



Partner Housing Australasia (Building) Incorporated
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Pro-bono professional services and funding for South Pacific village infrastructure, housing, water, sanitation and training.



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Partner Housing is a signatory to the ACFID Code of Conduct, which is a voluntary, self-regulatory sector code of good practice. As a signatory we are committed and fully adhere to the ACFID Code of Conduct, conducting our work with transparency, accountability and integrity.



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Human Rights Considerations in South Pacific Village Buildings, Water Reticulation and Sanitation



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Partner Housing Australasia (Building) Incorporated

Partner Housing Australasia is an entirely voluntary organisation, which aims to transform the lives of people living in Asia-Pacific villages by improving the cyclone, earthquake and tsunami resistance of their houses, clinics, schools and community buildings; and by providing clean water supplies and hygienic sanitation.

Copyright

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All rights are reserved. Permission is given for not-for-profit NGOs (non-governmental organizations) and agencies of the governments of South Pacific countries to use this material in the preparation of building skills training programs and for the design, specification and construction of affordable housing and associated infrastructure in the South Pacific region. Use of this material for any other commercial purposes is prohibited without the written permission of the copyright owner.

Policy

Partner Housing Australasia operates two program streams –

- (i) Practical design and construction of particular South Pacific village buildings, water and sanitation infrastructure; and
- (ii) High level research and advice to government agencies (and similar) relating to design standards and regulations for village buildings, water and sanitation infrastructure.

To ensure that both streams are informed by human rights considerations (including [but not limited to] gender, disability, and health issues) Partner Housing Australasia shall conduct an on-going research program, augmented by regular site observations and discussions with Partner Organisations. The on-going research program shall include the following elements –

- (i) Human Rights Issues – Definition of the issues relevant to Partner Housing Australasia South Pacific village programs;
- (ii) Population Statistics – Collection and analysis of available gender, disability, health and other statistics for each country serviced by Partner Housing Australasia.
- (iii) Building Regulations – Collection and analysis of building regulations (including those that relate to gender, disability, health and other human right provisions) for each country serviced by Partner Housing Australasia.
- (iv) Collaborative Research - Partnerships with one or more Australian university, to research building practices (including consideration of human rights in village building).
- (v) Design Outcomes – Description of various design options resulting from the previous part of this research program.
- (vi) Partner Housing Australasia Analysis – Analysis of Partner Housing Australasia's activities in the context of the human rights criteria and other key policies of the organisation.
- (vii) In-country monitoring of Human Rights – Partner Housing Australasia shall conduct on-going in-country monitoring to detect any obvious breaches of human rights.

Part 1 – Human Rights Issues

Scope

This Part provides definition and description of the human rights issues relevant to Partner Housing Australasia¹ South Pacific village programs.

Purpose

This document serves as the source reference for the Partner Housing Australasia “Constitution, Policies and Code of Conduct” Policy No 98 “Human Rights in Aid Development”.

Location

Partner Housing Australasia construction projects are in poor rural villages in the Asia-Pacific region, with the major focus on the South Pacific. Major work is concentrated in Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu, and there is a small latrine construction program in Philippines.

Context of Analyses

The human rights issues considered here (and listed below) are considered within the context of these locations.

The assembly of statistical data and corresponding analyses are therefore limited to Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

A separate research project is considered for Philippines in Part 4 Collaborative Research.

Racial or ethnic discrimination

Buildings, water reticulation and sanitary facilities constructed by Partner Housing Australasia are for use by all people, irrespective of race or ethnicity, and reflect culture of all potential users.

Religious or caste discrimination

Buildings, water reticulation and sanitary facilities constructed by Partner Housing Australasia are for use by all people, irrespective of religion or caste, and reflect culture of all potential users.

Gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation discrimination

Buildings, water reticulation and sanitary facilities constructed by Partner Housing Australasia are for use by all people, irrespective of gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation, and reflect culture of all potential users.

¹ Partner Housing Australasia (Building) Incorporated is referred herein as Partner Housing Australasia.

Poverty, class or socio-economic status

Buildings, water reticulation and sanitary facilities constructed by Partner Housing Australasia are for use by all people, irrespective of poverty, class or socio-economic status, and reflect culture of all potential users. Notwithstanding, all Partner Housing Australasia construction projects are in poor rural villages in the Asia-Pacific region.

Genocide

Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisations do not tolerate genocide. There is no reported genocide in the places where Partner Housing Australasia operates.

Torture and cruelty

Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisations do not tolerate torture or cruelty. There is no reported torture or cruelty in the places where Partner Housing Australasia operates.

Statelessness

Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisations are compassionate to stateless people. There is no significant statelessness where Partner Housing Australasia operates.

Refugees

Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisations have a compassionate approach to refugees. There are no reported refugees in the places where Partner Housing Australasia operates.

Slavery

Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisations do not tolerate slavery. There is no reported slavery in the places where Partner Housing Australasia operates. This is notwithstanding some instances of exploitation.

Women's rights and discrimination against women

Buildings and sanitary facilities include appropriate privacy for women. Some communal standpipes in remote parts of Solomon Islands do not provide privacy for women (or men), but only where this is culturally acceptable, all showering is carried out fully clothed, and in the presence of others of the same gender.

Disabilities

It is recognised that in unpaved remote villages, people with disabilities are assisted to access buildings, communal standpipes and sanitary facilities.

Child protection

Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisations ensure that there is no risk to children, including risks related to images and sex exploitation.

Child rights

Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisations ensure that buildings are safely accessible to children.

Worker health & safety

Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisations minimise the risk of injury or death occurring during the execution of construction projects, including the travel to and from the sites.

Privacy

Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisations minimise the risk of private information being exposed as a result of Partner Housing activities.

Anti-terrorism and money laundering

Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisations minimise the risk of facilitating terrorism through money laundering or sponsoring inappropriate activity.

Complaints Handling

Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisations ensure that all complaints will be properly considered.

Non-development Activity

Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisations ensure that non-development activity will not be undertaken during the project execution.

Bullying, Sexual Harassment & Misconduct

Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisations ensure that there is no bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct.

Whistle Blowing

Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisations facilitate the exposure of wrong-doing in all associated organisations.

Part 2 – Population Statistics

Scope

This Part provides for the collection and analysis of statistics available for major country reports that include data on gender, disability, health and other statistics for each country serviced by Partner Housing Australasia.

Purpose

The purpose of collecting and analysing this data is to provide human rights context to the design decisions for buildings, water and sanitation facilities.

Statistics to be Considered

Based on the analysis in Part 1, the key statistics collected and analyses are –

- Women’s Empowerment and Domestic Violence
- Disabilities
- Child Labour and Child Discipline

in

- Papua New Guinea
- Solomon Islands
- Vanuatu

These key statistics provide the core information used to inform the design process, ensuring that decisions are made in the context of available data.

Monitoring and Stakeholder Consultation

It must be emphasised that design informed by the data described above is only one tool in the armoury of the professional designer.

Designs must be augmented by stakeholder consultation, including on-site discussion with residents of the villages where buildings and infrastructure are to be constructed.

Papua New Guinea

Source: Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey 2016-18

Empowerment of Women

Key Findings

Employment and control over earnings: Men are more likely to be employed than women in Papua New Guinea. Sixty-four percent of currently married men were employed in the past 12 months, as compared with only 36% of currently married women. Forty-six percent of currently married women with cash earnings decide independently on how their earnings are used. About half of women and men report that they make joint decisions regarding husbands' cash earnings.

Ownership of property: More men than women own a house (60% versus 49%) and land (65% versus 44%). Cumulatively, of women and of men own a house, while of women and of men own land.

Participation in decision making: More than 8 in 10 currently married women participate, either by themselves or jointly with their husband, in decisions regarding their own health care, while 70% decide alone or jointly on making major household purchases and 79% decide alone or jointly on visiting their family or relatives. Sixty-two percent participate in all three decisions, while 10% do not participate in any of the decisions.

Attitudes towards wife beating: 70% of women and 72% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of five specified situations.

Empowerment and health outcomes: Use of a contraceptive method is higher among women who participate in one or more household decisions. In most cases, women's participation in decision making is positively associated with reproductive health seeking behaviour related to antenatal care, delivery from a skilled provider, and postnatal checks.

For more information on women's empowerment, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1** **Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men**
- **Table 15.2.1** **Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.2.2** **Control over men's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.3** **Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands**
- **Table 15.4.1** **Ownership of assets: Women**
- **Table 15.4.2** **Ownership of assets: Men**
- **Table 15.5.1** **Ownership of title or deed for house: Women**
- **Table 15.5.2** **Ownership of title or deed for house: Men**
- **Table 15.6.1** **Ownership of title or deed for land: Women**
- **Table 15.6.2** **Ownership of title or deed for land: Men**
- **Table 15.7.1** **Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women**
- **Table 15.7.2** **Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men**
- **Table 15.8** **Participation in decision making**
- **Table 15.9.1** **Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics**
- **Table 15.9.2** **Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics**
- **Table 15.10.1** **Attitude toward wife beating: Women**
- **Table 15.10.2** **Attitude toward wife beating: Men**
- **Table 15.11** **Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 15.12** **Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 15.13** **Indicators of women's empowerment**
- **Table 15.14** **Current use of contraception by women's empowerment**
- **Table 15.15** **Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment**
- **Table 15.16** **Reproductive health care by women's empowerment**
- **Table 15.17** **Early childhood mortality rates by indicators of women's empowerment**

Table 15.5.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Papua New Guinea DHS 2016-18

Background characteristic	House has a title or deed and:				Total	Number who own a house ²
	Woman's name is on title/deed	Woman's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/missing ¹		
Age						
15-19	6.7	1.0	88.0	4.3	100.0	458
20-24	6.1	2.7	86.4	4.9	100.0	928
25-29	9.3	3.1	81.4	6.3	100.0	1,384
30-34	8.7	2.4	83.6	5.4	100.0	1,413
35-39	6.5	1.6	87.0	5.0	100.0	1,367
40-44	7.6	2.7	85.8	3.9	100.0	1,042
45-49	7.4	2.0	84.7	5.8	100.0	890
Residence						
Urban	14.5	6.8	74.2	4.5	100.0	559
Rural	7.1	1.9	85.7	5.3	100.0	6,924
Region						
Southern	7.8	3.2	85.2	3.8	100.0	1,206
Highlands	6.7	2.3	85.3	5.7	100.0	3,574
Momase	6.5	2.2	87.0	4.3	100.0	1,724
Islands	12.8	1.4	79.0	6.9	100.0	979
Province						
Western	3.6	4.3	87.9	4.2	100.0	162
Gulf	14.5	0.6	77.8	7.1	100.0	149
Central	3.7	2.7	87.1	6.5	100.0	216
National Capital District	23.1	14.4	57.7	4.7	100.0	100
Milne Bay	7.2	2.5	89.2	1.1	100.0	395
Northern	4.2	0.4	92.8	2.6	100.0	185
Southern Highlands	7.2	2.4	80.1	10.2	100.0	494
Enga	0.3	0.2	95.6	3.9	100.0	367
Western Highlands	5.1	2.1	82.3	10.6	100.0	338
Chimbu	0.7	1.0	95.4	3.0	100.0	460
Eastern Highlands	9.2	0.2	89.1	1.6	100.0	861
Morobe	15.1	1.7	74.8	8.5	100.0	434
Madang	6.8	4.5	84.9	3.8	100.0	482
East Sepik	1.9	1.1	95.1	1.9	100.0	521
West Sepik	1.7	0.8	94.5	3.1	100.0	287
Manus	12.6	5.1	69.9	12.3	100.0	62
New Ireland	7.8	0.5	90.1	1.6	100.0	206
East New Britain	9.3	1.4	84.2	5.1	100.0	231
West New Britain	13.7	1.3	74.6	10.4	100.0	196
Autonomous Region of Bougainville	18.6	1.4	71.6	8.4	100.0	284
Hela	13.0	6.6	74.0	6.4	100.0	650
Jiwaka	4.7	3.5	83.6	8.3	100.0	404
Education						
No education	5.3	2.3	86.3	6.2	100.0	2,367
Elementary	10.1	0.9	84.0	5.0	100.0	424
Primary	7.1	1.9	86.1	5.0	100.0	3,331
Secondary	11.7	3.8	80.4	4.1	100.0	1,227
Higher	18.6	5.0	72.6	3.7	100.0	134
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.2	2.5	87.3	5.0	100.0	1,788
Second	5.6	1.4	87.2	5.8	100.0	1,640
Middle	6.0	1.6	87.8	4.6	100.0	1,675
Fourth	9.1	1.8	83.8	5.3	100.0	1,477
Highest	16.9	5.7	71.9	5.5	100.0	903
Total	7.6	2.3	84.9	5.2	100.0	7,483

¹ Includes women who have a house with a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if there is a title/deed for the house (or this information is missing)

² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.5.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Papua New Guinea DHS 2016-18

Background characteristic	House has a title or deed and:				Total	Number who own a house ²
	Man's name is on title/deed	Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/missing ¹		
Age						
15-19	4.3	1.9	87.9	6.0	100.0	343
20-24	7.2	1.0	82.7	9.2	100.0	557
25-29	7.6	1.1	85.5	5.8	100.0	696
30-34	10.1	1.1	83.5	5.3	100.0	787
35-39	8.8	0.9	87.9	2.4	100.0	779
40-44	9.8	0.6	82.1	7.5	100.0	653
45-49	7.5	0.6	89.4	2.4	100.0	548
Residence						
Urban	16.3	3.2	77.3	3.3	100.0	303
Rural	7.6	0.8	86.0	5.5	100.0	4,060
Region						
Southern	8.7	1.3	86.7	3.2	100.0	687
Highlands	5.8	0.8	85.7	7.7	100.0	2,036
Momase	9.0	0.9	86.9	3.1	100.0	1,100
Islands	15.3	1.4	79.4	3.8	100.0	540
Province						
Western	9.1	1.3	86.4	3.3	100.0	81
Gulf	11.0	1.3	81.7	6.0	100.0	77
Central	17.7	1.7	75.3	5.2	100.0	130
National Capital District	20.8	9.0	64.3	5.8	100.0	42
Milne Bay	2.8	0.3	96.9	0.0	100.0	249
Northern	5.1	0.2	89.6	5.0	100.0	108
Southern Highlands	6.0	0.5	81.6	11.9	100.0	398
Enga	3.7	1.4	94.3	0.6	100.0	228
Western Highlands	6.6	1.9	61.5	29.9	100.0	240
Chimbu	5.8	1.4	85.5	7.3	100.0	246
Eastern Highlands	3.7	0.0	96.1	0.2	100.0	400
Morobe	13.0	0.0	84.1	3.0	100.0	371
Madang	3.8	0.0	92.0	4.3	100.0	320
East Sepik	5.1	1.2	89.7	3.9	100.0	226
West Sepik	15.1	4.1	80.2	0.6	100.0	184
Manus	9.6	0.6	88.7	1.1	100.0	33
New Ireland	6.3	0.3	88.2	5.2	100.0	75
East New Britain	2.2	0.5	96.7	0.7	100.0	129
West New Britain	28.8	3.1	64.7	3.4	100.0	165
Autonomous Region of Bougainville	17.6	1.3	74.0	7.2	100.0	138
Hela	11.9	1.0	82.1	4.9	100.0	320
Jiwaka	1.1	0.0	97.7	1.2	100.0	203
Education						
No education	5.1	0.5	86.4	8.1	100.0	748
Elementary	15.0	0.3	80.5	4.3	100.0	174
Primary	6.9	1.0	87.9	4.2	100.0	2,191
Secondary	9.5	1.2	83.0	6.3	100.0	1,069
Higher	24.3	2.7	69.1	3.9	100.0	181
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.0	0.6	87.4	6.0	100.0	1,059
Second	6.4	0.9	86.1	6.7	100.0	1,003
Middle	6.1	0.9	87.5	5.5	100.0	1,034
Fourth	7.4	0.8	88.1	3.7	100.0	788
Highest	23.2	2.6	70.4	3.8	100.0	478
Total	8.2	1.0	85.4	5.4	100.0	4,363

¹ Includes men who have a house with a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and men who do not know if there is a title/deed for the house (or this information is missing)

² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Papua New Guinea DHS 2016-18

Background characteristic	Land has a title or deed and:				Total	Number who own land ²
	Woman's name is on title/deed	Woman's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/missing ¹		
Age						
15-19	7.2	2.0	83.8	7.0	100.0	587
20-24	7.7	4.3	85.0	3.1	100.0	921
25-29	10.5	1.8	81.9	5.7	100.0	1,240
30-34	10.4	3.0	81.9	4.7	100.0	1,179
35-39	8.8	2.0	82.7	6.5	100.0	1,144
40-44	11.1	2.3	81.2	5.4	100.0	843
45-49	9.1	2.3	82.9	5.7	100.0	751
Residence						
Urban	22.3	7.8	65.4	4.4	100.0	370
Rural	8.7	2.2	83.7	5.5	100.0	6,294
Region						
Southern	14.6	4.5	73.8	7.0	100.0	1,064
Highlands	6.3	1.5	86.7	5.5	100.0	3,336
Momase	5.8	2.4	89.9	1.9	100.0	1,412
Islands	21.2	4.2	65.9	8.7	100.0	852
Province						
Western	2.3	2.2	92.7	2.8	100.0	148
Gulf	28.3	0.9	55.2	15.6	100.0	85
Central	4.4	1.9	86.1	7.6	100.0	185
National Capital District	24.6	8.3	58.5	8.5	100.0	127
Milne Bay	18.2	8.3	71.4	2.2	100.0	334
Northern	15.2	1.3	69.8	13.7	100.0	185
Southern Highlands	9.0	2.2	76.0	12.9	100.0	459
Enga	0.5	0.0	95.5	3.9	100.0	400
Western Highlands	1.5	1.4	83.0	14.1	100.0	236
Chimbu	0.7	1.9	95.5	1.8	100.0	493
Eastern Highlands	7.3	1.0	89.8	1.9	100.0	836
Morobe	8.8	2.9	84.7	3.6	100.0	276
Madang	11.5	6.0	80.0	2.5	100.0	344
East Sepik	2.5	0.7	96.4	0.4	100.0	518
West Sepik	1.6	0.9	95.3	2.1	100.0	274
Manus	26.6	7.8	55.9	9.6	100.0	25
New Ireland	16.4	3.5	76.9	3.2	100.0	190
East New Britain	21.1	7.4	58.3	13.2	100.0	230
West New Britain	20.4	3.6	69.0	7.0	100.0	171
Autonomous Region of Bougainville	25.1	1.9	63.2	9.8	100.0	236
Hela	12.6	2.1	82.4	2.9	100.0	617
Jiwaka	7.1	2.1	79.0	11.9	100.0	287
Education						
No education	7.1	1.2	85.7	6.1	100.0	2,083
Elementary	4.5	2.4	88.7	4.4	100.0	363
Primary	10.0	2.9	81.5	5.7	100.0	2,953
Secondary	12.9	3.9	79.3	3.9	100.0	1,089
Higher	16.6	4.9	74.6	3.9	100.0	176
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.1	1.9	86.8	5.2	100.0	1,684
Second	8.0	2.1	83.8	6.0	100.0	1,504
Middle	8.5	2.0	85.7	3.8	100.0	1,375
Fourth	13.5	2.8	77.9	5.8	100.0	1,221
Highest	13.8	5.1	74.5	6.6	100.0	880
Total	9.4	2.5	82.6	5.4	100.0	6,664

