



**Solomons Regional
Community Association**

South Ranonga Community Association Registered Trustees
(SRCA) Incorporated Company Registration: CT 144 of 2013
Trading as: Solomons Regional Community Association
Address: Ranongga, Western Province, Solomon Islands
Email: hragoso@gmail.com
Phone: +71 64812

Enhancing the health and lifestyle of Solomon Islands
Western Province, through improved water supply,
sanitation and community services.



Partner Housing Australasia (Building) Incorporated
ABN 88 722 057 429 CFN: 15429
Web: www.partnerhousing.org
Pro-bono professional services and funding for South Pacific
village infrastructure, housing, water, sanitation and training.



272 Blackwall Road, Woy Woy NSW 2256, Australia
Phone: +61 4 0721 8926
Email: rod@electronicblueprint.com.au

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.



Quasar Management Services Pty Limited
ABN 21 003 954 210 Member of Consult Australia
Not-for-profit consulting structural and civil engineer.
A subsidiary of Partner Housing Australasia (Building) Incorporated

272 Blackwall Road, Woy Woy NSW 2256, Australia
Phone: +61 4 0721 8926
Email: rod@electronicblueprint.com.au

Solomons Regional Community Association

Partner Housing Australasia

Quasar Management Services

Strategic Plan, Needs, Program, Risk Analysis, Sustainability, Monitoring and Evaluation for Training and Funding, Design and Construction of Water, Sanitation and Building Infrastructure throughout Solomon Islands Western Province



New water tanks arriving at Buri on Ranongga Island in Western Solomon Islands.

Contents

Consultants	5
Scope	6
Context	6
Duration	6
Marketing	7
Trading Name	7
Logo	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Letterhead	7
Branding.....	7
Stakeholders	8
Beneficiaries	8
Funding Partners	8
Implementing Partners.....	9
Consultants.....	9
Needs Assessment	10
External Needs Assessment by Solomon Islands Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene	10
Internal Needs Assessment by PHA and SRCA	11
Sustainability	12
Commitment to Sustainability.....	12
Environmental Sustainability Policies and Practices	12
Applicable Sustainability Elements.....	12
Geography	12
Identifying Environmental Risks and Mitigation Initiatives.....	13
Deforestation, Soil Erosion, Habitat Destruction and Biodiversity Reduction	13
Overfishing.....	13
Global Warming and Climate Change.....	13
Program	15
Program Summary.....	15
Consultation	15
Funding Sources	15
Restructure of SRCA	16
SRCA Personnel.....	16

Program Details from 1 July 2022	16
UNICEF Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Program	17
Program Budget for 2022 Calendar Year.....	18
Risk Analysis	19
Extent of the SRCA and PHA Programs in Western Province of Solomon Islands.....	19
Relationships	19
Compliance with DFAT Requirements.....	19
Risk Mitigation.....	20
Source Material and References	20
Auditing, Inspection and Consultation	21
Methodology	21
Business Risk Analysis.....	22
Humanitarian Risk Analysis	25
Implementation	37
Timeframe	37
Ongoing Process	37
Program Monitoring.....	38
Improved village water and sanitation.....	38
Program Evaluation.....	39
Scope	39
Date of the Program Evaluation	39
Date of the Next Program Evaluation.....	39
Joint Solomon Islands and Australian Strategic Context	39
References.....	39
Benefit / Cost Considerations.....	39
Program Performance Assessment based on External Reports.....	40
Program Performance Assessment based on Numerical Calculation	43
Program Performance Assessment based on Finance Support Deployed.....	44
Program Performance Assessment based on Testimonials	45
Program Evaluation Conclusions	46

Revisions

- P22031401-1 27 August 2022 This is a consolidation of existing documents, some of which have been used for nearly a decade. Much material is not new, but has now been collected into a single document
- P22031401-1a 2 September 2022 Inclusion of UNICEF training.

Consultants

Expressed within this Strategic Plan is sincere appreciation for the extensive generous contributions of pro bono professional services by the consultants, without whose input this program would not be possible –

- Stellen Engineering
- Kaunitz Yeung Architects
- Individual professional engineers and builders, working independently or through Quasar.



Suite 103, Level 1, 27 Belgrave Street
Manly, NSW, 2095
Phone: +61 2 8021 9233
<https://www.stellenconsulting.com.au>

Since 2018, Stellen Consulting has provided pro bono management and engineering services to Partner Housing Australasia and the Solomons Regional Community Association, filling the role as the principal coordinating and implementing partner. This included the scaling up of projects including the period partially funded by DFAT (Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade). The services of the following are acknowledged – Ian Warren, Logan English-Smith, Stuart Steinle-Davies, other employees on Stellen Consulting and Tatiana Skwarko.

KAUNITZ YEUNG ARCHITECTURE

Level 1, 277 Cleveland St Redfern NSW 2016
Phone: + 61 2 9007 2098 info@kaunitzyeung.com

Since 2013, Kaunitz Yeung Architecture has been instrumental in developing the relationship between Partner Housing Australasia and the people of Ranongga in the Solomon Islands Western Province. Currently David Kaunitz (of Kaunitz Yeung Architects) serves as a director on the boards of both Partner Housing Australasia and Solomons Regional Community Association. This joint role is declared to both boards as a non-pecuniary interest, and serves to facilitate close communications and liaison between the two organisations.



Quasar Management Services Pty Limited
ABN 21 003 954 210 Member of Consult Australia
Not-for-profit consulting structural and civil engineer.
A subsidiary of Partner Housing Australasia (Building) Incorporated
272 Blackwall Road, Woy Woy NSW 2256, Australia
Phone: +61 4 0721 8926
Email: rod@electronicblueprint.com.au

Since 2013, individual professional engineers and builders have provided pro bono professional services through Quasar Management Services. These services include (but are not limited to) –

- Management auditing of the Solomons Regional Community Association
- Additional supervision of Solomons Regional Community Association projects when required
- Preparation and publication of the Village Aqua technical manual, and associated training packages on www.PartnerHousing.org.

Quasar acknowledges the pro bono professional services provided by the listed individuals – Ian Warren, David Kaunitz, Leonid Bronfentrinker Graham Vant, Clive Beddoe, Bill Ryan, Fin Adamson, Chris Broadbridge, Stephen Dunstan, Rod Johnston.

Scope

This document sets out the Solomons Regional Community Association¹, Partner Housing Australasia² and Quasar Management Services³ combined Strategic Plan, Needs, Program, Risk Analysis, Sustainability, Monitoring and Evaluation for training and the funding, design and construction of water and sanitation throughout the Solomon Islands Western Province.

This document is a consolidation of existing documents, some of which have been used for nearly a decade. Much material is not new, but has now been collected into a single document.

This document may be used during regular management and governance audits of SRCA by PHA.

Context

SRCA is a not-for-profit community-based organisation currently servicing the whole of Ranongga and Simbo, parts of Vella Lavella, and parts of Gizo in Solomon Islands Western Province. The organisation is based in Buri and Obobulu in Ranongga. SRCA previously constructed VIP pit latrines throughout Ranongga, and water supply and reticulation systems throughout Ranongga and parts of Vella Lavella.

PHA is an entirely voluntary not-for-profit 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.

QMS is a consulting civil/structural engineering firm, providing financial, governance and probono technical support to PHA, SRCA and other organisations.

Stellen Consulting is a consulting civil engineering firm, providing probono technical and governance support to SRCA on behalf of PHA. The Stellen Consulting principal, Ian Warren, is currently a director of PHA.

Kaunitz Yeung Architecture is an architectural firm, providing probono governance support to SRCA. The Kaunitz Yeung principal, David Kaunitz, is currently a director of SRCA and PHA.

Duration

This Solomon Islands Strategic Plan is intended to operate during the Financial Years between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2026.

¹ Solomons Regional Community Association is the interim trading name of South Ranogga Community Association (SRCA) Registered Trustees (Incorporated) CT 144 of 2013, a Solomon Islands Community-based Organisation, also referred herein as SRCA.

² Partner Housing Australasia (Building) Incorporated is an Australian international NGO, also referred herein as PHA or Partner Housing Australasia.

³ Quasar Management Services Pty Limited is a consulting civil/structural engineering firm, and wholly-owned subsidiary of Partner Housing Australasia, also referred herein as QMS or Quasar.

Marketing

Trading Name

The interim trading name of the South Ranogga Community Association Registered Trustees (SRCA) Incorporated [Company Registration: CT 144 of 2013] will be adopted for the Solomons Regional Community Association, keeping the acronym SRCA.

This change of trading name has several advantages.

- a) The formal SRCA organisation can function as the umbrella organisations covering both the localized Ranongga activities and the broader Western Province activities.
- b) The acronym for the organisation remains unchanged as SRCA. This facilitates continuity with previous programs and documents.
- c) The Ranongga-based personnel can continue to operate at the Ranongga Chapter of SRCA.
- d) The wider activities can be undertaken as the Western Province Chapter of SRCA. There is also scope to increase the number of SRCA chapters, each operating in their own location.
- e) The use of the words “Solomons Regional ...” in the name will reflect the broadened scope of the organisation to cover the whole of the Western Province, without invalidating the acronym SRCA.

Logo and Letterhead

As an interim measure, SRCA will adopt the following logo and letterhead, both the “Legal Name” and the “Trading Name”. Registration of the “Trading Name” as a formal “Business Name” shall proceed as soon as practical.



South Ranogga Community Association Registered Trustees
(SRCA) Incorporated Company Registration: CT 144 of 2013
Trading as: Solomons Regional Community Association
Address: Ranongga, Western Province, Solomon Islands
Email: hragoso@gmail.com
Phone: +71 64812

Enhancing the health and lifestyle of Solomon Islands
Western Province, through improved water supply,
sanitation and community services.

Branding

As an interim measure, the SRCA Ranongga Chapter shall adopt “Ranongga.org” as a “brand” for promoting the Ranongga based projects (but not the wider applications). This branding will be assisted when the website www.Ranongga.org is re-established.

As an interim measure, the SRCA Western Province Chapter shall adopt “Solomons Regional Community Association” as a “brand” for promoting the projects beyond the scope of the SRCA Ranongga Chapter.

Stakeholders

Stakeholders fall into three broad groups –

- Beneficiaries
- Funding Partners
- Implementing Partners (assisted when required by consultants)

Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries include the residents of individual villages, provincial health authorities, education authorities, other government bodies, and other agencies.

Organisation	Program areas of direct relevance	Ability to contribute funding	Entities
Provincial Administrations	WASH (Water supply, sanitation and health)	Perhaps	Western Province
Various villages	WASH (Water supply, sanitation and health)	No	Villages in Ranongga, Simbo, parts of Vella Lavella and Gizo
Provincial Administrations	Village community buildings, schools, clinics	Perhaps	Western Province
Various villages	Village community buildings, schools, clinics	No	Villages in Ranongga, Simbo, parts of Vella Lavella and Gizo

Funding Partners

Some funding partners (health authorities, education authorities and other government departments) are also beneficiaries, while others (NGOs, INGOs, philanthropic foundations, commercial businesses and private donors) are not beneficiaries. Funding partners potentially include the following.

