

World Vision Solomon Islands

ANNUAL REVIEW 2015

World Vision





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Foreword

Dear Partners,

I am humbled to present to you World Vision's Annual Review for 2015.

Our work covers seven area programs: Honiara, Central Islands, Makira, South and East Malaita, Weather Coast of Guadalcanal and Temotu Islands. We have six strategic priorities: Economic Development, Women and Child Protection (to address Gender-based Violence), Water & Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN), Education (Early Childhood Education & Adult Literacy) and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction. In total, our programs benefit 72,876 people (approx. 12% of Solomon Islands 600,000 population), including 32,692 children.

This review highlights key findings from selected program evaluations.

In collaboration with University of Queensland, the Australian Government-funded Channels of Hope (CoH) Phase I project evaluation found that the faith-based approach is in harmony with cultural and social norms in the project locations. This finding is quite remarkable given the entire entrenched norms (or at least perceived entrenched norms) surrounding gender roles and violence in Solomon Islands. There is also evidence of openness to discussion on this sensitive topic among men, women, community and faith leaders, boys and girls, and indications that the program has established linkages between communities and service providers (including police).

An independent review of our New Zealand Government-funded Economic Development project in Weather Coast affirms that, using 'sustainability measures', 95% of the savings groups established by this project have the potential to sustain after the end of the project. This is due to factors such as strong community engagement and financial literacy training, commitment by communities to use the savings groups, and the strong savings methodology developed from the Accumulating Savings and Credit Association (ASCAs) approach.

Other encouraging notes come from recent project evaluations on our combined Australian Government & World Vision Australia-funded MCHN and WASH Projects in South Malaita and Makira. The Village Health Volunteer (VHV) program shows a potentially sustainable model with which to promote and reach out to pregnant

women and communities on maternal and newborn child health and nutrition issues. This is particularly beneficial in the remote settings of Solomon Islands, and with the limited availability of skilled nurses or midwives.

An independent WASH specialist affirms that our toilet construction model is probably one of the best in the Pacific, and there has been some evidence of behaviour changes for boys and girls around hand washing following the installation of water facilities at their school.

As expected, we also have numerous challenges to address. One common issue is late or delayed implementation, which can result in a failure to meet targets on time and on budget. Some factors contribute to this, such as challenges relating to procurement and delivery of project aid to remote islands. There is also a need for a more disciplined approach in our monitoring of project indicators and targets and to take action on emerging problems. Linking our project activities with government budget and planning, and to the wider 'big picture' discussion may help us in addressing project sustainability.

Finally, we need to develop the ability to execute 'Plan B' when the weather or other circumstances prevent us from implementing 'Plan A'. Some efforts to address these issues are to equip our team with improved project management skills and to encourage partnering at all levels.

I am very grateful to have 114 team members (111 locals, 2 international volunteers, 3 expatriates) who have been working hard to make things happen. I am so proud of the dedication, loyalty and efforts they display amidst the enormous challenges they work with on a day-to-day basis. I would also like to thank you, our supporters and partners, for your trust and support to WVSI: Solomon Islands Government at all levels, DFAT, MFAT, EU, UNICEF, UNDP, ANZ Bank, Taiwan's ICDF, USAID and World Vision Australia and New Zealand. It is my hope that our joint efforts make a difference to the lives of many children and communities in this beautiful country.

I look forward to working with my team and all stakeholders throughout 2016.

Tagio Tumas and God Bless!

