

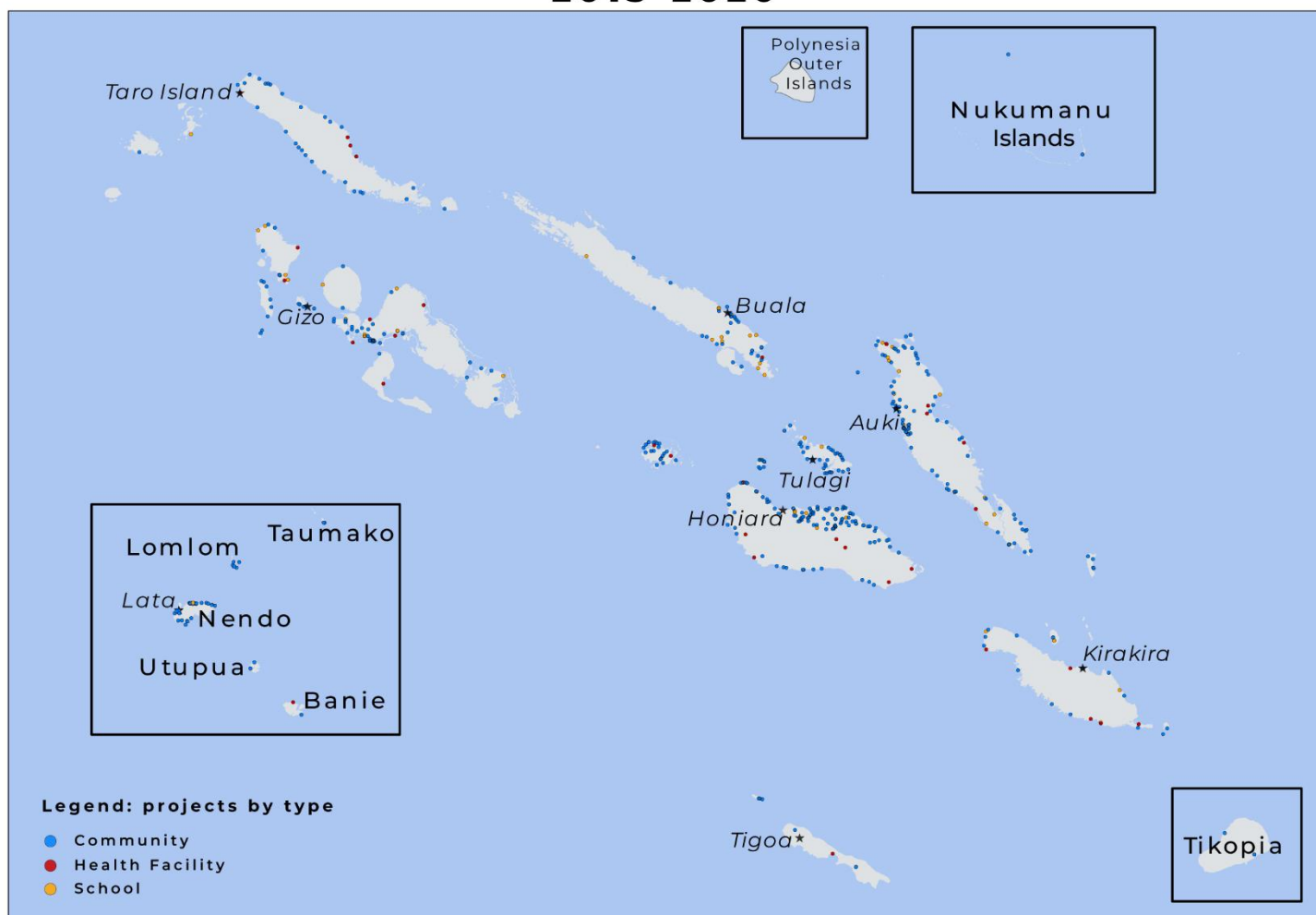


NEWSLETTER

Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene

June 2021

Solomon Islands Completed Projects 2015-2020



In this edition of the RWASH Newsletter we report on progress over the period 2015 – 2020. This has been documented in the first Sector Performance Review (SPR) which uses all the data available from the RWASH Information System provided to EHD by all stakeholders. A short summary of the Sector Performance Review will be available in July along with the full document.

