

RESILIENT WASH IN THE ISLANDS REGION OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Final Evaluation by Ba & Siriosi Consultants

Contents

Acknowledgements.....	2
Acronyms	3
Introduction	4
Summary findings and recommendations.....	5
Outcome 1: Strong National and Local WASH Systems.....	5
Outcome 2: WASH Services for everyone.....	6
Outcome 3: Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Crosscutting	7
Outcome 4: Knowledge and Learning Crosscutting.....	8
Context.....	9
Review Approach and limitations	13
Findings and Recommendations.....	14
Outcome 1: Strong National and Local WASH Systems.....	14
Outcome 2: WASH Services for everyone.....	17
Outcome 3: GESI Crosscutting	27
Outcome 4: Knowledge and Learning Crosscutting.....	29
Theory of Change Assumptions and Current Situation	32
Priority recommendations.....	33
Conclusion.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendices.....	35

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Acronyms

ABG	Autonomous Bougainville Government
ARoB	Autonomous Region of Bougainville
BNA	Bottleneck Analysis
BOM	Board of Management
BP	Bougainville Partnership
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CWSIP	Community-Based Water Security Improvement Planning
DCD	Department of Community Government
DDA	District Development Authority
DCG	Department of Community Government
DoE	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
FGD	Focus group discussion
HCF	Health Care Facility
LLEE	Live and Learn Environmental Education
LLG	Local Level Government
MP	Member of Parliament
NIP	New Ireland Province
NWSHA	National Water Sanitation and Hygiene Authority
PCMC	Provincial Coordinating and Monitoring Committee
PHA	Provincial Health Authority
PI	Plan International
PNG	Papua New Guinea
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WASH FIT	Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool
WfW	Water for Women
WinS	WASH in Schools
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MTR	Mid Term Review

Introduction

The final evaluation of the *Resilient WASH in the Islands Region of PNG Project* was conducted in the northern region of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and Namatanai and Kavieng Districts of New Ireland Province from 20 December, 2022 to 17 February 2023.

Under the Water for Women (WfW) program which is funded through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFaT) in Canberra, the Resilient WASH in the Islands Region of PNG phased in

in May 2019 and ended in December 2022. Live and Learn Environmental Education (LLEE) in New Ireland Province and Plan International (PI) PNG were two of the three recipient organisations in PNG implementing WfW funding with varying designs. Technical

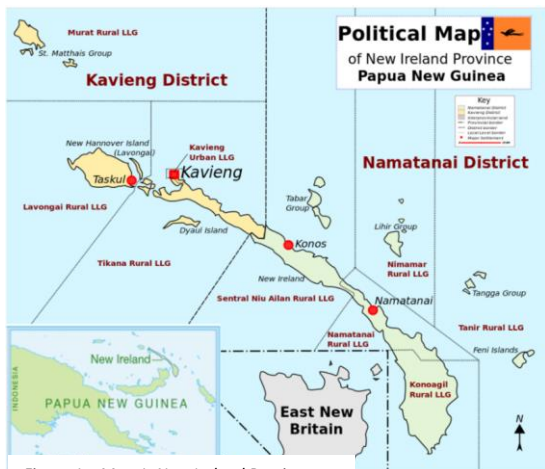


Figure 1 – Map 1: New Ireland Province

oversight and support are provided by LLEE and Plan International Australia (PIA).

With the key aim of the project to *“...improve the health and wellbeing of approximately 60,000 rural people by increasing the quality and accessibility of resilient WASH services in rural schools, Health Care Facilities and communities and by strengthening WASH sector systems.”*

These four end of project outcomes of the *Resilient WASH in the Islands Region of PNG Project* align to the Water for Women (WfW) fund Theory of Change. The project



Figure 2 – Map 2: Map of Bougainville.

is designed to achieve four end of project outcomes. The last two project outcomes were designed to mainstream outcomes 1 and 2.

Outcome 1: Strong National and Local WASH Systems

- Sustainable sub national government structures supporting, resourcing and monitoring implementation of inclusive WASH Resilience Plans aligned with National WASH Policy

Outcome 2: WASH Services for everyone

- Resilient safe and inclusive WASH infrastructure and practices established in communities, schools and Healthcare Facilities.

Outcome 3: Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Crosscutting

- Improved understanding of gender and inclusion issues, contributing to changed behaviours reported in communities and institutions

Outcome 4: Knowledge and Learning Crosscutting

- Evidence of effective inclusive and resilient WASH in communities, schools and healthcare facilities provided to the national WASH sector, resulting in uptake by Provincial, District and LLG governments and other CSOs in PNG.

Following a mid-term review in December 2021, the project has had a year of implementation to address key recommendations identified in the midterm. Despite usual implementation challenges and a National General Election (NGE) in 2022 which stalled implementation in communities, schools, healthcare facilities, the project has made some major breakthrough in both NIP and ARoB.

[Summary findings and recommendations](#)

Outcome 1: Strong National and Local WASH Systems

- Sustainable sub national government structures supporting, resourcing and monitoring implementation of inclusive WASH Resilience Plans aligned with National WASH Policy

The project has engaged with key government departments in the Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) such as Department of Health (DoH), Department of Education (DoE), Department of Community Government (DCG) and Department of Community Development

(DCD). In NIP, the project is engaging with DoE, DoH, Kavieng Development Authority (KDA), Kavieng Urban LLG, Kavieng District Administration and Namatanai District Administration. In addition to these, the project also engages with non-governmental organisations.

The project has been referred to as a key enabler in aiding key government structures to benefit from the technical advice and support. Both ARoB and NIP sub national structures recognise the valuable work facilitated by Plan and Live and Learn and formed mechanisms to facilitate WASH Planning, Monitoring, Implementation, Resourcing in the respective provinces. In government, there is noticeable sense of ownership with public servants strongly advocating for WASH as an overlooked priority in policy and legislation, financing and plans.

In Bougainville, the project has been able to convene key government counterparts as well as WASH implementing partners in the non-government space to share information, learn from each other's efforts and advocate for WASH. Despite continuous efforts undertaken by the project to gain stronger government buy-in and leadership to enable ongoing and sustainable support, resourcing, monitoring and implementation of WASH Resilience Plans, very little traction was gained. The 2022 NGE and usual changes in key governments offices leave a vacuum for the project to fill.