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Mr Janes Imanuel Ginting
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January 2016

Our Work

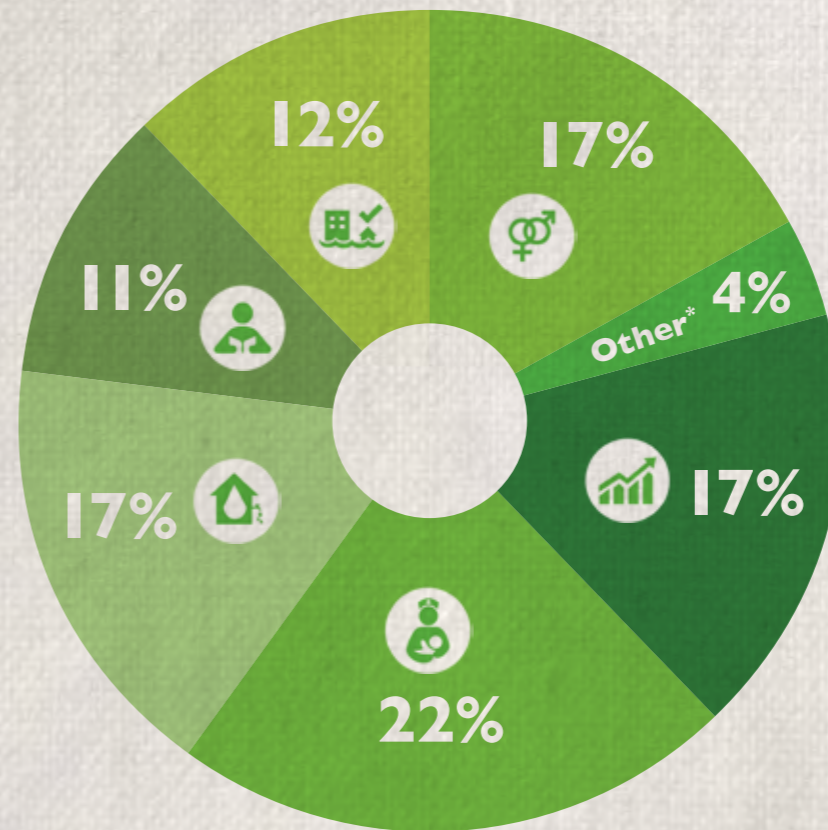


People Assisted

CHILDREN: 32,692

TOTAL: 72,876

SOLOMON ISLANDS



-  **Gender**
-  **Economic Development**
-  **Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN)**
-  **Water & Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**
-  **Education**
-  **Disaster Risk Reduction**

*Other includes Grant Acquisition Management Reduction



Impact by Sector



Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN)

Our MCHN projects focus on maternal child health and preventative health care through health education and promotion. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, World Vision has established a network of Village Health Volunteers (VHV) to help parents monitor their children's health and raise awareness around healthy eating and living a healthy lifestyle. The projects strengthen relationships between target communities and health facilities by providing local health staff with specialised training on MCHN.

MCHN Projects

Project Name	Regions	Communities	Target Population	Timeline
Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Project	Temotu	15	4,500	Apr 2012 - Dec 2014
	South Malaita	15	4,272	Oct 2011- Sept 2015
	Makira	15	6,566	Oct 2011- Sept 2015
	Central Islands	16	3,427	Jan 2014 - Sept 2017

Key Activities

- Train local VHVs in MCHN care and support.
- Establish Village Health Committees (VHC) to co-ordinate and support VHV, project staff, and government health workers.
- Establish Community Support Groups to help new mothers with MCHN, breastfeeding support, nutrition and cooking classes.
- Supply health clinics with basic equipment for babies and mothers' antenatal and postnatal visits.
- Train 'Men as Partners' participants to engage men in the promotion of health for women, mothers and children.
- Training and support for mothers and children with a disability.
- Train and develop improved health and nutrition practices.

Key Impact Results

- 36 children (years 0-1) accurately monitored on immunisation status.
- 49 pregnant and lactating women increased their visitations to antenatal and postnatal care clinics.
- 2,003 people attended meetings on the importance of MCHN practises such as breastfeeding and antenatal visits.
- 107 men attended training covering subjects of gender relations, domestic violence and men's reproductive system.
- 14 VHVs designed MCHN action plans for their community in collaboration with a registered nurse.

Village Health Volunteers & Village Health Committees

Village Health Volunteers (VHV) work with registered nurses and are part of Village Health Committees (VHC). They are responsible for tracking the health of pregnant women and newborn children in their village, ensuring they are up-to-date with antenatal and postnatal care.