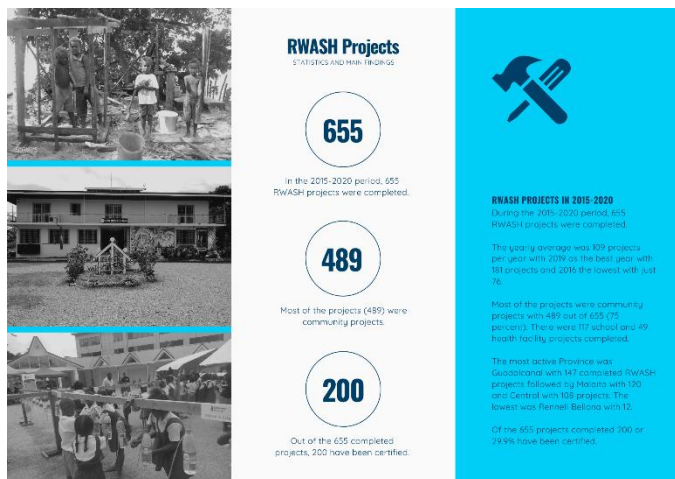
During 2020 all Health Facilities have been surveyed. In this edition, we report on the status of Health Facilities.

EHD for the first time undertook a survey of the WASH status of all Rural Training Centres using mWater, the results are summarised.

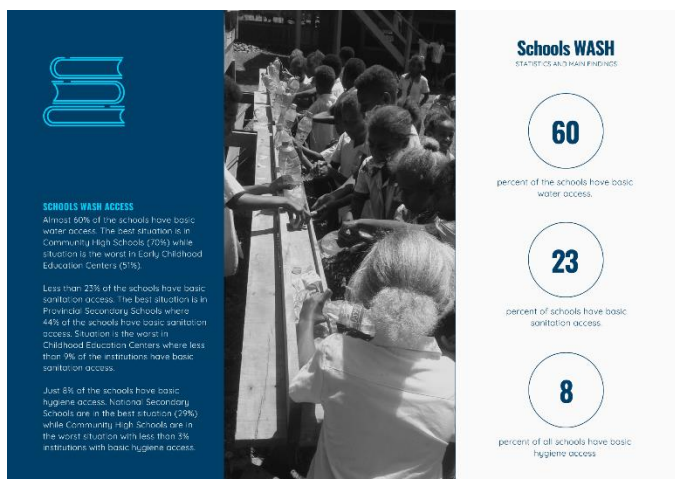
Entire statistics with maps, charts, tables and more you can find in Solomon Islands RWASH Sector Performance Review 2015 - 2020 that has more than 150 pages of insights. A shorter flyer is also available.

First Sector Performance Review (SPR)

The Rural Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Performance Review (SPR), is produced every 5 years. It informs the RWASH Sector and its key stakeholders on the achievements of the past 5 years, its challenges and the lessons learnt so that a new Strategic Plan can be developed based on evidence and relevant data.



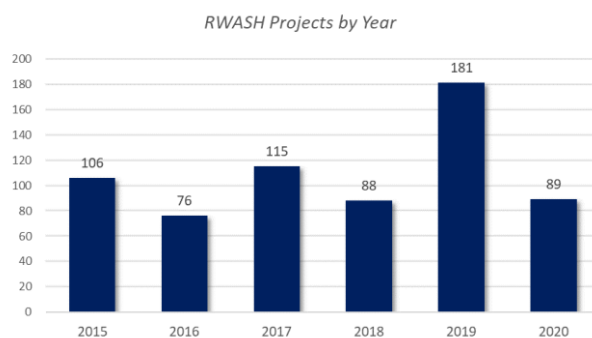
The SPR however does not merely summarise the achievements and activities of the past 5 years but aims to analyse and derive conclusions from what has happened over the years. Thus, an informed decision can be made over the strategic direction of the next 5 years.