¹ Includes women who have land with a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if there is a title/deed for the land (or this information is missing)

² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.6.2. Ownership of title or deed for land: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Papua New Guinea DHS 2016-18

Background characteristic	Land has a title or deed and:				Total	Number who own land ²
	Man's name is on title/deed	Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/missing ¹		
Age						
15-19	5.5	1.6	87.5	5.4	100.0	597
20-24	6.6	1.9	84.2	7.3	100.0	740
25-29	9.8	6.6	76.7	6.9	100.0	768
30-34	12.6	2.9	79.1	5.4	100.0	784
35-39	9.1	2.2	85.0	3.7	100.0	787
40-44	11.7	2.3	79.7	6.3	100.0	610
45-49	10.9	2.5	82.6	4.1	100.0	509
Residence						
Urban	22.5	4.4	68.6	4.5	100.0	344
Rural	8.5	2.8	83.0	5.7	100.0	4,452
Region						
Southern Highlands	13.2	2.9	79.2	4.7	100.0	902
Momase	6.2	2.3	84.2	7.3	100.0	2,193
Islands	9.7	3.8	82.8	3.7	100.0	1,197
	16.1	3.6	75.5	4.8	100.0	504
Province						
Western	11.6	2.6	84.3	1.5	100.0	87
Gulf	8.5	5.7	81.9	4.0	100.0	90
Central	14.1	5.7	75.8	4.4	100.0	150
National Capital District	29.0	4.4	58.3	8.3	100.0	82
Milne Bay	9.7	1.8	84.6	3.9	100.0	308
Northern	14.5	0.7	78.4	6.4	100.0	184
Southern Highlands	5.3	0.8	83.9	10.0	100.0	397
Enga	3.0	4.0	89.7	3.3	100.0	225
Western Highlands	7.8	2.2	63.6	26.4	100.0	235
Chimbu	4.2	5.6	83.5	6.7	100.0	300
Eastern Highlands	3.7	0.3	95.6	0.4	100.0	499
Morobe	13.1	7.2	77.2	2.6	100.0	413
Madang	5.3	1.9	87.5	5.3	100.0	323
East Sepik	3.9	2.3	88.2	5.7	100.0	245
West Sepik	16.6	1.9	80.2	1.3	100.0	216
Manus	10.9	0.9	80.9	7.3	100.0	41
New Ireland	9.5	1.4	82.9	6.2	100.0	80
East New Britain	8.6	4.4	84.5	2.5	100.0	119
West New Britain	25.4	5.5	63.1	6.0	100.0	137
Autonomous Region of Bougainville	19.0	3.2	74.0	3.8	100.0	128
Hela	14.3	2.4	75.3	8.1	100.0	321
Jiwaka	6.3	3.3	89.0	1.5	100.0	216
Education						
No education	6.7	2.1	83.1	8.1	100.0	751
Elementary	11.9	2.2	79.9	6.0	100.0	192
Primary	8.9	2.2	84.7	4.2	100.0	2,361
Secondary	9.6	4.9	78.4	7.2	100.0	1,259
Higher	21.4	3.0	71.7	3.8	100.0	232
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.8	1.3	86.2	5.7	100.0	1,140
Second	7.6	1.9	83.2	7.3	100.0	1,061
Middle	8.4	3.0	82.5	6.1	100.0	1,123
Fourth	9.6	2.9	83.2	4.4	100.0	796
Highest	18.4	7.2	70.6	3.9	100.0	677
Total	9.5	2.9	82.0	5.7	100.0	4,796

¹ Includes men who have land with a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and men who do not know if there is a title/deed for the land (or this information is missing)

² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Domestic Violence

Experience of violence: 56% of women age 15-49 in Papua New Guinea have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 28% have experienced sexual violence. Eighteen percent of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced violence during pregnancy.

Spousal violence: 63% of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence. The most common type of spousal violence is physical violence (54%), followed by emotional violence (51%). Twenty-nine percent of women have experienced spousal sexual violence.

Injuries due to spousal violence: 57% of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have sustained injuries. Cuts, bruises, or aches are the most common types of injuries reported.

Help seeking: 35% of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have sought help, while 13% have never sought help but have told someone about the violence. Thirty-nine percent of women who have experienced any type of physical or sexual violence have not sought help or told anyone about the violence.

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

- **Table 16.1** **Experience of physical violence**
- **Table 16.2** **Experience of violence during pregnancy**
- **Table 16.3** **Persons committing physical violence**
- **Table 16.4** **Experience of sexual violence**
- **Table 16.5** **Age at first experience of sexual violence**
- **Table 16.6** **Persons committing sexual violence**
- **Table 16.7** **Experience of different forms of violence**
- **Table 16.8** **Marital control exercised by husbands**
- **Table 16.9** **Forms of spousal violence**
- **Table 16.10** **Spousal violence by background characteristics**
- **Table 16.11** **Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators**
- **Table 16.12** **Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months**
- **Table 16.13** **Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage**
- **Table 16.14** **Injuries to women due to spousal violence**
- **Table 16.15** **Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics**
- **Table 16.16** **Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators**
- **Table 16.17** **Help seeking to stop violence**
- **Table 16.18** **Sources for help to stop the violence**

Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Papua New Guinea DHS 2016-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes ²	
Age					
15-19	39.4	3.4	22.1	25.5	881
20-24	54.5	5.9	31.1	37.0	939
25-29	60.5	6.0	40.3	46.3	783
30-39	62.4	9.1	35.5	44.5	1,379
40-49	57.9	4.4	28.9	33.3	891
Residence					
Urban	57.4	7.5	32.8	40.3	636
Rural	55.3	5.9	31.6	37.5	4,237
Region					
Southern	55.5	5.4	29.2	34.6	1,009
Highlands	57.3	7.3	32.5	39.8	1,794
Momase	51.3	5.9	33.1	39.0	1,350
Islands	59.3	4.6	31.0	35.6	720
Province					
Western	49.4	5.2	24.8	30.0	129
Gulf	46.4	5.8	30.3	36.1	94
Central	57.1	9.3	28.0	37.2	188
National Capital District	62.5	7.6	33.5	41.1	141
Milne Bay	63.7	3.0	32.1	35.0	273
Northern	45.2	3.4	25.5	28.8	184
Southern Highlands	49.4	8.3	27.3	35.6	310
Enga	61.1	1.1	42.8	43.9	125
Western Highlands	52.6	4.3	31.6	35.9	211
Chimbu	47.5	9.4	25.3	34.7	255
Eastern Highlands	66.9	9.6	30.1	39.7	417
Morobe	59.2	4.9	45.7	50.6	497
Madang	49.3	5.9	27.9	33.7	354
East Sepik	41.7	7.7	24.7	32.3	313
West Sepik	50.3	5.5	23.4	29.0	185
Manus	65.6	6.8	41.1	47.9	51
New Ireland	63.2	8.4	24.8	33.2	138
East New Britain	61.2	1.7	33.4	35.1	192
West New Britain	58.7	2.0	28.9	31.0	184
Autonomous Region of Bougainville	52.4	7.0	32.8	39.9	155
Hela	69.7	7.9	44.8	52.7	258
Jiwaka	49.5	4.6	33.4	37.9	218
Marital status					
Never married	30.1	1.2	11.8	13.1	1,172
Married or living together	63.1	7.2	39.3	46.5	3,375
Divorced/separated/widowed	69.7	11.9	25.8	37.7	326
Number of living children					
0	40.5	2.8	21.7	24.5	1,496
1-2	63.3	8.8	38.0	46.8	1,390
3-4	65.0	7.5	38.7	46.2	1,163
5+	56.8	5.7	29.7	35.5	824
Employment					
Employed for cash	60.4	7.0	30.2	37.2	719
Employed not for cash	62.0	8.2	35.0	43.2	877
Not employed	52.8	5.3	31.3	36.6	3,267
Education					
No education	55.4	6.9	29.8	36.7	1,166
Elementary	49.8	6.5	29.1	35.6	198
Primary	54.6	5.9	31.6	37.5	2,197
Secondary	57.7	4.8	33.3	38.1	1,101
Higher	61.5	10.3	38.5	48.8	211
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	51.9	4.8	31.8	36.7	898
Second	55.4	6.5	29.3	35.8	948
Middle	54.3	6.6	30.3	36.9	949
Fourth	57.2	7.2	29.8	37.0	968
Highest	58.3	5.4	36.7	42.2	1,111
Total	55.6	6.1	31.8	37.9	4,873

Note: Total includes 10 women with missing information on employment status.

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

² Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known.

Table 16.3 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, by the respondent's current marital status, Papua New Guinea DHS 2016-18

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever married	Never married	
Current husband/partner	77.8	na	67.7
Former husband/partner	15.4	na	13.4
Current boyfriend	1.2	2.4	1.4
Former boyfriend	1.5	1.3	1.5
Father/stepfather	17.5	49.3	21.7
Mother/stepmother	11.8	33.7	14.7
Sister/brother	12.6	20.7	13.7
Daughter/son	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other relative	6.8	19.4	8.4
Mother-in-law	0.9	na	0.8
Father-in-law	0.8	na	0.7
Other in-law	1.2	na	1.0
Teacher	1.9	8.5	2.7
Other	1.7	4.4	2.1
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	2,356	353	2,709

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.6 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, Papua New Guinea DHS 2016-18

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever married	Never married	
Current husband/partner	77.0	na	70.0
Former husband/partner	19.0	na	17.3
Current/former boyfriend	6.0	65.9	11.4
Father/stepfather	0.5	0.0	0.4
Brother/stepbrother	0.1	5.2	0.6
Other relative	5.2	16.3	6.2
In-law	0.2	na	0.2
Own friend/acquaintance	1.2	4.6	1.5
Family friend	0.7	2.2	0.9
Teacher	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employer/someone at work	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stranger	3.7	5.8	3.9
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.2
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	1,250	124	1,374

Note: Ever-married women can report up to three perpetrators: a current husband, former husband, or one other person who is not a current or former husband. Never-married women can report only the person who was the first to commit the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.4 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Papua New Guinea DHS 2016-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		Number of women
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	
Age			
15-19	14.8	7.8	681
20-24	24.2	18.0	939
25-29	34.2	25.8	783
30-39	36.0	27.6	1,379
40-49	28.2	16.2	891
Residence			
Urban	30.0	20.7	636
Rural	27.9	19.7	4,237
Region			
Southern	24.4	16.7	1,009
Highlands	31.8	21.2	1,794
Momase	27.6	22.2	1,360
Islands	25.5	16.4	720
Province			
Western	26.8	17.1	129
Gulf	21.1	15.0	94
Central	28.4	23.4	188
National Capital District	25.5	13.4	141
Milne Bay	25.1	17.9	273
Northern	18.4	11.4	184
Southern Highlands	26.0	19.2	310
Enga	27.8	14.2	125
Western Highlands	21.2	12.8	211
Chimbu	31.2	25.3	255
Eastern Highlands	37.3	22.4	417
Morobe	29.4	23.1	497
Madang	23.8	19.0	354
East Sepik	31.7	26.2	313
West Sepik	23.1	18.8	185
Manus	25.5	19.4	51
New Ireland	37.5	20.6	138
East New Britain	20.1	11.7	192
West New Britain	21.6	14.2	184
Autonomous Region of Bougainville	26.0	20.5	155
Hela	41.3	24.9	258
Jiwaka	31.8	24.2	218
Marital status			
Never married	10.6	4.7	1,172
Married or living together	32.8	24.5	3,375
Divorced/separated/widowed	44.7	25.7	1,028
Number of living children			
0	18.7	11.0	1,496
1-2	31.7	23.4	1,390
3-4	32.8	24.9	1,163
5+	32.9	22.7	824
Employment			
Employed for cash	32.4	22.9	719
Employed not for cash	38.4	27.4	877
Not employed	24.5	17.1	3,267
Education			
No education	30.0	21.2	1,166
Elementary	31.4	23.7	198
Primary	26.9	19.4	2,197
Secondary	29.2	19.1	1,101
Higher	23.6	16.6	211
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	30.2	19.0	898
Second	25.3	19.0	948
Middle	28.7	21.7	949
Fourth	32.0	22.5	966
Highest	25.4	17.2	1,111
Total	28.2	19.8	4,873

Note: Total includes 10 women with missing information on employment status.

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

Source: PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW 2020 – Progress of Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals

Indicator	Baseline		Actual	
	Value	Year & source	Value	Year & source
Rural Sanitation and Hygiene				
Proportion of rural population using safely managed sanitation	No data	No data	24.8%	2019 (Micro data UNICEF KAP survey)
Proportion of rural population using basic sanitation	8%	2017 (JMP)	20.4%	2018 (DHS)
Proportion of rural population using limited sanitation	1%	2017 (JMP)	5.3%	2018 (DHS)
Proportion of rural population using unimproved sanitation	74%	2017 (JMP)	55.8%	2018 (DHS)
Proportion of rural population practicing open defecation	17%	2017 (JMP)	18.2%	2018 (DHS)
Proportion of rural population with access to an improved toilet	9.1%	2017 (JMP)	26%	2018 (DHS)
Proportion of the rural population with access to basic hygiene	No data	No data	28.6%	2018 (DHS)
Proportion of the rural population with access to limited hygiene	No data	No data	34.5%	2018 (DHS)
Proportion of the rural population with access to no service hygiene	No data	No data	36.9%	2018 (DHS)

Table 6: Status of Goal 6.1 - Water Supply

Indicator	Baseline		Actual	
	Value	Year & source	Value	Year & source
Rural Water Supply				
Proportion of rural population using safely managed drinking water	No Data	2015	0%	2019 (UNICEF KAP survey 2019)
Proportion of rural population using basic drinking water	33.4%	2015 (JMP)	39.3%	2018 (DHS)
Proportion of rural population using limited drinking water	1%	2017 (JMP)	2.3%	2018 (DHS)
Proportion of rural population using unimproved water for drinking	6%	2017 (JMP)	57.5%	2018 (DHS)
Proportion of rural population using surface water for drinking	58%	2017 (JMP)	16.1%	2018 (DHS)
Proportion of rural population with access to an improved drinking water source	34.8%	2015 (JMP)	41.5%	2018 (DHS)

Disabilities

The government has demonstrated commitment to improving the quality of education through its investment in basic education, policy changes and institutional reforms, by providing adequate inclusive education infrastructure, quality teaching and learning materials in mathematics and science, up-skill teachers through training and the roll out of the standard based education. This includes scaling up the re-establishment of schools of excellence to promote a higher quality curriculum for students who possess very high intelligence.

Education for children living with **disabilities** and special needs is underdeveloped. The government passed the National **Disability** Policy 2015-2020 which provides a framework for more support in this area. Most schools and centres supporting children with **disabilities** and special needs are based in urban areas, making accessibility difficult for people in these groups who live in rural areas. As early childhood education is not formalised, those schools are currently run by private operators and are unaffordable for many families. The government, in partnership with private operators, is now focusing on Early Childhood Development as part of its priorities to deliver quality education for all beginning at an early age.

The focus for the education sector over the next five years and into the 2030 Agenda will be to:

- improve quality of education and continue to improve access and affordability
- provide quality education at all levels from basic elementary, primary and secondary education leading to TVET institutions, colleges and the universities
- provide better opportunities for students leaving school (alternate pathways - Flexible Open and Distance Education, TVET).

The economy of PNG is divided into two segments, formal and informal. In the formal economy, the market is dominated by large-scale resource projects, particularly extractives - mining, oil and gas. These have accounted for an average 30 percent GDP since 2010, and their employment conditions are guided by legislations, policies, corporate plans and employment contracts.

The informal economy accounts for the vast majority of all jobs. It generates income for families, women, young people and persons living with **disabilities**. It helps to reduce poverty and crime and contributes to the long-term development of PNG. However, working conditions in the informal economy are typically poor and incomes are low and volatile. Initiatives to promote better working conditions in the informal economy would help to improve the livelihoods of disadvantaged groups including women, youths and persons living with **disabilities** to enhance inclusive and sustainable economic growth that benefits all.

Solomon Islands

Source: Solomon Islands Demographic and Health Survey 2015 Final Report

Empowerment of Women

KEY FINDINGS

- Nearly 52% of currently married women and 91% of currently married men are employed. The percentage of currently employed married women and men increased from 42% and 87% respectively in the SIDHS 2006–2007.
- About 39% of women are engaged in paid (cash) employment (versus 33% in 2006–2007) compared with 50% of men (versus 52% in 2006–2007).
- The percentage of unpaid working women declined slightly from 56% in 2006–2007 to 50% in 2015. Only 27% of women who earn cash decide on how their own earnings are spent. The majority of women (56%) who earn cash make joint decisions with their husband or partner about the use of their earnings.

- About 66% of currently married women participate in all three decisions regarding: their own health care, making household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives. This is an improvement from 57% in 2006–2007.
- About six in ten women own a house and about four in ten women own land, mostly in joint ownership with their husbands. Ownership of assets is less influenced by background demographic characteristics.
- Close to eight in ten women agree with at least one of the specified justifications for wife beating, an increase from about seven in ten women in 2006–2007. This indicates that the majority of women still believe that violence against women is justified under certain circumstances. Close to six in ten men agree with at least one specified justification for wife beating.
- The use of contraception is lower among women who do not participate in any household decisions than those who do. A similar finding was observed in 2006–2007.