Organisation	Extent of funding that is possible
UNICEF	USD 50,000 (approximately AUD 65,000) initially
UNDP	To be assessed
Australian DFAT (ANCP Program)	To be assessed
Australian High Commission Solomon Islands	To be assessed
Other High Commissions, Embassies of Consulates	To be assessed
Other NGOs	To be assessed
Various Solomon Islands Departments	To be assessed
Various consulting engineers, architects etc	To be assessed
Partner Housing Australasia	Up to AUD 50,000 per year + probono services
Solomons Regional Community Association	Contribution could be in the form of discounted labour
Quasar Management Services	Probono professional services
Stellen Consulting	Probono professional services
Kaunitz Yeung Architects	Probono professional services and service as a Director

Implementing Partners

The Implementing Partners are –

- a) Solomons Regional Community Association

SRCA shall provide and supervise labour, and ensuring compliance with the design and regulations.

- b) Partner Housing Australasia

In addition to its funding role, PHA shall provide training packages, manuals, designs and materials.

Consultants

The Implementing Partners shall be assisted by consultants, such as Quasar, Stellen and Kaunitz Yeung, who offer their services on a pro bono basis.

These organisations shall employ professional engineers, architects and/or builders, with appropriate qualifications and experience and relevant Professional Indemnity Insurance.

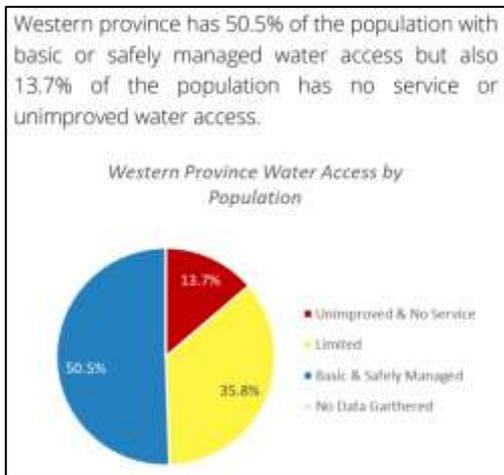
Consultants are required to adhere to the PHA Key Policies (Code of Conduct). However, because they are bound also by the professional ethics of their disciplines, the consultants are not subjected to the same level of scrutiny as the Implementing Partners.

Needs Assessment

External Needs Assessment by Solomon Islands Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene

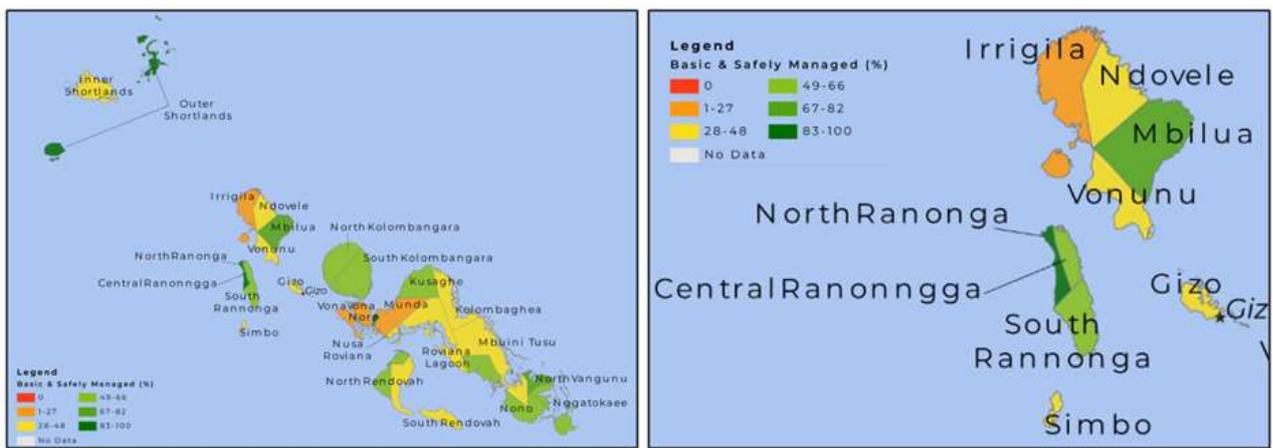
Water Access Need in Western Province

The following extract, from Solomon Islands Government, “*Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene – Newsletter*”, June 2021, highlights the need for access to safely managed water supplies across Western Province.



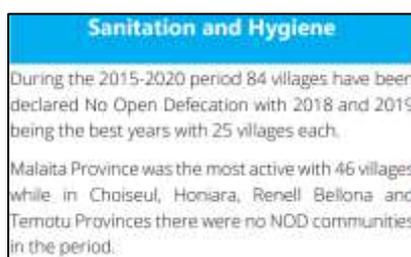
Solomon Islands Government, “RWASH Sector Performance Review, 2015 – 2020”

The following extract, from Solomon Islands Government, “*RWASH Sector Performance Review, 2015 – 2020*” (Preliminary Draft) demonstrates that there remains some unfulfilled need for hygienic reliable water supplies in Central Ranongga and Southern Ranongga, and more severe unfulfilled need for hygienic reliable water supplies in Simbo, southern Vella Lavella, and western Gizo.



Sanitation Need in Western Province

The following extract, from Solomon Islands Government, “*Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene – Newsletter*”, June 2021, does not report sanitation in Western Province, but it can be inferred (by exclusion) that there is some moderate commitment to NOD (no-open-defecation) in Western Province.



Internal Needs Assessment by PHA and SRCA

The following needs assessment is based on email input from Herrick Ragoso during early 2022, and further advice from Ian Warren and David Kaunitz during the PHA Strategic Review during August 2022.

Further review of water and sanitation infrastructure shall be carried out as part of this Strategic Plan during sit visits in September 2022 by Ian Warren and David Kaunitz and the Management Audit during September 2022 by Rod Johnston.

Village Sanitation Infrastructure

Current sanitation infrastructure (pit latrines) is in need of renewal.

The following represent the immediate priorities for 2022 and beyond –

- Sanitation training program (funded by UNICEF)
- Rehabilitation of the existing pit latrines on Ranongga, commencing with Keigold and Obobulu.

Village Water Infrastructure

- Maintenance of the existing water supply infrastructure in Ranongga and Vella Lavella.

Village Building Infrastructure

- Several community buildings, such as guest houses in Keigold and Buri, are in poor repair and require either significant repair or replacement.
- Other public buildings, such as schools and clinics (administered by the government) require ongoing maintenance.

References

Solomon Islands Government, *“Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene – Newsletter”*, June 2021

Solomon Islands Government, *“RWASH Sector Performance Review, 2015 – 2020”* Preliminary Draft

Sustainability

Commitment to Sustainability

SRCA, PHA and QMS are committed to sustainable building practices, as per the PHA policies and procedures.

Environmental Sustainability Policies and Practices

Full details of the PHA policies and practices are set out in PHA policies and procedures “Environmental Sustainability” available on website, <https://www.partnerhousing.org/governance> .

Applicable Sustainability Elements

Following is a list of the principal sustainability elements addressed in the policies and building practices covered by this Strategic Plan.

- a) Soil erosion, as affected by the location and nature of water and sanitation infrastructure;
- b) Ground water contamination and pollution, as affected by the location and nature of water and sanitation infrastructure, such as
 - siting latrines and septic tanks, particularly in respect of potable water sources; and
 - effluent disposal (where applicable).
- c) Global warming and climate change.

Geography

Ranongga, Simbo, Vella Lavella and Gizo are volcanic islands in the western Solomon Islands, in an active part of the earthquake-prone “Ring of Fire”. Ranongga is the location of the majority of the PHA-SRCA program. Ranongga is a 28 km long, narrow island, located 8 km north-east of Simbo Island and south-west of Gizo, the capital of Western Province. The highest point is Mount Kela (869 m). In April 2007, an earthquake rocked Ranongga Island, along with many parts of the Solomon Islands. Land thrust from the quake extended out the shoreline of Ranongga Island by up to 70 meters according to local residents. This has left many once pristine coral reefs exposed on the newly formed beaches. The following table indicates a relatively high annual rainfall. This high rainfall, acting on the steep slopes of the volcanic islands, makes the area particularly susceptible to soil erosion if there is substantial loss of tree cover.



Area Average Rainfall

Rainfall is obtained from NASA TRMM. Minimum year refers to year between 1998 and 2011 with lowest total annual rainfall.

Month	Average Year	Minimum Year
Oct	201	145
Nov	177	118
Dec	207	174
Jan	260	216
Feb	325	309
Mar	241	164
Apr	192	205
May	194	162
Jun	198	146
Jul	231	146
Aug	195	195
Sep	171	96
Total	2592	2076

Identifying Environmental Risks and Mitigation Initiatives

PHA “*Environmental Sustainability*” documents environmental risks in general terms, including Appendix 4 which reproduces (in entirety) a detailed paper, “The Solomon Islands: Headed for Self-destruction?” by Cherylee P. Sevilla. This paper comments on the specific environmental risks to the Solomon Islands and forms the basis of the PHA-SRCA mitigation initiatives.

Deforestation, Soil Erosion, Habitat Destruction and Biodiversity Reduction

Environmental Problem – Rampant logging is denuding the islands, leading to diminished atmospheric carbon sequestration and uncontrolled soil erosion. Unsustainable logging techniques (such as logging near streams or on slopes steeper than 30°) is accelerating soil erosion. This leads to loss of soil nutrients, a diminution of the available arable soil for subsistence farming, pollution of the surrounding oceans with the resulting destruction of coral and loss of fish and crustacean stocks. Uncontrolled rain forest logging is reducing the biodiversity, leading to species extinction.

Mitigation – The PHA-SRCA program does not involve any significant loss to tree cover, and thus soil erosion is minimised. Water collection dams are very small and in existing watercourses, small bore pipelines tread their way between existing trees and (where practical) are buried, while tanks and standpipes are generally located in existing clearings. Latrines are also located (where practical) in existing clearings. Construction is such that natural slopes remain unaltered to the maximum degree that is practical.

Overfishing

Environmental Problem – Commercial overfishing is drastically reducing fish stocks.

Mitigation – The PHA-SRCA program does not involve any fishing activity.

Global Warming and Climate Change

Environmental Problem –The liberation of greenhouse gasses (principally carbon dioxide and methane) are causing global warming, leading to climate change (including more severe cyclones) and sea level rise (including inundation of low-lying islands).