NIP saw the enactment of the WASH Sector Taskforce and although the members were only able to convene once in 2022, the project was able to contribute positively by introducing survey apps for the management of the Wash Management Information System. There has been continuous technical support and advocacy with DoE especially, however the incorporation of the WASH in the School Learning Improvement Plans in both ARoB and NIP has been slow. Obviously some structural changes would require high level of bureaucratic discussions, refinancing and support from within government.

Outcome 2: WASH Services for everyone

- Resilient safe and inclusive WASH infrastructure and practices established in communities, schools and healthcare facilities

Through this outcome, the project has worked through 35 primary schools (15 in NIP, 20 in ARoB), 15 healthcare facilities (7 in NIP and 8 in ARoB) and 29 wards (19 in New Ireland and 10 in ARoB). The project utilised processes that took into account participatory assessment,

planning, implementation, monitoring by stakeholders. This processes encourages local facilitation and resourcing of future WASH plans. It also promotes that importance of increased knowledge and social behavioural changes in WASH training and infrastructure activities.

Despite significant procurement and shipping delays in the last phase of implementation caused by covid restrictions, the project prioritised “software activities” which included assessment and planning, training awareness, or adapted versions). The delay in procurement and shipment further caused prolonged delays in “hardware activities” which included infrastructure delivery, construction and use of facilities.

In Bougainville, due to school holidays, data collection visits were not conducted in schools. The data collection team later conducted a few interviews remotely with a few schools. However, in communities, a common finding was the lack of completion of WASH infrastructure facilities and infrequent visits by the project team. Despite materials being delivered to communities, with some yet to be delivered by the project, community members expressed concerns on the challenges of having disfunctional WASH committees and the lack of acquiring a 10% community contribution. Proper and safe hygiene practices have been adopted by the communities, with targeted improvements in households division of labour. Healthcare facilities have fully undergone the software and hardware support through the project. Despite new emerging challenges raised by the healthcare facilities, these would be some of the key lessons the project could potentially consider in future WASH interventions.

Outcome 3: Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Crosscutting

- Improved understanding of gender and inclusion issues, contributing to changed behaviours reported in communities and institutions.

Gender equity and social inclusion are integrated into WASH processes (assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring) with the intention that diverse voices are heard, have opportunities to lead, and benefit through improved and more inclusive WASH in schools, health care facilities and communities. The project’s GESI surveys and baseline research and information sharing, and the documented approaches that integrate GESI in WASH engagement with schools, HCFs and communities (under outcome area two) are resulting in reports of improved menstrual hygiene management and reduce stigma about menstruation,

particularly in school settings and improved social norms in communities among men and women.

In some communities, there were concerns raised that the workshops and trainings under GESI took place only once and not enough for people to grasp skills and knowledge being imparted. Transition to inclusivity is only happening at a minimal scale but one they could possibly take some time. There just needs to be more capacity building under GESI and consistency in the activities being rolled out.

Outcome 4: Knowledge and Learning Crosscutting

- Evidence of effective inclusive and resilient WASH in communities, schools and healthcare facilities provided to the national WASH sector, resulting in uptake by Provincial, District and LLG governments and other CSOs in PNG

There are three key sets of materials for use with schools, HCFs and communities (WaSH in Schools or WinS, Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool or WASH FIT, and Community-Based Water Security Improvement Planning or CWSIP respectively). There are also a range of additional support materials (e.g. for school WASH clubs, or to aid communities to identify hazards) as well as various learning and awareness materials to support improved WASH in institutions and communities. Baseline data was also collected by the project and used to inform assessment and planning, and shared with sub-national government departments to advocate for the need and value of WASH. In the ARoB there is a guide (developed with and owned by the ABG) for the establishment of WASH Sector Committees. Guidance on how best to engage with and gain the buy in of sub-national government (mostly outcome area 1) may yet be developed.

While the project has completed phase II of implementation, there is very little information and resources that are shared or accessible to key beneficiaries. In NIP most schools have demonstrated taking ownership of key global events to share knowledge and learning through the project with very few in Bougainville. While schools in Bougainville still rely on the project to initiate and take the lead, the schools have also used this opportunity to share knowledge and learning.

Context

The *Resilient WASH in the Islands Region of PNG Project* is implemented by LLEE in both districts of NIP - Kavieng and Namatanai and implemented by PIPNG in the Northern Region of the ARoB. The majority of the project period has coincided with the Covid 19 pandemic. In both ARoB and NIP the project aimed to reach multiple sites over a large geographic area. In NIP, under LLEE, the project worked closely with 20 primary schools, seven healthcare facilities and 19 wards (comprised of 78 communities) spread across both Kavieng and Namatanai Districts. In Namatanai District the project targeted six wards from Sentral Niu Ailan LLG and six wards in Namatanai LLG. In Kavieng District the project was implemented in seven wards in Tikana LLG. In the ARoB, the project is worked with 20 primary schools, eight healthcare facilities, and 10 wards/village assembly areas, within North Bougainville region ranging from across Buka, Selau/Suir, Kunua, and Tinputs Districts.

Selection of schools, healthcare facilities and communities in NIP and ARoB was done in consultation with the two governments. With limited available data in government to inform selection, the project was able to provide valuable technical input and recommend tools to collectively use and identify schools, healthcare facilities and communities that needed the project's intervention. Project activities across both ARoB and NIP are implemented in a range of locations from urban and more accessible sites, through to remote and more poorly accessed, and from coastal and island to inland settings. Rainfall varies considerably across NIP and across ARoB and across wet and dry seasons (wet and dry season being less marked in much of the ARoB). The varied geographic and climatic settings are both an opportunity and a challenge for demonstrating inclusive WASH processes that can be applied in rural, urban, coastal and hinterland, and island settings.