Pregnant women are encouraged to attend antenatal checks and plan for a health facility delivery. Mothers with newborns must ensure their child has regular growth monitoring, full immunisation, vitamin A supplements, and de-worming.

VHCs support VHVs. Together these two groups mobilise their communities to ensure they keep their environment healthy by digging drains for proper drainage, digging pits for rubbish disposal, building domestic animal fencing, improving wells, improving boat landing areas and constructing roads.



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Water & Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

World Vision's three WASH projects aim to improve the health and wellbeing of communities and schools in Honiara, South Malaita and Makira, through the installation of water supply and sanitation systems, and the promotion of hygiene and sanitation practices.

World Vision also works with the Ministry of Health's Rural Water Sanitation and Hygiene program (RWASH) to deliver their mandated water and sanitation projects in Solomon Islands.

WASH Projects

Project Name	Regions	Communities	Target Population	Timeline
Honiara Urban WASH	Honiara	5 Communities	18,000	Oct 2012 –Sept 2016
National School WASH	Makira	8 Schools	6,566	Oct 2011- Sept 2015
	South Malaita	8 Schools		
Improving WASH in Schools & Community Project	Makira	11 Communities 2 Schools	5,205	July 2014 - 2016

Key Activities

- Build water supply systems (gravity-fed and rain catchments)
- Construct sanitation units including toilets & hand washing stations
- Promotion of healthy water, sanitation & hygiene practices
- Implement Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) methodology
- Facilitate development of community WASH Action Committees and Action Plans to drive WASH initiatives
- Train WASH committee members in RWASH protocols
- Train caretakers on water system maintenance and operation

Key Impact Results

- 26 school water taps installed
- 68 community and school toilets built
- 8 gravity-fed systems and rain catchments installed
- 4,745 people attended CLTS 'triggering' workshops (see details in Approaches box)
- 13 WASH working committees established
- 20 people trained as water system caretakers
- 1,379 people in Honiara have access to basic sanitation
- 353 people have improved water sources in Honiara
- 5 Community Action Plans developed in Honiara



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CLTS and PHAST Approaches

World Vision builds community awareness and participation in WASH using two approaches: Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST). These methods are widely used to promote hygiene and sanitation practices in communities and schools.

CLTS is a demand-creation strategy that focuses on 'triggering' communities to take action and stop open defecation. The method aims to help communities assess their own sanitation situation, formulate their own conclusions, and take action accordingly. The program does not promote standard models or prototypes, it offers no subsidies, and construction is by self-help (whether hardware is purchased or not). CLTS triggering activities demonstrate the steps of the sanitation ladder, showing the stages of toilet systems that communities can construct based on the money and resources they have available. There is an expectation that the communities will make-improvements over time.

World Vision and UNICEF introduced CLTS to the Solomon Islands in 2013, as part of the Honiara Urban WASH project. It has since been rolled out nationally.

PHAST is a behaviour change and participatory people action mechanism. PHAST takes a wider approach covering water, sanitation and hygiene intervention. Latrine installations and other hardware components are often subsidised and target numbers are decided in implementation. It is suitable for low literacy groups and school management of water and sanitation facilities.



Education

World Vision Solomon Islands focuses on two main areas of education: **Early Childhood Education (ECE)** and **Adult Literacy**.

ECE aims to nurture children's physical and mental development and prepare them for schooling. **Adult Literacy** helps people participate more fully in their communities and gives them the skills to support their children's education.

