extend our sincere appreciation to UNDP and the SECSIP project for their continued partnership and support, and to all stakeholders who contributed to the development of this manual. It is our hope that this resource will serve educators, community leaders, political parties, and citizens alike as a guide and inspiration for active and responsible participation in the democratic life of our nation.

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INTRODUCTION

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Understanding laws, rights, and how the government works helps you to contribute meaningfully to democracy and community life in Solomon Islands. This guide has been developed to support facilitators and civic educators with the practical steps necessary for organising effective and easy-to-understand sessions about civic awareness across urban and rural settings.

- Inside the guide, you'll find clear steps on how to:
- Set clear lesson objectives
- Plan your sessions
- Respect cultural protocols and customs
- Teach about political parties, their policies, and the Political Parties Integrity Act 2014

By following this guide, session leaders can keep people engaged, share important information, and promote a deeper understanding of how government policies and decisions impact daily life in Solomon Islands.



PREPARATORY GUIDE FOR CIVIC AWARENESS SESSIONS IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

PREPARATORY GUIDE FOR CIVIC AWARENESS SESSIONS IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

This section of the guide is designed to help you prepare for civic awareness sessions. Each session should be carefully planned with clear lesson objectives and different activities to support participants in achieving learning goals. Writing a lesson plan that includes your objectives, and a range of activities will help you deliver the sessions smoothly.

Running effective civic awareness sessions requires more than just teaching. It also involves planning and preparation outside of the classroom such as budgeting, scheduling, travel, respecting cultural customs and managing logistics. Experienced educators know that organising sessions in both urban and rural areas of the Pacific takes careful planning and consideration.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In the early stages of preparations, be clear about what you want your session to achieve. Having a clear lesson plan helps you organise the sessions well including when to start, how long to spend on each section, what activities are most suitable to support the learning objective and how to get feedback from participants.

Learning objectives should be specific, measurable, use simple language, and be focused on one main idea.

Examples of lesson objectives:

- Understand the definition of a Political Party under the law
- Summarise the key points of the Political Parties Integrity Act 2014
- Explain electoral offenses and how they impact democracy
- Practice real-life scenarios based on political participation



- Summarise the process of party policies becoming law
- Understand how to become a member of a political party



IDENTIFYING DATES FOR SESSIONS

It's important to set the dates for your awareness sessions early in the planning process. Having clear timeframes helps avoid clashes with other events or commitments. Make sure that transport and accommodation are booked well in advance and that your chosen dates work for the audience you want to reach.



When planning for rural areas, consider the local lifestyle and choose times when people are most likely to attend. The earlier you confirm your dates, the more time you'll have to prepare and organise all aspects of your session.



BOOKING OF VENUE – LOGISTICAL DETAILS

Securing a venue for your sessions should be a priority once you've confirmed your



session plan, facilitation team and proposed dates. Do not invite participants until you have a confirmed venue – it may become unavailable if not booked in time. Let the accounts team know early so that can arrange payment for venue hire.

You should also budget for other costs including catering, stationery, transport, allowances, and other workshop needs. Create a checklist of everything required to run your session smoothly (see the example checklist on page 7). This is especially important when planning sessions in the provinces, where services may be limited compared to Honiara and may require more time and effort to organise.



INVITES

Invitations to participants should be sent early – ideally at least one week before the start of the awareness sessions. Make sure each invitation includes RSVP details so you know who plans to attend.

For sessions in the provinces, work closely with local contacts who can help organise venues, logistics and other important details. In many cases, these invitations may be delivering verbally.



It is also important to invite village chiefs, community elders and church leaders early, around a week before the session, to confirm their support and involvement. Always respect local customs and community protocols and ensure that elders and chiefs are formally invited.



MEETING EQUIPMENT/STATIONARY

What you need for your training will depend on the type of activity, how many people are attending, and the venue. If you're expecting a large group and using a big space, either indoors or outdoors, you may need extra equipment like a speaker system or cordless microphones.

