

## Solomon's troubles

1998

Fighting breaks out when the Isatabu Freedom Movement accuses the Malaitans of taking land and jobs. About 20,000 people leave their homes and later the Guadalcanal island.

2000

The Malaitan Eagle Force militia group stages a coup, which forces the Prime Minister to resign. About 100 people are killed. An Australian-brokered peace agreement fails to quell lawlessness.

2003

An Australian-led peacekeeping force arrives to maintain order. A multi-national force of South Pacific nations is formed to keep the peace.

2006

Claims the then-Prime Minister took bribes from Chinese businessmen to buy votes in Parliament leads to mass rioting and the destruction of Chinatown.

2010

Peaceful elections lead to a stable government elected for a four-year term.

2013

The multi-national force downgrades to a policing mission.

2014

New elections lead to a new government.

## The targets

**Fiona indu,**  
pictured with  
John Key

Indu is a senior foreign affairs official who worked in the Solomon Islands diplomatic mission in Wellington in 2014 and is currently in the Canberra mission.

Like the other targets, her work focus is Solomon Islands national interests. She wrote a thesis in 2013 on regional fisheries policy called "A case study on the Treaty between certain Pacific Islands States and the United States on Fisheries."



**Barnabas Anga**, former permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade



**Benjamin Afuga**, Solomon Islands anti-corruption campaigner



**Dr Philip Tagini**, former special secretary to the Prime Minister