Education Projects

Project Name	Regions	Communities	Target Population	Timeline
Early Childhood Care and Development	Temotu	21	442	Oct 2010 – Dec 2014
	East Malaita	17	798	Jan 2012 - April 2016
	Weather Coast	24	850	Jan 2012 - April 2016
Adult Literacy for Livelihood	Makira	24	850	Jan 2012 - April 2016
	Temotu	15	720	Oct 2012 - Sept 2016

Key Activities

- Establish quality schools and classrooms
- Train qualified ECE teachers
- Train literacy & livelihood teachers
- Enhance awareness, understanding and support for ECE at family, community, provincial and national levels.
- Strengthen partnership between government and other education interested partners

Key Impact Results

- 48 teachers trained in ECE
- 24 ECE schools established
- Temotu ECE access increased 525% and enrolment up 47.8 %
- Temotu kindergartens increased from 4 to 25
- 21 communities built and resourced their own kindergartens
- Temotu storybook translated into local language of Aiwyo
- 15 Adult Literacy classes established
- 11 Adult Literacy classrooms constructed
- 30 teachers trained in basic & advanced adult literacy training
- 206 Makira community members received life skills training
- 15 teachers trained in basic sewing machine maintenance and repair

External Evaluation

In previous years, kindergarten attendance had been low, with 55.4% of children attending kindergarten infrequently and 25% attending frequently. This low attendance impacted the following years of learning, with low literacy and numeracy skills in year 1 and 2 children, as reported by teachers in an end-of-phase evaluation. However, attendance improved since project implementation.

Attendance has increased over time and is now at 100 per cent almost every day. This is because children are fully engaged in learning. The learning materials are helping them to use all their senses to learn and process information. This allows children at all levels to learn in different ways. This is due to teacher training provided by the project that has helped me as a teacher to develop good learning materials and teach students well.

Excerpt from Evaluation Report Temotu ECCD project Murdoch University

Adult Literacy and Livelihood Training: Improving Lives in Solomon Islands

In the Makira community of Marapui, life skills training has led directly to a financial livelihood for some of the participants.

Using her newly developed skills Brenda* began dyeing sarongs to sell to the nearby community high school. The money she makes goes to paying for her family's basic needs, including fuel to travel to the clinic for her child's medication.

In the Literacy Centre, the students have begun using their own dye and materials to conduct sarong-dyeing training. They sell the materials in nearby communities and put the money raised back into the literacy income generating activity basket; some goes toward their teacher's salary.

*Name changed for privacy reasons.



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Gender

In FY15, World Vision ran four Gender projects in Solomon Islands, with a focus on reducing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and enhancing support services.

Using the Channels of Hope (CoH) methodology, the projects *Community Vision for Change 2 (CV4C2)* and *Community Channels of Hope for Gender* both addressed attitudes and behaviours with regard to gender relations and equality.

The *Royal Solomon Islands Police Force* and *Church Partnerships* projects sought to strengthen support services, by improving police responses to survivors of GBV and increasing the sustainability and effectiveness of the Christian Care Centre; one major safe-haven for survivors of GBV in Solomon Islands.

Gender Projects

Project Name	Regions	Communities	Target Population	Timeline
Community Channels of Hope for Gender	Temotu	30	5,000	April 2013 - March 2015 (Extended to 2017)
	Weather Coast			
Royal Solomon Island Police Force 2	Honiara	5	180	Nov 2014 - Oct 2015
Church Partnerships to strengthen Christian Care Centre	Honiara	N/A	437	April 2013 - Sept 2015
Community Vision for Change 2	Honiara	5	614	Nov 2011 - Dec 2015

Key Activities

- Conduct training workshops for local police, church and community leaders in CoH methodology
- Improve support services for survivors of GBV
- Develop Community Action Groups to promote non-violence and increase support services
- Expand facilities of the Christian Care Centre (CCC) and strengthen staff capacity
- Establish long-term planning for CCC
- Develop vocational and literacy training for CCC clients

Key Impact Results

- 156 women received life skills training
- 5-year strategy developed for Christian Care Centre
- Additional accommodation wing (for 25 teens/younger girls) built at CCC
- 180 Police received training on the CoH approach
- 6 Community Hope Action Teams (CHATs) established
- 83% of men believe a woman can accuse her husband of rape, up 13%
- Only 4% of women believe that women should not make decisions, down 30%
- Percentage of men who believe the Bible says that 'man is boss' fell from 83% to 66%



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Gender

Evaluation: Channels of Hope Methodology

Working within a Christian context, Channels of Hope helps leaders, churches, service providers and referral networks increase their understanding of, and capacity to address gender-based violence and child protection concerns.