Papua New is one of the culturally diverse countries in the world with over 800 different tribal languages and while Bougainville and NIP are in so many ways diverse from each, they are both matrilineal societies. With majority of the population living in rural areas, common health and education issues face these communities. ¹ Some 80-85 per cent of the population directly derive their livelihood from farming, and 15-20 per cent of the population live in

¹ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/png/overview>

urban areas.² Alarming, 49% of children in PNG have stunted growth due to chronic malnutrition, meaning PNG has the fourth highest child-stunting rate in the world.³

There are four levels of government - national, provincial, local-level and ward. PNG adopted a unicameral legislature elected for a five-year term by universal suffrage. Through a general election, Members of the National Parliament (MP) are elected from 89 single-member electorates and 22 regional electorates which is in alignment to PNG's 20 provinces. The Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) was developed from the peace negotiations (Bougainville Peace Agreement) that concluded the crisis.⁴ The ABG is to function with some degree of autonomy and be able to make its own laws and policies in accordance with the BPA and the National Constitution. The second tier of government in Bougainville is the Community Governments which include 44 CGs and 3 Urban CGs. While NIP still remains to a great extent part of the PNG governing structure, in July 2018, New Ireland Province was granted Autonomy from the PNG National Government. In practical terms, this provides New Ireland with the authority to draw down certain decision and law making powers from the National Government to the Province, while being very much still part of PNG as a nation.

Bougainville has a population of approximately 200,000, 21 distinct languages, 8 sub-languages, and 39 dialects. With a considerable cultural diversity both within and between language groups, social structures tie in with customary land ownership. In all but the Buin area of South Bougainville, clan lineages are matrilineal.⁵ Close contact with the outside world and Bougainville's integration into PNG are fairly recent. Bougainville launched its first secessionist movements early in 1975 which resulted in the inaugural formation of provincial governments. Early operations of the Panguna Mine in the early 70s and 80s enabled the country's development until a civil war broke out in Bougainville due to grievances over unequal benefits sharing and environmental degradation caused by the mine. Peace was restored in the early 90s which later saw the signing of the BPA in August 2001 between grieving parties.⁶ The government of Bougainville has been in operation since the restoration

² <http://dfat.gov.au/geo/papua-new-guinea/Pages/papua-new-guinea-country-brief.aspx>

³ Save the Children, Global Nutrition Report, 2016

⁴ <https://www.abg.gov.pg/index.php/government/how-abg-works>

⁵ <https://www.culturalsurvival.org/publications/cultural-survival-quarterly/bougainville-beyond-survival>

⁶ <https://www.abg.gov.pg/index.php/peace-agreement>

days with Bougainville still faced with socio-economic issues. Service delivery is not as effective and efficient compared to pre-crisis days. With the conduct of the referendum in June 2019, an overwhelming 97.8% voted for independence from mainland PNG. While negotiations are still ongoing, a ratification is set to take place in the National Parliament where the national MPs will ultimately have their say based on agreed international criteria set out in the BPA. Under the Ishmael-Nisira government, the President's six-point strategy has emphasis on Water and Sanitation in Bougainville. While it is recognisable politically that WASH is a need in the region, there is very little legal, policy and strategic frameworks to encourage and enable WASH initiatives in the region. It is known that much of the work is being funded and implemented by donor agencies and non-governmental organisations.

Governed by Sir Julius Chan, he has been the dominant political figure in the Province for 50 years. Sir Julius has been the PNG Prime Minister on two occasions and has represented New Ireland since before independence from Australia in 1975. Sir Julius has just recently turned 80, and there remain no other significant political figures who appear likely to take over at the end of Chan's term. There are two districts within New Ireland Province, Kavieng and Namatanai. Their two representative members are Ian Ling-Stuckey and Walter Schnaubelt respectively. Politically the two are aligned in the same party, however they are in the opposing party to Sir Julius. This has caused a degree of non-cohesiveness in terms of the coordination of the Provincial and District Governments. New Ireland is home to some large mining (Newcrest & Simberi) and oil palm (NBPOL) enterprises. The Governor's Office receives royalties from these operations that are used to carry out programs across the province. One key program is the Subsidy Office, which provides funds for various social needs such as old-age and disability pensions, as well as for materials like roofing iron and solar lights.⁷

In the absence of an equivalent recent sector specific planning process, information related to the WASH context in New Ireland is considerably more limited. In general, however, the situation in New Ireland Province is no exception to the PNG context. Piped water and modern sanitation are available only in the two townships of Kavieng and Namatanai (although the latter has been non-functional since 2006); while in rural areas a large number of people use open freshwater sources with some communities using tanked stream catchments for

⁷ Plan International Water for Women Context Analysis – 27 Sept, 2019

drinking, cooking and washing. Pit latrines, which do not meet sanitary standards, are the most common form of sanitation in rural areas, while a significant population continue to practice open defecation.

The *Resilient WASH in the Islands Region of PNG Project* is designed to capitalise on the endorsed PNG National WASH Policy (2015-2030) and the WASH in Schools Policy (2018-2030) to help address poor access to sanitation and hygiene in NIP and the ARoB. PNG has very poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) indicators - access to basic sanitation and water in rural areas is only 13% and 29% respectively (MTR Terms of Reference⁸).

Within the National WASH Policy, the establishment and functioning of a National Water Sanitation and Hygiene Authority (NWSHA⁹) is integral to all seven National WASH Policy strategies. Like other PNG WASH projects funded under the Water for Women program, the project design assumed legislation for the establishment of a NWSHA would be passed, and the NWSHA would enable cascaded support for the National WASH Policy within provinces. It was expected that the Bill, once passed, would help clarify the roles and responsibilities of various government authorities in ensuring WASH service delivery in communities: *“Capturing these WASH service delivery arrangements in legislation will help clarify the roles and responsibilities of various government authorities in ensuring WASH service delivery in communities, providing a basis for defining service delivery arrangements and targeting capacity building endeavours. While changes in political leadership in late 2018 delayed the introduction of the Bill it is anticipated that it will be presented to Parliament for debate before*

⁸ The figures in the original Project Design were 8% access to sanitation and 35% access to clean water in rural PNG.

⁹ According to the National WASH Policy, The NWSHA would have *“...a head office in Port Moresby. This will employ approximately 26 staff. Establishing and running the office will cost approximately K1.8m p.a. with a salary expense of around K2.6m p.a. at current prices. Provincial offices will then be established based on prioritisation criteria, developed by the Authority. It is expected that provincial offices will be established gradually, probably at a rate of 2/3 per year. In larger provinces, it may also be necessary to establish a number of district offices. Provincial and district offices are expected to have 3 staff each, with an establishment/running cost of approximately K500,000 p.a. each and an annual salary cost of approximately, K260,000 each”* (p23, PNG National WASH Policy 2015-2030: <https://png-data.sprep.org/resource/png-national-water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash-policy-2015-2030>). If established in each of the 22 Provinces (including ARoB) of PNG, and no Districts, this would put the annual budget at more than K20 million per annum (approximately K16.72 million per annum for Province level costs and further K4.4million per annum for the head office). By way of comparison, this is similar to the annual budgets of either the PNG Ombudsman Commission or the Auditor General's Office.

the end of in 2019 [and operational by July 2020]” (Project Design, Annex One, WASH Context Analysis Summary, p7). Unfortunately, parliament has not yet debated and passed the Bill.