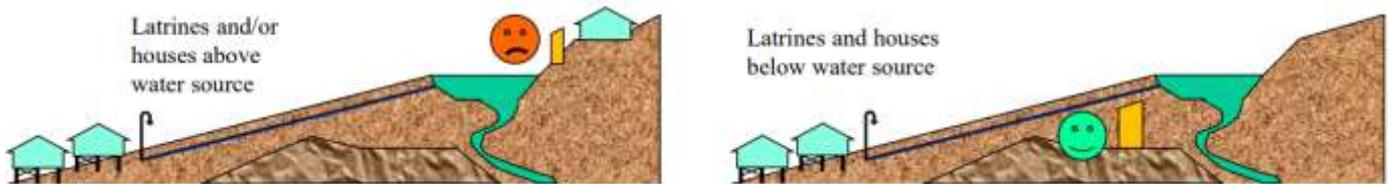
Mitigation – The PHA-SRCA program involves the purchase and use of manufactured plumbing and pipeline components. Where practical, preference is given to those products for which there is verifiable legitimate

reduction in liberated carbon (also referred to [incorrectly] as “embodied carbon”) in the extraction, manufacturing, transport and construction processes. However, a practical limitation on this aspiration is that the current rampant “greenwash” in the building product supply industry makes it difficult to confidently differentiate between “low carbon” and “high carbon” products. As a general rule, products from reputable suppliers are sought.

Ground Water Contamination and Pollution

Environmental Problem –Ground water can become contaminated and polluted by poorly sited latrines and septic tanks, particularly in respect of potable water sources; and inappropriate effluent disposal (where applicable).

Mitigation – The PHA-SRCA program adopts the following principles. Water sources should be above houses and above latrines.



Program

Program Summary

1. SRCA Ranongga Chapter

The SRCA Ranongga Chapter may choose to use the “Ranongga.org” brand. The exact details of how this is to be achieved is to be developed.

The SRCA Ranongga Chapter will continue to concentrate on programs in Ranongga, as set out below.

Subject to confirmation by the current SRCA Board, the SRCA Ranongga Chapter may also extend its service to Simbo, parts of Vella Lavella, and parts of Gizo.

The SRCA Ranongga Chapter shall seek two streams of funding –

- Part of the PHA funding (total up to AUD 50,000 for up to six years) may be used for specific Ranongga programs. This can be used to build water, sanitation and/or community buildings. Some of this PHA funding could be used to seed “profit making” businesses (building components, vocational training and/or travel/CPD).
- Ad-hoc Additional Funding acquired from external donors specifically for projects in Ranongga.

2. SRCA Western Province Chapter

The SRCA Ranongga Chapter may choose to use the “Solomons Regional Community Association” brand.

The SRCA Western Province Chapter will undertake programs which are outside the geographical reach or scope of the SRCA Ranongga Chapter programs (described above), including those typically for UNICEF, UNDP, DFAT, Australian High Commission etc. Stellen assistance would be required.

The SRCA Ranongga Chapter shall seek two streams of funding –

- The unallocated balance of the PHA funding (remaining from the total up to AUD 50,000 for up to six years) may be used to initiate and grow programs considered to be outside those specifically for Ranongga.
- Ad-hoc Additional Funding acquired from external donors specifically for projects outside those specifically for Ranongga.

Consultation

The following suggestions result from discussions regarding Solomon Islands Programs 19/8/22 by David Kaunitz and Rod Johnston and further total up to AUD 50,000 for up to six years. These suggestions are subject to further discussion with Herrick Ragoso and Simon Alepio in Solomon Islands.

Funding Sources

There are two potential funding sources for Solomon Islands Programs –

1. Basic Funding by PHA of AUD 50,000 per year for (up to) six years.
2. Ad-hoc Additional Funding from various potential sources including –
 - DFAT ANCP,
 - Grants from the Australian High Commission,
 - Grants from the NZ High Commission or USA Embassy,
 - Profits from the operation by SRCA of a building component / training business,
 - Profits from the operation by SRCA of a hospitality / adventure business (probably in Keigold)

Restructure of SRCA

There are two major streams for Solomon Islands Programs, which are limited by geography and resulting wantok relationships. These two program streams should be considered separately –

1. SRCA Ranongga Chapter programs for Ranongga (with possible reach to Simbo, parts of Vella Lavella and parts of Gizo). These programs may include the construction of water, sanitation, buildings and vocational training. They would be under the control of the SRCA Ranongga Chapter Manager, assisted by Stellen and/or Kaunitz Yeung.
Funding sources are –
 - PHA Basic Funding (up to AUD 50,000 per year for up to six years); and
 - Possibly some Ad-hoc Additional Funding from other sources.
2. SRCA Western Province Chapter programs are anywhere in the Solomon Islands Western Province, that are outside the agreed scope for the SRCA Ranongga Chapter (described above). To execute such programs, the structure would grow organically, with local organisations and local managers, based on current contacts. Such programs would be funded by Ad-hoc Additional Funding from other sources, such as UNICEF, UNDP, DFAT, Australian or NZ High Commission etc. These programs will be under the control of a local SRCA Western Province Chapter Manager assisted by Quasar and/or Stellen. Provided other consultants (such as Stellen) are available to manage these programs, the most likely role for Quasar is the provision of governance and program auditing on behalf of PHA.

SRCA Personnel

The SRCA Ranongga Chapter will continue to be managed by Herrick Ragoso.

The SRCA Western Province Chapter will employ a paid general manager role to run the current committed work, and probable wins, largely, but not entirely, funded by PHAB. This would be a short-term contract of 12-18 months, provided it complies with the above criteria, including funding within the AUD 50,000 per year, with some of this funding committed to infrastructure materials.

Program Details from 1 July 2022

The following program details were provided by PHA Regional Manager Solomon Islands (Ian Warren) 30 May 2022.

PHAB Sanitation

A program of 30 VIPs in Keigold and Obobulu villages is planned.

A new pan (Sotapan) which is only \$50 (instead of \$2000 for a regular pan). SRCA will do a pilot install on an existing toilet at Keigold.

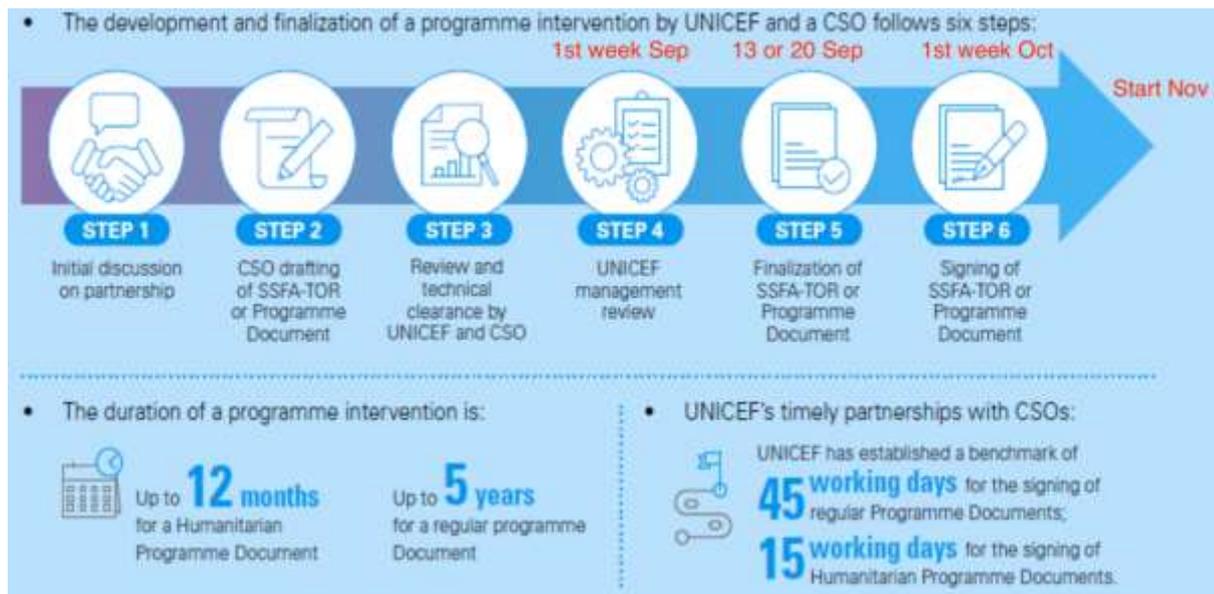
PHAB Water Maintenance

Simon Alepio will commence a maintenance program at these village water supplies:

- Obobulu
- Page
- Kongu
- Lale village
- Sidoko CHS

UNICEF Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Program

Following are the initial details of the UNICEF CLTS program to deliver NOD (no open defecation).



Exchange Rate		0.1253					
Category	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (SBD)	Total Cost (SBD)	Unit Cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
EMPLOYMENT	Program Manager	Month	9	SBD 6,000	SBD 54,000	\$751.88	\$6,766.92
	Senior Trainer	Month	9	SBD 6,000	SBD 54,000	\$751.88	\$6,766.92
	Trainer 2	Month	9	SBD 2,000	SBD 18,000	\$250.63	\$2,255.64
	Trainer 3	Month	9	SBD 2,000	SBD 18,000	\$250.63	\$2,255.64
					SUB TOTAL	SBD 144,000	
TRAVEL COSTS	Accommodation (Village)	Days	400	SBD 50	SBD 20,000	\$6.27	\$2,506.27
	Accommodation (Gizo)	Days	20	SBD 500	SBD 10,000	\$62.66	\$1,253.13
	Food	Days	100	SBD 50	SBD 5,000	\$6.27	\$626.57
	DSA	Days	100	SBD 50	SBD 5,000	\$6.27	\$626.57
	Boat (including safety devices)	Days	100	SBD 1,000	SBD 100,000	\$125.31	\$12,531.33
	Fuel (120L maximum per return trip x 42 trips)	Litres	5040	SBD 13	SBD 65,520	\$1.63	\$8,210.53
				SUB TOTAL	SBD 205,520		\$25,754.39
EQUIPMENT	Projector	Item	1	SBD 5,000	SBD 5,000	\$626.57	\$626.57
	Laptop	Item	1	SBD 10,000	SBD 10,000	\$1,253.13	\$1,253.13
	Printer	Item	1	SBD 5,000	SBD 5,000	\$626.57	\$626.57
	Stationary / Office Supplies	Provisional	1	SBD 5,500	SBD 5,500	\$689.22	\$689.22
					SUB TOTAL	SBD 25,500	
ADMINISTRATION	Accounting / Auditing	Item	1	SBD 15,000	SBD 15,000	\$1,879.70	\$1,879.70
	Office / Storage Rental	Monthly	9	SBD 1,000	SBD 9,000	\$125.31	\$1,127.82
					SUB TOTAL	SBD 24,000	
				TOTAL	SBD 399,020		\$50,002.51