Table 15.4.1: Ownership of assets – Women

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Solomon Islands 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:						Percentage who own a land:						
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Missing	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Missing	Total	Number
Age													
15–19	5.2	18.7	6.4	69.5	0.2	100	2.4	23.1	6.8	66.5	1.1	100	1,241
20–24	8.1	21	15.3	55.5	0.1	100	6.2	22.4	11.8	59.2	0.4	100	1,146
25–29	13	29.2	15	42	0.8	100	8.3	26.9	13.5	50.1	1.2	100	1,091
30–34	16.8	32.2	19.4	31.3	0.3	100	10.1	28.9	15.3	44.5	1.2	100	933
35–39	19.1	32.8	22.9	24.8	0.4	100	14.8	28.2	19.4	37.2	0.4	100	803
40–44	19.8	34.9	21.8	23.3	0.2	100	14.7	33.2	15.2	36	0.9	100	576
45–49	23.1	35.1	22.1	19.4	0.3	100	15.5	31.2	21.8	30.7	0.9	100	476
Residence													
Urban	10	13.3	10	66.4	0.4	100	7.9	18.2	9	63.9	1	100	1,427
Rural	14.3	11.7	18	35.7	0.3	100	9.3	29.7	15	45.6	0.8	100	4,839
Region													
Honiara	8.4	9.9	9.5	71.9	0.4	100	8.1	13.1	8.1	69.9	0.8	100	925
Guadalcanal	18.6	25.8	19.5	35.8	0.3	100	8.6	37.5	15.8	36.3	1.9	100	1,140
Malaita	10.4	27.9	22	39.5	0.2	100	5.2	18.3	10.8	65	0.7	100	1,608
Western	14.4	36	11.3	37.9	0.4	100	11	34.6	14.7	38.9	0.8	100	902
Other provinces	14.6	33.4	14.7	36.9	0.5	100	12.3	30.7	17.4	39.1	0.5	100	1,690
Education													
No education	17.4	32.9	24.4	25.3	0	100	9	29.8	14.2	46.4	0.4	100	576
Primary	15.2	31	17.7	35.7	0.4	100	10.1	27.7	15.2	46	0.9	100	2,820
Secondary	11	24.1	12.9	51.6	0.3	100	7.6	25.8	12.2	53.3	1	100	2,476
More than secondary	8.3	16	13.4	61.9	0.5	100	9.3	20.6	10.9	58.8	0.4	100	394
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	15.2	36.8	19.8	27.8	0.4	100	9.5	32.4	14.4	42.8	0.9	100	1,158
Second	14	34.1	17	34.7	0.2	100	8.3	29.3	14.9	46.3	1.2	100	1,172
Middle	15.4	29.4	18.3	36.5	0.4	100	9.4	26.3	14.2	49.2	0.9	100	1,223
Fourth	14.9	27	17.8	40.1	0.2	100	10.6	27.6	16.4	44.6	0.8	100	1,253
Highest	8	13.7	9.5	68.3	0.5	100	7.4	19.7	9.2	63	0.7	100	1,460
Total	13.3	27.5	16.2	42.7	0.3	100	9	26.7	13.7	49.8	0.9	100	6,266

Table 15.4.2: Ownership of assets – Men

Percent distribution of men aged 15–49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Solomon Islands 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:						Percentage who own a land:						
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Missing	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Missing	Total	Number
Age													
15–19	9.7	28	7.5	54.4	0.3	100	5.7	36.4	10.6	45.9	1.4	100	605
20–24	19.9	25.5	10	44.6	0	100	8.1	35.7	13.4	40.7	2.1	100	519
25–29	33.8	25.5	8.3	31.9	0.6	100	11.4	42.5	12.6	31.1	2.4	100	479
30–34	51	16.8	6.5	25.8	0	100	16.5	40.2	14.6	25.4	3.3	100	436
35–39	52	11.9	9.9	25.8	0.4	100	15.2	35.3	17.7	29.8	2	100	394
40–44	49.6	16.4	11.4	21.2	1.3	100	17.5	35.4	17.5	24.5	5	100	280
45–49	60.8	12.8	6.7	19.3	0.4	100	22.1	34.4	15.9	25.2	2.4	100	236
Residence													
Urban	15.9	7.1	5.9	71	0	100	8.9	10.9	4.9	73.1	2.2	100	720
Rural	41.2	25.5	9.4	23.4	0.5	100	13.5	46	17	21	2.6	100	2,229
Region													
Honiara	7.4	6.4	7.4	78.8	0	100	3.8	7.7	3.1	84.7	0.7	100	475
Guadalcanal	50.3	22.7	4.4	22	0.6	100	23.3	42.2	4	27.4	3	100	547
Malaita	44.7	28.3	18.4	8.6	0	100	12.4	52.8	22.8	9.8	2.2	100	710
Western	25.5	19.1	1.5	53.9	0	100	15.9	33.4	5.2	45.1	0.4	100	451
Other provinces	37.9	23.3	7.3	30.5	1	100	7.7	40.6	25.1	22	4.7	100	765
Education													
No education	39.3	22.2	12.7	25.8	0	100	10.5	37.8	13.4	38.4	0	100	92
Primary	42.6	23	8.6	25.3	0.5	100	14.4	43.4	14	25.5	2.7	100	1,202
Secondary	29.1	21.6	8.4	40.5	0.4	100	10.2	36.1	14.3	37.1	2.3	100	1,348
More than secondary	30.2	10.4	8	51.5	0	100	14.2	20.1	13	49.6	3.2	100	307
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	44.6	29.8	11.9	12.8	0.9	100	9.7	51.2	20.4	14.8	3.9	100	529
Second	40.3	32.7	9.9	17.1	0	100	12.4	51.4	17.4	17.6	1.1	100	565
Middle	44.6	17.9	9.9	27.4	0.3	100	15.2	40.2	18.2	22.8	3.6	100	528
Fourth	35.4	20.1	6.6	37.4	0.5	100	16.3	37.6	11.7	31.7	2.6	100	621
Highest	16.3	8.3	5.6	69.6	0.2	100	8.6	13.7	5.5	70.7	1.5	100	706
Total 15–49	35	21	8.6	35	0.4	100	12.3	37.4	14	33.7	2.5	100	2,948
50+	60.1	13.9	11.8	13.9	0.4	100	23.2	38.2	21.5	14.9	2.2	100	643
Total 15+	39.5	19.7	9.1	31.2	0.4	100	14.3	37.6	15.4	30.3	2.4	100	3,591

Disabilities

KEY FINDINGS

- Difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs were the most common types of disabilities reported during the SIDHS 2015.
- About 10% of all people aged 5 years and older have some difficulties in seeing, 6% reported having some difficulties in hearing, the same percentage (6%) reported having some difficulties in walking, 7% reported having some difficulties in climbing stairs, 8.4% reported having some difficulties in cognition (remembering or concentrating), 4% reported having some difficulties in self-care (washing or dressing), and 3% reported having some difficulties in communication.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age, with those aged 60 and over showing higher percentages of disabilities compared with those aged 5–59.
- The prevalence of disability is higher among rural populations than urban populations.
- About 16% of males and 17% of females have a mild to severe disability.
- One-half of people aged 60 and older reported having a mild to severe disability, with about 24% within the same age group indicating that they have a moderate to severe disability.
- Nearly 17% of people living in rural areas have a mild to severe disability, compared with 15% of people in urban areas.
- Of those with a mild to severe disability, about 54% have primary level education; those with moderate to severe disability, 46% have primary level and from those with severe disability only 28% claimed to have primary level of education.
- Secondary level among the population with mild to severe disability accounted for 6% while only 3% among the population with severe disability.
- 66% of the population with a mild to severe disability are legally married; of those with severe disability only 28% are in the same married status.

Table 14.1: Disability by functional domain

Percentage distribution of the population aged 5 years and older with disabilities by functional domain and degree of difficulty, Solomon 2015

Functional domain / Severity	Sex		Residence		Age group			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	5–17 years	18–59 years	60+ years	
Seeing								
Some difficulty (mild)	8.3	8.5	6.1	9	0.8	9.7	42.8	8.4
A lot of difficulty (moderate)	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.9	14.5	1.5
Cannot do at all (severe)	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0.8	0.1
Total	9.8	10.2	6.8	10.8	0.9	10.6	58	10
Hearing								
Some difficulty (mild)	4.5	4.8	3	5.1	2.4	3.8	24.5	4.6
A lot of difficulty (moderate)	1	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.5	8	0.9
Cannot do at all (severe)	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.6	0.1
Total	5.6	5.8	3.5	6.2	2.7	4.4	33.1	5.7
Walking								
Some difficulty (mild)	4.1	5	3.4	4.9	0.6	4.3	30.6	4.6
A lot of difficulty (moderate)	0.9	0.9	0.5	1	0.1	0.4	9.6	0.9
Cannot do at all (severe)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.2
Total	5.3	6.1	4	6.1	0.8	4.8	42	5.7
Climbing								
Some difficulty (mild)	4.5	6	3.9	5.6	0.8	5.2	31.8	5.3
A lot of difficulty (moderate)	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.6	12.7	1.2
Cannot do at all (severe)	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.2	0.3
Total	6	7.7	5	7.3	1.1	6	47.7	6.8
Cognition (Remembering or Concentrating)								
Some difficulty (mild)	6.8	7.6	5.4	7.7	2.6	7.4	33	7.2
A lot of difficulty (moderate)	1	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.8	7.9	1.1
Cannot do at all (severe)	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.7	0.1
Total	7.9	8.8	6	9	2.9	8.2	41.6	8.4
Self-care (washing or dressing)								
Some difficulty (mild)	3	2.6	3.5	2.6	2.5	1.7	13.2	2.8
A lot of difficulty (moderate)	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.7	0.6
Cannot do at all (severe)	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.4
Total	4.2	3.4	4.8	3.6	3.8	2.1	17.6	3.8
Communication								
Some difficulty (mild)	1.9	1.9	4	1.4	2.2	1.3	5	1.9
A lot of difficulty (moderate)	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.5
Cannot do at all (severe)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Total	2.8	2.6	5.1	2.1	3.1	1.8	7.2	2.7
Total	11,395	11,627	4,632	18,390	9,039	12,450	1,533	23,022

Table 14.2 shows the prevalence of disabilities for those aged 5 years and older having 'at least some difficulty, a lot of difficulty and unable to do at all'. The prevalence rate of disability among the population aged 5 years and above is calculated as follows:

- **at least some difficulty** – scores at least one in mild to severe difficult in each different domain;
- **at least a lot of difficulty** – scores at least one in moderate and severe difficulty in each different domain; and
- **unable to do all** – scores at least one in severe difficulty only for each domain.

Figure 14.1: Percent distribution of all people aged 5 and above with difficulties, by functional domain, Solomon Islands 2015

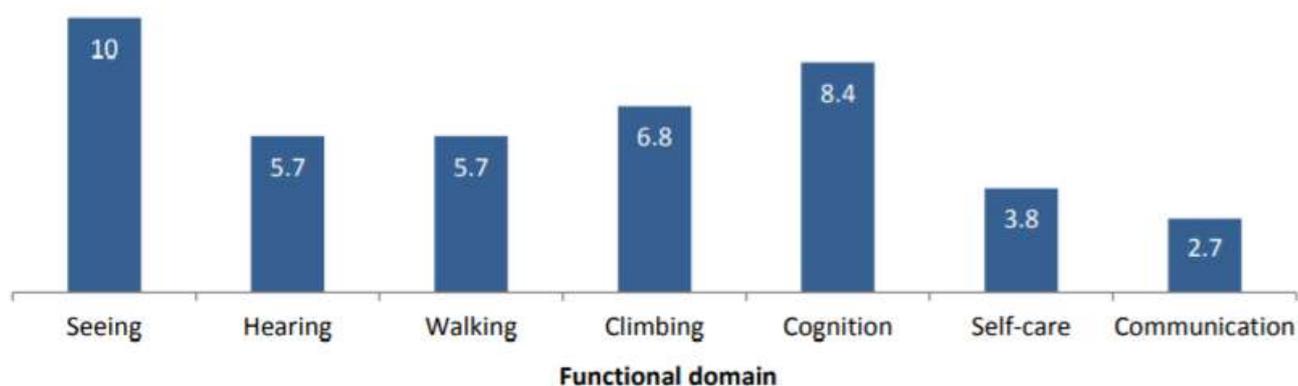


Figure 14.2: Prevalence of disabilities among the population aged 5 years and older by functional domain, Solomon Islands 2015

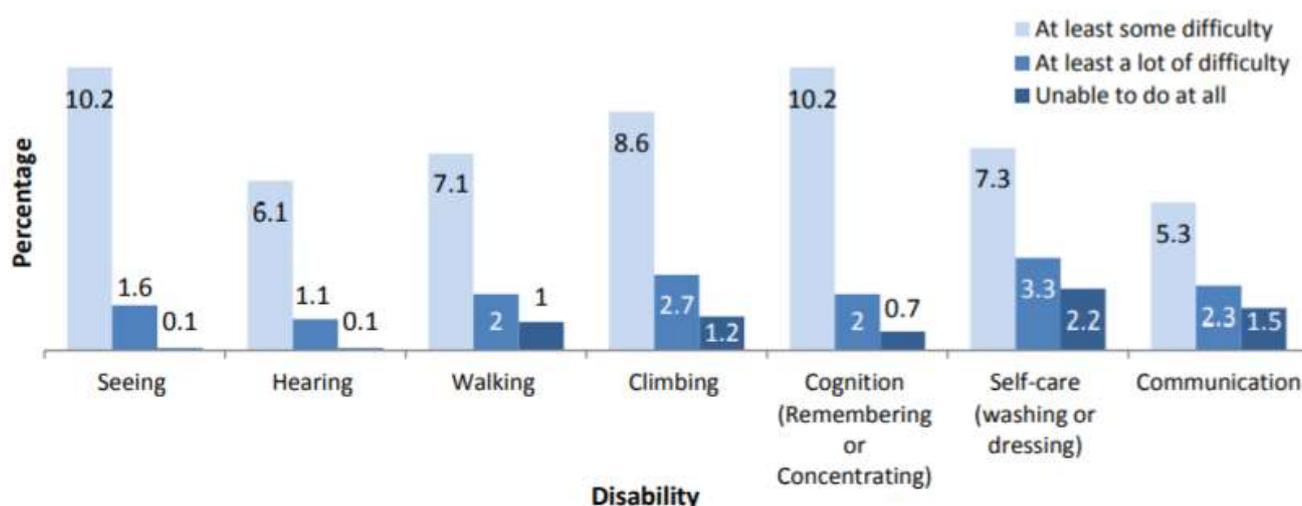


Table 14.2: Disability by functional domain and degree of difficulty

Prevalence of disability among the population aged 5 years and older by domain and degree of difficulty, Solomon 2015

Background characteristic	At least some difficulty (%)	At least a lot of difficulty (%)	Unable to do at all (%)
Functional domain			
Seeing	10.2	1.6	0.1
Hearing	6.1	1.1	0.1
Walking	7.1	2	1
Climbing	8.6	2.7	1.2
Cognition (Remembering or Concentrating)	10.2	2	0.7
Self-care (washing or dressing)	7.3	3.3	2.2
Communication	5.3	2.3	1.5

Child Labour and Child Discipline

KEY FINDINGS

- Over 3 out of 5 children (62%) aged 5–11 in Solomon Islands are involved in child labour activities; this percentage is higher than that of its neighboring country, Vanuatu, at 50%.
- The majority of children aged 5–11 who are involved in child labour activities work for a family business for at least 1 hour per week and do household chores for less than 28 hours per week.
- Children aged 5–11 are more likely to be involved in child labour activities if they reside in rural areas; and, more female children are involved in child labour activities than male children. The percentage of children engaged in labour declines with the mother's increasing level of education and wealth.
- About 12% of children aged 12–14 are involved in child labour activities in Solomon Islands, with the majority working for a family business, followed by doing household chores for less than 28 hours per week.
- Child labour among children aged 12–14 is more common among female children, children living in rural areas, and children whose mother has no education.
- The majority of children (86%) aged 2–14 receive some form of violent discipline, with children living in rural areas, those living in lower wealth quintile households, and those whose mother or caretaker has very little education, are more likely to experience this type of disciplinary method.
- The most common method of child discipline is psychological aggression, with 78% of children aged 2–14 having received this type of discipline in the month prior to the survey.

Table 16.1: Child labour

Percentage of children who are involvement in an economic activity and household chores during the week prior to the survey, according to age groups and the percentage of children aged 5–14 who are involved in child labour, Solomon Islands 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of children aged 5–11 involved in:								Percentage of children aged 12–14 involved in:								Total child labour ^a	Number of children aged 5–14				
	Paid work outside household (HH)				HH chores				Unpaid work outside HH				Economic activity less than 14 hours/week						HH chores for 28 hours or more/week			
	Unpaid work for family business	Working for family business	Economic activity for at least one hour/week ¹	for less than 28 hours/week	HH chores for 28 hours or more/week	Child labour ²	Number of children aged 5–11	Paid work outside HH	Unpaid work outside HH	Working for family business	Economic activity less than 14 hours/week	Economic activity for 14 hours or more/week	HH chores for 28 hours/week	for 28 hours or more/week	Child labour ³	Number of children aged 12–14						
Sex																						
Male	2.2	7.8	66.2	59.6	47.1	0.5	59.6	2,787	5.9	13.5	84	74.5	10.2	67.8	1.1	10.4	1,006	46.6	3,793			
Female	2.3	8.5	71.2	63.7	62.1	0.8	63.8	2,560	3.1	9.8	85.3	73.4	12.8	82.1	1.9	13	1,046	49	3,606			
Residence																						
Urban	1	7.5	42.2	35.3	39.1	0.5	35.4	797	1.9	9.9	56.2	54.1	3.8	64.8	1.6	4.5	329	26.4	1,126			
Rural	2.5	8.3	73.3	66.2	56.9	0.7	66.2	4,550	5	12	90.1	77.8	13	77	1.5	13.1	1,723	51.6	6,273			
Region																						
Honiara	0.7	8.5	31.5	25	35.4	0.1	25	488	2.2	11.2	44.4	46.3	0.7	63.4	0.7	1.1	192	18.2	681			
Guadalcanal	1.5	8	66	57.6	46.5	0.1	57.6	959	4	13.3	87	78.8	8.8	69	0.5	8.8	337	44.9	1,296			
Malaita	2.8	3.6	69.9	63.5	57	0.3	63.5	1,500	5.4	6.9	89.7	74.8	15.9	77.3	1.4	15.9	633	49.3	2,133			
Western	3.3	7	73.4	61.5	56.1	0.2	61.5	775	5.1	7.8	87.1	80.7	6.5	72.1	0.9	6.7	288	46.7	1,063			
Other provinces	2.1	12.9	77.9	73.2	61.2	1.6	73.3	1,625	4.2	17.7	89.8	76	14.3	81.2	2.6	14.8	601	57.5	2,226			
School attendance																						
Yes	2.6	8.6	72.2	65.5	57.8	0.6	65.5	4,114	4.5	11.8	85.3	75	11.2	75.7	1.4	11.3	1,861	48.6	5,976			
No	1.1	6.8	56.5	48.6	42.3	0.7	48.6	1,210	4.8	10.7	78.4	64.1	14.9	69	2.7	15.6	185	44.2	1,395			
Don't know/Missing	0	2.3	66.8	47.7	51.8	0	47.7	23	0	0	95.2	66.8	28.3	56.7	0	28.3	5	44.1	28			
Mother's education																						
No education	3.5	8.1	70.1	63.3	54.9	1	63.3	613	6.3	15.3	88.5	70.3	19.2	77.5	2.4	19.2	307	48.6	919			
Primary	2.1	8.1	71.4	64.2	55.7	0.2	64.2	2,403	4.8	11.9	88.9	79	10.3	76.2	0.5	10.5	902	49.6	3,305			
Secondary	2.9	11.6	60.5	54.4	48.7	1	54.6	983	4.3	15.2	77.2	71.2	8.4	75.9	1.1	8.4	207	46.5	1,190			
More than secondary	1.1	5.6	49.2	38.8	48.7	0.7	38.8	209	3.9	4	62.3	56.9	5.4	55.8	2.4	5.9	74	30.2	283			
Missing	0	0	35.4	15.2	45.5	0	15.2	3	0	15.8	42.9	27	15.8	58.3	0	15.8	5	15.6	8			
Wealth quintile																						
Lowest	2.1	8.8	72	65.4	53.7	0.8	65.4	1,216	4.8	14	88.5	78.4	10.3	79.3	0.7	10.3	424	51.2	1,639			
Second	3.4	7	74.7	68.5	58	0.6	68.5	1,172	6.9	13.7	92.1	77.5	15.2	75.4	1.6	15.2	433	54.1	1,605			
Middle	2.1	9.5	73.8	66	54.8	0.4	66	1,094	4.9	11.3	90.5	79.3	11.9	75.3	2.2	12.2	427	50.9	1,521			
Fourth	1.6	8.5	69.6	62.8	56	0.8	62.9	1,032	3.9	9.1	89	74.9	14.8	77.1	1.6	15	389	49.8	1,421			
Highest	1.8	6.7	47.2	38.8	47.1	0.6	38.9	834	1.3	9.6	61	57.8	4.9	67.6	1.2	5.4	378	28.4	1,212			
Total	2.3	8.2	68.6	61.6	54.3	0.6	61.6	5,348	4.5	11.6	84.7	74	11.5	75.1	1.5	11.7	2,052	47.8	7,399			