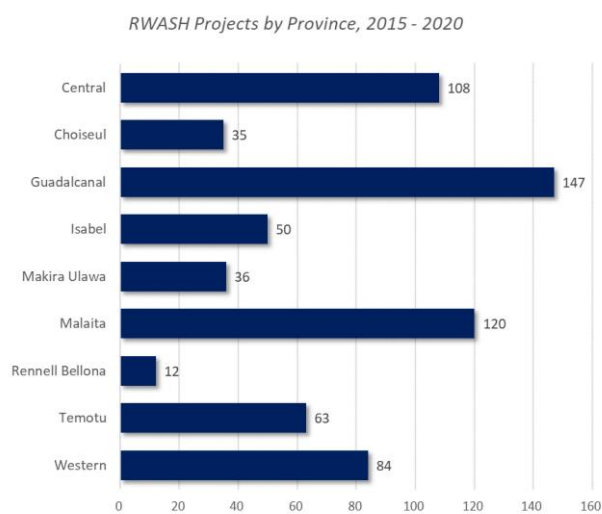
This is the first SPR that has been produced and as an exception will cover a 6-year period, 2015-2020, as this is roughly the timeframe of the EU RWASH Project "Improving Governance and Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion for Rural People".

RWASH Projects 2015 – 2020

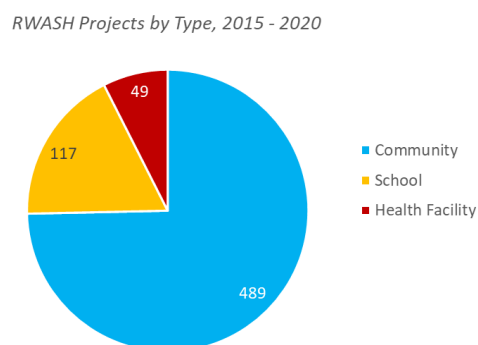
During the 2015-2020 period, 655 RWASH projects were completed. The yearly average was 109 projects per year with 2019 as the best year with 181 projects and 2016 the lowest with just 76.



The most active Province was Guadalcanal with 147 completed RWASH projects followed by Malaita with 120 and Central with 108 projects. The lowest was Rennell Bellona with 12.

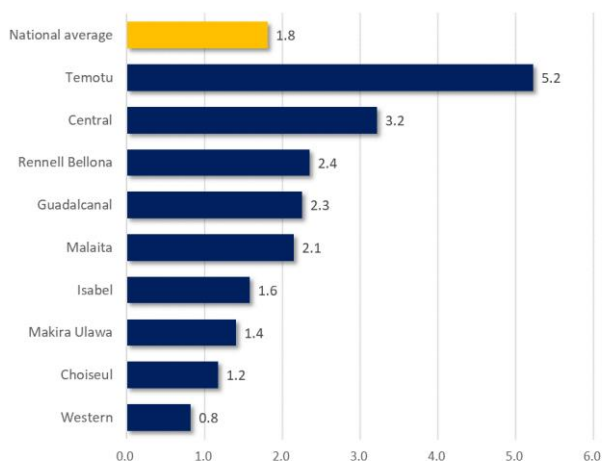


Most of the projects were community projects with 489 out of 655 (75 percent). There were 117 school and 49 health facility projects completed.



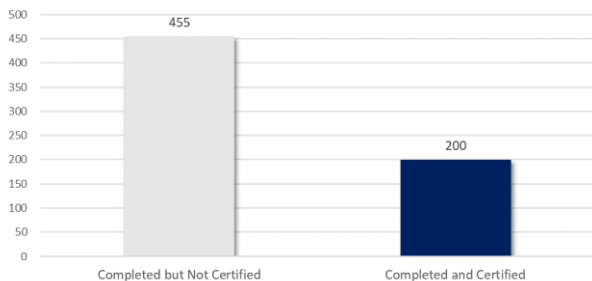
Temotu reached the highest percentage of the population with 5.2 completed projects per 1,000 citizens followed by Central with 3.2. Western Province had the lowest with less than one project completed project per 1,000 citizens. The National average was 1.8 RWASH completed projects per 1,000 citizens.

RWASH Projects per 1,000 citizens, 2015 - 2020



Of the 655 projects completed 200 or 29.9% have been certified.