In urban areas, talk with the venue hosts to confirm what's included in the booking. This may include things like bottled water, writing pads, sound systems, or refreshments.

In rural areas, venues like church rest houses or community halls are often good places to hold awareness sessions. Be sure to check what is available on-site and plan to bring anything that might be missing.



If you're running sessions in the provinces, plan for extra time and bring everything you need, especially stationery, as supplies can be hard to find locally. It's best to be fully stocked before you travel.

Common stationery and materials you may need:

- Butcher paper
- Writing pads or notebooks
- Marking pens (permanent and whiteboard markers)
- Ballpoint pens or pencils
- Sticky notes
- Tape or Blu Tack
- Folders or envelopes for handouts
- Flipchart stands (if available)

INFORMATION SHARING

Make sure everyone involved in the session, including facilitators, secretariat, and support staff, knows the key details. This includes the session objectives, structure, expected outcomes, and who is responsible for what. Also, make sure the team is aware of your backup plan including what to do if bad weather or travel issues affect your schedule. The more your team knows in advance, the easier it will be to stay organised and run the session smoothly.



DOUBLE CHECK – PREPARATION, PREPARATION, PREPARATION,

In the days leading up to your session(s), make sure everything is well prepared. Go over the details and double-check that nothing is missed. This includes confirming the venue booking, checking your list of participants, ensuring facilitators are ready, and confirming arrangements for catering, accommodation, and all necessary materials. Use your checklist to make sure everything is in place. Good preparation helps everything run smoothly. Remember, if you fail to prepare, you're preparing to fail.



ON THE DAY OF THE SESSION(S)

Arrive early to check that everything is ready. This includes the venue, seating, stationery, sound system (if you're using one), lighting, air conditioning, catering, and internet access. Make sure the participation register is ready and that facilitators and support staff are present and prepared.

During the session, make sure facilitators know when they need to speak or lead activities. Keep your support team updated on what's happening so they can help with notetaking, recording, or collecting feedback without any issues.



EXAMPLE CHECKLIST FOR FACILITATORS

☐ Planning and Preparation

- Clear session objectives
- Copy of lesson plan
- Workshop agenda and schedule
- Session content tailored for the local context (urban/rural, literacy levels, etc.)
- Range of activities to engage different learning styles (auditory, visual, kinaesthetic)

☐ Team Coordination

- Facilitators confirmed and briefed
- Support staff (secretariat/logistics) assigned
- Roles and responsibilities clearly communicated
- Backup plan in case of delays, bad weather, or facilitator absence

☐ Travel & Accommodation

- Transport booked, and confirmed and details shared with all team members
- Accommodation arranged and paid (if needed)
- Travel allowances processed (if applicable)
- Travel time accounted for in the overall schedule (allowing for any delays)

☐ Venue

- Venue booked and confirmed in writing

- Seating arrangements suitable for group size
- Access to power, lighting or air conditioning (if needed)
- IT, projector, sound system and microphones tested (if needed)
- Venue is accessible for people with disabilities

☐ Participants

- Participant list confirmed
- Invitations sent out early (at least one week in advance)
- RSVPs tracked and followed up
- Chiefs, elders, and other key community leaders formally invited
- Registration/attendance form printed including a spare copy
- Aware of any specific requirements or participants with a disability

☐ Catering & Refreshments

- Catering provider confirmed and briefed
- Special dietary needs considered
- Clean drinking water available

☐ Resources & Materials

- Stationery (butcher paper, pens, markers, sticky notes, etc.)
- Printed handouts or manuals
- Projector/laptop (if needed)
- Flipcharts or whiteboards

- Civic education materials (laws, guides, info sheets)

☐ On the Day

- Arrive early to check venue setup
- Registration desk/area ready with attendance sheet
- Materials set out (name tags, pens, handouts)
- Facilitators briefed and prepared
- Photo consent or media approval form (if needed)

☐ During the Session

- Use icebreaker activities to create a positive group dynamic
- Use energiser activities to break up the session
- Include a range of activities to engage participants
- Check understanding and engagement levels throughout the session

☐ After the Workshop

- Collect feedback from participants
- Debrief with team – what worked, what could be improved upon
- Submit attendance records and financial acquittals
- Write and submit session report
- Send follow-up information or materials to participants as necessary



POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICAL PARTY POLICIES

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WHAT IS A POLITICAL PARTY?