Review Approach and limitations

With limited time constraints, the final evaluation was expected to adopt methodologies and tools used in the midterm review. The process was intended to be participatory providing staff and stakeholders with an opportunity to critically identify, assess and reflect on the project’s outcomes and impact in comparison to its Theory of Change. Similar to the MTR the evaluation aimed to provide project staff, stakeholders and relevant agencies with a process to critically assess, reflect upon, and share lessons that could potentially add value to the next phase and other related standalone WASH

The evaluation is a mix of external and internal design where the project fully participated in the development of tools. These tools were developed in close consultation with the project team and sufficient project related documents provided by the team. The tools were shared within the inception phase with the project team for their feedback and review before the data collection began. Key stakeholders were identified and shared by the project with the evaluation team. One purpose of the participatory evaluation was to build on the internal evaluation capacity of the project. This promoted a reflective practice and the use of evaluative thinking with a view toward subsequent use of the evaluation.

The evaluation relied exclusively on qualitative data. Most of the data was collected through a desktop review individual and sometimes paired, semi-structured interviews and focus groups. This included interviews with male and female participants from communities, healthcare facilities, schools and government entities. In Bougainville, data collection began after the school holidays and this affected access to the schools for data collection as teachers and students were on holidays. In NIP, data collection began on 13 to 16 February.

School, HCF and communities were selected to be a mix of remoter sites and sites closer to services. Initially four sites of each category (school, HCF and community) were selected. Site visits were severely hampered by the timing of the evaluation as schools closed and as people across the public service and in communities prepared for the Christmas holiday period. In the ARoB: data collection activities conducted at four communities and five healthcare

facilities. In NIP, three communities were interviewed; two primary schools and two healthcare facilities.

Findings and Recommendations

Outcome 1: Strong National and Local WASH Systems

Sustainable sub national government structures supporting, resourcing and monitoring implementation of inclusive WASH Resilience Plans aligned with National WASH Policy

A key recommendation quoted from the MTR was that *“in the remaining implementation period, the project can continue to build on its work to date and more strategically engage with senior officials (decision makers and gate keepers) in Provincial Departments and Authorities to gain their buy-in, ownership, leadership and institutionalisation of WASH processes. Even if the end of project outcome cannot be realised within the remaining timeframe of the current project, strategic engagement should lay a good foundation for any extension of the current project or a next phase WASH Project.”*

Summary notes

In Bougainville, the project has made significant progress in establishing sub national structures through engagements with relevant government counterparts such as Department of Health, Department of Technical Services, Department of Education and Department of Community Government. With the inclusion of relevant government sectors, including non-governmental organizations in the WASH Committee, there is a collective recognition and awareness that WASH is a priority in the region. In some ways, this has enabled strategic discussions and focused discussions among government institutions. And for the first time in Bougainville’s 2023 major infrastructure line budget items for Bougainville, Water, Sanitation and Waste Management under health sector has received an allocated 10mil PGK. Despite the WASH Taskforce Committee still lacking government ownership, this will only take some time and with continued support through this project, significant milestones are achieved over time. Funding constraints and limited staffing within government have also limited its ability to lead the development of a WASH Policy for Bougainville and convene taskforce meetings with partners.

The NIP Provincial Government has granted buy in to the project over the past year through some milestones. The formation of the taskforce committee and development of a provincial

WASH Policy were two of the key contributions of the government to the stakeholders of Kavieng and Namatanai districts and the LLEE team as well. There is a profoundly good working relationship with key government counterparts and with this the transition to further progressing WASH in the next phase would seemingly be easy. Despite delays in sector financing, it is a known that such developments take time to happen. With continuous dialogue and strategic conversations at the high levels, only then WASH would be allocated funding support in the province.

Findings and Observations

- In ARoB Plan continues to initiate WASH Sector Taskforce (Committee) meetings, however members have not convened regularly due to other priorities and a NGE which was held earlier this year disrupted the practice of convening regularly. In addition, the absence of several key stakeholders and staff changes within the ABG that operate in the WASH space from the committee also leaves a huge vacuum in shared lessons and recommendations for the committee to consider and act on.
- The Taskforce in ARoB is regarded as the North Bougainville Taskforce/Committee with membership based in HQ Buka. Although it does not necessarily operate as a taskforce, lacking legal and policy drive, there is a collective recognition within government on the need for an inclusive composition of members from all three regions of Bougainville. At the moment it accomplishes the functions of a committee and has been regarded as positive.
- Current practice is that the North Bougainville WASH Sector Taskforce/Committee meetings are highly dependent upon the project to: arrange meetings (venue, date, invitations) and to set the agenda and facilitate the meetings. DoH – ABG is yet to take the lead on this. The Dept has so many other priorities.
- Plan developed a WASH Plan for North Bougainville which some key government counterparts like DCG and DoH have expressed concerns for not having sighted this plan.
- There is buy-in and leadership displayed by key members of the committee in NIP and ARoB, however ownership and institutionalisation are still slow to achieve. This is

clearly indicated by the lack of legislative, policy and financing of WASH as a priority by government.

- In NIP, the project was able to facilitate the enactment of a WASH Sector Taskforce that oversees all implementation of WASH related activities , however the taskforce convened only once in June 2022.