RWASH Projects by Certification, 2015 - 2020

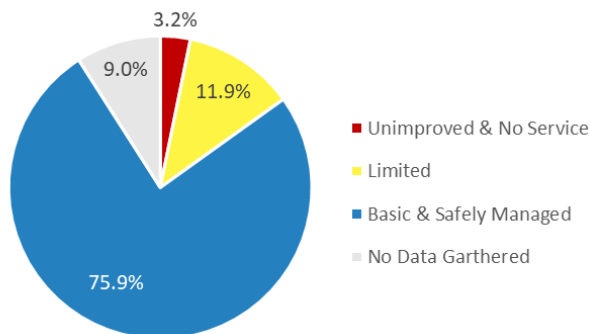


Community Water Access

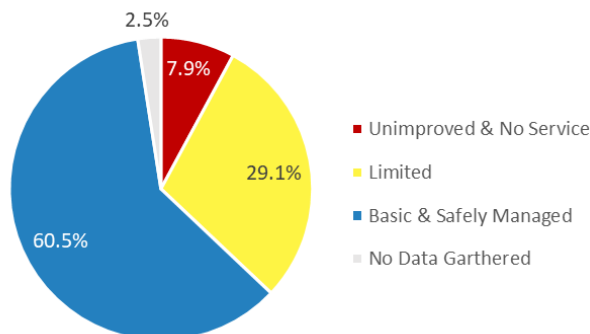
With 75.9% of the population with basic or safely managed water access Isabel province is the best of all provinces. 3.2% of the population has no service or unimproved water access while 11.9% of the population have limited water access.

Central province has 60.5% of the population with basic or safely managed water access with 7.9% of the population has no service or unimproved water access.

Isabel Province Water Access by Population

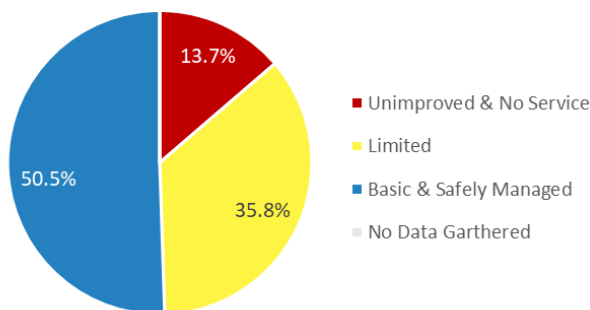


Central Province Water Access by Population



Western province has 50.5% of the population with basic or safely managed water access but also 13.7% of the population has no service or unimproved water access.

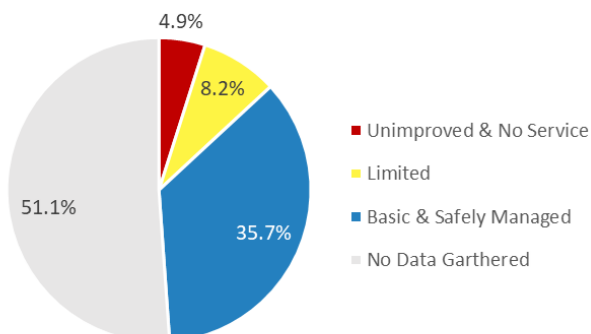
Western Province Water Access by Population



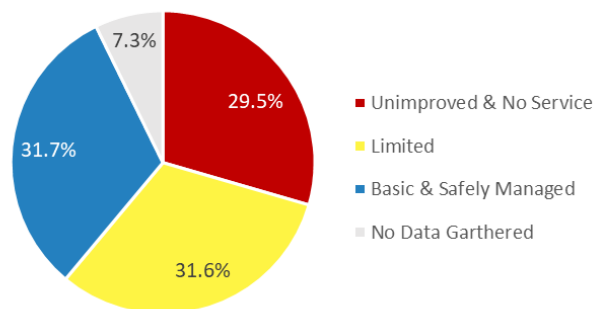
Based on the data available Choiseul province has 35.7% of the population with basic or safely managed water access but also 4.9% of the

population has no service or unimproved water access while 8.2% of the population have limited water access. However, this is based on just 50% of the population.

Choiseul Province Water Access by Population



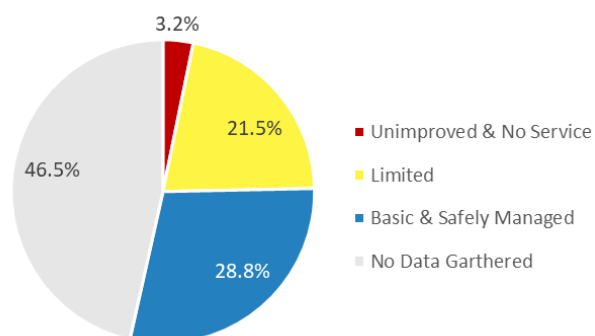
Makira-Ulawa Province Water Access by Population