A political party is a group of people who work together as an official organisation. They share the same ideas and goals about how the country should be run and operate in a way that follows democratic values. In Solomon Islands, a political party must be officially registered under the Political Parties Integrity Act 2014 to take part in elections and carry out political activities.

Important: If a group share similar ideas about the country's direction but are not registered under the Political Parties Integrity Act 2014, they are not recognised as an official political party.



WHAT ARE PARTY POLICIES?

Party policies are a set of principles, plans or ideas that a political party follows to guide how it will address important issues in society. In well-established democracies, political parties usually campaign based on their policies, rather than relying on individual personalities. These policies outline the actions the party will take if elected. Party policies can vary between parties and often cover key areas that directly affect the daily lives of Solomon Islanders, such as:

-  **Education:** Policies influence school funding, what subjects are taught, teacher training and school fees. These decisions affect the quality of education and what children learn.
-  **Healthcare:** Party policies determine how much is spent on hospitals, clinics, medicine, medical equipment, and healthcare workers.
-  **Employment and Wages:** Policies on job creation (e.g.s seasonal work schemes), minimum wage laws, and support for local businesses (such as tax breaks) can impact job availability and how much people earn.
-  **Infrastructure and Services:** Decisions about maintaining or building roads, bridges, transport systems, and access to clean water or electricity depend on party policies related to infrastructure and public spending.

-  **Cost of Living:** Political parties decide on policies about taxes and subsidies, such as support for shipping services to remote provinces, can affect the price of essential goods like rice, fuel, and electricity.
-  **Community Support:** Political parties may prioritise programs that support vulnerable groups, including women, youth and people living in poverty. These may include direct financial assistance or access to community services.





SOLOMON ISLANDS AND POLITICAL PARTY POLICIES CONTEXT

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In Solomon Islands, many voters tend to choose candidates based on personal connections, community ties or individual reputation, rather than looking at party policies. This happens for several reasons, such as:

- Cultural obligations to family
- Lack of understanding around a political party system
- The influence of customary hierarchy
- Weak or unclear party systems
- Other factors

Because of this, voters often feel pressure to consider other factors but rarely expect policies from candidates to help them decide prior to voting.

When political parties share their policies, for example, plans to improve schools, roads or healthcare, these ideas can lead to real improvements in people's lives. Laws like the Political Parties Integrity Act 2014 are designed to help political parties focus on good policies and making decisions that benefit the whole country, not just certain people or groups.