Recommendations

- In the next phase, project team should carefully map out all actors that are funding and implementing WASH interventions in Bougainville. This should provide some more level of clarity on all actors actively engaged in WASH. Furthermore, there is a need for more strategic engagement between the project and key government actors. This level of engagement should pave the way for the committee to effectively advocate and push for WASH planning and resourcing through entry points/gateways that the project is able to facilitate. A key example in ABG is currently developing its four-year integrated strategic development 2023 - 2027 plan and only an effective and such opportunities like this would require a functional committee is able to advocate for WASH. Point to note is that members of the taskforce or committee work for the government.
- Encourage ongoing dialogue and facilitation of the committee to meet more regularly. Encouraging means of allowing government to take the lead in organising committee meetings. Plan and LLEE to provide guidance and ongoing dialogue with government ensuring that people responsible are actually carrying out their responsibility. Not to be seen as It is through this medium that key legislative and policy drives are discussed and supported. Government holds its own meetings and it is through this arrangement that individuals are able to push for WASH in budgets and planning.
- In government there is ongoing changeover of staff which tend to leave a vacuum for the next person. To better manage this, the project should maintain ongoing information sharing, advocacy for WASH not only through the committee but also identify key entry points to promote WASH. Such entry points may include lobbying with individual MPs who share similar vision. Parliamentary sessions are a useful

Commented [RT1]: Any recommendations for NIP? These are all focus on ARoB.

Commented [RT2]: This was done a part of the Northern Region WASH Plan work.

Commented [RT3]: This is what the Task Force is intended to be. Why are we not getting results with this approach?

Commented [RT4]: A critical opportunity – how best can we influence this?

Commented [RT5]: Is that seen as a positive thing or not? Theoretically, the WASH Task Force can discuss and plan how best WASH can be incorporated into the Development Plan and then provide a coordinated advocacy voice for WASH.

Why do you think this is not happening with the current task force. And how could we do this better or differently for a better outcome?

Commented [RT6]: This has been the intent but is not working. Can you offer suggestions on HOW to do this?

Commented [RT7]: Are you suggesting that a Task Force is a bad idea and we should be using existing government forums/committees. If yes, can you please be more specific?

avenue to share information. MPs share ministerial statements and it is from time to time that through DoH, a brief can be shared with portfolio Minister to share in Parliament.

- The composition of members in North Bougainville are representative of key senior government leaders in the ABG. Perhaps south Bougainville could have a sub-wash committee that provides update to the committee in North Bougainville.

Commented [RT8]: Sub-WASH committees have been established in South Bougainville in each District so seems possible. ☺

Outcome 2: WASH Services for everyone

Resilient safe and inclusive WASH infrastructure and practices established in communities, schools and healthcare facilities

From the MTR, it was recommended that *“in the remaining project period it will be important to find ways to re-engage with sites where there have been long delays or infrequent visits, reinforce WASH behavioural change and ensure that the participants in all sites (schools, HCFs, communities) fully understand and “own” their plans and future implementation (including ongoing infrastructure maintenance), and (ideally) that there is opportunity for sites to go through a second assessment and planning phase with local participants taking an incrementally greater part in leading and facilitating the process. Additionally it will be important to increase the engagement of the Department of Education (DoE) and the DoH/PHA (Department of Health or the Provincial Health Authority¹⁰) to sustain the WASH in Schools and WASH in Health Facilities processes.”*

Summary notes

WASH in Communities (New Ireland and Bougainville)

In North Bougainville, the project has engaged with 20 schools, 10 communities and 8 healthcare facilities. Due to school holidays, the evaluation team was unable to conduct interviews in most schools, however some interviews were conducted remotely. While completion of software activities (assessment and planning, training and awareness, or context specific versions) and hardware (materials procurement, delivery construction and use) in all healthcare facilities, there has been noticeable delays in construction of WASH facilities. These delays are affected by the wash committees’ inability to work effectively in their communities, hence delaying the construction and eventual use of WASH

¹⁰ In New Ireland Province health is managed through a Provincial Health Authority rather than under a Provincial Department of Health.

infrastructures. A common sentiment expressed by members of the communities indicating there are ways for the communities to raise the 10% contribution. Materials distributed by the project to the communities have either been personalized by individuals or kept in a central storage location by a member of the wash committee. Despite these delays, communities have reported and demonstrated improvements in safe and inclusive hygiene practices in their households. There is an opportunity to revisit the project's full participatory processes that form the basis of the wash cycle (assess+plan+implement+monitor) and identify context specific approaches that could actually work for communities in Bougainville. If not through this project, there are success stories of communities leading WASH construction in their communities in Bougainville with minimum external support. Furthermore, the proportion of infrastructure given to communities does not take into consideration the population size of communities. Each community in both project locations have differing population from one another. Solid waste management is still lagging as committees and communities try to identify creative ways to dispose rubbish without causing further harm to the environment.

WASH in Healthcare Facilities (New Ireland and Autonomous Region of Bougainville)

In Bougainville, support to healthcare facilities has been completed with only minor issues relating mostly to maintenance of the infrastructures. These toilets, washroom and hand washing facilities have been effectively utilised in North Bougainville. However, in NIP, there has been huge delays in getting the support to healthcare facilities. Work in healthcare facilities has not commenced, committees set however support and buy-in have not be given to the project, hence a contributing factor to progressing project.

WASH in Schools (New Ireland and Autonomous Region of Bougainville)

In both NIP and Bougainville, completion of WASH facilities have enabled students and teachers to fully utilise the infrastructures. Over the phase of the project, students have developed a habit of using the toilets and hand basins at appropriate time. Class attendances have been consistent and academic performances have also improved. Students have displayed respect for one another and girls now have confidence to manage themselves in schools when experiencing their menstruations. WASH Clubs in NIP are quite effective compared to Bougainville.

Commented [RT9]: Any suggestions on how the current process could be improved? We have developed the existing approach with the context in mind so it would be helpful to be more specific here please.

Commented [RT10]: Please explain – not entirely sure what you mean here. Is there another approach we should be using?

Commented [RT11]: Can you expand on the challenges here and any suggestions to improve?

Commented [RT12]: Can you please expand on this statement. Why is this? What's different? The approach is same for both NIP and ARoB so how is the application different? What should/could ARoB do to get a better result?