Program Budget for 2022 Calendar Year

SOUTH RAVENHOGA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION						2021 2022													
CASHFLOW FORECAST																			
VALUES IN \$B0																			
Account	Item	Cost to Date	Estimate to Complete	Estimate at Completion	Budget Cost	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
100	PHAB Program Indirects																		
101	Salaries				\$72,000.00														
102	Equipment				\$0.00														
103	Transport and fuel				\$24,000.00														
104	Phone				\$4,800.00														
105					\$0.00														
106	Bank Fees				\$1,200.00														
107					\$0.00														
108	HR and Tax Advice				\$3,000.00														
	Subtotal				\$105,000.00														
200	Sanitation Projects				\$0.00														
201	Labour contract wages	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00														
202	Materials	\$0.00	\$110,000.00	\$110,000.00	\$110,000.00														
203	Transport and fuel	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00														
204	Equipment and tools	\$0.00	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00														
205	Contingency	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00														
	Subtotal		\$151,000.00	\$151,000.00	\$151,000.00														
300	Water System Maintenance																		
301	Labour	\$0.00	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00														
302	Materials	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00														
303	Transport and fuel	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00														
304	Equipment and tools	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00														
	Subtotal		\$19,000.00	\$19,000.00	\$19,000.00														
400	Not Used																		
400																			
400																			
400																			
400																			
400																			
400																			
	Subtotal																		
500	UNICEF CLTS Program																		
501					\$0.00														
502	Wages				\$69,000.00														
503	Transport, Training				\$48,000.00														
504	Equipment				\$33,400.00														
504	Boat Fuel, Mooring and Maintenance				\$69,500.00														
504	WASH in Schools				\$7,500.00														
504					\$0.00														
504					\$0.00														
	Subtotal	\$-	\$24,290.00	\$24,290.00	\$291,500.00														
600	Training																		
601	Travel	\$-			\$0.00														
602	Accommodation	\$-			\$0.00														
603	Food	\$-			\$0.00														
	Subtotal	\$-			\$0.00														
					\$0.00														
	TOTALS	\$0.00	\$364,290.00	\$364,290.00	\$646,500.00														

Risk Analysis

Extent of the SRCA and PHA Programs in Western Province of Solomon Islands

Since 2007, PHA directors and volunteers (building industry professionals at the peak of their professional careers) have helped the people of Solomon Islands Western Province, giving freely of their time, money and skills. Over this fifteen-year period, this wholly volunteer organisation (with no paid staff) has –

- contributed to the funding, design and construction of over a dozen village water reticulation schemes on Ranongga and Vella Lavella, and over 100 village latrines on Ranongga; and
- provided pro bono program design for the post-tsunami construction of a village in western Gizo

All have been constructed at the request of village communities and/or government organisations. This work is additional to –

- current extensive funding/building programs in Papua New Guinea, and previous programs in Fiji, Cook Islands and Philippines, and
- technical assistance in multiple other countries across the Asia-Pacific region.

Relationships

Most important are the close personal relationships of the SRCA and PHA personnel. We have known and worked closely together for well over a decade. PHA personnel invite SRCA personnel to Australia and accommodate them in their homes. SRCA personnel reciprocate, inviting PHA personnel to their weddings and family occasions. There are children named in honour of PHA volunteers. PHA personnel sleep on the floors of the huts of SRCA hosts, shower at their communal standpipes, and share their pit latrines. They travel together in dug-out canoes, and they struggle with them over almost impassable bush tracks. But the real strength of our relationship derives from their regular communications, mutual understanding, empathy and respect for tribal customs and sensitivity to village needs. The people of SRCA and PHA are friends ... “family”.

Compliance with DFAT Requirements

This closeness of SRCA and PHA relationships, and the regular exchange of email correspondence, ensure that PHA is fully informed of all issues regarding sensitive matters, including child protection, sexual misconduct, anti-terrorism, anti-fraud, and all other important code of conduct matters. The close and regular communication also ensures that the partners are equally conversant with these requirements. Through these relationships, the risk of noncompliance is significantly reduced. The SRCA has four board members and (at various times) up to four contractors. The PHA directors have known most of these people for well over a decade, working alongside SRCA during our annual visits. Most important is a mutual trust and disclosure of all problems when they occur. The closeness and honesty of these decade-long relationships and the on-going conversations diminish the need for us to rigorously impose rigid, formal, paternalistic, culturally insensitive “training” programs. Although PHA annually formally audits and monitors SRCA performance and practices, these audits are supplemented through regular, honest, frank, mutually-respectful email exchanges and text conversations. These relationships are instrumental in ensuring SRCA village-level compliance with the DFAT requirements.

Risk Mitigation

PHA and SRCA do not claim that the PHA small volunteer profile and decade-long intimate partner relationships warrant relaxation of the DFAT risk assessment requirements. To the contrary, PHA and SRCA enthusiastically embrace the DFAT requirements, and has a proven and demonstrated track record of fulfilling them. The relatively small PHA volunteer profile and decade-long intimate partner organisation relationships lead to demonstrably diminished risk of noncompliance with the DFAT requirements. The programs that PHA delivers are “design and construction of village infrastructure”, and the policies, procedures and practices (correctly) reflect this. In accordance with sound and proven management principles. PHA (assisted by Quasar Management Services) and SRCA (assisted by Stellen Consulting and Kaunitz Yeung Architecture) assesses realistic risk, and has tailored the programs, monitoring and review accordingly.

Notwithstanding, the risks are minimised through close monitoring and annual auditing against the requirements of comprehensive policies and procedures, which are available on <https://www.partnerhousing.org/governance>.

Where the PHA CEO is required to audit or note compliance, this may be delegated (as appropriate) to another PHA Manager who is visiting the region.

Source Material and References

The following documents provide the source material for the following analysis. These documents cover the two organisations as a whole, of which this program is part.

- PHA *"Constitution, Policies & Code of Conduct"*
- PHA *"Consolidated Policies and Procedures"*
- PHA individual specific policy documents listed in “Governance” of www.PartnerHousing.org
- SRCA *"Constitution, Policies & Code of Conduct"*
- SRCA and PHA *"Memorandum of Understanding. Ranongga Community Association and Partner Housing Australasia (Building) Incorporated, Village Water Supply, Sanitation, Buildings and Infrastructure in Solomon Islands. 1 January 2021 – 31 December 2025"*
- PHA & QMS *"Human Rights Considerations in South Pacific Village Buildings, Water Reticulation and Sanitation"*.
- McDougall, D., *"Religious Institutions as Alternative Structures in Post-Conflict Solomon Islands? Cases From Western Province"*, 2008/5, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, State Society and Governance in Melanesia.
- Save the Children, *"Solomon Islands Non-Government Organisations' Alternative Report on the Combined Second and Third Periodic Reports of Solomon Islands to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child"*, December 2017
- Dureau, C., *"Skulls, Mana and Causality"*, *University of Auckland*, The Journal of the Polynesian Society, Volume 109 2000 > Volume 109, No. 1, p 71-98
- "Solomon Islands Demographic and Health Survey 2015", Final Report

Auditing, Inspection and Consultation

Within the travel limitations imposed by COVID, PHA audits the activities annually, inspecting projects and consulting widely with the SRCA personnel.

Methodology

Based on the documentation, annual audits, and other publicly available data, the following are determined.

"Likelihood" is an index of relative probability that an event will occur, estimated on a scale of 0 to 10. These are indices, not absolute probabilities.

- 0 means a relatively negligible probability of occurrence, when compared to the other considerations
- 5 means an average probability of occurrence, when compared to the other considerations
- 10 means relatively high probability of occurrence, when compared to the other considerations.

"Consequence" is an index of severity of an event, if it occurs, estimated on a scale of 0 to 10. These are indices, not absolute probabilities.

- 0 means no consequence
- 5 means moderate consequence
- 10 means severe consequence.

"Risk Rating" is the product of "Likelihood" and "Consequence". Although it is possible for a "Risk Rating" to be as high as 100, most are in the order of 0 to 20.

"Mitigation" is the action undertaken jointly by PHA and SRCA to minimise the risks to the organisations. Those considerations with the highest "Risk Rating" represent the greatest relative risk to the business or to the people, and will be given the greatest priority in undertaking risk mitigation practices. This is sound business practice.

Business Risk Analysis

The Business Risk analysed herein is the risk to either PHA or SRCA represented by this program.

It does not deal with the risk presented to either organisation as a result of other programs.

Program: Solomon Islands Water Reticulation and Sanitation

Scope: Fund, design and construct Solomon Islands village water reticulation and sanitation and provide training.

Financial loss

Hypothetically, PHA or SRCA could suffer financial loss through funding projects that do not proceed or are partially implemented; fraud; or funding that does not eventuate; or litigation through failure to correctly execute the projects. There have been no previous instances of financial loss.

"Likelihood" = 1

"Consequence" = 2

"Risk Rating" = 2

"Mitigation"

PHA and SRCA rigorously adhere to the documented policies and procedures and administers financial controls.

PHA rigorously adheres to the policies and procedures, including those requiring at least two Directors to approve payments and two Directors to authorize banking transactions.

PHA engages an Independent Auditor (See Accounting) to carry out an annual independent audit.

PHA declares program details during the annual independent audit.

PHA carries out an annual management audit of SRCA.

Stellen assumes responsibility for the major purchases of materials for projects, thus minimising the funds handled by SRCA and minimising the possibility of fraud.

The PHA and SRCA Directors involved in financial transactions participate in Anti-fraud Training.

Litigation targeting the Organisations

Hypothetically, PHA or SRCA could be sued through failure to correctly execute projects. There have been no previous instances of litigation against the organisations.

"Likelihood" = 1

"Consequence" = 2

"Risk Rating" = 2

"Mitigation"

PHA and SRCA rigorously adhere to financial and governance controls in the documented policies and procedures.

Individual programs rarely exceed AUD 50,000 per year, and undertakings are very modest, thus minimising risk of exposure to litigation.

PHA declares program details during the Independent Audit.

PHA carries out an annual management audit of SRCA.

PHA briefs an independent Solicitor (GRG Lawyers) when there is any apparent potential for litigation.

Litigation targeting the Directors

Hypothetically, the Directors of PHA or SRCA could be sued through failure to correctly execute their responsibilities. There have been no previous instances of litigation targeting the Directors.

"Likelihood" = 1

"Consequence" = 2

"Risk Rating" = 2

"Mitigation"

PHA closely monitors and audits programs (through its subsidiary QMS, which has appropriate Professional Indemnity Insurance. PHA shall continue to maintain Directors Insurance. SRCA shall continue to follow the professional advice by Stellen Consulting.

The PHA Board rigorously adheres to financial and governance controls and has Directors Insurance. The SRCA Board is advised by Stellen Consulting, with appropriate Professional Indemnity Insurance.

PHA briefs an independent Solicitor (GRG Lawyers) when there is an apparent potential for litigation.

Litigation related to design

Hypothetically, PHA or SRCA could be sued in relation to design errors or deficiencies in other technical activities (such as training and technical audits). There have been no previous instances of litigation related to design.

"Likelihood" = 1

"Consequence" = 2

"Risk Rating" = 2

"Mitigation"

All designs and technical inputs are carried out by professional engineering or architectural consulting firms with appropriate Professional Indemnity Insurance, including –

- Quasar Management Services Pty Limited (QMS), a wholly owned subsidiary of PHA; or
- Other professional consulting firms, including Stellen Consulting and Kaunitz Yeung Architecture.

Failure to complete all stages of the project within the committed time frame

PHA or SRCA could be sued in relation to failure to complete all stages of the program within the committed time frame, resulting in a delay to the stakeholders and beneficiaries. This risk would only manifest in the case of programs funded by third party donors. However, all programs are closely monitored by the PHA Regional Manager, and progress is communicated (at least quarterly) to the PHA Board. There have been no previous instances of failure to complete all stages of the project within the committed time frame, beyond reasonable delays common in the industry.