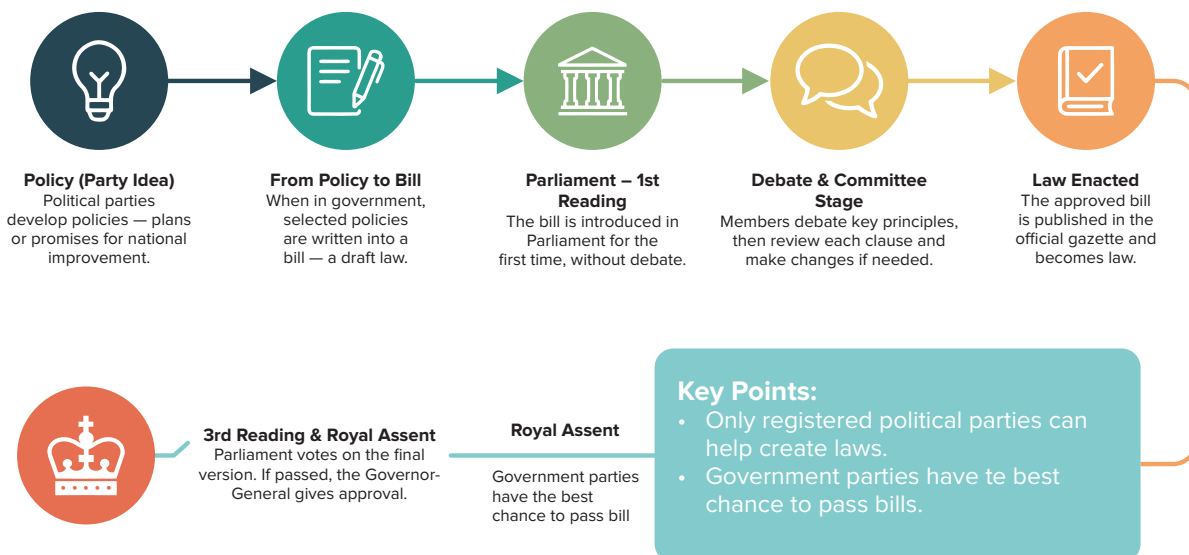




HOW PARTY POLICIES BECOME LAW IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

HOW PARTY POLICIES BECOME LAW IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

It's important to understand how policies are connected to laws. Political parties often create policies - these are plans or promises about the changes they want to make in the country. For a policy to have real power, it usually needs to become a law.



Here's how that process works:

From Policy to Bill:

When a party is elected to government, it can choose which of its policies to move forward. Selected policies are written into a bill, a draft version of a law.

Parliament Process:

The bill is introduced to Parliament. It gets debated, can be changed (amended), and must pass several readings:

- First reading - the bill is introduced, but there is no debate
- Second reading – Parliament debates the bill and main principles
- Committee stage - Clause-by-clause review – MPs go through the bill in detail, making changes if necessary
- Third reading – Final decision – Parliament votes on the final version of the bill.

Royal Assent:

If the Parliament agrees, the bill goes to the Governor-General, who gives it Royal Assent (official approval).

Law comes into effect:

Once approved, the new law is published in the official gazette and becomes legally active.

Key Points for Solomon Islands:

A political party must be officially registered to take part in creating or influencing laws

Only parties in government (or those working closely with them) get the opportunity to turn policies into bills.

Individual MPs or smaller parties can propose bills, but it's easier if a party is part of the government.

Summary:

When a political party is in power, it has the best chance of turning its ideas into real laws. That's why it's important for voters to understand what each party stands for and to support parties with strong, clear policies rather than voting for individuals.



**POLITICAL PARTIES INTEGRITY
ACT 2014**

POLITICAL PARTIES INTEGRITY ACT 2014

POLITICAL PARTY HISTORY OF SOLOMON ISLANDS

Solomon Islands is still quite new to the political party system. In other democratic countries, political parties have existed for hundreds of years. For example, the Democratic Party of the United States of America was formed in 1848 and is 177 years old.



In Solomon Islands, we have a multi-party system, which means more than one political party can take part in elections. Sometimes, just one party can form the government if it wins at least 26 out of the 50 seats in Parliament.

FACILITATOR TIP

Use this section to explain what “multi-party” means. Ask participants to name any parties they know to make the concept real.

The first political party in the Solomon Islands was called the ‘Democratic Party’ and was formed in 1965. At that time, it was mainly for the legislative councils in government before the country gained independence. Since then and post-independence, Solomon Islands has not specifically enacted laws or created a legal framework to cater for the existence of political parties.

POLITICAL PARTIES INTEGRITY ACT 2014

In 2014, Parliament passed the Political Parties Integrity Act (PPI Act) to improve how political parties work in Solomon Islands. The aim is to make politics more honest, fair and open, promoting integrity, transparency and equality. The PPI Act sets clear rules for how political parties should be formed, registered, and managed, so everything is done in a legal and transparent way.