Findings/Observations

- In NIP (15) and ARoB (6) schools provide at least basic and accessible drinking water, sanitation and hand – washing facilities for students, teachers and in most cases the nearby communities.
- Stakeholders in both NIP and ARoB, stakeholders clearly articulated the importance of the project addressing common issues faced in schools related to water, hygiene and sanitation. The project worked closely with teachers, students, WASH Committee and the Board of Management (BOM). They were able to differentiate positive changes as a result of the project ranging from infrastructure, safe hygiene practices, attitude and behaviour in students and teachers.
- Although 16 schools in NIP and six schools in ARoB undertook a collective bottleneck and collaborative analysis during the inception of the project, teachers, BOM, WASH Committee members were not able to clearly articulate the participatory process (WiNS) however they see the value of the process through the improved WASH facilities, hygiene and behaviour in their schools.
- In both NIP and ARoB, schools still have issues in securing a sustainable budget for the operations and maintenance of WASH facilities in schools. There are ongoing discussions with DoE in respective locations to incorporate WASH in SLIP, however bureaucratic processes influenced by political dynamics has delayed progress.
- In both NIP and ARoB, the construction of hand-washing facilities such as basins, toilets and tippy taps in schools have improved students' attendance and performances, eased access to basic WASH services, improved WASH behaviours among students and teachers.
- Teachers have incorporated creative and effective WASH activities in their routine teaching, either it be Healthy Living or Personal Development, most schools have realised WASH is a crossing-cutting topic.
- In NIP, the WASH clubs are very effective and have been maintained through the schools the project works with. In ARoB, however, there is very little involvement of WASH Clubs in schools compared to when COVID-19 was widespread in Bougainville.

Commented [RT13]: Should be more than this I think?

Commented [RT14]: My understanding is that the SLIP template has been changed to include WASH. Please clarify

Commented [RT15]: Please elaborate on why you think this is the case and how it could be improved in ARoB

- Issue with scarcity of water in the school was addressed with installation of water tanks to catch and store rain water. Student have access to surplus water for drinking and washing hands. Access to water supply. Physical changes that occurred included the construction of the water catchment and the group handwashing facilities.
- The issue with OD has been addressed to a larger extent. Students and teachers have access to septic toilet infrastructures in schools that have been better managed and used by the school. Team observed these facilities are well kept by the school and everyone, including members of the WASH Clubs play are very critical role.
- Software awareness through Menstrual Health Management (MHM) helped much in students advocating especially boys respecting girls. Both girls and boys have developed confidence to socialise and openly discuss topics of beneficial to themselves and their learning.
- In NIP schools, WASH Clubs are very effective and have continued to routinely conduct activities in schools – there is instilled values and responsibility to take care of WASH facilities in schools.
- There are still minor and practical issues which schools can address from their levels and not through the project, the management of waste disposed in school, provision of soap for handwashing at wash stations.
- Teachers have incorporated WASH in their health lessons and personal development lessons.
- The project followed the right approaches. LLEE officers conducted, awareness and introduction to the students, formed our wash clubs, donated resource books and materials and included schools in global day events which has improved knowledge on the subject. The approaches were timely and adequate; however, timeframe did not allow for the projects to be completed.
- In NIP, all schools have incorporated global day events in their annual plans. Some of these schools were able to display activities they were able to conduct on these days.

Commented [RT16]: Was this not being done?

Commented [RT17]: Was 15 schools in 3 years too many?

- In both NIP and AroB, support from the project in terms of the resources (tanks and even the resource books) has given teachers, students and committee some understanding of how to deal with climate change.
- In NIP, project's emphasis on GESI awareness and training has helped both males and females' beneficiaries to understand their roles in different settings. Knowledge has helped students identify serious inequalities affecting a certain demographic and, in many ways, given them a platform to voice their concerns regarding maltreatments which is a step forward in trying to bridge this gap of gender inequality. An example of that platform is when students from both genders advocate about MHM issues to their communities during the Menstrual Hygiene Management day. In addition, programs MHM programs and awareness has given male students greater understanding of women's roles in society triggering respect for girls.

WASH in Healthcare Facilities (NIP and Bougainville)

- In a general sense, patients including men, women, youth and children are able to access basic drinking water, sanitation and hand-washing facilities in the healthcare facilities. In Bougainville a few healthcare facilities are providing basic and accessible drinking water, sanitation and handwashing facilities are providing basic and accessible drinking water, sanitation and handwashing facilities, although over the duration of the project, some of these healthcare facilities have faced technical issues such as the water pump malfunctioning, and hygiene at facilities not adhered to 100%. With rain water
- In both NIP and AROB, healthcare staff who were trained on MHM and HBC have put into practice knowledge and skills gained. Although not at a consistent basis but there is time, resources and need to do so. Some have even continued to advocate for safe practices of hygiene to their patients through their day to day work.
- There is a collective recognition and acceptance by communities, schools and healthcare facilities including government that WASH is an important need in Bougainville. Increased and ongoing awareness rolled out through this project and others have been the source of increased knowledge. Behavioral changes always go hand in hand with improved facilities and infrastructures such as access to toilets

Commented [RT18]: Incomplete sentence...

Commented [RT19]: Do you think there has been a greater value due to the project working in schools, clinics and communities together? Rather than just one dimension alone?

and clean water. Healthcare facilities with safe, accessible running water and sanitation facilities have these to show.

- In NIP and AROB, stakeholders showed willingness and commitment to support the implementation of the project. This was shown through the community contribution on labour, mobilising materials and ideas in initial stages of implementation.
- Most healthcare facilities in both NIP and AROB, there were no adequate budget for operations and management. The WASH Committees knew they had this opportunity to display leadership, and exercise their roles and responsibilities in the management of their respective healthcare facilities. This was somewhat positively evident during the initial stages of the project, however not towards the WASH in Healthcare Facilities
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- The project has been regarded as valuable asset that satisfied the needs and helped in improving infrastructure such as MHM facilities for the women and girls. Pregnant mothers and other female patients now have basic and accessible MHM materials to dispose waste. In some facilities, there is still a need to construct MHM facilities.
- In both NIP and ARoB, the WASH Improvement Plan has reflected needs of both women and girls however not people living with disabilities. Trainings have also been rolled out by the project on how to take care. There is a collective recognition and acceptance by communities, schools and healthcare facilities including government that WASH is an important need in Bougainville. Increased and ongoing awareness rolled out through this project and others have been the source of increased knowledge. Behavioral changes always go hand in hand with improved facilities and infrastructures such as access to toilets and clean water. Healthcare facilities with safe, accessible running water and sanitation facilities have these to show.

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Commented [RT25]: Previous statements said that in NIP work in HCFs hadn't progressed at all. Please clarify?

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- The project has been regarded as valuable asset that satisfied the needs and helped in improving infrastructure such as MHM facilities for the women and girls. Pregnant

Commented [RT26]: Duplicated above.

Commented [RT27]: Duplicated above.

Commented [RT28]: Duplicated above.