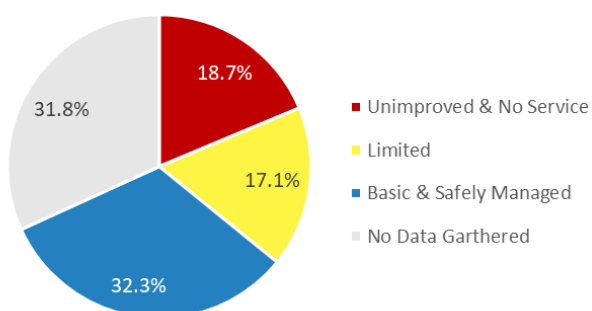
Malaita province has 28.8% of the population with basic or safely managed water access and 3.2% of the population having no service or unimproved water access. There is no data for more than 46%.

Guadalcanal province has 32.3% of the population with basic or safely managed water access. The province has 18.7% of the population with no service or unimproved water access what is second worse percentage of all provinces. More than 17% of the population have limited water access and for almost 32% of the population there is no data available.

Malaita Province Water Access by Population

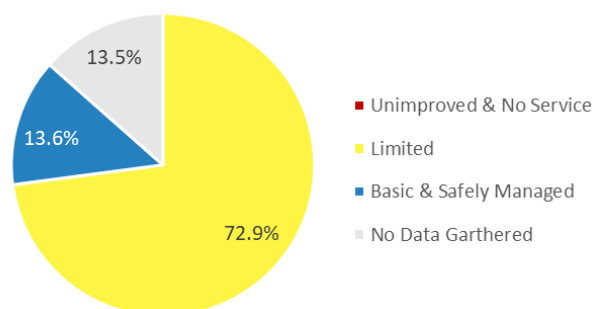


Guadalcanal Province Water Access by Population



13.6% of the population in Rennell-Bellona has basic or safely managed water access.

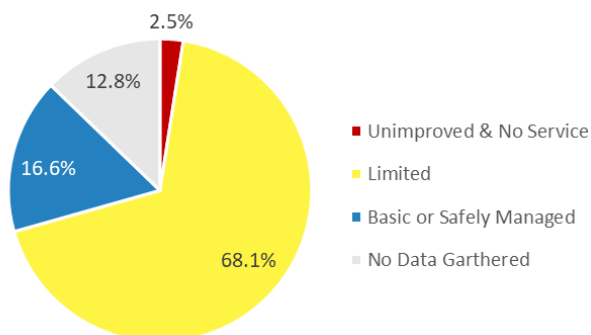
Rennell-Bell Province Water Access by Population



29.5% Makira-Ulawa province has no service or unimproved water access with 31.7% of the population having basic or safely managed water access and 32% of the population having limited water access.

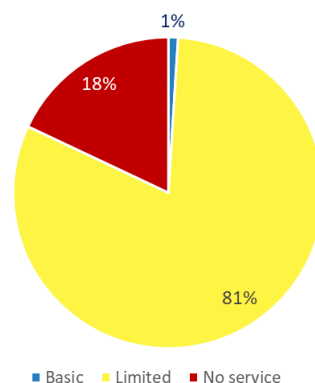
Temotu has 16.6% of the population with basic or safely managed water access. 68% of the population has limited water access while 2.5% of the population has no service or unimproved water access. For almost 13% of the population there is no data available.

Temotu Province Water Access by Population



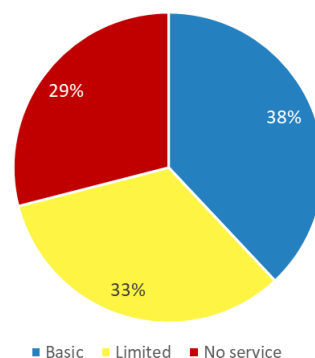
Only 3 HCFs (1%) have access to Basic sanitation, and 209 (79%) have Limited sanitation. 47 HCFs (18%) do not have a toilet.

Sanitation Access in HCFs - % of HCFs



Just over a third of HCFs (38%) have Basic hygiene services. 149 HCFs (56%) do not have a hand hygiene station (with water and soap/alcohol-based hand rub) in or near all the toilets.