FACILITATOR TIP

Emphasize that the Act was designed to make politics fair and transparent. Relate it to how community rules keep things honest.

Here are some key features of the PPI Act:

POLITICAL PARTIES COMMISSION

Section 6 of the PPI Act establishes the Political Parties Commission (PPC) as an independent body. The PPC is responsible for setting standards of integrity and keeping an official register of all political parties in Solomon Islands. It ensures that all political parties follow key principles such as democracy, transparency, good leadership, honesty and financial accountability.

The PPC also has the authority to de-register a political party if it fails to meet the rules or standards set out in the Act.

FACILITATOR TIP

Point out that the PPC is an independent body—compare it to a referee ensuring fairness in elections.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

The Office of the Registrar, established under Section 13 of the Political Parties Integrity Act, serves as the administrative arm of the Political Parties Commission (PPC). The Registrar plays a central role in ensuring the effective operation of the political party system in Solomon Islands. This includes overseeing the proper management of political party processes, supporting the Commission’s regulatory functions, and helping to ensure transparency, accountability, and compliance within the party system.

FACILITATOR TIP

Clarify that the Registrar keeps official records. Encourage participants to think about why accurate records matter.

Key Responsibilities of the Registrar:

- Manage staff and supervise day-to-day operations
- Register and monitor political parties, ensuring compliance with the PPI Act
- Maintain up-to-date records and verify that parties meet legal requirements
- Confirm party eligibility before elections, including whether they are active and able to endorse candidates
- Receive, check, and publish the official list of candidates nominated by political parties
- Ensure all nominations are properly endorsed and follow the rules set out in the PPI Act
- Support the Political Parties Commission in its mandate to uphold party registration, integrity, transparency, and legal compliance

POLITICAL PARTY MEMBERSHIP

In Solomon Islands, any citizen age 18 years or older has the right to be involved in a political party. This right is protected under the Constitution.

There are several ways to take part including:

- Becoming a party member
- Volunteering or assisting with party activities and events
- Supporting party candidates during elections
- Running as a candidate, if officially endorsed by a registered political party

FACILITATOR TIP

Highlight that any Solomon Islander 18+ can join a party. Encourage discussion on why youth and women participation is important.

HOW SOLOMON ISLANDERS CAN GET INVOLVED WITH POLITICAL PARTIES

Getting involved with political parties is a meaningful way to contribute to the Solomon Island's democracy and have a say in its future direction.

There are several ways citizens can participate in political parties:

- Attend party meetings or events to learn about different political parties and what they stand for
- Apply for membership by giving your name, address, and signature to the party, or directly to the Registrar depending on the party's rules
- Take part in activities such as volunteering during campaigns or helping on party committees

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR POLITICAL PARTIES AND MEMBERS UNDER THE POLITICAL PARTIES INTEGRITY ACT 2014

Joining a political party in Solomon Islands is open to all eligible citizens, but there are some important rules and requirements to follow both for individuals and for the parties themselves.

Here are the key things to know:



-  You must be at least 18 years old and a registered voter to become an official member of a political party.
-  A political party seeking to register must have at least 250 members who are registered voters.
-  Only registered political parties are allowed to endorse candidates for elections.
-  Party members must follow the party's internal rules, the Political Parties Integrity Act 2014, and respect democratic principles including non-discrimination and respect for the law.
-  Political parties are expected to practice integrity, transparency, and be accountable in leadership practices and how they manage money.
-  If someone wishes to run as a party candidate, they must be officially endorsed by their party and meet additional candidacy requirements set by the Electoral Commission and other relevant laws.

JOINING POLITICAL PARTIES – IMPORTANT DETAILS

- Any citizen who is old enough and registered to vote can join a political party. There are no special fees or tests for ordinary membership.
- Being involved in a political party is encouraged as a positive way to take part in democracy in Solomon Islands.

- There are specific rules for who can become a party leader, how candidates are endorsed and how many members a party must have. These rules help make sure that parties are accountable and have genuine support from the public.