"Likelihood" = 3

"Consequence" = 2

"Risk Rating" = 6

"Mitigation" The PHA Regional Manager shall maintain close control of materials supply and overall performance. The SRCA Manager shall control and monitor all construction.

Failure to meet the technical brief for the structures

The technical consultants (QMS servicing PHA and Stellen servicing SRCA) could fail to meet the technical brief for the infrastructure (water or sanitation installations) or buildings, resulting in disfunction of the built infrastructures and risk to the stakeholders and beneficiaries. There have been no previous instances of failure to meet the technical brief for the structures or infrastructure constructed.

"Likelihood" = 1

"Consequence" = 2

"Risk Rating" = 2

"Mitigation"

All programs are closely monitored by the PHA Regional Manager, and progress is communicated (at least quarterly) to the PHA Board.

The principals and staff of the technical consultants (QMS servicing PHA and Stellen or Kaunitz Yeung servicing SRCA) are appropriately qualified and very experienced professional engineers, architects and/or builders.

The PHA Regional Managers reviews the efficacy of infrastructure designs.

Failure to carry out the works within the agreed budget

Hypothetically, PHA and SRCA could fail to carry out the works within an agreed budget, resulting in loss to the Organisations and subsequent reduction in future service.

However, grants from donors are made on the basis that they are "contribution" towards the overall "rolling" construction program.

The budget is an estimate of annual expenditure, rather than a contract to execute particular services or construct particular structures for a fixed price. While works are sometimes (rarely) more expensive than expected, there have been no previous instances of "failure" to adhere to the budget.

"Likelihood" = 3

"Consequence" = 2

"Risk Rating" = 6

"Mitigation"

The 10-Year Financial Plan (incorporating the annual budgets for particular programs) is presented to and approved at each December Annual General Meeting.

Acquittals of expenditure against specific grants and donations are prepared.

The PHA Regional Manager (on behalf of the SRCA Manager) closely controls the SRCA expenditure, recording transactions in the SRCA Xero accounting system.

The PHA CEO, Finance Manager and Regional Manager adhere to the documented policies and procedures, seeking approvals for expenditure and reporting quarterly to the PHA Board.

Humanitarian Risk Analysis

Scope

The Humanitarian Risks analysed herein are the risks to either PHA or SRCA represented by this program. It does not deal with the risk presented to either organisation as a result of other programs.

Policy

PHA 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) PHA conducts an on-going research program, augmented by regular site observations and discussions with Partner Organisations. The on-going research program includes the following elements –

- (i) Human Rights Issues – Definition of the issues relevant to PHA South Pacific village programs;
- (ii) Population Statistics – Collection and analysis of available gender, disability, health and other statistics for each country serviced by PHA.
- (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 PHA.
- (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) PHA – Analysis of PHA’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.

Program

Solomon Islands Water Reticulation and Sanitation

Scope

- PHA - Fund and design Solomon Islands village water reticulation and sanitation.
- SRCA – Construct and maintain Solomon Islands village water reticulation and sanitation.
- SRCA - Provide training programs on behalf on UNICEF

Racial or ethnic discrimination

Most of the residents of Solomon Islands Western Province villages are ethnically Melanesian with strong tribal wantok affiliations. Communal water reticulation stand pipes and communal latrines are for use by all people, irrespective of race or ethnicity, and are consistent with the culture of all potential users. There have been no previous instances of racial or ethnic discrimination.

"Likelihood" = 1

"Consequence" = 3

"Risk Rating" = 3

"Mitigation" The PHA CEO shall audit and review policies, and (during site visits) note that there are no racial or ethnic restrictions placed on the use of communal standpipes and latrines.

Religious or caste discrimination

Solomon Islands Western Province historically had a strong clan system, which is now overlaid by affiliation to several mainstream Christian denominations and local adaptations. According to the 1999 Census, the three predominant churches in Western Province were the United Church (48%), the Seventh-day Adventist Church (28%), the Christian Fellowship Church (14%) and Other (18%). *"Religious change is increasingly affecting rural people as their once-unified villages are becoming fragmented among different churches"*. [McDougal 2008]⁴ Notwithstanding, religious intolerance is not apparent. There is widespread respect for the authority of religious leaders, but there is no institutionalised caste system. Communal water reticulation stand pipes and communal latrines are for use by all people, irrespective of religion or caste. The designs of communal water reticulation stand pipes and communal latrines reflect cultural norms of the local villages. There have been no previous instances of religious or cast discrimination.

"Likelihood" = 1

"Consequence" = 3

"Risk Rating" = 3

"Mitigation" The PHA CEO shall audit and review policies, and (during site visits) note that there are no religious restrictions placed on the use of communal standpipes and latrines.

⁴ McDougal 2008. *"The Western Province is dominated by three denominations: United Church, Seventh-day Adventist Church, and the Christian Fellowship Church. ... the New Georgia Group was first evangelized by the Methodist mission in 1902. The successor churches to the Religious Institutions as Alternative Structures in Post-Conflict Solomon Islands? Methodist Mission are the United Church and the Christian Fellowship Church, with 40% and 14% of the province's population respectively. Seventh-day Adventism was the second major mission in Western Province and currently claims 28% of the population as adherents (De Bruijn 2000). ... Nationally, between 1986 and 1999 the membership of the United Church increased 9% less than the overall population, while Seventh-day Adventist membership increased 18% more than the overall population - making it the only one of the five major churches of the Solomons to grow significantly relative to the population ... In most regions of the country, villages did not exist until missionization. Instead, small family hamlets were scattered across a territory held by a kin or clan group. Converting to Christianity usually meant moving to the coast and forming a large village that had its social, geographic, and spiritual center in a single church. Today, this unity is being challenged as converts to new denominations set up a separate church within the main village or found hamlets that are distant from the main village. ... In absolute numbers, only a small percentage of the total population of Western Province has embraced new denominations. Yet, religious change is increasingly affecting rural people as their once-unified villages are becoming fragmented among different churches."*

Gender, gender identity, sexuality, sexual orientation

Stand pipes are for use by all people, irrespective of gender, gender identity, sexuality or sexual orientation, and reflect culture of users. Communal water standpipes do not normally incorporate a privacy enclosure, and people of all genders shower fully clothed. If requested by the village, communal standpipes could include a privacy screen. Latrines are enclosed in a shed to provide privacy. Latrines are usually “squat” type, suitable for all genders, although a pedestal can be installed if required. There have been no previous instances of failure to provide for diversity due to gender, gender identity, sexuality, or sexual orientation.

“Likelihood” = 1

“Consequence” = 3

“Risk Rating” = 3

“Mitigation” The PHA CEO shall audit and review policies, including the suitability of various designs of standpipes and latrines. During site visits, the PHA CEO shall note that there are no restrictions placed on the use of communal standpipes and latrines in respect of gender, gender identity, sexuality, sexual orientation.

Poverty, class or socio-economic status

Communal water stand pipes and communal latrines are in poor rural villages, for use by all, irrespective of poverty, class or socio-economic status, and reflect culture of all potential users. There have been no previous instances of discrimination due to poverty, class or socio-economic status.

“Likelihood” = 0

“Consequence” = 3

“Risk Rating” = 0

“Mitigation” During site visits, the PHA CEO shall note that there are no restrictions placed on the use of communal standpipes and latrines in respect of poverty, class or socio-economic status.

Genocide

PHA and SRCA do not tolerate genocide. There is no reported genocide or violence where PHA and SRCA operates.⁵

“Likelihood” = 0

“Consequence” = 10

“Risk Rating” = 0

⁵ Notes relevant to historical genocide, torture, cruelty and slavery in Solomon Islands Western Province, with particular reference to Simbo. [Dureau] “According to oral accounts, Tinoni Simbo did not kill children who had not yet reached adolescence. If accounts from Ranongga (McDougall ...) are relevant, they also took young women captive. Captives were brought home where they were usually adopted (pausia ‘nurture, foster, care for’) by local people ... Almost, but not quite, kin, they might be killed in the veala sacrifice that preceded some head-hunting expeditions or to provide a head, if none could be obtained by other means, when it was required. Although they do not seem to have been put to work making stone valuables, as they were in Roviana Lagoon, many of them took on other specialist roles that distinguished them from locally born Tinoni Simbo. Captives fell into at least two categories. Pinausu were adopted or fostered, inheriting the lineage membership of those who had fed or kept them. Nabulu were those who lived as retainers of the baṅara—baṅara’s lieutenants (bagu) or priests (iama) in the service of the lineage, or female servants (ukuka baṅara) ... Subservient to the baṅara, nabulu married locally and earned or inherited wealth, including land and trees, and had children who were regarded as Tinoni Simbo. The killing of enemies and the snatching of captives were partially equated in the similarity of their effects on raided and raiding societies, weakening the one and strengthening the other. At the same time, the symbols of those effects, the skull and the living body, were differentiated in the place they came to occupy in Simbo society: captured skulls being the disdained reminders of local potency, captives coming to be regarded as fellow members of society.”

"Mitigation" During site visits, the PHA CEO shall note that there no instances of genocide or clan violence. Any instance of these shall be reported immediately to the authorities.

Torture and cruelty

PHA and SRCA do not tolerate torture or cruelty. There is no reported torture or cruelty in the region. Refer to the notes on the previous page, relevant to historical genocide, torture, cruelty and slavery in Solomon Islands Western Province, with particular reference to Simbo. [Dureau]

"Likelihood" = 0

"Consequence" = 10

"Risk Rating" = 0

"Mitigation" During site visits, the PHA CEO shall note that there are no instances of torture or cruelty. Any instance of these shall be reported immediately to the authorities.

Statelessness

PHA and SRCA are compassionate to stateless people. There are no reported stateless people in the region.

"Likelihood" = 0

"Consequence" = 8

"Risk Rating" = 0

"Mitigation" During site visits, the PHA CEO shall note that there no stateless people in the communities. If stateless people are encountered, this shall be reported immediately to the authorities.

Refugees

PHA and SRCA are compassionate to refugees. There are no reported refugees in the region.

"Likelihood" = 0

"Consequence" = 8

"Risk Rating" = 0

"Mitigation" During site visits, the PHA CEO shall note that there are no refugees in the communities. If refugees are encountered, this shall be reported immediately to the authorities.

Slavery

PHA and SRCA do not tolerate slavery. There is no reported slavery in the region. This is notwithstanding some reported instances of exploitation.

"Likelihood" = 0

"Consequence" = 10

"Risk Rating" = 0

"Mitigation" During site visits, the PHA CEO shall note that there is no slavery being practiced in the communities. If slavery is encountered, this shall be reported immediately to the authorities.

Women's rights and discrimination against women

In remote villages, communal standpipes are available for use by all people.

They are not sited immediately adjacent to houses. They are normally open and used by all, who remain fully clothed. However, when requested, standpipe privacy enclosures are provided.

Latrines are fully enclosed for privacy.

There have been no previous instances of discrimination against women.⁶

"Likelihood" = 2

"Consequence" = 7

"Risk Rating" = 14

"Mitigation" The PHA CEO shall audit and review policies, including the suitability of various designs of standpipes and latrines for use by women. During site visits, the PHA CEO shall note that there is no discrimination against women.