Table 16.2: Child labour and school attendance

Percentage of children aged 5–14 who are involved in child labour and who are attending school, and the percentage of children aged 5–14 years attending school who are involved in child labour, Solomon Islands 2015

Background characteristic	All children aged 5–14			Children aged 5–14 involved in labour		Children aged 5–14 attending school	
	Percentage of children involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending school	Number of children aged 5–14	Percentage of child labourers who are attending school	Number of children aged 5–14 involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending school who are involved in child labour	Number of children aged 5–14 attending school
Sex							
Male	46.6	80.6	3,793	82.2	1,767	47.4	3,059
Female	49	80.9	3,606	82.2	1,769	49.9	2,917
Residence							
Urban	26.4	83.1	1,126	84.7	298	26.9	936
Rural	51.6	80.3	6,273	82	3,238	52.7	5,040
Region							
Honiara	18.2	82.3	681	82.7	124	18.3	560
Guadalcanal	44.9	85.7	1,296	89.2	582	46.8	1,111
Malaita	49.3	77	2,133	79.7	1,053	51.1	1,642
Western	46.7	78.6	1,063	80	496	47.5	835
Other provinces	57.5	82.1	2,226	81.8	1,280	57.3	1,828
Age							
5–11	61.6	76.9	5,348	81.8	3,295	65.5	4,114
12–14	11.7	90.7	2,052	87.4	241	11.3	1,861
Mother's education							
No education	48.6	76.8	919	81	447	51.2	706
Primary	49.6	80.4	3,305	82.4	1,638	50.8	2,658
Secondary	46.5	83	1,190	84.7	554	47.5	987
More than secondary	30.2	87.5	283	90	85	31	248
Missing	15.6	69.6	8	42.3	1	9.5	6
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	51.2	74.5	1,639	74.9	839	51.4	1,221
Second	54.1	79.9	1,605	81.9	869	55.5	1,283
Middle	50.9	82.3	1,521	84	775	52	1,252
Fourth	49.8	82	1,421	86	708	52.2	1,166
Highest	28.4	87	1,212	88.7	345	29	1,054
Total	47.8	80.8	7,399	82.2	3,535	48.6	5,976

Table 16.3: Child discipline*Percentage of children aged 2–14, according to method of disciplining the child, Solomon Islands 2015*

Background characteristic	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Any physical punishment	Severe physical punishment	Any violent discipline method	Number of children aged 2–14	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module (2–14)
Sex								
Male	11.8	78.3	70.2	23	86.2	5,141	2,338	4,985
Female	13.3	77.3	66.2	21	84.7	4,862	2,157	4,555
Residence								
Urban	19.9	65.7	59.5	15.2	75.7	1,540	536	1,475
Rural	11.2	80.1	69.9	23.3	87.3	8,462	3,958	8,065
Child's age								
2–4 years	12.6	74	72.7	22.4	84.6	2,514	1,107	2,321
5–9 years	10.5	79.9	73.1	25.1	87.8	3,912	1,882	3,867
10–14 years	14.8	78.1	59.7	18.2	83.6	3,575	1,505	3,352
Caretaker education								
No education/ Pre-school/ Other	12.2	80.7	66.9	18.2	86.8	1,474	704	1,425
Primary	11.3	79.3	69.7	24.2	86.8	5,563	2,559	5,288
Secondary	12.3	76.2	69.8	20.3	85.4	2,324	1,022	2,252
More than secondary (Tertiary/Vocational)	24.8	63.7	51.1	15.3	71.4	530	186	522
Caretaker not in household	–	–	–	–	–	47	0	0
Missing	28.3	67.9	67.9	47.8	67.9	64	22	53
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	10.7	83.4	71.4	26	87.8	2,246	1,113	2,124
Middle	10	81.1	71.7	22	88.5	2,076	988	2,009
Fourth	14.4	73.8	66.3	20.1	83.7	1,919	805	1,836
Highest	19.5	65.9	58.7	13.3	76.1	1,616	544	1,552
Total	12.5	77.9	68.3	22	85.5	10,002	4,494	9,540

Solomon Islands Rural Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Western Province



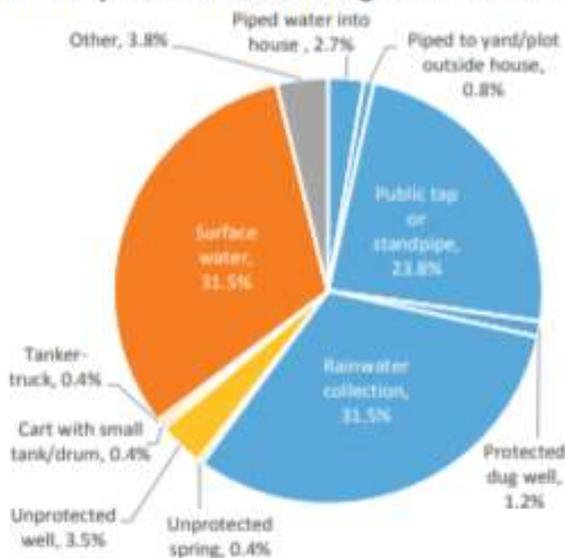
Snapshot

	Western	National		Western	National				
Drinking Water	56%	54%	Hygiene	44%	16%				
Access to basic drinking water sources (improved source available within 30min)			Appropriate hand washing facilities (with water and soap)						
Sanitation	16%	13%	Management	7%	13%				
Access to a basic sanitation facility (improved type facility not shared with other households)			Households reporting that their drinking water source (improved or unimproved) is managed by an active WASH committee						
SUMMARY (Population*)	Central (24,567)	Choiseul (25,133)	Guadalcanal (73,886)	Isabel (23,706)	Makira (36,532)	Malaita (117,211)	Ren-Bell (5,895)	Temotu (16,025)	Western (63,532)
Water	57%	63%	43%	90%	63%	48%	100%	44%	56%
Sanitation	3%	6%	14%	6%	11%	15%	45%	10%	16%
Hygiene	8%	6%	9%	3%	21%	11%	5%	12%	44%
Management	24%	3%	6%	32%	19%	18%	3%	4%	7%

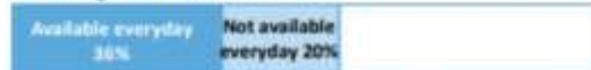
*population numbers from 2009 census

DRINKING WATER

Primary household drinking water sources



Drinking Water Access:



with access to basic drinking water sources (improved source available within 30min).

Multiple sources:



rely on other sources in addition to their primary drinking water source for other household uses like cooking and hand washing.

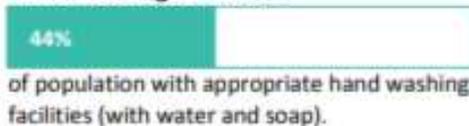
Functionality:



of all households have drinking water sources (improved and unimproved sources) that were fully functional or partly functional.

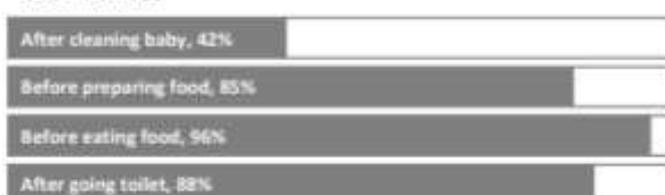
HYGIENE

Hand washing facilities:



of population with appropriate hand washing facilities (with water and soap).

What knowledge do people have about when to wash their hands?



70% of the people reported that some of the time they wash their hands before eating and after toilet. Only about 20% of people reported that they always wash their hands before eating and after toilet.

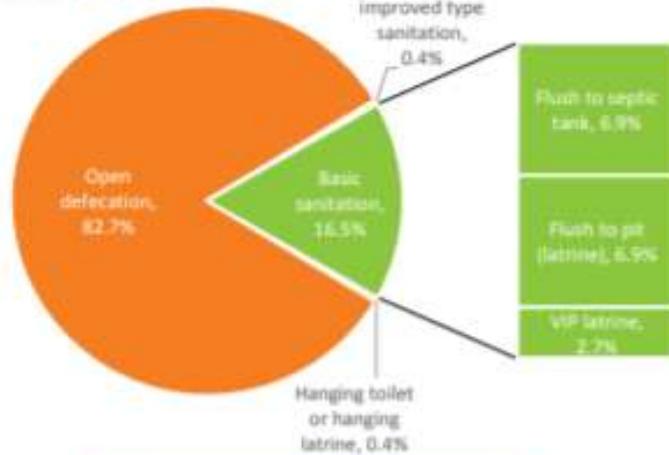
Preliminary analysis of the Solomon Islands Rural WASH Baseline (conducted December 2015). For further details contact the Solomon Islands Ministry of Health and Medical Services Environmental Health Division. Water and sanitation type definitions available at www.wssinfo.org

Western Province Snapshot

SANITATION



Household sanitation

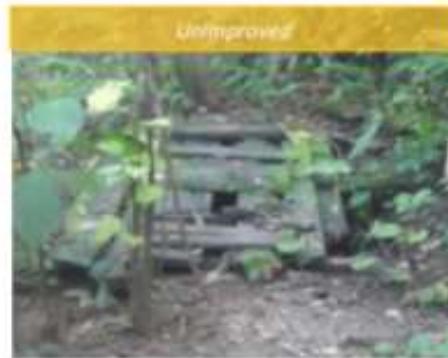


Access to toilets:

17%

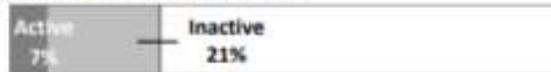
access to a basic sanitation facility (improved type facility not shared with other households).

0% of communities declared No Open Defecation (NOD)



MANAGEMENT

Active WASH committee:



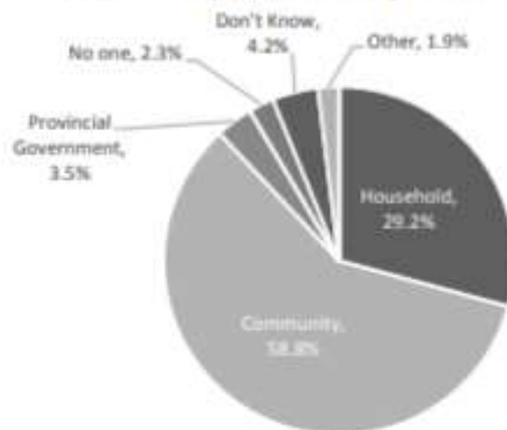
of all households reported that their drinking water source (using both improved and unimproved source types) is managed by a WASH committee. Seven percent of households report committees are active and 21% report committees are inactive.

Technical Support:

30%

feel there is technical support to maintain the water supply.

Responsibility for maintaining water supply



Vanuatu

Source: Vanuatu Demographic and Health Survey 2013 Final Report

Disabilities

Key Findings

- About 11% of all people aged 5 and over reported having some form of disability.
- Difficulties in seeing, hearing and walking or climbing were the most common types of disabilities reported during the survey.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age, from about 4% among children aged 5–17, to 9% among people aged 18–59, and 61% among those aged 60 and above.
- The prevalence of disability was higher among rural population compared to urban population (12% and 9%)
- Nearly 4% of men and 3% of women reported having a mild to severe disability.
- Over 14% of people 60 years and older reported having a mild to severe disability compared with 11% with those indicating a moderate to severe disability.
- About 4% of people living in rural areas reported having a mild to severe disability, as compared with nearly 3% of people in urban areas.
- Among those with a primary level education, 66% reported having a mild to severe disability, 62% reported having a moderate to severe disability, and 31% had a severe disability.
- Among those having attained the highest education level, 9% reported having a mild to severe disability, and 3% a moderate to severe disability.
- Among the population who are legally married, 64% had a mild to severe disability, 52% had a moderate to severe disability, and 28% had a severe disability.
- Among the never married, 37% had a severe disability.

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Table 14.1: Disabilities among the population by functional domain and difficulty*Population aged 5 years and older with disabilities by functional domain and degree of difficulty, Vanuatu 2013*

Functional domain / Severity	Sex		Residence				Age group			Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	..Rural 1	..Rural 2	5-17	18-59	60+	
Functional domain Seeing										
Some difficulty (mild)	2.8	2.6	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.3	2.9	13.6	2.7
A lot of difficulty (moderate)	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	4.4	0.7
Cannot do at all (severe)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Total	3.5	3.3	2.3	3.9	4.4	3.8	0.4	3.4	18.3	3.4
Functional domain Hearing										
Some difficulty (mild)	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.0	8.9	1.4
A lot of difficulty (moderate)	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	3.6	0.6
Cannot do at all (severe)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	2.3	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.1	1.4	12.7	2.1
Functional domain Walking										
Some difficulty (mild)	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.3	1.4	7.4	1.4
A lot of difficulty (moderate)	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4	5.7	0.7
Cannot do at all (severe)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Total	1.7	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	0.5	2.0	13.5	2.2
Functional domain Cognition (remembering or concentrating)										
Some difficulty (mild)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.9	7.2	1.1
A lot of difficulty (moderate)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.3
Cannot do at all (severe)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.6	1.2	8.4	1.5
Functional domain Self-care (washing or dressing)										
Some difficulty (mild)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	4.1	0.6
A lot of difficulty (moderate)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.2
Cannot do at all (severe)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Total	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	5.2	0.9
Functional domain Communication										
Some difficulty (mild)	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.4
A lot of difficulty (moderate)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2
Cannot do at all (severe)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Total	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	2.9	0.7
Total	10.7	10.8	8.6	11.8	13.0	11.6	3.5	9.2	61	10.8
Total	4,607	4,638	3,047	6,198	974	5,224	3,302	5,297	645	9,245

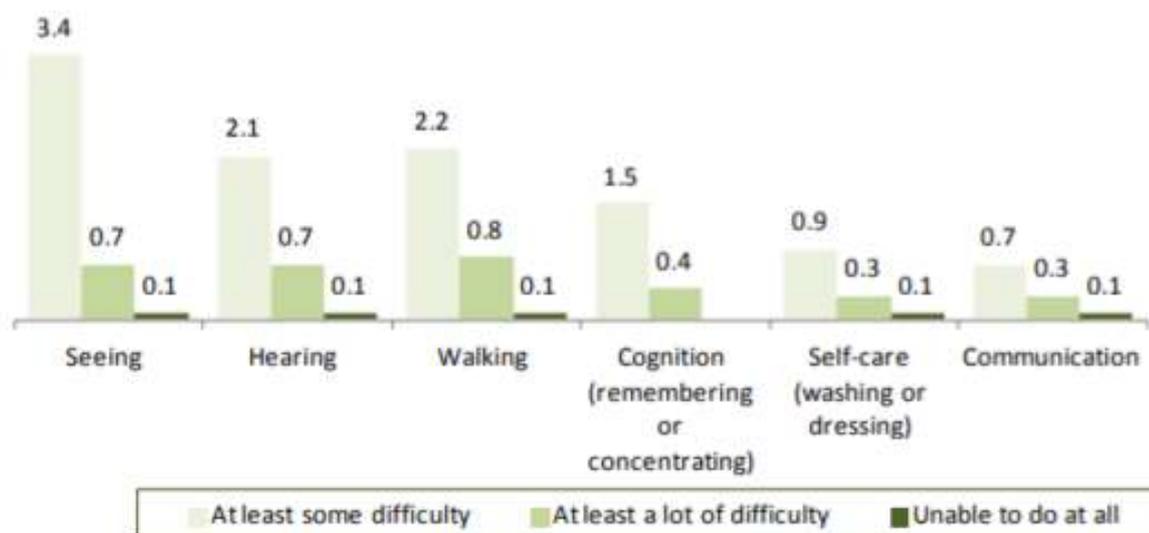
Table 14.2: Disabilities among the population by prevalence

Prevalence of disabilities among the population aged 5 years and older by domain and degree of difficulty, Vanuatu 2013

Background characteristic	At least some difficulty (%)	At least a lot of difficulty (%)	Unable to do at all (%)
Functional domain			
Seeing	3.4	0.7	0.1
Hearing	2.1	0.7	0.1
Walking	2.2	0.8	0.1
Cognition (remembering or concentrating)	1.5	0.4	0.0
Self-care (washing or dressing)	0.9	0.3	0.1
Communication	0.7	0.3	0.1

The highest rate of prevalence among disabilities in the category “at least some difficulty” was “seeing” at 3.4%; the lowest rate of prevalence in the category “at least some difficulty” was 0.7% for “communication. The result shows very low rate of prevalence among disabilities in the category ‘unable to do at all’ in all of the functional domain expect remembering or concentrating where there is no one at all.

Figure 14.1: Prevalence of disabilities among the population aged 5 years and older by functional domain, Vanuatu 2013



Women's Empowerment

- 63% of men believe that a wife alone, or jointly with her husband, should participate in all five specified decisions: 1) major household purchases, 2) household purchases for daily needs, 3) visits to wife's family or relatives, 4) what to do with the money the wife earns, and 5) how many children to have.
- About 6% of men in rural areas are not in favour of women making or being part of household decision-making, although this percentage declines with education level.
- A greater proportion of men in higher wealth quintiles feel that woman should be part of household decision-making.
- 91% of men agreed that both men and women should make decisions on how many kids to have and how to spend cash earned by women.
- 60% of women feel that wife beating is justified in certain circumstances.
- The most widely accepted reason for wife beating is neglecting the children (49%).
- 63% of women believe that a woman has the right to refuse sex with her husband for all three specific reasons: 1) she knows the husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), 2) she knows the husband has intercourse with other women, and 3) she is tired or not in the mood.
- 66% of men believe that a woman has the right to refuse sex with her husband for all the specific reasons: 1) she knows the husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), 2) she knows the husband has intercourse with other women, and 3) she is tired or not in the mood.
- 16% of men believe that the most acceptable response if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband is for the husband to get angry and reprimand her.
- 79% of men disagree with any action a man would take against his wife for refusing to have sex.

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Child Labour and Discipline

- About 20% of children aged 5-11 and less than one percent (0.7%) children aged 12-14 in Vanuatu are involved with child labour activities.
- Just over 3% of children aged of 5–11 years engage in paid or economic work; of these, most are females in rural areas.
- 21% of young children aged 5–11 years engage in child labour activities.
- The number of children who attend school and who are involved in labour activities decreases with a household’s wealth status.
- 77% of children aged 2–14 years are subjected to at least one form of psychological punishment by their mother or caretaker or other household member.
- Children aged 5–9 years in rural areas are vulnerable to severe physical punishment.
- Violent discipline is high in both rural areas (experienced by 72% of children) and urban areas (70%).
- 90% of households have water only and no cleansing agents for washing hands.
- 74% of households in urban areas have soap and water for hand washing compared with only 45% in rural areas.