Evaluations by the Australian National University and the University of Queensland found 'considerable evidence of positive change' using

the CoH methodology. The faith-based approach was found to be in harmony with cultural and social norms in the project locations. The project had developed links between the community and service providers, including police. Other achievements included addressing triggers of gender based violence, recognising women's rights, a clear commitment to change and openness to discussion.

"The biblical approach sits in harmony with cultural and social norms in both project locations. In places where the message has been effectively communicated the project is receiving high levels of community support and almost no resistance. Given the entrenched norms (or at least perceived entrenched norms) surrounding gender roles and violence in Solomon Islands, this is quite remarkable.

The 'degree' to which CCoH has addressed the needs and priorities of women varies across the sites. In the Weather Coast communities we found the project had been implemented more effectively than in Temotu. In communities where the project is working well, it was clear that CCoH was addressing the needs and priorities of those

affected by gender-based violence. In particular women in three Weather Coast FGDs reported that CCoH had started a critically important conversation that they felt was benefiting women and children. These views appeared to be strongly held by the women who regularly reported that being able to talk about violence inside the home was a welcome recent shift in norms that made them happy."

Excerpt from Evaluation Report: Weather Coast and Temotu Community Channels of Hope Project Phase I, University of Queensland, August 2015.



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Community Economic Development

World Vision Community Economic Development (CED) projects provide opportunities for Solomon Islanders to develop economically sustainable and resilient households.

Our projects are based on the Saving Groups project model, in which World Vision staff help to set up village-based savings and loans schemes for community members who are unable to access mainstream banking.

The Honiara Youth Development Employment and Small Enterprise project (HYDESEP) aims to build the capacity of youth who are unemployed and have left formal education.

Economic Development Projects

Project Name	Regions	Communities	Target Population	Timeline
Community Economic Development	Makira	15	6,000	May 2011 - June 2016
	South Malaita	15	6,000	May 2011 - June 2016
	East Malaita	15	3,200	July 2014 - June 2018
	Temotu	15	4,050	
Honiara Youth Development, Employment and Small Enterprise Project 2	Honiara	5	1,000	Oct 2014 - June 2017
Pacific Financial Inclusion Program	South Malaita	60+	1,825	June 2015 - Dec 2017

Key Activities

- Establish community Savings and Loan Groups to encourage saving
- Establish Producer Groups to help increase income
- Provide life skills and financial training
- Train youth in small businesses development
- Develop partnerships and institutional networks to improve youth employment opportunities
- Equip youth with skills to seek sustainable employment and small business opportunities
- Help youth access gainful employment

Key Impact Results

- 156 Savings Groups established and functioning
- 3,745 Savings Group Members actively savings - 60% are women
- 12 women trained as Savings Group Village Agents to train and establish new Savings Groups.
- 91 Producers Groups established and functioning
- 5 officially registered Producer Groups
- 1 coconut crushing mill established and functioning
- Development of copra, cocoa and virgin coconut oil production to give Producer Groups increased income.
- 105 Producer Group members trained in improved farming methods.



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Community Economic Development

Evaluation: Savings Group Methodology

Savings Groups members learn how the scheme operates and how to keep money circulating within the group. Members borrow for essentials such as school fees, health fees, setting up small businesses, and events such as births, weddings and funerals. Savings Group members also build their social capital through the Savings Group Social Fund.

With regards to savings groups, the project evaluation found that 95% of savings group members intended to remain in savings groups over the next two years. This positive outcome was a result of the strong savings methodology, which was developed from the Accumulating Savings and Credit Association (ASCAs) approach.