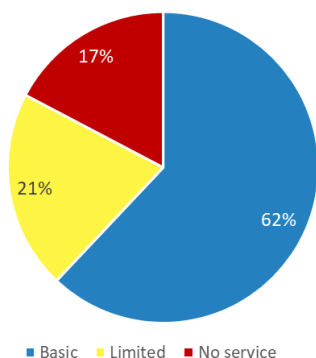
Hygiene Access in HCFs - % of HCFs



Health WASH Access

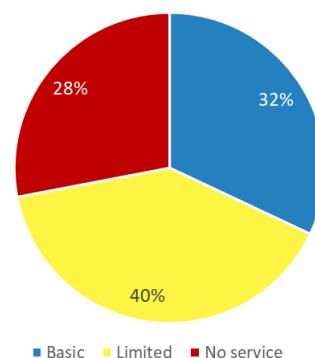
Nearly two thirds (62%) of Health Care Facilities (HCFs) have access to Basic water, but water quality is frequently poor, with 33% of HCFs scoring Very high risk/Unsafe in the water quality test. The types of HCFs with the highest proportions of Very High Risk/Unsafe water quality are Rural Health Clinics (36%), Nurse Aid Posts (31%), and Area Health Centres (31%).

Water Access in HCFs - % of HCFs



32% of HCFs have Basic Waste Management; 40% have Limited service. In 191 HCFs (72%) there is at least one set of bins for safe segregation of health care waste.

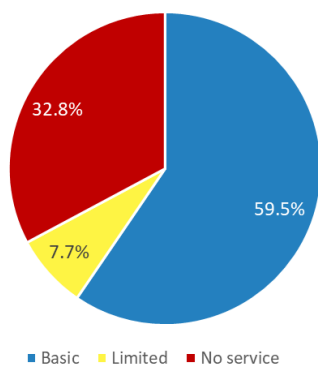
Waste Management in HCFs - % of HCFs



Schools WASH Access

Almost 60% of the schools have basic water access. The best situation is in Community High Schools where more than 70% of the institutions had basic water access.

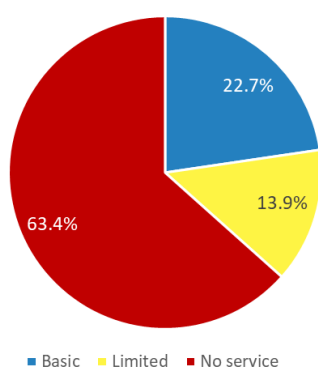
Water Access in Schools - % of Schools



Situation with water access is the lowest in Early Childhood Education Centers (51%). From a provincial perspective, the situation is best in Central where 79% of the schools have basic water access while the worst situation is in Rennell and Bellona.

Less than 23% of schools have basic sanitation access.

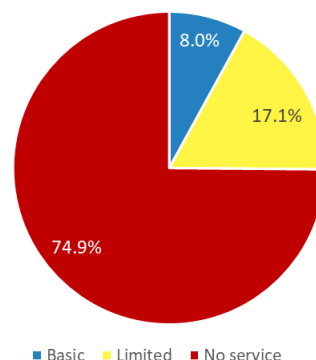
Sanitation Access in Schools - % of Schools



In Provincial Secondary Schools 44% of the institutions have basic sanitation access. Early Childhood Education Centers are at the bottom of the sanitation access list with 9% of those institutions having basic sanitation access. Honiara is highest with 52% of its schools having basic sanitation access while in Rennell and Bellona the percentage is 6%.

Hygiene access in schools is the biggest WASH issue with 8% of all schools having basic hygiene access, 17% of have limited while almost 75% of the organisations have no hygiene service.

Hygiene Access in Schools - % of Schools

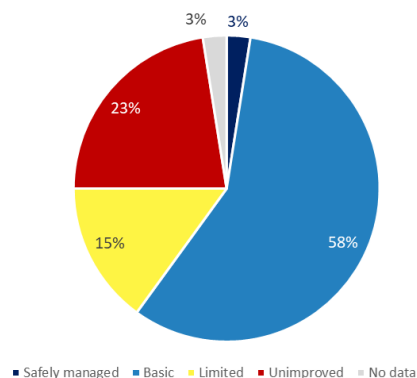


The situation is better in National Secondary Schools (29%) and the lowest in Community High Schools with 3% of them having basic hygiene access. Honiara is the highest with 33% of its schools have basic hygiene access while in Rennell and Bellona that percentage is 0%.

RTCs WASH Access

40 Rural Training Centres (RTCs) were surveyed between November 2020 and April 2021 by RWASH, using mWater mobile data collection. There are 64 RTCs in the Solomon Islands, and so far, nearly two thirds (63%) of these have been surveyed by RWASH.