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Table 16.1: Child labour by economic activity and by background characteristics

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the past Week according to age group, and percentage of children age 5-14 involved in child labor, Vanuatu 2013

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 5-11 involved in:							Percentage of children age 12-14 involved in:							Children age 5-14 years involved in child labor	Children age 5-14 years			
	Paid work	Unpaid work	Work for family	Economic Activity 1+ hours	Household chores < 28 hours	Household chores 28+ hours	Child Labor	Total	Paid work	Unpaid work	Work for family	Economic Activity <14 hours	Economic Activity 14+ hours	Household chores < 28 hours			Household chores 28+ hours	Child Labor	Total
Sex																			
Male	3.8	9.3	11.0	19.6	73.6	0.2	19.7	1,029	4.3	12.4	14.4	25.2	0.8	75.8	0.5	1.3	381	208	1,410
Female	2.4	11.2	12.0	21.3	74.3	0.3	21.6	964	4.7	11.8	16.2	27.4	0.1	81.5	0.1	0.1	371	209	1,334
Residence																			
Urban	2.3	10.7	7.1	15.7	65.2	0.2	15.9	527	4.0	7.5	9.5	15.9	0.5	76.1	0.0	0.5	202	85	729
Rural	3.4	10.0	13.1	22.1	77.1	0.3	22.4	1,467	4.6	13.8	17.4	30.1	0.4	79.5	0.4	0.8	549	333	2,016
..Rural 1	2.4	9.7	14.7	22.5	78.9	2.0	24.4	199	3.6	14.4	14.0	28.2	0.6	85.9	0.7	1.4	85	50	284
..Rural 2	3.6	10.1	12.8	22.0	76.8	0.0	22.0	1,267	4.8	13.7	18.0	30.4	0.4	78.3	0.3	0.7	464	283	1,731
Attend School or preschool in 2013																			
Yes	3.1	10.4	12.4	21.1	75.5	0.3	21.4	1,697	4.8	12.5	16.0	27.4	0.4	78.1	0.3	0.8	648	368	2,345
No	3.0	8.6	6.2	15.9	64.9	0.1	16.0	289	2.2	10.0	10.6	19.6	0.5	82.9	0.0	0.5	102	47	391
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	3	8
Mother's education																			
No education	8.1	8.3	12.8	22.7	75.7	0.0	22.7	152	11.8	12.3	20.3	32.3	0.0	78.8	0.0	0.0	74	35	226
Primary	3.5	12.2	12.1	22.5	75.7	0.4	22.8	990	3.9	12.7	13.9	24.5	0.5	78.4	0.5	1.0	378	230	1,368
Secondary	1.6	9.3	9.7	16.3	70.2	0.1	16.5	359	3.6	14.9	9.5	23.7	0.3	72.0	0.3	0.6	92	60	451
More than secondary	0.8	15.3	10.7	20.9	64.7	0.5	21.5	67	0.0	14.2	20.0	30.6	3.6	73.2	0.0	3.6	28	15	96
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	1	4
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	4.6	12.1	13.9	25.7	74.3	0.0	25.7	446	3.4	14.3	25.4	33.8	0.0	75.5	0.0	0.0	148	114	594
Poorer	3.9	8.6	11.6	19.9	80.9	0.1	19.9	439	2.2	12.8	11.3	25.0	0.0	81.0	1.1	1.1	149	89	588
Middle	1.8	10.1	10.6	19.6	77.4	0.6	20.3	404	6.2	14.7	15.2	29.8	1.1	84.4	0.4	1.5	176	85	581
Richer	2.4	9.4	12.1	19.5	69.1	0.3	19.8	371	8.5	9.7	13.4	25.1	0.2	79.7	0.0	0.2	153	74	523
Richest	2.4	10.8	8.5	16.0	65.4	0.4	16.3	333	1.0	8.0	10.3	15.3	0.8	69.8	0.0	0.8	126	55	459
Total	3.1	10.2	11.5	20.4	73.9	0.3	20.6	1,993	4.5	12.1	15.3	26.3	0.4	78.6	0.3	0.7	752	417	2,745

Note: Total groupings may not add up to TOTAL due to rounding off.

An asterisk indicates that the figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.2: Child labour and school attendance

Percentage of children aged 5–14 years involved in child labour who attend school, and the percentage of children attending school who are also involved in child labor activities, Vanuatu 2013

Background characteristic	Children aged 5–14	Children aged 5–14 involved in child labour activities	Children aged 5–14 attending school	Children attending school who are involved in child labour activities
Sex				
Male	1,410	14.8	85.5	12.9
Female	1,334	15.7	85.4	13.9
Residence				
Urban	729	11.6	86.1	10.5
Rural	2,016	16.5	85.2	14.4
..Rural 1	284	17.5	86.8	15.9
..Rural 2	1,731	16.3	85.0	14.2
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	594	19.3	80.4	16.4
Second	588	15.1	84.7	13.5
Middle	581	14.6	87.1	12.4
Fourth	523	14.1	86.6	12.7
Highest	459	12.1	89.6	11.4

Part 3 – Building Regulations

Scope

This Part provides examines the building regulations for regulations related to human rights in village building and infrastructure (including those that relate to gender, disability, health and other human right provisions) for each country serviced by Partner Housing Australasia.

Background

In cities of the South Pacific region, building design and construction generally follow established building regulations and design standards. However, remote village housing and infrastructure in these countries often incorporate traditional materials and detailing, which do not necessarily provide the reliability implicit in modern regulations.

Countries Covered by this Manual

The following countries are covered by this Manual – American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna.

Locations Where Building Regulations are Enforced

In those locations where building regulations are enacted and routinely enforced, all new construction should adhere to those regulations. For example, construction in cities and in developed countries should adhere to local building regulations.

The following clause appears in the National Building Codes for Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Schedule of Referenced Documents - The Standards and other documents listed in Table 1 are referred to in this Code. In order to reduce possible confusion/conflict, the Standards produced by the Standards Association of Australia or by the Standards Association of New Zealand as seen to be particularly relevant, have been called up. However, Code users are free to use any suitable mix of Australian and New Zealand Standards provided care is taken to follow consistent technical principles and prevalent practices. Where Standards from either Australia or New Zealand do not cover any specific area, the relevant Standards issued by the British Standards Institution or the American Society for Testing Materials may be used.

Village Buildings where Building Regulations are Not Enforced

This applies only to small detached village buildings (such as houses and small community buildings), presenting a low degree of hazard to life and other property in case of failure. The following clause (from the National Building Codes for Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) is considered applicable.

Schedule of Referenced Documents - The Standards and other documents listed in Table 1 are referred to in this Code. In order to reduce possible confusion/conflict, the Standards produced by the Standards Association of Australia or by the Standards Association of New Zealand as seen to be particularly relevant, have been called up. However, Code, users are free to use any suitable mix of Australian and New Zealand Standards provided care is taken to follow consistent technical principles and prevalent practices. Where Standards from either Australia or New Zealand do not cover any specific area, the relevant Standards issued by the British Standards Institution or the American Society for Testing Materials may be used.

Papua New Guinea Building Regulations

The following regulatory documents and commentaries are available to Partner Housing Australasia from the Quasar technical library.

In electronic format –

-  Building Regulations Web Site
-  PNG Building Act & Regulations br1994182
-  PNG Wind Zones 2013-11-22 14.40.58

Building Regulation 1994 [100%]

(From Papua New Guinea Consolidated Legislation; 1 January 1994)

Building Act 1971 [51%]

(From Papua New Guinea Consolidated Legislation; 1 January 1971)

Public Health Ordinance 1932-1938 - Building Regulations

(From Laws of the Territory of New Guinea 1921-1945 (Annotated))

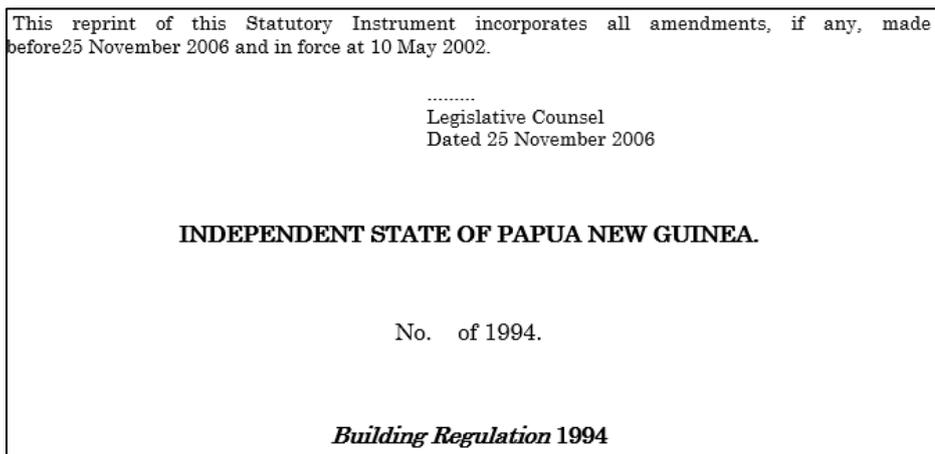
Building Ordinance, 1929

(From Laws of the Territory of Papua 1888-1945 (Annotated))

Building Regulations URL: http://www.paclii.org/pg/legis/consol_act/br1994182

The issues covered in this document are additional to the normal architectural and engineering design practices, which are also regulated by the building regulations.

Following are extracts from the Papua New Guinea Building Regulations that are relevant to design and construction of buildings to cater specifically for disability and/or gender issues.



The buildings designed and funded by Partner Housing Australasia are Class I, Class IXa or IXb.

Class I residences which may comprise one or more buildings including any habitable outbuildings which in association constitute— (i) a single dwelling-house, terrace house, townhouse, row house, villa house, or the like, which may be detached or separated by a common wall; or

Class IX Buildings of a public nature, comprising— (i) schools and institutional buildings as defined in Section 25 being of Class IXa; and (ii) assembly buildings as defined in Section 25 being of Class IXb, but excluding portions of such buildings that are of Class III or used as laboratories;

The PNG Building Regulation requirements for “Access for Persons with Disabilities” are set out below.

Class I dwellings are excluded from the provisions,

The following concessions for Class IXa and IXb buildings mean that the relatively small community health buildings, educational buildings and community buildings built by Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisation (Vision for Homes) in remote locations are also exempt.

Class IXa To all areas normally accessible to patients/ residents - Applies to buildings of this class other than prisons, and only to buildings located in provincial cities or outside the capitals if they contain more than 100 beds.

Class IXb and IXc

To all areas normally accessible to patients/ residents – Applies to buildings in provincial capital cities only and buildings designed to seat/ cater for more than 50 persons.

Given the lack of regulation covering disability and gender issues for the relatively small community health buildings, educational buildings and community buildings in remote locations, Partner Housing Australasia and its Partner Organisation (Vision for Homes) shall consult closely with the relevant local health and education authorities to determine their specific requirements to cater for disability and gender issues.

PART XV. – ACCESS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.

294. APPLICATION OF PART.

Subject to Section 297, this Part applies to buildings of Classes III, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX occupancy.

295. ACCESS TO BUILDINGS.

Access for persons with disabilities shall be provided to buildings as set out in the following Table by means of a continuous path of travel in accordance with AS 1428.1.–

- (a) from a road boundary of the allotment; and*
- (b) from any carpark space on the allotment (whether within or outside the building)–*
 - (i) that is set aside for people with disabilities using the building; or*
 - (ii) if there are no carpark spaces set aside for them, from any carpark area that serves the building; and*
- (c) from any other building on the allotment to which access for people with disabilities is required.*

TABLE (SECTION 295) – REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

<i>Class of Building</i>	<i>Access Requirements</i>
<i>Class 3</i>	
<i>(a) Common areas of buildings that are required to be accessible.</i>	<i>The entrance floor and to all public areas on every floor.</i>
<i>(b) If the building contains–</i>	<i>To and within–</i>
<i>More than 20 units.</i>	<i>One sole-occupancy unit</i>
<i>More than 49 but not more than 99 units.</i>	<i>2 sole-occupancy units</i>
<i>More than 99 units.</i>	<i>3 sole-occupancy units</i>
<i>(c) If accommodation is provided for more than 20 persons other than in sole-occupancy units–</i>	
<i>up to 49 beds</i>	<i>2 beds</i>
<i>more than 49 but not more than 99 beds</i>	<i>4 beds</i>
<i>more than 99 beds</i>	<i>6 beds</i>

<i>Class of Building</i>	<i>Access Requirements</i>
<i>Note that for the purposes of this Table, a double bed counts as 1 bed.</i>	<i>6 beds</i>
<i>Class V and VII</i>	<i>To and within the entrance floor if its floor area is more than 500m².</i>
<i>Class VII</i>	<i>To and within the entrance floor if the total floor area of the building is more than 3000m².</i>
<i>Class VIII</i>	<i>To and within the entrance floor if the total floor area of the building, excluding any part used as a laboratory, is more than 1000m².</i>
<i>and</i>	
<i>Class V, VI, VII and VIII</i>	<i>To and within any floor if irrespective of floor area, the floor is not more than 190mm at the point of entrance above or below the adjacent finished ground level; and within any other floor to which vertical access by way of a ramp, step ramp or kerb ramp complying with AS 1428.1 or a passenger lift is provided.</i>
<i>Class IXa</i> <i>To all areas normally accessible to patients/ residents</i>	<i>Applies to buildings of this class other than prisons, and only to buildings located in provincial cities or outside the capitals if they contain more than 100 beds.</i>
<i>Class IXb and IXc</i> <i>To all areas normally accessible to patients/ residents</i>	<i>Applies to buildings in provincial capital cities only and buildings designed to seat/ cater for more than 50 persons.</i>
<i>Class IXd</i> <i>To all areas normally accessible to patients/ residents</i>	<i>Applies to buildings designed to seat/ cater for more than 50 persons.</i>

296. PARTS OF BUILDINGS TO BE ACCESSIBLE.

(1) Access for persons with disabilities shall be provided—

- (a) from the doorway at the entrance floor providing access to any sanitary compartment required for the use of people with disabilities; and*

- (b) *to areas normally used by the occupants, excluding any plantroom, commercial kitchen, cleaners' store room, maintenance accessway, rigging loft, or the like.*

(2) *A path of travel providing required access must not include a stairway, turnstile, revolving door, escalator or other impediment which would prevent a person in a wheelchair using it.*

(3) *Access, finishes and fittings, including passageways, ramps, steps ramps or kerb ramps, passenger lifts, signs, doorways and other parts of the building required by this Part shall comply at least with the provisions of AS 1428.1, excluding any references within the Standard to AS 1735.12.*

297. CONCESSIONS.

It is not necessary to provide access for persons with disabilities to—

- (a) *more than 30% of the public space in a restaurant, cafe, bar, function room, or the like, in building of a Class VI or Class IXb occupancy; or*
- (b) *a mezzanine; or*
- (c) *a space not regarded as a storey by definition; or*
- (d) *more than one car parking space for each 100 spaces in a public carpark; or*
- (e) *any area if access would be inappropriate because of the particular purpose for which the area is used.*

57. GENERAL.

(1) *In a building of Class I, II or IV occupancy a bathroom or shower room may include clothes washing facilities or a water closet, or both, if the floor area is increased in accordance with Section 67.*

(2) *Facilities for the washing of clothes shall not be installed in a kitchen or any room for the preparation, cooking or consumption of food.*

(3) *A bathroom shall have installed a plunge bath or alternatively a shower and access shall be provided to a water supply suitable for personal washing.*

(4) *Closets constructed in a group shall be separated by means of partitions extending to a height of not less than 1,800mm and each closet shall be provided with a door.*

(5) *Water closets for the different sexes, where adjoining, shall be separated by full height walls and conveniences for each sex shall be properly designated by conspicuous lettering or by other approved means.*

Solomon Islands Building Regulations

The following regulatory documents and commentaries are available to Partner Housing Australasia from the Quasar technical library.

In electronic format –

-  01 Solomon Islands Western Province Building Act & Regulations
-  02 161123 Solomons rwash_policy_-_final
-  03 161123 Solomons si_rwash_engineering_manual_-_v2.1_nov_2015_
-  04 161123 Solomons si_rwash_strategic_plan_final_march_2015
-  05 161123 Solomons wash_snap_shot_-_western_-_final
-  06 161123 Solomons wash_snap_shot_-_solomon_islands_-_final
-  151125_handwashing_communication_plan
-  161123 Solomons request_form_-_rwash_supply
-  161123 Solomons request_form_-_sanitation
-  161123 Solomons rural_wash_baseline_-_national
-  161123 Solomons template_-_design_report

To be copied on request from hard copy documents –

National Building Code for Solomon Islands

Partial Commentary of the National Building Code Solomon Islands

Building Standards Ordinance 1991

(From Solomon Islands Western Province Consolidated Legislation 1999; 1 January 1991)

Solomon Islands Western Province Building Act & Regulations

Local Government Act - Subsidiary

(From Solomon Islands Consolidated Legislation)

The issues covered in this document are additional to the normal architectural and engineering design practices, which are also regulated by the building regulations.

Following are extracts from the Papua New Guinea Building Regulations that are relevant to design and construction of buildings to cater specifically for disability and/or gender issues.



Ministry of Health and Medical Services

THE SOLOMON ISLANDS
RURAL WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
POLICY

FINAL
(February 2014)

7. Cross-cutting issues

7.1 Climate change

The *National Water and Sanitation Sector Plan* states that while global evidence of climate change (CC) is increasing, there remain uncertainties regarding the magnitude and timing of climate change, its impacts and details of impact on ecosystems in Pacific Islands Countries (PICs). The best adaptation strategy therefore is to develop the general capacity of a society by building up its institutional structures and human resources while maintaining and enhancing the integrity of ecosystems.

There is considerable capacity to adapt to climate change in PIC communities with their well-developed local institutions, resilient social systems, sensitivity to environmental change, their high degree of equity, and their kinship-based transnational networks.

This mainstreaming of climate change adaption links well with the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) approach, which is based on recognition of the interconnectedness of the hydrogeological, geographical, health, economic, social, cultural, governance, legal and political aspects of water and the importance of an integrated, collaborative approach to achieving sustainable, equitable and fair outcomes. The MMEWR is leading the IWRM approach and its more PIC-relevant “ridge-to-reef” concept, which includes all of Solomon Islands its environments and all levels of society, from community to cabinet.

As changes in climate are amplified in the water environment, the rural WASH sector needs to:

1. Closely collaborate with national and international stakeholders in climate change adaptation. This includes broadening the WASH Stakeholders Group (WSG), a sector coordination committee consisting of sector stakeholders, with representatives from relevant ministries (MMEWR, MECDM, MID) involved in CC, and EHD being the leading representative for the rural WASH sector in CC discussions and collaboration;
2. Incorporate climate change references in the *Solomon Islands Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Design and Construction Standards* and adopt a flexible approach to technical design and construction standards, acknowledging that simple technical fixes do not exist and technical standards may require adjustments;
3. Make us of the opportunity to create awareness at community level on climate change and related subjects such as water security, water use efficiency and disaster preparedness, by including in the *Solomon Islands Rural WASH Community Engagement Guidelines* training modules to this effect;
4. Include climate change in M&E of all aspects of the sector’s activities, including technical standards, community engagement practices, and management;

7.2 Gender

In the Solomon Islands, as in many parts in the world, collecting water is traditionally the role of women and children (girls). Many household tasks, such as cleaning, cooking, laundry, and looking after young children is also commonly the responsibility of women. Women are therefore the prime users of WASH facilities.