Common Standpipe



Standpipe with Privacy Enclosure

⁶ Key findings of the "Solomon Islands Demographic and Health Survey 2015 Final Report", regarding women's rights, are –

- 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.

Disabilities

In Solomon Island Western Province, the remote rural village paths serviced by PHA and SRCA are unpaved and are often very steep. This precludes the use of wheelchairs for people with mobility disabilities. It is not possible to instal tactile indicator for people with sight impairment. There is no electricity distribution, so there is no possibility for enhance lighting of public places. These limitations mean that people with a mobility disability or sight impairment must be assisted to water standpipes and latrines.⁷

Provision of paved paths and the installation a public electricity system, necessary to improve the suitability for wheelchairs, tactile indicators and enhanced lighting, are beyond the scope and financial resources of the PHA and SRCA program.

There have been no previous complaints of failure to provide for people with disabilities.

"Likelihood" = 3

"Consequence" = 5

"Risk Rating" = 15

"Mitigation" The PHA CEO shall audit and review policies, including the suitability of various designs of standpipes and latrines for people with disabilities.

During site visits, the PHA CEO shall note that there is no discrimination against people with disabilities.

⁷ Key findings of the "Solomon Islands Demographic and Health Survey 2015 Final Report", regarding disabilities, are –

- 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.

Child Protection

PHA and SRCA are committed to ensuring that there is no risk to children, including risks related to images and sex exploitation.⁸ Latrines include privacy. When requested, standpipe privacy enclosures are provided.

SRCA has four board members, including one who is also a Director of PHA, and a small number of contractors. PHA directors have known most of these people for well over a decade, working alongside them during our annual visits. The SRCA personnel trust PHA sufficiently to disclose to PHA problems when they occur. The closeness of these decade-long relationships and the on-going regular, honest, frank, mutually-respectful email exchanges and text conversations, reduce the risk of important issues, including Child Protection, going unreported.

The programs PHA and SRCA deliver are “design and construction of building and infrastructure”. Social interactions with ordinary village residents are therefore (necessarily) minimal, thus further diminishing the risk of child protection nonconformance.

PHA and SRCA have a verifiable track record in effectively dealing with a Child Protection issue, which occurred in Obobulu, to the satisfaction of DFAT. The swift response by SRCA, the equally decisive response by PHA, the ongoing dialogue with DFAT, and the close-out after the DFAT-agreed period of rehabilitation and monitoring provides ample evidence that the policies are clear and comprehensive, and reflect that the policies and procedures are effective to the satisfaction of DFAT. This incident and the correspondence with DFAT are available in the PHA records.

“Likelihood” = 2

“Consequence” = 10

“Risk Rating” = 20

“Mitigation” The PHA Regional Manager or CEO shall provide ongoing training to SRCA personnel. The annual audit shall pay particular attention to Child Protection issues, reporting any concerns immediately to the PHA Board and SRCA Board.

⁸ Key findings of the “Solomon Islands Demographic and Health Survey 2015 Final Report”, regarding child protection (child labour and child discipline), are –

- 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.

All of the Child Protection policies and procedures (including those relating to photography and images) shall be adhered to rigorously.

Child Rights

PHA and SRCA are committed to ensuring that children are afforded their due rights as recognised internationally and in the policies and procedures.

See also the research data reported in “Child Protection” on the previous page.

There have been no previous instances of, or complaints of, breaching child rights.

“Likelihood” = 2

“Consequence” = 10

“Risk Rating” = 20

“Mitigation” The PHA Regional Manager shall –

- Carry out those mitigation strategies related to Child Protection in accordance with the policies and procedures, including those related to photography and images,
- Ensure that stand pipes and latrines are safely accessible to children.
- Monitor the designs against policy, and ensuring that they comply with government regulations.

Worker health & safety

The PHA “Consolidated Policies and Procedures” detail the health and safety risks to personnel. The most prevalent risks to PHA and SRCA personnel are listed below.

- Travel by motor boat or motorized canoe across unprotected waters and open sea exposes risk of boats capsizing, being swamped in rough weather, or suffering engine failure considerable distance from land.
- Walking or climbing on slippery wet slopes (such as steep wet grassy clay surfaces) leads to risk of slip and broken limbs.
- When walking in the water or close to the shore, coral cuts may occur and become infected, resulting in very severe inflammation and cellulitis.
- Malaria and dengue fever.
- COVID19 infection.

“Likelihood” = 2

“Consequence” = 8

“Risk Rating” = 16

“Mitigation”

Personnel observe the following precautions –

Ensure that life jackets are accessible (and worn in rough weather) and that boats have paddles.

Move slowly and deliberately on slippery surfaces using a stout walking stick if necessary. If a slip occurs, hold arms close to the body to avoid wrist or arm injury.

Wear strong shoes and clothing that protect the legs.

Protect from mosquito bites leading to malaria and dengue fever, and use anti-malaria medication.

Adhere to government regulations regarding minimising COVID19 infection, including maximising vaccinations and (where appropriate) mask wearing.

Adhere to the site safety aspects of the policy and procedures.

Privacy

PHA and SRCA are committed to ensuring that all people are afforded privacy. This extends to both adults and children, and includes privacy of confidential information and of photographs and images.

The current PHA Child Protection policy states (in part) –

- 1) PHA shall not include images featuring children in any documents or on the website.
- 2) PHA shall only include photographs in documents or on the website of adults who have signed the Photo Release Form. Copies of signed forms shall be retained in the permanent records of the HR Manager, the CEO and the Communications Manager.....

There is a separate comprehensive Privacy Policy.

Strict adherence to these policies significantly reduces the risk of breaching privacy.

There have been no previous instances of, or complaints of, breaching privacy.

"Likelihood" = 1

"Consequence" = 3

"Risk Rating" = 3

"Mitigation" The PHA CEO, Communications Manager and Regional Manager shall jointly minimise risk of private information being exposed as a result of Partner Housing activities, by strict adherence to the policies and procedures.

In particular ensure that web posts, articles in the Annual Report and similar documents maintain privacy, do not publish personal information, do not feature images of children and only use images of people from whom written permission has been obtained.

Anti-terrorism, anti-fraud and anti-money-laundering

PHA and SRCA are committed to ensuring that they are not complicit in terrorism, fraud or anti-money-laundering, by ensuring that (a) funds are used strictly for the intended purpose, and (b) no volunteers or contractors are proscribed on the DFAT website. The PHA and SRCA managers are experienced and ethical professionals, with many years in project management, particularly in the building industry. PHA has taken a practical and pragmatic approach to eliminating the possibility of fraud. PHA consultants design and cost each water and sanitation scheme in detail, prepare the Bills of Quantities, obtain the quotations, places the orders, view the delivery documentation and pays the invoices. A PHA consultant controls the materials cost and closely controls the labour and petty cash, and operates the SRCA accounting. Site inspections and photographic evidence demonstrate that the materials have been delivered and installed, and provide confidence that funds are not diverted to terrorism, and that there is no fraud. PHA accounts (including the donations to SRCA) are externally audited by a qualified independent auditor, and PHA has rigorous approval mechanisms in place to prevent fraud. These mechanisms are fully described in the procedures and are inspected during the annual external independent audit.

There have been no previous complaints or breaches of the anti-terrorism, anti-fraud or anti-money-laundering provisions. PHA has a track record of implementing the anti-money-laundering policies and procedures.

"Likelihood" = 1

"Consequence" = 10

"Risk Rating" = 10

“Mitigation” The PHA CEO, Finance Manager and Regional Manager shall minimise risk of facilitating terrorism, money laundering or fraud, by rigorously adhering to the financial control procedures. The PHA CEO shall monitor the DFAT proscribed persons spreadsheet and website.

Complaints Handling

PHA has a clearly defined Complaints Handling policy and procedure. The PHA website provides a link to facilitate the making of complaints by the public. <https://www.partnerhousing.org/governance> PHA has received no previous complaints.

SRCA also has a documented Complaints policy. SRCA has received only one complaint, and this was concerning the behaviour of a contractor. It was dealt with promptly by SRCA and PHA in accordance with the policy and procedures. Records are maintained and are available.

"Likelihood" = 2

"Consequence" = 3

"Risk Rating" = 6

"Mitigation" The PHA CEO shall ensure that complaints are properly considered in accordance with policies and procedures, including taking the appropriate remedial and corrective action.
The SRCA Manager shall ensure that local complaints are properly considered in accordance with policies and procedures, including reporting them to PHA, taking the appropriate remedial and corrective action, including actions recommended by PHA.

Non-development Activity

PHA and SRCA have clear policies ensuring that non-development activity (as defined in the policies) is not to be performed when volunteers and contractors are acting on behalf of PHA and SRCA respectively.

PHA provides instruction to volunteers and contractors on the non-development activity policy, and maintains a register of Declaration of Interests, which is reviewed at each quarterly Board meeting.

There have been no previous instances of non-development activity being undertaken by PHA volunteer or SRCA contractors.

"Likelihood" = 2

"Consequence" = 2

"Risk Rating" = 4

"Mitigation" The PHA CEO shall ensure that non-development activity is not be undertaken during the project execution. This shall be achieved by –

- Providing instruction to volunteers and contractors on the non-development activity policy;
- Maintaining a register of Declaration of Interests, which shall be reviewed at each quarterly Board meeting.

Bullying, Sexual Harassment & Misconduct

PHA has a clearly defined bullying, sexual harassment and misconduct policy and procedure. The PHA website provides a link to facilitate the making of complaints by the public, including those that might relate to bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct. PHA has received no previous complaints or notifications of bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct.

SRCA also has a documented bullying, sexual harassment and misconduct policy. SRCA has received only one complaint of sexual misconduct, and this was concerning the behaviour of a contractor. It was dealt with promptly by SRCA and PHA in accordance with the policy and procedure. It was found not to be a breach of any DFAT requirement, although it was determined to be incompatible with the values of both SRCA and PHA. Records are maintained and are available.

"Likelihood" = 2

"Consequence" = 5

"Risk Rating" = 10

"Mitigation" The PHA CEO shall ensure that there is no bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct, and investigate complaints and take action. All complaints shall be properly considered in accordance with policies and procedures, including taking the appropriate remedial and corrective action.

The SRCA Manager shall ensure that there is no bullying, sexual harassment or misconduct, and investigate complaints and take action. All complaints shall be properly considered in accordance with policies and procedures, including taking the appropriate remedial and corrective action, including actions recommended by PHA.

Whistleblowing

PHA and SRCA are committed to transparency. PHA and SRCA have clearly defined Whistleblowing policies and procedures. PHA and SRCA have not been subject to previous instances of whistleblowing.

"Likelihood" = 1

"Consequence" = 2

"Risk Rating" = 2

"Mitigation" The PHA CEO shall ensure that (subject to the preservation of privacy of individuals) –

- the activities of the organisation are properly and fully documented and recorded;
- that all documents are available for scrutiny if a genuine request is made; and
- the whistleblowing policies and procedures are properly followed if a whistleblowing request is received.