RIGHT TO REDRESS

If a person or political party feels they have been treated unfairly by the Political Parties Commission or the Office of the Registrar, for example, if they are removed from the register or accused of breaking the rules, they have the right to challenge that decision.

This means they can ask the High Court to review the situation and decide whether the decision was fair or should be changed.

TEMPORARY SPECIAL MEASURES – ENCOURAGING WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

Temporary Special Measures are part of the Political Parties Integrity Act and are designed to support certain groups, for example women, to increase their participation in politics.

Under these measures:

- Political parties must reserve at least 10% of their election candidates for women.
- Political parties will also receive SBD \$10,000 each year for every woman elected to Parliament.

These measures are called ‘temporary’ because they are not permanent. They are meant to improve women’s representation now, until there is more equal participation from both men and women in politics.



COALITION AGREEMENTS

A coalition agreement is a formal arrangement between two or more registered political parties that choose to work together, usually after an election. These parties join forces to form the government or the official opposition by combining their numbers in Parliament.

Coalitions are formed when no single party wins enough seats to govern alone. By working together, parties in a coalition can share responsibilities, make joint decisions and lead the country.

Under the Political Parties Integrity Act, when forming a government, the party with the highest number of elected members has the first right to try and form a coalition to lead the government.

ELECTION OFFENSES

The Political Parties Integrity Act 2014 in Solomon Islands sets out specific offences to ensure that political parties operate fairly and with transparency and integrity. Below are the main offences under the act in simple terms:

Key Offences in Simple Terms:



It is an offence for a party not contesting in an election to campaign unless it has an official election activity licence from the Registrar of Political Parties.



A registered political party must report where its campaign funding comes from within two weeks after an election. Failing to do this is an offence.



Political parties that break rules about how handling and reporting finances (such as Articles 59 – 61) may face fines or even deregistration, meaning they could be removed from the official register of political parties.



Political parties must follow general rules like not using offensive names, not having symbols that are easily confused with other parties and being honest in their official applications. Breaking these rules can also be considered an offence.



The Political Parties Commission (PPC) has the authority to investigate and take action against parties that breaks these rules, especially those meant to uphold integrity, transparency, and financial honesty.

EXAMPLE LESSON PLAN

Civic Awareness Session: What is a Political Party and what role do they play?

2-hour session Target audience: Community members, mixed literacy levels Learning Objective:	Participants will be able to: • Define what a political party is under Solomon Islands law • Understand the key roles of political parties in a democracy • Recognise the importance of party policies • Understand their right to participate in political parties
Welcome and Opening:	• Open with respectful protocol – welcome remarks, acknowledgements, prayer • Share the purpose of the sessions including the learning objectives • Decide upon ground rules collaboratively (respect, participation, mobile phones off, etc.) • Icebreaker activity: Who is in the circle? Participants form a circle. One person steps in, says their name and one reason why they joined.
Assessing Prior Knowledge:	What do participants already know? • Ask the question ‘What is a political party?’ • Ask participants to share their ideas in the circle • Assess prior knowledge of the group • Introduce the official definition under the Political Parties Integrity Act 2014: ‘A political party is an officially registered group of people who share common ideas about how the country should be run’ • Share key information/facts about the role of political parties (or provide participants with a copy of the guide).

The Role of Political Parties:	Understanding the role and functions of political parties. • Divide participants into groups • Each group is provided with one of three questions: What do political parties do during an election? How do political parties help make laws? How do party policies affect my life? • Give each group ten minutes to discuss their question in a group. Each group may need to be provided with simple information to support their discussion (or a copy of the key information in this guide). • One spokesperson from each group presents the groups ideas. • Facilitator wrap-up – use a flipchart to summarise the key roles: endorse candidates, form government or opposition, develop policies and laws, represent public interest.
Policy in Real Life:	How might party policies impact daily issues? • Roleplay or read a selection of short scenarios based on issues such as bad road conditions, lack of access to healthcare, school fee increases etc. • Sample scenario: Mary lives in a village located near the main road. During the rainy season, the only bridge connecting her village to this road is washed away. Without it, people can't travel to the market, and it becomes hard for sick people to reach the nearest hospital. She hears that one political party has promised to improve rural access roads and build stronger bridges. 1. What is the main issue in this story? 2. How does this problem affect Mary and her community? 3. What role can a political party play? • Facilitator Wrap-up points: Political parties create policies to address these problems; voters should ask questions and hold them accountable. Good policies based on infrastructure, rural development and transport