However, equally traditionally, women are often not involved in the decision making process or in management activities. Consequently, WASH projects and facilities may not be best suited to those who use it the most, and women may not have adequate access to those managing the facilities or scheme when issues arise. Thus the sustainability and impact (improved health and livelihood) of the WASH scheme are adversely affected.

Recent studies in Melanesia on gender in rural WASH programs, showed that participatory planning processes (explicitly involving women and men) and advocacy of gender equity in water and sanitation committees resulted in increased rights to, space for and trust in women's involvement in decision making. Together with an increased appreciation and acknowledgement of women's tasks in a community, this may lead to increased sustainability of the WASH scheme.

The sector stakeholders must ensure that gender is a key component of every WASH project and program. Through participatory approaches, the involvement of women must be encouraged and promoted at every stage of a project and for all activities and roles, from survey & design to implementation and (financial) management and O&M. Women's participation in WASH committees should be encouraged but should be seen as more of an indicator of effective gender approaches than an objective or a criteria for assistance.

7.3 People living with disability

A survey conducted in 2005 recorded 14,400 people with a disability of which approximately 85% (12,240 people) live in the rural areas. Thirty percent of the people with disability are physically impaired (3,672 persons), 80% of which (2,938 persons) have a wheel chair.

People with special needs are often overlooked in projects. With a significant portion of the physically disabled population using wheelchairs, and a policy to provide more, access to appropriate WASH infrastructure is of great importance.

For rural WASH projects, the following applies:

1. People living with disabilities in the target community must be identified at the initial stages of the project, and the type of disability recorded so that appropriate measures can be included in the project design;
2. Appropriate WASH facilities must be constructed for the person living with a disability. The MHMS will take the lead on the development of appropriate technical standards;
3. The no-subsidy rule for sanitation does not apply to most, if not all, toilet facilities for persons with special needs, as the cost of adapted facilities quickly fall outside the financial and technical means of the average family;
4. Clear discussions and understanding between the project implementer/designer and the disabled person, his/her household *and* community must take place. Often specially constructed facilities for disabled people may be of higher standard or be more convenient and as a result are being used extensively by others in the community or household. This may lead to the disabled person in question not having the access to the facility as required.

8.5 Aid Donors and Non-State Actors

Aid Donors/funding agencies and Non-State Actors (NGOs, CBOs and FBOs) involved with the delivery of WASH development shall comply with the intent of this policy.

Aid donors shall:

1. Seek written endorsement from relevant PEHD offices for any direct requests for WASH support;
2. Report all direct WASH support activities to the national and provincial EHD/RWASH office in the formats as stipulated by RWASH for its record keeping and WASH database entry;
3. Closely coordinate with RWASH in the planning, designing and implementation of any rural WASH Program;
4. Actively participate in the WASH Stakeholder Committee to contribute to sector development and coordination;
5. Ensure compliance with the minimum (technical and community preparation) standards as adopted by the Solomon Islands Government;

Non-State Actors shall:

- 1) Ensure compliance with minimum (technical and community preparation) standards as adopted by the Solomon Islands Government;
- 2) Where involved in construction be responsible for the procurement and logistics of the construction materials;
- 3) Coordinate with the RWASH on planned investment strategies and/or areas of investment;
- 4) Report all WASH project activities to the national and provincial EHD/RWASH office in the formats as stipulated by RWASH for its record keeping and WASH database entry;
- 5) Actively participate in the WASH Stakeholder Committee to contribute to sector development and coordination;
- 6) Obtain relevant MoUs with EHD/RWASH and provincial authorities;
- 7) Closely collaborate with EHD in case of disasters;

Vanuatu Building Regulations

The following regulatory documents and commentaries are available to Partner Housing Australasia from the Quasar Management Services Pty Limited technical library.

In electronic format –

-  EMDAT Disaster Database
-  Red Cross Vanuatu-Desk-Survey (EXTRACTS)
-  Red Cross Vanuatu-Desk-Survey
-  Report on Vanuatu Building Code JB_DM191_V...
-  Vanuatu Building Methods
-  Vanuatu Construcion
-  Vanuatu First National faqsheet

To be copied on request from hard copy documents –

National Building Code for Vanuatu

Partial Commentary of the National Building Code Vanuatu

Building Regulations of other South Pacific Countries

Set out below are references to the Building Acts and Building Regulations of South Pacific countries other than Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

Generic

URL: http://www.paclii.org/pg/legis/consol_act/br1994182

Australia

National Construction Code 2019 – BCA Volumes One, Two and Three

Cook Islands

National Building Code for Cook Islands

Partial Commentary of the National Building Code Cook Islands

Home Building Manual Cook Islands

Cook Islands 1991 Building Controls and Standards

Cook Islands Building Controls and Standards (National Building Code) (Amendment) (No.2) Order 2005

Building Controls and Standard (National Building Code) (Amendment) (No.2) Order 2005 [32%]
(From Cook Islands Sessional Legislation; 1 January 2005)

Building Controls and Standards Act 1991
(From Cook Islands Sessional Legislation;

Fiji

National Building Code for Fiji

Partial Commentary of the National Building Code Fiji

French Polynesia

Kiribati

Building Act 2006

(From Kiribati Sessional Legislation; 1 January 2006)

Nauru

New Caledonia

New Zealand

Building Regulations

Niue

National Building Code for Niue

Partial Commentary of the National Building Code Niue
Home Building Manual Niue
Building Code Act 1992
(From Niue Consolidated Legislation; 1 January 1992)

Samoa

Ministry of Works Act 2002 [18%]
(From Consolidated Acts of Samoa 2011; 1 January 2002)

American Samoa

Tonga

Building Control and Standards Act 2002
(From Tonga Sessional Legislation; 1 January 2002)
Building Code Regulations 2007 [31%]
(From Tonga Subsidiary Legislation; 1 January 2007)

Tuvalu

National Building Code for Tuvalu
Partial Commentary of the National Building Code Tuvalu
Home Building Manual Tuvalu

Wallis and Futuna

Part 4 – Collaborative Research

Scope

This Part provides a description of partnerships with one or more Australian universities, to research building practices (including consideration of human rights in village building).

University of Sydney School of Engineering

Partner Housing Australasia has a Memorandum of Understanding with the University of Sydney School of Engineering to cooperate on research projects aimed at improving standard of living through improved built environment of Asia-Pacific villages

Currently (early 2022) a research project is being initiated by the University of Sydney School of Engineering that will involve Partner Housing Australasia (and three other major NGOs) in collaborative research into the sociological and building issues affecting design and construction decision in rebuilding villages damaged by natural disasters. The research will consider all relevant factors including those identified as humanitarian issues.

At this time, the details of the project and the major NGOs that are involved is confidential because the funding has not yet been approved.

When the funding decision has been finalised, details of the project will be included in this part of this document.

As the results of the research are published, relevant summaries will be reproduced here also.

Part 5 – Design Outcomes

Scope

This Part provides analysis and description of various design options for particular Partner Housing Australasia programs resulting from the research and analysis outlined in the previous four parts of this document.

Process

As designs of particular buildings, water reticulation and latrines are completed, details of the Human Rights considerations will be progressively added to this part of the document.

ICRC Kalolo Community Health Building – PNG 2015



There are no regulatory requirements covering disability and gender issues for this relatively small community health building in an extremely remote location. (Discussed in Part 3).

Therefore, Partner Housing Australasia and Vision for Homes consulted closely with the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) to determine their specific requirements to cater for disability and gender issues.

Site specific requirements (further to normal requirements specified elsewhere).

- This is an area of tribal violence. The previous clinic was burnt down Inspect site during construction noting any obvious discrimination.
- This is in a very isolated region where there would be no wheelchairs. The ICRC did not require ramps. Provision of such ramps was considered (in this case) to an unnecessary waste of funds.

Risk Analysis					
Vision for Homes Papua New Guinea	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Kalolo Community Health Building	Likelihood is the probability of the occurrence taking place - 0 means never; 5 means 50% chance; 10 means 100% probability. Consequence - 0 none; 5 moderate ; 10 disastrous.			
Consideration	Context and Specific Design Requirements	Risk Analysis			Proposed Treatment and Mitigation
		Likelihood 1 to 10	Consequence 1 to 10	Risk Rating Lik. x Cons..	
Racial or ethnic discrimination	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of race or ethnicity, and reflect culture of all potential users. This is an area of tribal violence. The previous clinic was burnt down.	5	3	15	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually. Inspect site during construction noting any obvious discrimination.
Religious or caste discrimination	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of religion or caste, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Gender, gender identity, sexuality, sexual orientation	Reticulated water is for use by all people, irrespective of gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Women's rights and discrimination against women	Buildings include appropriate privacy for women.	2	7	14	Ensure buildings are appropriate for women
Disabilities	In unpaved remote villages, people with disabilities must be assisted to access buildings.	3	5	15	This is in a very isolated region where there would be no wheelchairs. The ICRC did not require ramps
Child protection	Ensure that there is no risk to children, including risks related to images and sex exploitation.	2	10	20	Monitor literature, publications and audit.
Child rights	Ensure that buildings are safely accessible to children.	2	10	20	Ensure building designs comply with Standards.
Worker health & safety	Minimise risk of injury or death occurring during the project.	3	8	24	Adhere to Procedures, including instruction in travel & site safety
Privacy	Minimise risk of private information being exposed as a result of Partner Housing activities.	1	3	3	Adhere to Procedures, including confidentially.
Anti-terrorism and money laundering	Minimise risk of facilitating terrorism through money laundering or sponsoring inappropriate activity.	1	10	10	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor websites DCL, LTO, WBL, ADB, DFAT
Complaints Handling	Ensure that all complaints will be properly considered.	2	3	6	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.
Non-development Activity	Ensure that non-development activity will no tbe undertaken during the project execution.	2	2	4	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.
Bullying, Sexual Harassment & Misconduct	Ensure that the is no bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct.	2	5	10	Adhere to Procedures. Investigate complaints and appropriate action.
Whistle Blowing	Facilitate the exposure of wrong-doing.	1	2	2	Adhere to Procedures. Encourage open dialogue.

WHPHS Umi Community Health Building – PNG 2020



There are no regulatory requirements covering disability and gender issues for this relatively small community health building in Dei District, a relatively remote location. (Discussed in Part 3).

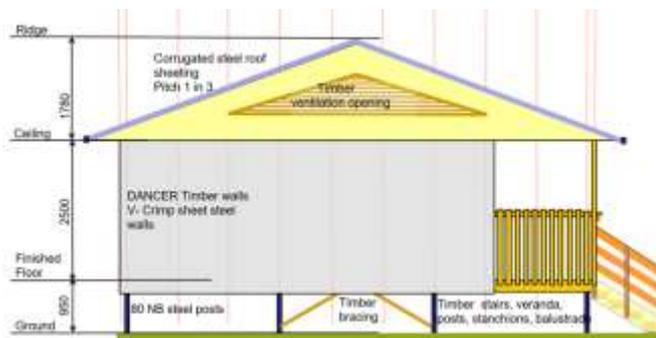
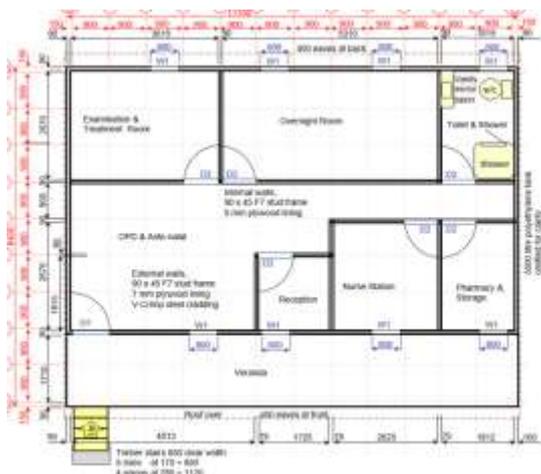
Therefore, Partner Housing Australasia and Vision for Homes consulted closely with the PNG Western Highlands Provincial Health Service (WHPHS) to determine their specific requirements to cater for disability and gender issues.

Site specific requirements (further to normal requirements specified elsewhere).

- This is relatively isolated region, about an hour from Mount Hagen, where there would be no wheelchairs. The WHPHS did not require ramps.
- Commenting on the design, the A/Director Clinical Network WHPHA, stated “... *new health facility for Umi. I believe as do those who are supporting the rural facilities in WHPHA that through this project we have come up with the perfect design for a rural health facility to deliver primary care services.*”

Risk Analysis					
Vision for Homes Papua New Guinea	PNG Western Highlands Provincial Health Service (WHPHS) Umi Community Health Building	Likelihood is the probability of the occurrence taking place - 0 means never; 5 means 50% chance; 10 means 100% probability. Consequence - 0 none; 5 moderate ; 10 disastrous.			
Consideration	Context and Specific Design Requirements	Risk Analysis			Proposed Treatment and Mitigation
		Likelihood 1 to 10	Consequence 1 to 10	Risk Rating Lik. x Cons..	
Racial or ethnic discrimination	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of race or ethnicity, and reflect culture of all potential users. This is an area of some recorded tribal tension, reported independently and noted during the site visit.	3	3	9	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually. Vision for Homes to report any obvious discrimination.
Women's rights and discrimination against women	Buildings include appropriate privacy for women.	2	7	14	Ensure buildings are appropriate for women
Disabilities	In unpaved remote villages, people with disabilities must be assisted to access buildings.	3	5	15	This is in Dei District, a relatively isolated region where there would be no wheelchairs. The WHPHA did not require ramps.
Child protection	Ensure that there is no risk to children, including risks related to images and sex exploitation.	2	10	20	Monitor literature, publications and audit.
Child rights	Ensure that buildings are safely accessible to children.	2	10	20	Ensure building designs comply with Standards.
Worker health & safety	Minimise risk of injury or death occurring during the project.	3	8	24	Adhere to Procedures, including instruction in travel & site safety
Privacy	Minimise risk of private information being exposed as a result of Partner Housing activities.	1	3	3	Adhere to Procedures, including confidentiality.
Anti-terrorism and money laundering	Minimise risk of facilitating terrorism through money laundering or sponsoring inappropriate activity.	1	10	10	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor websites DCL, LTO, WBL, ADB, DFAT
Complaints Handling	Ensure that all complaints will be properly considered.	2	3	6	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.
Non-development Activity	Ensure that non-development activity will not be undertaken during the project execution.	2	2	4	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.
Bullying, Sexual Harassment & Misconduct	Ensure that there is no bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct.	2	5	10	Adhere to Procedures. Investigate complaints and appropriate action.
Whistle Blowing	Facilitate the exposure of wrong-doing.	1	2	2	Adhere to Procedures. Encourage open dialogue.

WHPHS Kopeng Community Health Building – PNG 2021



There are no regulatory requirements covering disability and gender issues for this relatively small community health building in Dei District, a relatively remote location. (Discussed in Part 3).

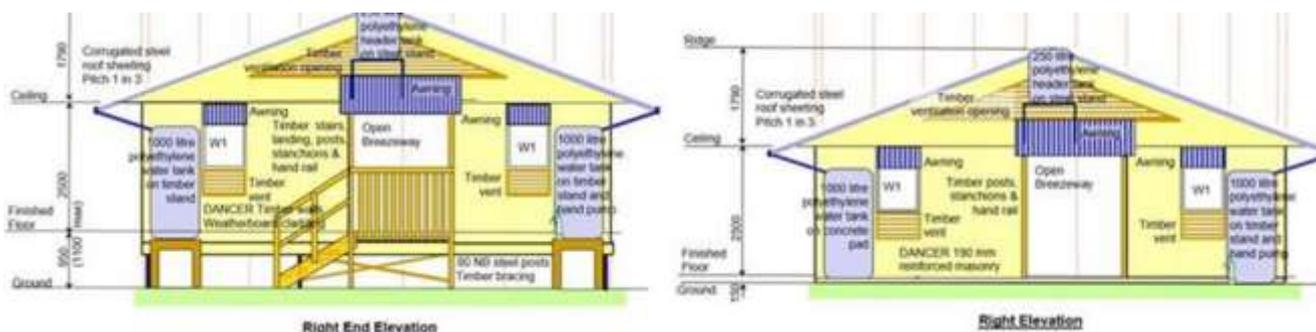
Therefore, Partner Housing Australasia and Vision for Homes is consulting closely with the PNG Western Highlands Provincial Health Service (WHPHS) to determine their specific requirements to cater for disability and gender issues.

Site specific requirements (further to normal requirements specified elsewhere).

- This is relatively isolated region in Western Highlands Province, The WHPHS did not require ramps.
- Almost identical to Umi Community Health Building. See previous comments.

Risk Analysis					
Consideration	Context and Specific Design Requirements	Risk Analysis			Proposed Treatment and Mitigation
		Likelihood 1 to 10	Consequence 1 to 10	Risk Rating Lik.. x Cons..	
Racial or ethnic discrimination	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of race or ethnicity, and reflect culture of all potential users. This is an area of some recorded tribal tension previously.	2	3	6	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually. Vision for Homes to report any obvious discrimination.
Religious or caste discrimination	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of religion or caste, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Gender, gender identity, sexuality, sexual orientation	Reticulated water is for use by all people, irrespective of gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Women's rights and discrimination against women	Buildings include appropriate privacy for women.	2	7	14	Ensure buildings are appropriate for women
Disabilities	In unpaved remote villages, people with disabilities must be assisted to access buildings.	3	5	15	This is in a relatively isolated region of Western Highlands Province where there would be no wheelchairs. The WHPHA does not require ramps.
Child protection	Ensure that there is no risk to children, including risks related to images and sex exploitation.	2	10	20	Monitor literature, publications and audit.
Child rights	Ensure that buildings are safely accessible to children.	2	10	20	Ensure building designs comply with Standards.
Worker health & safety	Minimise risk of injury or death occurring during the project.	3	8	24	Adhere to Procedures, including instruction in travel & site safety
Privacy	Minimise risk of private information being exposed as a result of Partner Housing activities.	1	3	3	Adhere to Procedures, including confidentially.
Anti-terrorism and money laundering	Minimise risk of facilitating terrorism through money laundering or sponsoring inappropriate activity.	1	10	10	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor websites DCL, LTO, WBL, ADB, DFAT
Complaints Handling	Ensure that all complaints will be properly considered.	2	3	6	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.
Non-development Activity	Ensure that non-development activity will no tbe undertaken during the project execution.	2	2	4	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.
Bullying, Sexual Harassment & Misconduct	Ensure that the is no bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct.	2	5	10	Adhere to Procedures. Investigate complaints and appropriate action.
Whistle Blowing	Facilitate the exposure of wrong-doing.	1	2	2	Adhere to Procedures. Encourage open dialogue.

FCCC Affordable Housing – Vanuatu 2022-2023 (At design stage)



There are no regulatory requirements covering disability and gender issues for Class 1 detached houses. Although not required by regulation, Partner Housing Australasia has commissioned the design and construction of three standard houses, two of which are constructed with concrete slab-on-ground floors which can facilitate wheel chair access if required. There have been numerous and community visits during the planning and design stages for community consultation. (E Anwar, D Kaunitz, P Cheers, R Johnston) and extensive email dialogue with the local member of parliament and planning officials.