Commented [RT29]: Duplicated above.

mothers and other female patients now have basic and accessible MHM materials to dispose waste. In some facilities, there is still a need to construct MHM facilities.

Commented [RT30]: Duplicated above.

- In both NIP and ARoB, the WASH Improvement Plan has reflected needs of both women and girls however not people living with disabilities. Trainings have also been rolled out by the project on how to take care of people with disabilities however the facilities constructed does not consider these specific needs.
- In ARoB, there is increasing awareness in government that WASH is a need in communities.
- In NIP and ARoB, the challenge remains equally with raising additional funds for the running costs of the WASH facilities or for additional works. The committee have expressed concerns with their limited capacity in identifying additional seed funding or with basic skills like drafting funding proposals and concept notes.

Commented [RT31]: This section is for HCFs. Move to communities section

WASH in Communities

- In both NIP and ARoB, the bottleneck analysis helped communities understand the issues such as waterborne diseases, diarrhoea, cough etc., that were affecting their health. The analysis was able to provide reliable statistics in consultation with the DoH. Communities were able to understand why they were selected and to them the project was more relevant to the existing needs they had been faced with.
- Some communities in ARoB & NIP have not constructed their toilets and water tanks due to shortage of materials and lack of contributing the additional 10%. The project only conducted one training on construction of VIPs which was not sufficient for the communities. The project did not deliver full materials even after raising community expectations that certain materials would be delivered to the communities. Communities are still waiting for these materials to be delivered. The challenge however with communities is having someone or a group specialised in constructing toilets. In some communities, household members made it their responsibilities to construct toilets.
- In both NIP and ARoB, despite the project not being able to meet inclusive water and sanitation for each community population,

Commented [RT32]: There were a lot of trainings conducted in NIP so I don't think this is accurate.

Commented [RT33]: Incomplete statement

WASH Committees

- In NIP and ARoB, the challenge remains equally with raising additional funds for the running costs of the WASH facilities or for additional works. The committee have expressed concerns with their limited capacity in identifying additional seed funding or with basic skills like drafting funding proposals and concept notes.
- In both NIP and ARoB, the evaluation team observed that the successful and effective implementation of WASH Improvement Plan was determinant upon the effectiveness of the WASH Committee. While some schools, healthcare facilities and communities were ahead with implementing their plans and have identified and secured additional opportunities to construct, operate and management WASH facilities, others were still struggling.
- The composition of the committees is gender inclusive, few have PWDs and more significantly most of these representatives hold critical roles in other existing government or community position.

Commented [RT34]: What's the key difference between those who have progressed and those who have struggled?

Commented [RT35]: Is that a positive or negative thing? Why/why not?

Recommendations for WASH in Schools, Healthcare Facilities and Communities

- There is a need to develop and handover user-friendly training manuals or guidelines on the application of WiNS, CLTS, etc....to schools, healthcare facilities and communities to keep and use.
- Schools in both NIP and ARoB are a success story of tools and processes used and adapted by project. Positive results can only be sustained if key stakeholders work together to ensure WaSH continues to be an integral part of schools. That similar level of awareness should be awarded to parents and teachers as well. Teachers and students in schools come and go but it is the DoE, BOM and members of the WASH Committee that remain and belong to a specific location. A coordinated approach on building sustainability among these key actors.
- There is a need to connect schools to other funding opportunities outside of government and help them identify creative ways to raise funds for the operations and management of WASH facilities in schools. Under outcome 1, suggestion was made for the project to conduct a thorough mapping of stakeholders who fund and conduct WASH activities. In a recent partnership policy review workshop in ARoB, the Secretary for Department of Community Government (DCD) announced that the

Commented [RT36]: Are you saying that this is happening well or is this a recommendation of what is not happening?

Bougainville Partnership with funding from the Australian Government awarded 20 WASH Projects¹¹ to communities, schools and churches.

- Ongoing monitoring to identify shared lessons and best practices on project is encouraged. The WASH Committee could actually play a role in endorsing joint monitoring visits to these schools to identify lessons and document them for future planning purposes.
- Although this maybe too ambitious to achieve, one of the things the project could consider in the next phase is to work closely with DoE, DoH, DCD and DCG develop standard operating procedures or guidelines for schools in the communities to adapt. In Bougainville, there is a focus on beefing up the capacity of community governments to function more effectively. Incorporating a guideline or a set of criteria in government stakeholders would address sustainability and minimise the loss of knowledge and skills when teachers move to new posts. It could potentially be an opportunity to incorporate MHM in schools through the DoE relevant policies.

Outcome 3: GESI Crosscutting

Improved understanding of gender and inclusion issues, contributing to changed behaviours reported in communities and institutions

Reflective on the key takeaway from the MTR; *“it is important that implementation of the WASH cycle keeps focus on the integrated GESI aspects of the WASH process, and that the people or institutions charged with continuing to manage and implement WASH into the future understand its value and have the necessary ongoing skills, attitudes, and resource materials to maintain GESI in WASH. If people have the opportunity to participate effectively in inclusive WASH processes and see tangible results that they value, they are more likely to be motivated to continue to repeat and maintain the process. Active participation throughout the cycle, collectively by communities and by stakeholders in institutions such as schools and HCFs, accompanied by deliberate participatory critical reflection on the GESI WASH processes and results, can help ensure people identify for themselves the connections and importance of GESI for better WASH results. The adaptation and roll out of Plan’s Gender WASH monitoring*

¹¹ Speech delivered by Secretary Department of Community Development

tool in the coming months should assist project teams and stakeholders together to identify and understand changes in behaviours or practices in communities and institutions.”

Summary notes

The project rollout of the Gender WASH Monitoring tool targeting government staff, communities, schools and healthcare facilities has gained significant results. During the interviews, people articulated the importance of integrating GESI in WASH. This was greatly shown through the composition of committee members having inclusive representation of male and females, some even including PWDs. Interesting to note that communities understand the importance of GESI and household have adapted shared decision making, roles and responsibilities between parents, children as well as safe and inclusive hygiene practices. Healthcare facilities have integrated GESI in the construction of infrastructures where females and males have separate toilets and washrooms. Females are consulted and engaged in the construction of sanitation facilities.