The strength of this methodology is that it focused on building the capacity of savings group members to the point where the groups are able to function independently of World Vision. Of the 24 savings groups, 8 groups achieved more than 90% for their diagnostic scores and 16 savings groups achieved at least 85% in their diagnostic scores. These high scores suggest that the groups have a good understanding of the savings group methodology and are following meeting procedures very closely. This is critical for ensuring trust and transparency with the groups, and will have positive impacts on enhancing the sustainability of the model once the Activity has been closed.

This sustainability has been further enhanced by the fact that 19 savings groups have been supported through at least one savings cycle, with 15 being supported through two full cycles. Supporting the groups through all aspects of the savings process – twice over – will significantly enhance community understanding of the methodology and build confidence to be able to continue correctly once WV's involvement comes to an end.

Excerpt from Weather Coast CED completion report.

IMPACT STORY

Junior Moses Haga, from the community of Matanagoa in Makira, left school when he was just eight-years-old.

With a lack of skills and education, Moses' only means of income was through casual jobs and by selling green coconuts. "My average income per day was SBD \$10-\$20 (USD1.3 -2.6)," said Moses.

However after attending a training course in coconut oil processing through World Vision's Community Economic Development project*, Moses was able to secure employment with the coconut-crushing mill**, itself a CED project.

With his new employment, Moses is earning up to SBD600 (USD\$76) per month, and has a level of income stability he did not have before. With his extra income, he is now able to support his mom and dad, to meet their household needs and save money with the Community Savings Group.

"Before I was a poor rural boy, doing nothing and useless at home," says Moses. "Now I am employed, I have money to meet my own needs and that of my family, so don't under estimate me."

*Makira's CED project operates in partnership with Kokonut Pacific Solomon Islands.

** The coconut-crushing mill was established with support from Australian Government via Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade (DFAT) funding and World Vision Australia.



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Disaster Risk Reduction

World Vision's two Disaster Risk Reduction projects provide support for communities affected by the April 2014 flash flood.

The Guadalcanal Flood project aims to address the health and hygiene needs of the flood affected in Weather Coast. The Disaster Resilience project focuses on strengthening community resilience and improving livelihoods in the event of future disaster.

Disaster Risk Reduction Projects

Project Name	Regions	Communities	Target Population	Timeline
Strengthening Disaster Resilience in Solomon Islands	Guadalcanal	20	4,262	March 2015 - Jan 2016
	Makira	7	3,400	Oct 2012 - June 2015
Guadalcanal Flood WASH, Health & Hygiene Project	Weather Coast	12	3,114	Dec 2014 - May 2016

Key Activities

- Provide Disaster Risk Reduction training
- Facilitate community-led disaster evacuation simulations
- Establish Disaster Committees and help formulate Disaster Preparedness Plans
- Provide livestock and livestock management training for alternative income generation
- Build capacity of local health workers
- Raise disease prevention awareness
- Restore and improve water supply systems

Key Impact Results

Guadalcanal

- 563 people trained in Disaster Risk Reduction and participated in disaster simulation exercises.
- 61 people trained in livestock management
- 70% understand disaster preparedness and mitigation
- 60% have a household emergency kit

Makira

- Over 70% are confident about their community's ability to manage risks
- 87% of households in the Makira communities implemented at least one climate resilience innovation
- 85% increase in number of children who are able to name 3 impacts of climate change
- 57% of households have an action plan for addressing climate change impact

Weather Coast

- 5 community water supplies completed
- Hygiene and WASH CLTS triggering enacted in all 12 Weather Coast communities



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Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction Evaluation

A majority (87%) of respondents indicated that households are now implementing at least one climate resilient innovation or improved practice (e.g. agricultural techniques such as soil management, crop rotation, mulching). This is a large increase from the baseline (from 11% to 87% based on the adult sample, n=227). This indicates that the agricultural demonstration component of the project was very successful.

Participants in all of the community Focus Group Discussions noted the benefits of learning new agricultural techniques. The partnership with national non-government organisation, Kustom Garden Association (KGA) was very successful, leading to on-ground benefits soon after implementation. This partnership provides a template for future projects, combining climate change awareness and DRR with practical skills to improve food production.