Site specific requirements (further to normal requirements specified elsewhere).

- These houses are the first of 83 planned affordable houses and several community buildings, to be constructed in a new precinct within suburban Port Vila. At least some of the houses must be capable of wheelchair access.

Risk Analysis					
Freshwin Community Constructions Committee Vanuatu	Threes houses in Freshwin, Ohlen, Port Vila, Vanuatu Elevated timber, Timber walls + SOG, Reinforced masonry + SOG	Likelihood is the probability of the occurrence taking place - 0 means never; 5 means 50% chance; 10 means 100% probability. Consequence - 0 none; 5 moderate ; 10 disastrous.			
Consideration	Context and Specific Design Requirements	Risk Analysis			Proposed Treatment and Mitigation
		Likelihood 1 to 10	Consequence 1 to 10	Risk Rating Lik. x Cons..	
Racial or ethnic discrimination	Buildings are for use by people displaced by Cyclone Pam , irrespective of race or ethnicity, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Religious or caste discrimination	Buildings are for use by people displaced by Cyclone Pam , irrespective of religion or caste, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Gender, gender identity, sexuality, sexual orientation	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Women's rights and discrimination against women	Buildings include appropriate privacy for women.	2	7	14	Ensure buildings are appropriate for women
Disabilities	People with disabilities must be able to access at least some of the houses by wheel chair .	3	5	15	Provide a choice of houses - elevated timber or concrete slab-on-ground (optional ramp).
Child protection	Ensure that there is no risk to children, including risks related to images and sex exploitation.	2	10	20	Monitor literature, publications and audit.
Child rights	Ensure that buildings are safely accessible to children.	2	10	20	Ensure building designs comply with Standards.
Worker health & safety	Minimise risk of injury or death occurring during the project.	2	8	16	Adhere to Procedures, including instruction in travel & site safety
Privacy	Minimise risk of private information being exposed as a result of Partner Housing activities.	1	3	3	Adhere to Procedures, including confidentiality.
Anti-terrorism	Minimise risk of facilitating terrorism through money laundering or sponsoring inappropriate activity.	1	10	10	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor websites DCL, LTO, WBL, ADB, DFAT
Complaints Handling	Ensure that all complaints will be properly considered.	2	3	6	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.
Non-development Activity	Ensure that non-development activity will not be undertaken during the project execution.	2	2	4	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.
Bullying, Sexual Harassment & Misconduct	Ensure that there is no bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct.	2	5	10	Adhere to Procedures. Investigate complaints and appropriate action.
Whistle Blowing	Facilitate the exposure of wrong-doing.	1	2	2	Adhere to Procedures. Encourage open dialogue.

DFAT RCA Water Reticulation – Solomon Islands 2019-2022



There are no regulatory requirements covering disability and gender issues for these water reticulation installations, although there is a policy directive in respect of community consultation. Partner Housing Australasia adheres to this policy document.

Site specific requirements (further to normal requirements specified elsewhere).

- In remote villages communal standpipes are not sited too close to houses. They are open and used by all, who remain fully clothed.
- In unpaved remote villages, people with mobility disabilities must be assisted to standpipes.

Risk Analysis					
Ranongga Community Association - Western Province, Solomon Is.	Design and construction of small dams, pipelines, holding tanks and standpipes in remote rural villages of Ranongga and Vella Lavella (Solomon Islands).	Likelihood is the probability of the occurrence taking place - 0 means never; 5 means 50% chance; 10 means 100% probability. Consequence - 0 none; 5 moderate ; 10 disastrous.			
Consideration	Context and Specific Design Requirements	Risk Analysis			Proposed Treatment and Mitigation
		Likelihood 1 to 10	Consequence 1 to 10	Risk Rating Lik. x Cons..	
Racial or ethnic discrimination	Reticulated water is for use by all people, irrespective of race or ethnicity, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Religious or caste discrimination	Reticulated water is for use by all people, irrespective of religion or caste, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Gender, gender identity, sexuality, sexual orientation	Reticulated water is for use by all people, irrespective of gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Women's rights and discrimination against women	In remote villages communal standpipes are not sited too close to houses. They are open and used by all, who remain fully clothed.	2	7	14	Site standpipes appropriate for women
Disabilities	In unpaved remote villages, people with mobility disabilities must be assisted to standpipes.	3	5	15	Standpipes are at ground level.
Child protection	Ensure that there is no risk to children, including risks related to images and sex exploitation.	2	10	20	Monitor literature, publications and audit.
Child rights	Ensure that buildings are safely accessible to children.	2	10	20	Ensure building designs comply with Standards.
Worker health & safety	Minimise risk of injury or death occurring during the project.	2	8	16	Adhere to Procedures, including instruction in travel & site safety
Privacy	Minimise risk of private information being exposed as a result of Partner Housing activities.	1	3	3	Adhere to Procedures, including confidentiality.
Anti-terrorism	Minimise risk of facilitating terrorism through money laundering or sponsoring inappropriate activity.	1	10	10	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor websites DCL, LTO, WBL, ADB, DFAT
Complaints Handling	Ensure that all complaints will be properly considered.	2	3	6	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.
Non-development Activity	Ensure that non-development activity will not be undertaken during the project execution.	2	2	4	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.
Bullying, Sexual Harassment & Misconduct	Ensure that there is no bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct.	2	5	10	Adhere to Procedures. Investigate complaints and appropriate action.
Whistle Blowing	Facilitate the exposure of wrong-doing.	1	2	2	Adhere to Procedures. Encourage open dialogue.

SGIA Latrines – Philippines 2015-2022



Latrine during construction (before fitting door)

Site specific requirements (further to normal requirements specified elsewhere).

- Latrines are enclosed in outhouses with doors that can be secured from inside.
- In unpaved remote villages, people with mobility disabilities must be assisted to the latrines.

Risk Analysis					
Save Gibitngil Island Association, Philippines	Design and construction latrines for Gibitngil Islands	Likelihood is the probability of the occurrence taking place - 0 means never; 5 means 50% chance; 10 means 100% probability. Consequence - 0 none; 5 moderate ; 10 disastrous.			
Consideration	Context and Specific Design Requirements	Risk Analysis			Proposed Treatment and Mitigation
		Likelihood 1 to 10	Consequence 1 to 10	Risk Rating Lik. x Cons..	
Racial or ethnic discrimination	Latrines are for use by all people, irrespective of race or ethnicity, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Religious or caste discrimination	Latrines are for use by all people, irrespective of religion or caste, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Gender, gender identity, sexuality, sexual orientation	Latrines are for use by all people, irrespective of gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Women's rights and discrimination against women	Latrines are enclosed in outhouses with doors that can be secured from inside.	2	7	14	Site standpipes appropriate for women
Disabilities	In unpaved remote villages, people with mobility disabilities must be assisted to the latrines.	3	5	15	Standpipes are at ground level.
Child protection	Ensure that there is no risk to children, including risks related to images and sex exploitation.	2	10	20	Monitor literature, publications and audit.
Child rights	Ensure that buildings are safely accessible to children.	2	10	20	Ensure building designs comply with Standards.
Worker health & safety	Minimise risk of injury or death occurring during the project.	2	8	16	Adhere to Procedures, including instruction in travel & site safety
Privacy	Minimise risk of private information being exposed as a result of Partner Housing activities.	1	3	3	Adhere to Procedures, including confidentially.
Anti-terrorism	Minimise risk of facilitating terrorism through money laundering or sponsoring inappropriate activity.	1	10	10	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor websites DCL, LTO, WBL, ADB, DFAT
Complaints Handling	Ensure that all complaints will be properly considered.	2	3	6	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.
Non-development Activity	Ensure that non-development activity will not be undertaken during the project execution.	2	2	4	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.
Bullying, Sexual Harassment & Misconduct	Ensure that there is no bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct.	2	5	10	Adhere to Procedures. Investigate complaints and appropriate action.
Whistle Blowing	Facilitate the exposure of wrong-doing.	1	2	2	Adhere to Procedures. Encourage open dialogue.

Part 6 – Partner Housing Australasia Analysis

Scope

This Part provides analysis of Partner Housing’s activities in the context of the human rights criteria and other key policies of the organisation.

Analyses to be Performed

The principal activities of Partner Housing Australasia shall be analysed and reported in the Annual Report in the following format. This reporting includes consideration and monitoring human rights.

The following analysis is for the activities of the most recent (2019-2020) financial year.

Breadth of Stakeholder Relationships

Beneficiaries the people of the Asia-Pacific villages who benefit from our building programs and professional services.		
Objective Improve the lives of Asia-Pacific village residents by providing sound probono engineering and architectural advice, funding, design, construction supervision and training to organisations constructing housing, community buildings, clinics, educational buildings, village water reticulation and/or sanitation.		
Key Performance Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Comments
Provide probono professional services in Asia-Pacific countries	At least four probono service projects during a two year period.	Design of Umi Aid Post, three Freshwin Houses, Freshwin Covered Market, Vanuatu Cyclone Harold houses & clinics
Provide financial support for programs in Solomon Islands	At least \$ 15,000 per year (averaged over two years)	\$60,904 DFAT sponsored water reticulation is proceeding well.
Provide financial support for programs in Papua New Guinea	At least \$ 15,000 per year (averaged over two years)	\$47,391 Establishment in Port Moresby is delaying some projects.
Provide financial support for programs in Fiji	At least \$ 15,000 per year (averaged over two years)	\$0 HFHF pvillage reconstruction is paused, pending re-valuation.
Provide financial support for programs in Vanuatu	At least \$ 15,000 per year (averaged over two years)	\$3,159.20 Vanuatu project has not commenced yet
Provide financial support for programs in Tonga	At least \$ 15,000 per year (averaged over two years)	\$0.00 No projects in Tonga yet.
Provide financial support for programs in other Asia-Pacific countries	At least \$ 5,000 per year (averaged over two years)	\$5,250 SGIA Philippines latrines construction is progressing well.

Partners the organisations with whom we collaborate to deliver services to the Beneficiaries.		
Objective Foster and support sustainable not-for-profit Community Based Organisations (CBO) providing village buildings, water and sanitation projects in Asia-Pacific countries.		
Key Performance Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Comments
Assist a CBO in Solomon Islands	Operational partner CBO capable of executing work.	DFAT + Ranongga Community Association RCA is established and operational.
Assist a CBO in Papua New Guinea	Operational partner CBO capable of executing work.	Vision for Homes VFH is a Mt Hagen and Port Moresby CBO.
Assist a CBO in Fiji	Operational partner CBO capable of executing work.	Habitat for Humanity Fiji HFHF is part of a large international NGO network.
Assist a CBO in Vanuatu	Operational partner CBO capable of executing work.	Freshwin Community Constructions Committee Inc. Committee being formed. Construction has not commenced yet.
Assist a CBO in Tonga	Operational partner CBO capable of executing work.	No projects in Tonga yet
Assist a CBO in other Asia-Pacific countries.	Operational partner CBO capable of executing work.	Save Gibitngil Island Association SGIA is Australian-based, with a supervisor in Gibitngil, Philippines.

Donors the people and organisations who generously donate funds for our building programs.		
Objective Ensure that all donations collected are expended on the specified overseas aid programs.		
Key Performance Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Comments
Expenditure on development programs shall exceed donations received.	Project expenditure / donated funds (Both averaged over two years)	2.8 Expenditure exceeds donations received. DFAT grant fully used.
Manage project cash flow, providing sufficient working capital and minimising the level of unexpended donated funds.	Committed Future Overseas Expenditure	\$2,180 This is a reasonable balance. DFAT grant partially used.
Project overheads should be less than 15% of productive project costs	Project overheads / project expenditure	3.4% Many Volunteers donate their travel and accommodation.

Volunteers the people and organisations who generously provide probono professional services.		
Objective Ensure that Volunteers are able to deploy their skills and experience to contribute effectively and safely to improving of lives and building safety of Asia-Pacific village dwellers.		
Key Performance Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Comments
Ensure that volunteers have the qualification and experience necessary to carry out the design, project management and supervision for the range of projects in remote parts of the Asia-Pacific region.	Engineers	5
	Architects	2
	Builders	2
	Other professions	3
	Administrators and others	1
	Total number of individual Volunteers.	13
		This diversity provides the necessary expertise.
Maintain a register of consulting firms able to provide probono services on larger projects.	Number of consulting firms registered to provide probono services.	8 This number of registered firms provides adequate resources.
Ensure that volunteers for overseas work have undergone police checks and appropriate training in "Key Policies".	All volunteers for overseas work shall provide police checks, undergo training, read and understand the "Key Policies" and return signed "Declarations".	Police checks are on file and training has been provided in Safety and Indemnity, Consultation with Local Authority Figures, Insurance by Volunteers, Risks to Health and Safety, Child Protection, Anti-terrorism, Complaints Handling, Non-development Activity, Human Rights in Aid and Development, Bullying, Sexual Harassment and Sexual Misconduct, Whistle Blowing and Quality Assurance and other Key Policies.

Members the volunteers who comprise the organisation, its board and its management.		
Objective Ensure that there are sufficient number of committed members to support a balanced Board of qualified and experienced Directors.		
Key Performance Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Comments
Ensure that there are sufficient number of committed members to support a balanced Board	Number of Members	23 This is considered to be a sufficient number of members.
Partner Housing programs are generally delivered in very remote villages with traditional extended-family social structures, very poor communications, no reliable water supply, no toilets and unsafe housing. The objective is to have a Board with appropriate gender balance, consisting of Directors who have an appreciation of the physical rigours of village life, identification with beneficiary family values, a track record of volunteering and appropriate technical expertise.	Engineers	5
	Architects	2
	Builders	2
	Other professions	3
	Administrators and others	1
	Total number of Directors (Board Members) between 7 and 13.	13
	Male Directors	8
	Female Directors	5
		The current Board has an appropriate diversity of commitment, gender, professions, experience and skills to lead the organisation in the fulfilment of its stated Vision, Mission and Values.

Vision, Mission and Values

Partner Housing's Vision, Mission and Values are set out in the beginning of this Annual Report.

These are reviewed, modified (if necessary) and ratified these during the July board meeting, and recommended for acceptance by the December Annual General Meeting.

Vision what we wish to achieve.		
Objective Partner Housing is an entirely voluntary organisation, which aims to transform the lives of people living in Asia-Pacific villages by improving the cyclone, earthquake and tsunami resistance of their houses, clinics, schools and community buildings; and by providing clean water supplies and hygienic sanitation.		
Key Performance Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Comments
Partner Housing is a voluntary organisation....	Payments to Australians performing work for Partner Housing.	There are no paid Australian employees or contractors (except the independent auditor). All work is performed on a voluntary (probono) basis.
.... transform the lives of people living in Asia-Pacific villages	Concentration of projects in Asia-Pacific villages.	All Partner Housing work is in Asia-Pacific villages.
.... by improving the cyclone, earthquake and tsunami resistance of their houses, clinics, schools and community buildings	Programs that advance the cyclone, earthquake and tsunami resistance of village buildings.	Partner Housing is currently developing, designing and funding the construction of the DANCER building system for cyclone, earthquake and tsunami resistance.
... by providing clean water supplies and hygienic sanitation.	Programs that advance clean safe water supplies and hygienic sanitation.	Partner Housing currently designs and funds water schemes in Solomon Island and funds latrines in Philippines. Previous water and latrine programs have been provided in Solomon Islands.

Mission how we will achieve our Vision.		
Objective The details of the mission are at the start of this Annual Report and are summarised as follows. During the last decade, Partner Housing has developed and consolidated four "services" -		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-bono "Design and Help-Desk" Engineering Services. • Finance, design, materials supply, supervision, mentoring and training for houses, clinics, schools, water and sanitation. • Develop and document the DANCER cyclone, earthquake and tsunami resistant building system. • Training programs for improved rural water supply and sanitation. 		
Key Performance Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Comments
Conduct an effective pro-bono "Design and Help-Desk" Engineering Services.	Promotion and provision of the probono services.	During times of disaster response, Partner Housing receives and responds to an increased number of requests for probono assistance. There should be increased promotion of this service.
Provide finance, design, materials supply, supervision, mentoring and training for houses, clinics, schools, water and sanitation.	Successful cooperation and support for partner organisations in PNG, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga and selected countries of the wider Asia-Pacific region.	Partner Housing currently supports partner organisations in PNG (building) and Solomon Islands (water and sanitation). Probono design has commenced on a major building project in Vanuatu. Partner Housing currently supports a sanitation program in Philippines and has previously supported a cyclone anchorage program in Cook Islands and a cyclone reconstruction program in Fiji.
Develop and document the DANCER cyclone, earthquake and tsunami resistant building system.	Staged completion of the DANCER development program, and promotion of enhanced building regulations through the South Pacific.	Primary research and development are complete and documented. A program of secondary research and promotion into building regulations with the University of Sydney Engineering Faculty has commenced.
Provide training programs for improved rural water supply and sanitation.	Promotion and provision of the training services to partner organisations and to Australian consultants and students.	Comprehensive training packages have been prepared and uploaded to the website. Partner Housing should promote increased use of this material by partner organisations. Cooperation with the University of Sydney Engineering Faculty to provide case studies and lectures on Humanitarian Engineering have commenced.

Values the way that we treat other people, the beneficiaries, donors and volunteers.		
Objective Partner Housing Australasia programs and procedures reflect Christian values of love and compassion to care for people less fortunate than ourselves. Partner Housing is non-denominational, does not evangelise and does not discriminate in the dispensation of donations or services, which are available to all people in need, irrespective of religion or race. Partner Housing does not provide support for evangelical activities and partisan political activities. Partner Housing does not participate in advocacy.		
Key Performance Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Comments
Partner Housing aims to demonstrate love and compassion in its programs.	Poor villages or communities in the Asia-Pacific region that are serviced by Partner Housing programs.	All programs are in poor villages on Ranongga & Vella Lavella islands (Solomon Islands), highlands villages (PNG), Gibitngil Island (Philippines), rural Viti Levu (Fiji) and Freshwin, Ohlen (Vanuatu).
Partner Housing shall avoid participating in discrimination, political activity, religious activity and advocacy.	Concentration on providing safe buildings, water or sanitation infrastructure.	Programs in PNG, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Philippines, Vanuatu deal only with the provision of infrastructure - buildings, water and sanitation infrastructure - and training in building skills.