	can help reduce these challenges. • Connect the story to real policy issues based on education, health, jobs etc. • Highlight that policies, not personalities, should guide voter decisions.
Myth vs Fact Activity:	Clarify common misunderstandings about political parties. • Read aloud statements and ask participants to vote myth or fact – they can raise a red card for myth or a green card for fact (alternatively, they could move to the left or right to represent fact or myth). 1. Only people in Honiara can join political parties (myth – any citizen who is old enough and registered can join) 2. Political parties must be registered to take part in elections (fact) 3. A political party can make their own laws (myth – however, party policies can become law if the correct process is followed in parliament) 4. Political parties must have at least 250 members who are registered voters (fact) 5. I need to pay money to join a political party (myth – there are no fees for ordinary membership) 6. Political parties are required to report where their campaign funding comes from after an election (fact) 7. Party policies can influence decisions on healthcare, education, and roads (fact) 8. I must reveal who I voted for during an election (myth – your vote is your choice) • Discuss the correct answers and correct any misconceptions

Wrap-Up Discussion:	• Encourage sharing and discussion to conclude the session • Why do political parties matter in our democracy? • How do political parties impact our communities? • What can you do to become more informed as a voter? • Encourage sharing and discussion to conclude the session.
Action-Step: How to get involved	• Ask participants to think, pair and share based on the following question: How can I get involved? • Explain the simple ways community members can participate in political parties: • Attend meetings • Ask candidates about their policies • Ready party information • Register to vote • Volunteer in campaigns
Feedback and Closing:	• 3, 2, 1 Activity – ask participants to reflect on the session and what they have learnt • What are three things you have learnt? • What are two things you have enjoyed? • What is one question you would still like to ask? • Thank participants, chiefs and the support team • Encourage sharing of knowledge in the community if appropriate

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FORM

(For use after community civic education sessions)

Participant Information

(To support PPC/ORPP reporting and community engagement tracking)

Name				
Gender	☐ Male	☐ Female	☐ Prefer not to say	
Age Group	☐ 18–25	☐ 26–40	☐ 41–60	☐ 60+
Province / Ward				
Village / Community				
Occupation				
Date of Session				
Facilitator's Name				

Session Feedback

Please tick (✓) the box that best describes your response.

S.No	Question	Yes	No	Not Sure
1	The session helped me understand political parties and their roles better.	☐	☐	☐
2	The facilitator explained the information clearly.	☐	☐	☐
3	The examples and visuals used were easy to understand.	☐	☐	☐
4	I now understand how political party policies affect everyday life (education, health, jobs, etc.).	☐	☐	☐
5	I feel confident to share what I learned with others in my community.	☐	☐	☐
6	The session encouraged equal participation of women and men.	☐	☐	☐
7	The information shared was relevant to my community's needs.	☐	☐	☐

Comments or Suggestions

(Please write your feedback below — your input helps improve civic education across Solomon Islands.)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This manual was compiled by Kereta Sanga for the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the Strengthening the Electoral Cycle in Solomon Islands Project (SECSIP) funded by the European Union and Australian Aid.

The topics covered herein were selected in a three-day workshop facilitated by Kereta and the Registrar of the Office of the Political Parties Commission. The workshop convened in Honiara, involving representatives of Government Integrity Departments, Civil Society Organizations, and registered Political Parties.



Strengthening the Electoral Cycle in the
Solomon Islands Project (SECSIP)