There has been an increase in households indicating that they have an action plan to address the impacts of climate change. Overall, there has been a 25% increase (from 32% to 57%) across the sample of all respondents. This increase indicates that the project was successful at getting households to think, plan and adapt to climate change impacts and disasters.

Our family has its own plan, especially to plant these long duration plants (swamp taro and wild yam). We've also got our tsunami basket [bag] with a torch and battery, clothes for the children, two blankets, pots, spoons, plates and water, money and matches. Anything happens, father must grab the bag and go. We have to change the water every month." Male, Mairairaro Focus Group Discussion

Excerpt from Makira Disaster Resilience Project Evaluation

Disaster Management (Cyclone Pam Response)

In mid-March 2015, Tropical Cyclone Pam created prolonged heavy rainfall, strong winds, rough seas and flooding across Temotu Province. The cyclone caused widespread destruction of food gardens and fruit trees, significant damage to housing and contamination or damage to most water infrastructure.

The cyclone affected approximately 4,700 people according to the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO).

Project Name	Cyclone Pam Response
Regions	Temotu
Communities	15
Target Population	4,700
Project Timeline	20 March - 19 June 2015

Key Activities

Distribute hygiene, household and livelihood items to Aunta, Duff and Reef Islands

Key Impact Results

Distributed 300 hygiene kits containing: rope, soap, sanitary pads, towels, laundry soap and buckets

Distributed 300 household kits containing: blankets, 10 litre jerry cans, farmer bags, copra sacks, seed packets, gardening tools and watering cans.

Distributed 300 livelihood items such as: seed packets, garden tools and watering cans.



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Challenges & Lessons Learnt



Infrastructure & Access

Poor or limited physical infrastructure is a major challenge to project implementation. Lack of roads, wharves, bridges, storage facilities, electricity and connectivity in the target communities make access and communication between project facilitators and beneficiaries extremely difficult.

In areas where project communities are far apart, irregular or unreliable transportation can also cause problems in getting materials and facilitators to and from the target areas. For example, a trip to the communities of Apurahe in Makira takes six hours by boat from Kira Kira. In Malaita it is a two hour boat ride from Atori, followed by a one hour walk to reach Hahaliwa. Temotu's Reef Islands are two and a half hours from Lata across open sea, assuming the weather is good.

World Vision mitigates this through strategy and planning. Community visits are organised as tours with staff staying overnight in villages and visiting multiple communities over several days. Some remote regions have developed sub-offices (Afio & Marau) to reduce travel.

Transportation is an issue for CED Producers Groups, who rely on accessing markets to sell their produce at a better price. To mitigate the problem many CED Producer Groups have begun collective selling of their produce. This shares the costs of transportation, resulting in savings for the group overall, which leads to more profit from sales.

Community Engagement

Lack of community engagement can be a particularly difficult challenge to overcome because the reasons behind it vary across communities.

Time must be balanced between World Vision projects, individual family commitments and other communal plans. Given that most Solomon

Islands' communities rely heavily on subsistence farming for survival, this workload can be considerable. One way to mitigate this is to align World Vision projects with the community's other work plans so that the project field implementation runs smoothly.

The different approaches taken by various change agents can also cause engagement issues, particularly with regard to community contributions. For example, organisations often offer a financial or material contribution to community focal point individuals as an acknowledgement of their work. This contribution is not standardised across organisations with some offering considerably more than others. World Vision's contributions are generally lower because we believe that, while the contributions are valuable, they are unsustainable in the long-term. This policy can cause difficulties when a focal point person chooses to collaborate with another organisation due to the level of contribution offered.

One way to mitigate this problem would be to ensure that all partners and stakeholders use the same approach when working with the community.

Sustainability

End-of-project sustainability remains a challenge for World Vision projects. Projects generally run for a period of 3-4 years with the expectation that the communities and partners will sustain or continue the initiative after the life of the project.