The SRCA Manager shall ensure that (subject to preservation of privacy of individuals) –

- the whistleblowing policies and procedures are properly followed if a whistleblowing request is received; and
- the matter is referred to PHA for assistance.

Implementation

Timeframe

The following recommendations cover the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

The following activities are not necessarily sequential. That is, the order of their implementation may be varied, and activities may be executed simultaneously.

While the following should be implemented expeditiously, and subject to COVID 19 restrictions, the overall aim should be to achieve the preparation and adoption of the Strategic Plan complete by 30 June 2022, subject to the following-

- Stakeholder Consultation
- Funding Commitments
- Design and procurement

Ongoing Process

1. This procedure can be replicated each year of the five-year program.
2. On completion of the abovementioned steps, repeat the process for the next project within the overall program.
3. Given that interest rates are likely return to the 2% to 3% band, it will be preferable to aim for the establishment of a prefabrication operation, and a resulting build-up of a small supply of standard components.

Program Monitoring

Partner Housing Australasia Commenced: 15/6/18 Updated: 25/8/22

Program	Improved village water and sanitation				
Objective	Partner Housing Australasia's Objectives include: " to transform the lives of people living in Asia-Pacific villages by providing clean water supplies and hygienic sanitation...."				
Description of the project and its stages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and document instances of persistent failures or shortages of village water and sanitation systems, particularly through poor maintenance. Plan a strategy for the systematic improvement of current practices. Develop, document and promote an improved water and sanitation installations and components. 2. Facilitate one of more pilot programs of constructing improved water and sanitation systems in South Pacific villages in collaboration with local partners to prove the technical aspects of the system. 3. Facilitate one of more large programs of constructing improved water and sanitation systems in South Pacific villages in collaboration with local partners. This will be based on the establishment and operation of not-for-profit village cooperatives operating fabrication and installation businesses. 4. Facilitate reform of the regulations and supporting material (handbooks etc.) governing South Pacific village buildings by working with agencies such as DFAT and Standards Australia. 5. Facilitate the training of village installers in improved practices by providing training packages, handbooks, tools, templates and the like. 				
Stage	1	2	3	4	5
Stage description	Development	Pilot programs	Scaling-up	Regulation	Education
Stage objective	Program design	Build WASH in villages	WASH cooperatives	Change Codes & Standards	Training packs & handbooks
Country	Australia	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands		South Pacific
Partner	SRCA	SRCA	SRCA		Nil
Location	Australia	Ranongga	Western Province		Internet
Duration period	2013-2018	2013-2018	2019-2029		2007-2027
No of years	5 years	5 years	10 years		20 years
% Complete	100%	100%	33%		90%
Effectiveness	90% some maintenance issues	90% although steep learning process and maintenance issues			Handbooks in use now.
Country	Australia				
Partner	University of Sydney				
Location	Sydney				
Duration period	2019-2024				
No of years	5 years				
% Complete	100%	100%	60%		
Effectiveness	MOU Agreed	Sydney Uni very happy with Partner Housing Australasia pilot tutoring	Sydney Uni very happy with Partner Housing Australasia tutoring		

Program Evaluation

Scope

This program evaluation provides an overview of the effectiveness, in achieving the stated objectives, of the water reticulation and sanitation infrastructure program in the Western Province of Solomon Islands.

Date of the Program Evaluation

This evaluation is the consolidation of several other previous ongoing evaluations. These were discussed at the July 2022 PHA Board Meeting while considering the draft PHA 2022 Annual Report.

This evaluation consists (in part) of the consolidation of those evaluations, together with consideration of other information obtained more recently, to provide the report in its current consolidated format.

Preparation in this format was commenced in August 2022, and modified in September 2022.

It will be subject to audit in late September 2022, and subsequently corrected (if necessary). The current report will be presented in part to the July 2022 PHA Board Meeting, as part of the draft PHA 2022 Annual Report.

This consolidated report was considered by the PHA Strategic Plan Working Group during August 2022, and was recommended for interim adoption and further review.

Date of the Next Program Evaluation

An on-site management audit will be carried out in Ranongga during September 2022 and will inform the next annual program evaluation.

The next program evaluation will be carried out in December 2022, as part of the preparation and report to the December 2022 PHA Board Meeting and Annual General Meeting.

Joint Solomon Islands and Australian Strategic Context

PHA is the only Australian engineering/building NGO working to strengthen the built infrastructure and civil society in the strategic Solomon Islands Western Province. The closeness of the PHA and SRCA relationship, and to the people of this region, should be a major consideration in appraising the effectiveness of this program.

References

- *"RWASH Sector Performance Review ... 2015 – 2020"*, Solomon Islands Government
- *"NEWSLETTER Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene June 2021"*, Solomon Islands Government
- Testimonial from Christian Salim (Provincial Secretary Solomon Islands Western Province), 17 January 2017
- Testimonial from Mr. Gregory Patovaki, Principal of Buri Community High School, 9 March 2021

Benefit / Cost Considerations

PHA and SRCA are not high-overhead, large, city-based NGOs, whose administrations devour large quantities of government and donor funding.

The PHA documentation, accounts and annual report reflect its low-overhead hands-on volunteer professional organisation, and this is what makes it both relevant and effective. Notwithstanding, PHA complies with the child protection, anti-terrorism, anti-fraud, training, risk analysis and other ACFID and DFAT code of conduct requirements. PHA's very low overheads (less than AUD \$ 10,000 per year) are paid from existing reserves, so that

100% of any donations for Solomon Islands are spent directly on materials and/or in-country labour for the program.

SRCA has few overheads. The operational administrative functions are provided on a pro bono basis by Stellen Consulting, and governance assistance is provided to the SRCA Board by Kaunitz Yeung Architecture.

The low overheads of both organisations ensure a high Benefit / Cost ratio, ensuring value for donor organisations.

Program Performance Assessment based on External Reports

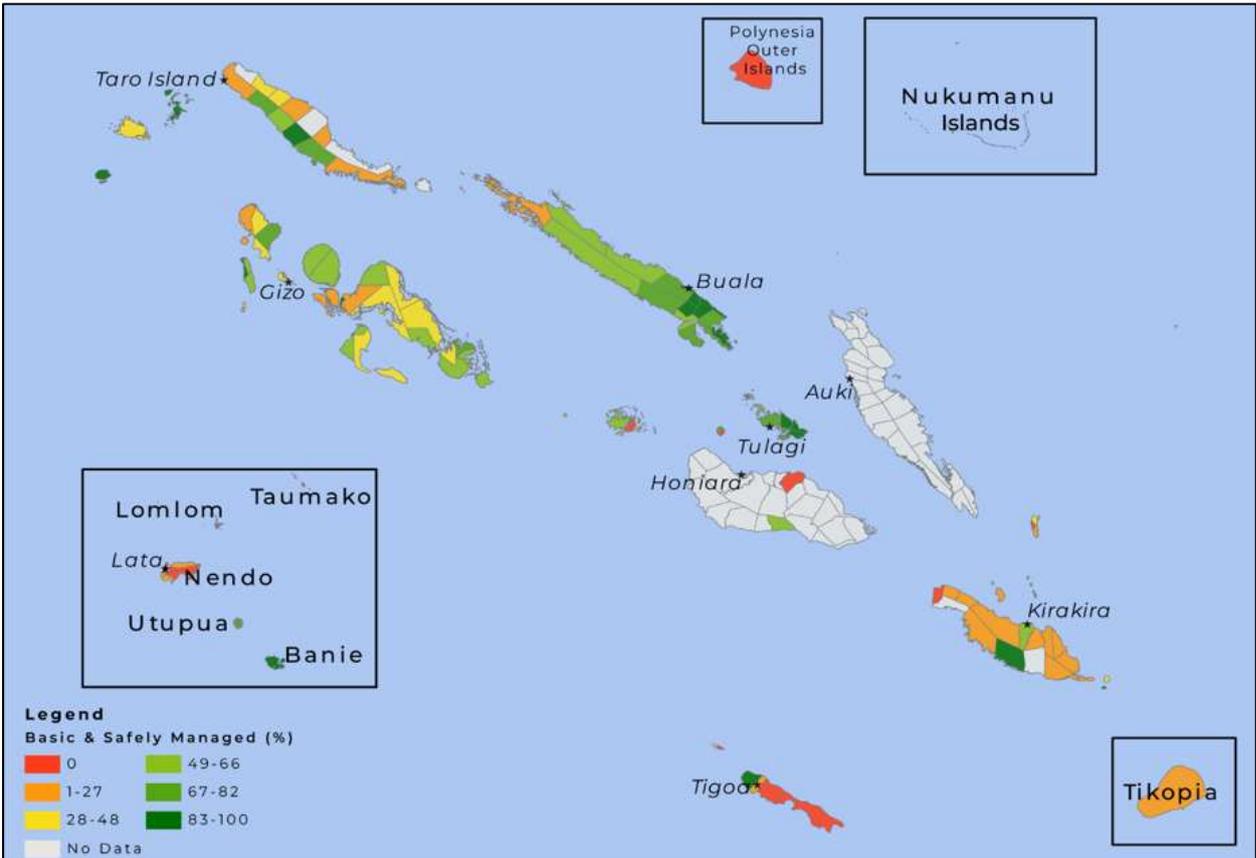
Solomon Islands Western Province suffers from lack of aid grants targeted towards the provision of built infrastructure, including water and sanitation. The “RWASH Sector Performance Review ... 2015 – 2020” states –

“... Western Province had the lowest with less than one project completed project per 1,000 citizens. The National average was 1.8 RWASH completed projects per 1,000 citizens”

Service level	Definition
Safely managed	Improved source located on premises, available when needed, and free from microbiological and priority chemical contamination
Basic	Improved source under 30 minutes round trip collection time
Limited	Improved source over 30 minutes round trip collection time
Unimproved	Unimproved source that does not protect against contamination
NO service	Surface water

*More than 29 percent of the Makira-Ulawa population have no service and are reliant on surface water. In Central province 7.8 percent of population use an unimproved source. Isabel Province scores the highest with 76 percent of the population have basic access to water. **Safely managed water access is present in just two provinces and just for small portions of the population 1.6 percent of the population in Central and 4.4 percent of population in Western province.** Safely managed water access means they have improved source located on premises, available when needed, and free from microbiological and priority chemical contamination ...*

Solomon Islands Water Access by Ward



Western Province Water Access by Ward



Inspection of the maps together with the text of the report yields the following conclusions –

1. The best access to rural water supplies in the Solomon Islands Western Province (83% to 100%, indicated by dark green shading) is located in the Shortland Islands and in North Ranongga.
2. Central Ranongga and South Ranongga have significantly better access (83% to 100%, indicated by pale green shading) than most other parts of the Western Province.
3. Significantly, the current PHA-funded and managed water reticulation program commenced in 2013 in North Ranongga (first in Buri village and then in Keigold village), before progressing to Central Ranongga and South Ranongga.⁹
4. The areas where the PHA-SRCA partnership has been most active since 2013 consistently have significantly better access to safely managed water than the rest of the Western Province and most of the rest of rural Solomon Islands.