Outcomes and Impacts

Outcomes and Impacts how we apply rational analysis to measure the effects of our programs on the communities whom we serve.		
Objective Our qualitative objectives are stated in the Mission statement at the start of this Annual Report and are summarised as follows. During the last decade, Partner Housing has developed and consolidated four "services" -		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-bono "Design and Help-Desk" Engineering Services. • Finance, design, materials supply, supervision, mentoring and training for houses, clinics, schools, water and sanitation. • Develop and document the DANCER cyclone, earthquake and tsunami resistant building system. • Training programs for improved rural water supply and sanitation. 		
Key Performance Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Comments
Focus the design and construction culture on the South Pacific villages on improving cyclone, earthquake and tsunami resilience, and provide practical assistance to ensure this efficiently implemented.	Development and documentation of cyclone, earthquake and tsunami resistant forms of construction.	Development, prototype testing, pilot construction, full scale production and documentation of the DANCER system is well advanced in PNG.
	Cooperation with a major academic institution to promote improved village-level building regulation, detailing and monitoring.	Partner Housing and University of Sydney Engineering Faculty are cooperating to promote improved forms of construction and regulation.
	Cooperation with South Pacific governments to introduce sensible regulation of village buildings, supported by simple-to-use design and construction documents.	Partner Housing cooperates on an ad-hoc basis with Standards Australia to promote the use of Australian Standards to various South Pacific governments.
Focus the culture of South Pacific villages on sustainability of water reticulation and sanitation by sensible design, efficient construction and regular maintenance.	Delivery of regular training in design, construction and maintenance of rural water reticulation and sanitation systems.	Training programs for improved rural water supply and sanitation have been developed for delivery in Solomon Islands. Two maintenance personnel are currently employed in Ranongga.
Provide financial and technical support for village programs - village buildings (houses, community centres, schools and clinics), and water collection and reticulation, septic systems and latrines.	Financial support for overseas programs	Average annual program expenditure (averaged over two years)
	Total donation all programs	\$936,038
	Village water reticulation	\$329,353
	Village sanitation	\$100,100
	Village buildings & engineering	\$506,585
	Estimate - lives improved during use per unit support	Lives improved pa . design life / donation People . years / AUD \$
	Average of all programs	0.073
	Village water reticulation	0.083
	Village sanitation	0.070
	Village buildings & engineering	0.065
	Estimate of lives improved per unit expenditure	People whose lives are improved by one year of expenditure x number of years of use
Total effect of all programs	67,381	
Village water reticulation	27,446	
Village sanitation	7,007	
Village buildings & engineering	32,928	

Risk Management

Vision for Homes Papua New Guinea		Design and construct houses, clinics, schools and community buildings in rural villages in the PNG Highlands, Port Moresby and other areas.				Likelihood is the probability of the occurrence taking place - 0 means never; 5 means 50% chance; 10 means 100% probability. Consequence - 0 none; 5 moderate ; 10 disastrous.
Consideration	Context and Specific Design Requirements	Risk Analysis			Proposed Treatment and Mitigation	
		Likelihood 1 to 10	Consequence 1 to 10	Risk Rating Lik. x Cons..		
Racial or ethnic discrimination	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of race or ethnicity, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Religious or caste discrimination	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of religion or caste, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Poverty, class or socio-economic status	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of poverty, class or socio-economic status, and reflect culture of all potential users.	0	3	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Genocide	Partner Housing and its partner organisations do not tolerate genocide. There is no reported genocide where Partner Housing operates.	0	10	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Torture and cruelty	Partner Housing and its partner organisations do not tolerate torture or cruelty. There is no reported torture or cruelty where Partner Housing operates.	0	10	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Statelessness	Partner Housing and its partner organisations are compassionate to stateless people. There is no significant statelessness where Partner Housing operates.	0	8	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Refugees	Partner Housing and its partner organisations have a compassionate approach to refugees. There are no reported refugees where Partner Housing operates.	0	8	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Slavery	Partner Housing and its partner organisations do not tolerate slavery. There is no reported slavery where Partner Housing operates.	0	10	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Women's rights and discrimination against women	Buildings include appropriate privacy for women.	2	7	14	Ensure buildings are appropriate for women	
Disabilities	In unpaved remote villages, people with disabilities must be assisted to access buildings.	3	5	15	If requested health service, provide ramps.	
Child protection	Ensure that there is no risk to children, including risks related to images and sex exploitation.	2	10	20	Monitor literature, publications and audit.	
Child rights	Ensure that buildings are safely accessible to children.	2	10	20	Ensure building designs comply with Standards.	
Worker health & safety	Minimise risk of injury or death occurring during the project.	2	8	16	Adhere to Procedures, including instruction in travel & site safety	
Privacy	Minimise risk of private information being exposed as a result of Partner Housing activities.	1	3	3	Adhere to Procedures, including confidentially.	
Anti-terrorism and money laundering	Minimise risk of facilitating terrorism through money laundering or sponsoring inappropriate activity.	1	10	10	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor websites DCL, LTO, WBL, ADB, DFAT	
Complaints Handling	Ensure that all complaints will be properly considered.	2	3	6	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.	
Non-development Activity	Ensure that non-development activity will no tbe undertaken during the project execution.	2	2	4	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.	
Bullying, Sexual Harassment & Misconduct	Ensure that the is no bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct.	2	5	10	Adhere to Procedures. Investigate complaints and appropriate action.	
Whistle Blowing	Facilitate the exposure of wrong-doing.	1	2	2	Adhere to Procedures. Encourage open dialogue.	

Freshwin Community Constructions Committee Vanuatu		Design and construct houses, clinics, schools and community buildings in Port Vila, Vanuatu.				Likelihood is the probability of the occurrence taking place - 0 means never; 5 means 50% chance; 10 means 100% probability. Consequence - 0 none; 5 moderate ; 10 disastrous.
Consideration	Context and Specific Design Requirements	Risk Analysis			Proposed Treatment and Mitigation	
		Likelihood 1 to 10	Consequence 1 to 10	Risk Rating Lik. x Cons..		
Racial or ethnic discrimination	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of race or ethnicity, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Religious or caste discrimination	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of religion or caste, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Poverty, class or socio-economic status	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of poverty, class or socio-economic status, and reflect culture of all potential users.	0	3	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Genocide	Partner Housing and its partner organisations do not tolerate genocide. There is no reported genocide where Partner Housing operates.	0	10	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Torture and cruelty	Partner Housing and its partner organisations do not tolerate torture or cruelty. There is no reported torture or cruelty where Partner Housing operates.	0	10	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Statelessness	Partner Housing and its partner organisations are compassionate to stateless people. There is no significant statelessness where Partner Housing operates.	0	8	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Refugees	Partner Housing and its partner organisations have a compassionate approach to refugees. There are no reported refugees where Partner Housing operates.	0	8	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Slavery	Partner Housing and its partner organisations do not tolerate slavery. There is no reported slavery where Partner Housing operates.	0	10	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.	
Women's rights and discrimination against women	Buildings include appropriate privacy for women.	2	7	14	Ensure buildings are appropriate for women	
Disabilities	In unpaved remote villages, people with disabilities must be assisted to access buildings.	3	5	15	If requested health service, provide ramps.	
Child protection	Ensure that there is no risk to children, including risks related to images and sex exploitation.	2	10	20	Monitor literature, publications and audit.	
Child rights	Ensure that buildings are safely accessible to children.	2	10	20	Ensure building designs comply with Standards.	
Worker health & safety	Minimise risk of injury or death occurring during the project.	2	8	16	Adhere to Procedures, including instruction in travel & site safety	
Privacy	Minimise risk of private information being exposed as a result of Partner Housing activities.	1	3	3	Adhere to Procedures, including confidentially.	
Anti-terrorism	Minimise risk of facilitating terrorism through money laundering or sponsoring inappropriate activity.	1	10	10	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor websites DCL, LTO, WBL, ADB, DFAT	
Complaints Handling	Ensure that all complaints will be properly considered.	2	3	6	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.	
Non-development Activity	Ensure that non-development activity will no tbe undertaken during the project execution.	2	2	4	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.	
Bullying, Sexual Harassment & Misconduct	Ensure that the is no bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct.	2	5	10	Adhere to Procedures. Investigate complaints and appropriate action.	
Whistle Blowing	Facilitate the exposure of wrong-doing.	1	2	2	Adhere to Procedures. Encourage open dialogue.	

Ranongga Community Association - Western Province, Solomon Is.	Design and construction of small dams, pipelines, holding tanks and standpipes in remote rural villages of Ranongga and Vella Lavella (Solomon Islands).	Likelihood is the probability of the occurrence taking place - 0 means never; 5 means 50% chance; 10 means 100% probability. Consequence - 0 none; 5 moderate ; 10 disastrous.			
Consideration	Context and Specific Design Requirements	Risk Analysis			Proposed Treatment and Mitigation
		Likelihood 1 to 10	Consequence 1 to 10	Risk Rating Lik. x Cons..	
Racial or ethnic discrimination	Reticulated water is for use by all people, irrespective of race or ethnicity, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, autid and review policies annually.
Religious or caste discrimination	Reticulated water is for use by all people, irrespective of religion or caste, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, autid and review policies annually.
Gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation	Reticulated water is for use by all people, irrespective of gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation, and reflect culture of all potential users.	1	3	3	Monitor literature, autid and review policies annually.
Poverty, class or socio-economic status	Buildings are for use by all people, irrespective of poverty, class or socio-economic status, and reflect culture of all potential users.	0	3	0	Monitor literature, autid and review policies annually.
Genocide	Partner Housing and its partner organsiations do not tolerate genocide. There is no reported genocide where Partner Housing operates.	0	10	0	Monitor literature, autid and review policies annually.
Torture and cruelty	Partner Housing and its partner organsiations do not tolerate torture or cruelty. There is no reported torture or cruelty where Partner Housing operates.	0	10	0	Monitor literature, autid and review policies annually.
Statelessness	Partner Housing and its partner organsiations are compassionate to stateless people. There is no significant statelessness where Partner Housing operates.	0	8	0	Monitor literature, autid and review policies annually.
Refugees	Partner Housing and its partner organsiations have a compassionate approach to refugees. There are no reported refugees where Partner Housing operates.	0	8	0	Monitor literature, autid and review policies annually.
Slavery	Partner Housing and its partner organsiations do not tolerate slavery. There is no reported slavery where Partner Housing operates.	0	10	0	Monitor literature, autid and review policies annually.
Women's rights and discrimination against women	In remote villages communal standpipes are used, but are not sited too close to houses.	2	7	14	Site standpipes appropriate for women
Disabilities	In unpaved remote villages, people with disabilities must be assisted to standpipes.	3	5	15	Standpipes are at ground level.
Child protection	Ensure that there is no risk to children, including risks related to images and sex exploitation.	2	10	20	Monitor literature, publications and audit.
Child rights	Ensure that buildings are safely accessible to children.	2	10	20	Ensure building designs comply with Standards.
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Non-development Activity	Ensure that non-development activity will no tbe undertaken during the project execution.	2	2	4	Adhere to Procedures. Monitor complaints and appropriate action.
Bullying, Sexual Harassment & Misconduct	Ensure that the is no bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct.	2	5	10	Adhere to Procedures. Investigate complaints and appropriate action.
Whistle Blowing	Facilitate the exposure of wrong-doing.	1	2	2	Adhere to Procedures. Encourage open dialogue.

Positive and Negative Impacts

Positive impacts

The positive impacts are reported previously in detail in this Annual Report in the section on “Mission”.

The following is a summary:

Partner Housing Australasia has deployed \$ 936,038 to improve the lives of village dwellers in the Asia-Pacific region. The impact (“people whose lives are improved by one year of expenditure x number of years of use”) is estimated to be in excess of 67,000 people-years.²³

This is consistent with the Vision, Mission and Values of Partner Housing Australasia.

Negative impacts

Partner Housing Australasia seeks feedback from both the Volunteers who travel to the projects on behalf of Partner Housing Australasia (for supervision and auditing) and from the Partner Organisations.

² Partner Housing Australasia (Building) Incorporated, referred to herein as “Partner Housing Australasia.”

³ The metric, “people.years”, is derived in the following way.

1. For each program (water reticulation, sanitation, and building and engineering), the “Financial support for overseas programs” is the cumulative donation to the partner organisations (monetary donation and/or supply of materials and services) since 2009 (when the overseas construction projects commenced).
2. A decade of historical data, tempered by judgement, is used to derive values for “Lives improved pa .design life / donation” reported as “people.years / AUD \$”.
 - The number of “people whose lives are improved” are estimates based on the number of facilities built and the populations of the regions in which the villages are located.
 - The number of people using each facility are estimates based loosely on the typical population of a village and number of facilities built therein.
 - The design lives of the facilities are conservative (i.e. low) estimates, based generally on experience and observation of the cycle of replacement or major repairs.

Example People.years / AUD \$	Design Life years	People per year	Donation \$ / building	Assumptions
0.086	6	3000	\$210,184	Ranongga water
0.083	5	357	\$21,500	Gibitngil latrines
0.070	25	500	\$178,015	PNG school, clinic, large houses

3. The value of “People whose lives are improved by one year of expenditure x number of years of use” measured in “people.years” is determined by multiplying the “Financial support for overseas programs” by “Lives improved pa. design life / donation”.
4. The “Total effect of all programs” of “People whose lives are improved by one year of expenditure x number of years of use” is determined by adding the three values, (water reticulation, sanitation, and building and engineering).

No negative impacts have been reported from either of these sources.

The most likely negative impact would be an over-reliance by village communities on external finance and expertise, rather than building self-reliance. There is no evidence of such negative impacts, but Partner Housing Australasia continues to be vigilant in watching for this.

Environmental Sustainability

Set out below is a report on the environmental impact of the current and previous programs funded by Partner Housing Australasia.

Village water reticulation

Water projects in Ranongga and Vella Lavella in the Western Province of Solomon Islands provide drinking water from clean sources in the hills. This is piped to villages in which communal stand-pipes are constructed. The material used in the projects are common plumbing pipes, tanks and fittings. The projects replace labour-intensive had collection of water with efficient piped water and do not have any detrimental effect the natural environment.

A previous water spring-box project in Papua New Guinea similarly provided clean water to a remote village where no reliable source existed without any detrimental effects on the natural environment.

Village sanitation

Water-flush pit latrines are being constructed in Gibitngil Island, Philippines, to replace defecation in the sea. The water used to flush the latrines is sea water carried by bucket to the latrines. The pits drain through the porous bedrock and do not pollute either the sea or the adjacent land. The materials used in the projects are common building materials and fittings. The project reduces health hazards without any detrimental effect the natural environment.

Previous latrine projects in remote villages in Solomon Islands similarly reduce health hazards without any detrimental effects on the natural environment.

Village buildings & engineering

Village houses, clinics and educational buildings are being constructed in Papua New Guinea. The materials used in the projects are common building materials and fittings. The project provides safe shelter and community health and education facilities without any detrimental effect the natural environment.

Cyclone-resistant village houses are being designed for the Freshwin Precinct for Port Vila, Vanuatu. The materials used in the projects are common building materials and fittings. The project provides safe shelter without any detrimental effect the natural environment.

Previous cyclone anchorage programs in Solomon Islands, Fiji and Cook Islands increase safety without any detrimental effects on the natural environment.

Part 7 – In-country Monitoring of Human Rights

Scope

This Part sets out the requirement for on-going in-country monitoring of human rights.

Purpose

It must be emphasised that, although the design process is informed by the data described in this document, it is only one tool in the armoury of the professional designer.

Designs are also based on stakeholder consultation, including on-site discussion with residents of the villages where buildings and infrastructure are to be constructed.

Form of Monitoring Human Rights

Partner Housing Australasia recognises that it does not have the resources to carry out detailed surveys of human rights throughout the countries where projects exist.

Partner Housing Australasia also recognises that it has the responsibility to monitor project implementation for obvious breaches of human rights describe previously in this document.

Generic Monitoring Human Rights

Based on various sources (DFAT bulletins, Smart traveler, news bulletins etc.), some considerations (genocide, torture and cruelty, statelessness, refugees and slavery) have been assessed are presenting zero (or very low) risk in the vicinity of the program sites. Therefore, these have been excluded from the formal site report, although this will be reviewed in the light of any evidence to the contrary.

Formal reporting on “poverty, class or socio-economic status” is also excluded from the formal site report, since these are considered at the project planning stage and all projects are in located in poor rural villages or poor affordable housing programs.

The following table is the generic reporting of these considerations -

Consideration	Context and Specific Design Requirements	Risk Analysis			Proposed Treatment and Mitigation
		Likelihood 1 to 10	Consequence 1 to 10	Risk Rating Lik. x Cons..	
Poverty, class or socio-economic status	Buildings are for use by all, irrespective of poverty, class or socio-economic status, and reflect culture of all potential users. All work is in poor rural villages.	0	3	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Genocide	Partner Housing and its partner organisations do not tolerate genocide. There is no reported genocide where Partner Housing operates.	0	10	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Torture and cruelty	Partner Housing and its partner organisations do not tolerate torture or cruelty. There is no reported torture or cruelty where Partner Housing operates.	0	10	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Statelessness	Partner Housing and its partner organisations are compassionate to stateless people. There is no significant statelessness where Partner Housing operates.	0	8	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Refugees	Partner Housing and partner organisations are compassionate to refugees. There are no reported refugees where Partner Housing operates.	0	8	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.
Slavery	Partner Housing and its partner organisations do not tolerate slavery. There is no reported slavery where Partner Housing operates.	0	10	0	Monitor literature, audit and review policies annually.

Form for In-country Monitoring Human Rights

Partner Housing Australasia personnel visiting overseas projects shall record their observations of obvious breaches of human rights, using the following proforma formats.

Risk Analysis					
Project:	Description:	Likelihood is the probability of the occurrence taking place - 0 means never; 5 means 50% chance; 10 means 100% probability. Consequence - 0 none; 5 moderate ; 10 disastrous.			
Consideration	Context and Specific Design Requirements	Risk Analysis			Proposed Treatment and Mitigation
		Likelihood 1 to 10	Consequence 1 to 10	Risk Rating Lik. x Cons..	
Racial or ethnic discrimination	Infrastructures is for use by all people, irrespective of race or ethnicity, and reflect culture of all potential users.		3		
Religious or caste discrimination	Infrastructures is for use by all people, irrespective of religion or caste, and reflect culture of all potential users.		3		
Gender, gender identity, sexuality, sexual orientation	Infrastructures is for use by all people, irrespective of gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation, and reflect culture of all potential users.		3		
Poverty, class or socio-economic status	Infrastructures is for use by all, irrespective of poverty, class or socio-economic status, and reflect culture of all potential users. All work is in poor rural villages.		3		
Genocide	Partner Housing and its partner organisations do not tolerate genocide. There is no reported genocide where Partner Housing operates.		10		
Torture and cruelty	Partner Housing and its partner organisations do not tolerate torture or cruelty. There is no reported torture or cruelty where Partner Housing operates.		10		
Statelessness	Partner Housing and its partner organisations are compassionate to stateless people. There is no significant statelessness where Partner Housing operates.		8		
Refugees	Partner Housing and partner organisations are compassionate to refugees. There are no reported refugees where Partner Housing operates.		8		
Slavery	Partner Housing and its partner organisations do not tolerate slavery. There is no reported slavery where Partner Housing operates.		10		
Women's rights and discrimination against women	Infrastructures includes appropriate privacy for women.		7		
Disabilities	In unpaved remote villages, people with disabilities must be assisted to access infrastructure.		5		
Child protection	Ensure that there is no risk to children, including risks related to images and sex exploitation.		10		
Child rights	Ensure that buildings are safely accessible to children.		10		
Worker health & safety	Minimise risk of injury or death occurring during the project.		8		
Privacy	Minimise risk of private information being exposed as a result of Partner Housing activities.		3		
Anti-terrorism and money laundering	Minimise risk of facilitating terrorism through money laundering or sponsoring inappropriate activity.		10		
Complaints Handling	Ensure that all complaints will be properly considered.		3		
Non-development Activity	Ensure that non-development activity will not be undertaken during the project execution.		2		
Bullying, Sexual Harassment & Misconduct	Ensure that there is no bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct.		5		
Whistle Blowing	Facilitate the exposure of wrong-doing.		2		