However, this is not always the case. One way to mitigate this is to develop a clear exit plan for each project including: aligning programs with current Government policy, ensure that projects are inclusive and participatory, encourage joint engagement in project implementation and design projects with major stakeholders for increased sustainability.

Advocacy

The **Child Health Now** campaign was World Vision's biggest global advocacy project for 2015. The campaign culminated in participation in the **Global Week of Action in May**, including communities in South Malaita, Central Islands, Makira and Temotu in activities to raise awareness of the importance of children and their mothers' health.

Key Activities

- Build community awareness around health and nutrition
- Perform demonstrations
- Antenatal check-up for mothers
- Public commitment from Ministry of Health & Medical Services on health and nutrition
- Public commitment from partners (police, Health Department, fisheries)
- Promotion and messaging using media (music performance and drama)

Project Name	Child Health Now
Regions	South Malaita, Central Islands, Makira, Temotu
Communities	800+
Target Population	2000+

Key Impact Results

1200+
People

Reached in World Vision area program or other project

800
People

Reached outside of World Vision area program

Our Future Plans



Expand

In 2016, World Vision plans to expand several programs to new regions. The successful Channels of Hope (CoH) program aims to begin running in Makira and Malaita Provinces, where it will work in conjunction with the Women Economic Empowerment Project.

World Vision is also aiming to expand WASH activities to the Central Islands and will start promoting the VHV component of the MCHN programs at a national level.

Integrate

To further strengthen the programs, World Vision aims to intentionally integrate them.

For example, by integrating the existing Savings Group (where 54% of members are women) with CoH we can research the impact of increased understanding of gender roles on women's empowerment to manage household economy or women's economic programs in general.

In the Central Islands, World Vision will integrate WASH programs with the existing MCHN projects. By building access to clean water, we can also help build health awareness and behaviour changes for the MCHN target groups.

Link

This year World Vision will concentrate on building links between our programs and other organisations, institutions and government departments.

With learning from Papua New Guinea, we will advocate for the VHV program to be included in the 2017 Government of Solomon Islands budget.

To help establish Financial Inclusion/Access to Financial Services for Savings and Producer Groups, World Vision will link our Savings Groups to commercial banks to increase security of cash, as well as providing greater resources to expand business.

Strengthen Resilience

World Vision will continue to strengthen resilience in responding to El Nino, by supporting communities to rehabilitate and preserve water resources, provide resilient-crops and change behaviour to preserve available water resources.

Partner Agencies and Donors

Our Partner Agencies

- ANZ Bank Ltd
- Anglican Church of Melanesia
- Bushman Farming Network
- Christian Care Centre
- Coalition of Education Solomon Islands (COESI)
- Development Services Exchange (DSE)
- Festival of Pacific Arts
- Family Support Centre
- Honiara City Council
- International and local NGOs
- Kastom Garden Association (KGA)
- Literacy Association of Solomon Islands (LASI)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock - Government of Solomon Islands
- Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development - Government of Solomon Islands
- Ministry of Environment, Meteorology, and Disaster Management - Government of Solomon Islands
- Ministry of Health and Medical Services - Government of Solomon Islands
- Ministry of Women, Youth, Children, and Family Affairs - Government of Solomon Islands
- National Council of Women
- National Disaster Management Office
- Oceans Watch New Zealand
- Provincial Governments of Central, Guadalcanal, Makira-Ulawa, Malaita, and Temotu
- Royal Solomon Islands Police Force
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department - Government of Solomon Islands
- Save the Children Australia
- Seventh Day Adventist Church
- Solomon Islands Christian Association and major churches
- Solomon Islands Communities
- Solomon Islands Credit Union League (SICUL)
- Solomon Islands National University
- Solomon Islands Red Cross
- Solomon Islands Small Business Enterprise Centre (SISBEC)
- South Seas Evangelical Church
- Transparency Solomon Islands
- UNICEF/UNFPA
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- University of the South Pacific
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