Water Access in RTCs - % of RTCs

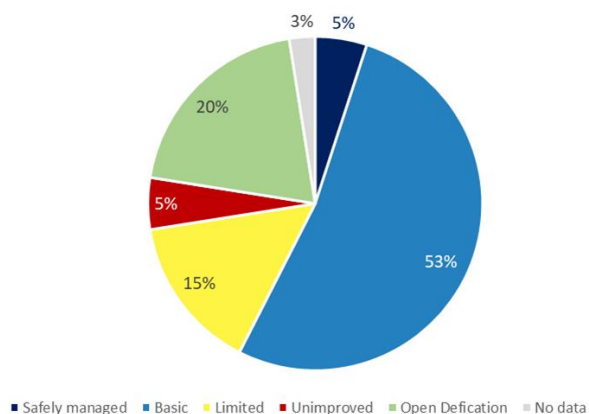


The majority of RTCs surveyed (57%) have Basic water access, i.e. water from an improved source was available at the time of survey. 1 RTC has a

safely managed water supply. However, nearly a quarter (23%) have an Unimproved supply.

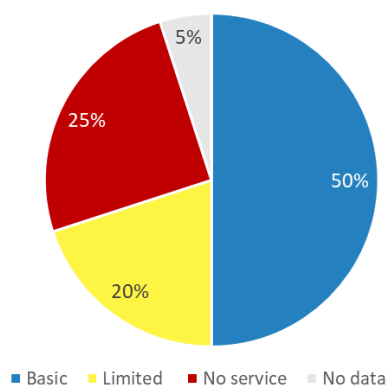
Over half (52%) of RTCs have access to basic sanitation, and 2 RTCs (5%) have access to safely managed sanitation. However, 6 RTCs (15%) have limited sanitation, and a fifth (20%) have no latrines at all.

Sanitation Access in RTCs - % of RTCs



Exactly half of the RTCs (50%) have basic hygiene access - water and soap are both available for hand washing. 8 RTCs (20%) have limited access, and a quarter of the RTCs (10 RTCs) have no handwashing services at all.

Hygiene Access in RTCs - % of RTCs

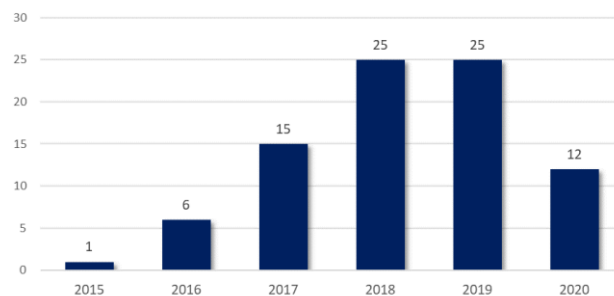


Sanitation and Hygiene

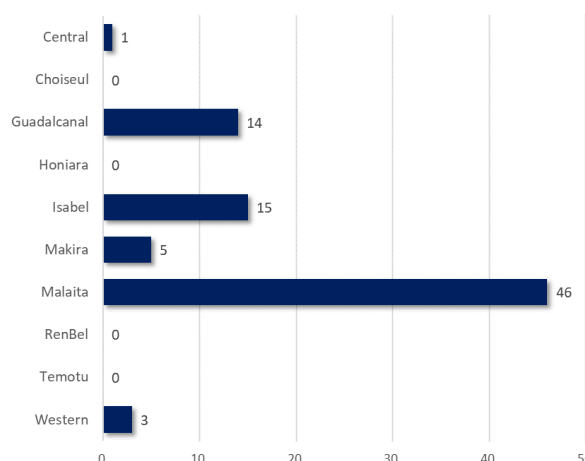
During the 2015-2020 period 84 villages have been declared No Open Defecation with 2018 and 2019 being the best years with 25 villages each.

Malaita Province was the most active with 46 villages while in Choiseul, Honiara, Renell Bellona and Temotu Provinces there were no NOD communities in the period.

Villages NOD, 2015 - 2020



Villages NOD by Province, 2015 - 2020



Over the period 2015-2020 the increase was from 25 households to 1695 households being part of NOD communities.

RWASH Programs

There were 21 organisations that have implemented RWASH Programs between 2015 and 2020.

RWASH Projects by Implementing Partner, 2015 - 2020