⁹ Initially the work in North Ranongga was carried out by PHA in partnership with the North Ranongga Community Association (NRCA). The NRCA was subsequently absorbed into the SRCA, which now executes the stakeholder consultation and construction throughout the whole of Ranongga and (more recently) southern Vella Lavella.

Program Performance Assessment based on Numerical Calculation

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
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)
	Village water reticulation	\$422,797
	Village sanitation	\$113,100
	Estimate - lives improved during use per unit support	Lives improved pa . design life / donation People . years / AUD \$
	Village water reticulation	0.083
	Village sanitation	0.070
	Estimate of lives improved per unit expenditure	People whose lives are improved by one year of expenditure x number of years of use
	Village water reticulation	35,233
	Village sanitation	7,917

Calculation of the “Outcomes and Impacts” metric

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

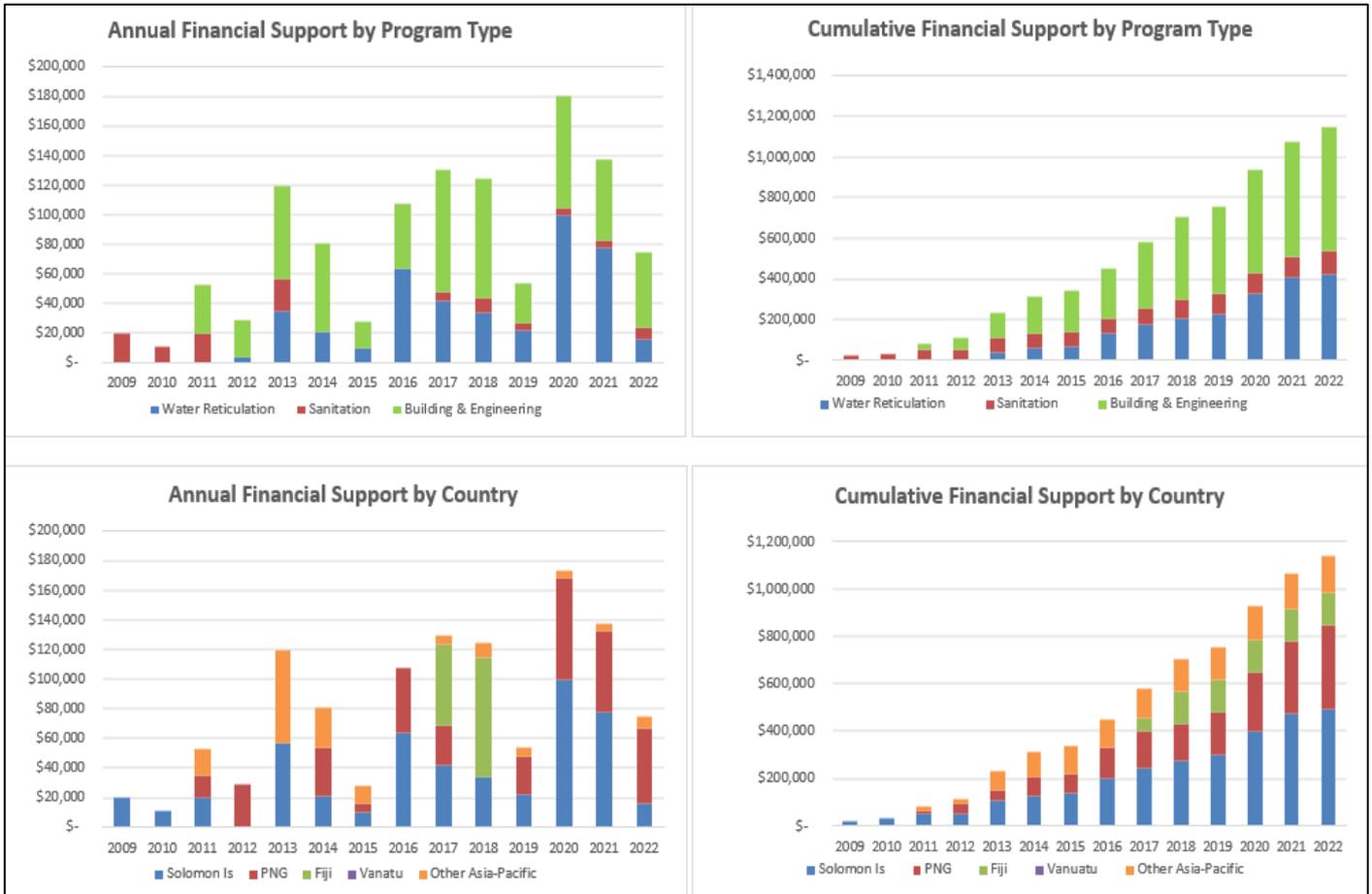
3. The value of “People whose lives are improved by one year of expenditure x number of years of use” measured in “people.years” is determined by multiplying the “Financial support for overseas programs” by “Lives improved pa. design life / donation”.

Program Performance Assessment based on Finance Support Deployed

The following charts provide context for this program, considering both the geographical spread of PHA Financial Support and the type of PHA programs supported.

SRCA programs have concentrated in Ranongga, spreading from North Ranongga to Central and South Ranongga during a 10-year period.

“Financial Support” is defined as monetary donations to partner organisations and/or the value of purchased goods and services for overseas countries programs, measured in Australian dollars.



Program Performance Assessment based on Testimonials

The following testimonials have been used to assist the program evaluation process.

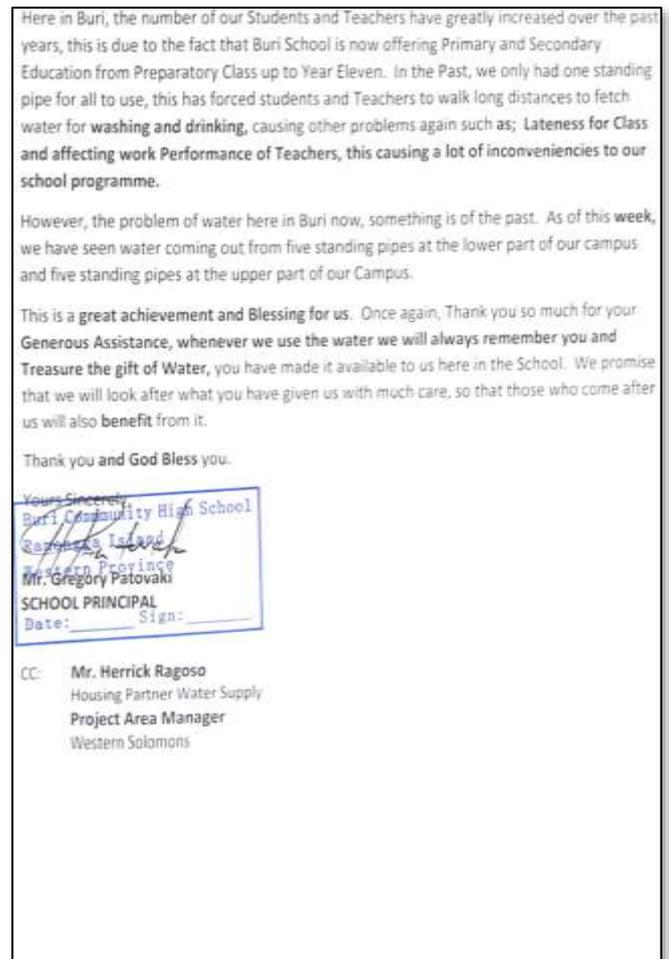
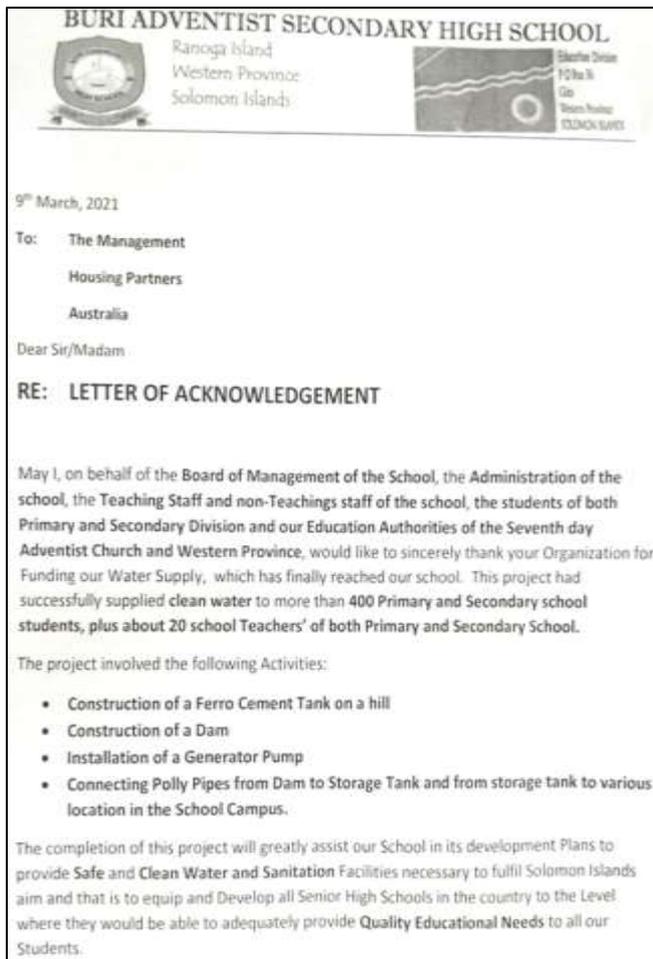
1. Partner Housing Australasia provides funding, training and supervision for rural water supply systems and latrines in Solomon Islands. Christian Salim (Provincial Secretary Solomon Islands Western Province) wrote:

"... we are grateful for the completion of water supplies in Keigold, Buri, Koriovuku, Obobolu and Lale as well as 120 latrines across Ranongga ... I would like to take this opportunity to encourage you and your donor organisations to continue this good work and offer whatever cooperation we are able to provide (toilets) for large needy families with a minimum of 5 children"



2. A recent Partner Housing Australasia Solomon Islands program was the provision of an extra water supply to Buri School. Principal of Buri Community High School, Mr. Gregory Patovaki, wrote”

“... May I ... sincerely thank your Organisation Funding our Water Supply, which has finally reached our school. This project had successfully supplied clean water to more than 400 Primary and Secondary school students, plus 20 school Teachers’ ... Thank you so much for your Generous Assistance, whenever we use the water we will always remember you and Treasure the gift of Water ...”



Program Evaluation Conclusions

The evaluation of this program leads to the following conclusions –

1. The people living in villages of Ranongga and Vella Lavella, in which PHA and SRCA have implemented water and sanitation programs, benefit directly from the program.
2. Given the very high probono professional services contributions by PHA volunteers, Quasar Management Services, Stellen Consulting and Kaunitz Yeung Architecture, the benefit greatly exceeds the cost.
3. PHA and SRCA remain committed to continuing and extending this program as long as funding permits.
4. The current program would be greatly enhanced by the provision of reliable ongoing grant funding for this program.
5. Australia and Solomon Islands would jointly benefit significantly if PHA and SRCA were to receive such reliable ongoing grant funding for this purpose.