Findings/Observations on GESI

- In ARoB, stakeholders especially women expressed trainings were not sufficient to build strong foundations in the communities, schools and healthcare facilities.
- The GWMT was not consistently applied in approaches, plans and outputs by stakeholders and the project management team. However, communities, schools and healthcare facilities visited displayed elements of upholding gender values in WASH. There were equal representation of women and men in the WASH Committees, wash clubs and ultimately, some women who had benefitted from the trainings were now elected officials.
- There is an increasing and collective skills and knowledge on WASH rights among men, women and girls in the communities and schools and some were very vocal about their right to clean and accessible water.
- All plans portrayed GESI, although PWD did not come out strongly, there were priorities in the inclusion of women and girls.
- In ARoB, women and girls shared there was only one interaction between the communities and GESI focal point. To them, the limited interaction does not provide a strong basis on the promotion and mainstreaming GESI in WASH.

Recommendations

- Either if project works in same locations or new locations, it is important to have a series of trainings emphasizing GESI in WASH. Remember, changing norms, practices and behaviors is not a sudden change rather takes time.
- If there is any means possible to contextualize GWMT to each community, or contexts worked in, it would be an easy applicable tool for the stakeholders to use.
- Either there is no data to show PWDs in target locations or an absence of including PWDs in the activities. Suggest the project to revisit how participants are identified for each location and ensure that set criteria for selection have consideration on GESI.

Commented [RT37]: Not sure what this means exactly? The GWMT asks community members to share and analyse their situation in their households and communities. That's pretty context specific. Please explain this recommendation further

Outcome 4: Knowledge and Learning Crosscutting

Evidence of effective inclusive and resilient WASH in communities, schools and healthcare facilities provided to the national WASH sector, resulting in uptake by Provincial, District and LLG governments and other CSOs in PNG

From the MTR, "It is important that there is sufficient time and resources to enable the full WASH cycle process to be rolled out and demonstrated so that, using a participatory approach, the project can document and share key lessons from: facilitating WASH with communities, schools and HCFs; engaging with sub-national government structures such as the DOH/PHA, DoE; and from establishing WASH Taskforce/Committees. Knowledge and learning materials may then be made as accessible as possible to stakeholders (particularly sub-national government), and stakeholders given opportunities to critically engage with the material to inform their future priorities and plans."

Summary notes

The project has valuable resources and materials that can be shared with government and other relevant partners. Plan International is not the only organization implementing WASH in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. There are also other entities supported by DFAT such as Bougainville Partnership, World Vision and ABG members, churches and communities have also conducted WASH in Bougainville. The tools introduced and used by the project are highly valued by government counterparts and with such growing interest and commitment from government, all these can easily be adapted and used by government, if not in its original form at least contextualized to meet needs and demands of institutions and communities in Bougainville, including NIP.

Working Draft

Findings/Observations of K&L

- In both NIP and AROB the project has delivered sufficient projects in schools and healthcare facilities except for communities and among relevant stakeholders in government. There is a clear lack of strategic and collective approach in celebrating global events especially among schools.
- The project has developed a number of K&L products that need to be shared widely, or improved slightly in the next phase. These re have been inconsistently provided to target groups (schools, HCFs, communities).
- In both NIP and AROB, the project has included participatory and inclusive process and resources that are used in the Solomon Islands Project. The CWSIP and CLTS, WASH FIT are WHO and UNICEF developed processes). A critical gap in government is adapting and contextualising such products or resources to improve WASH Planning, Implementation and Monitoring.
- In some schools, healthcare facilities and communities, some tools are still very confusing for these beneficiaries to adapt and utilise. This is simply because the trainings rolled out by the project were very limited. The lack of training materials provided during training and through the processes for assess-plan-act-monitor affects further training and implementation progress in the communities. It also affects consistency and uniformity of the message.
- Facilitation guides are detailed and comprehensive – and can be used by confident, experienced, well trained and literate facilitators. However, facilitation guides are less suited to less experienced or untrained facilitators (e.g. teachers, community health workers, community leaders, untrained and less experienced project officers) or lower literacy facilitators, and may likewise be overly complicated for some target sites/communities (see earlier).
- WASH knowledge and learning resources are readily available online and can be freely downloaded. However, online access and printing access are still an ongoing constraint for schools, HCFs and communities, as well as government departments at Provincial/ABG level. Even M-water is not accessible by many key government counterparts.
- Project lessons about inclusive WASH service delivery are sometimes shared in meetings with stakeholders (School leaders, HCF leaders, government officers).

Commented [RT38]: This seems at odds with what I understood to have happened. Many events have been arranged and included multiple schools attending joint celebrations, marches and public demonstrations to promote WASH in Schools for MHM Day, Global Handwashing Day and World Toilet Day. This is particularly the case in NIP but some effort to do so was also in AROB. Please clarify?

Implementation of the second phase has now been completed and there should be sufficient resources to share among partners.

- Peer to peer learning between ARoB and NIP project teams (PIPNG and LLEEPNG) has not been carried out frequently even after travel restrictions were lifted.

Recommendations on K&L

- Encourage the WASH Taskforce Committee to also contribute to sharing knowledge and learning of the project. Infact, these committee meetings should also be an opportunity for the project to provide more shared lessons. Arrange meetings with key people in government, civil society, churches etc....to share lessons and also hold radio programs or use other creative low cost alternatives to share lessons.
- The processes for WASH in HCFs, schools and communities is a facilitated cycle of: assess-plan-act-monitor. For the process to be effective, each step must be participatory and inclusive, and should lead on to the next step of the cycle without long (or unexplained) delays, and with reinforcement of behavioural change practices between. Target groups benefit when they have opportunities to increasingly lead the cycle through repeated cycles.
-

Commented [RT39]: Description here is what is documented in the guides. Not sure what the recommendation for K&L is here?

Theory of Change Assumptions and Current Situation

The project design identifies assumptions under the Theory of Change (pp23-24, Project Design Document). Some assumptions have proven not to hold through the life of the project to date, affecting implementation and the effects of this are reflected in the findings and recommendations above.

Assumption	Current situation
The establishment of the National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Authority (NWSHA), and the passing of the related legislation, proceeds as planned and the Authority becomes operational by mid-2020.	NWSHA legislation has not been tabled (needed for the NWSHA to be established). If established the NWSHA would (theoretically) have offices or representation in each province – acting as a focal point, providing advice and coordination to the implementation of the National WASH Policy. National elections are scheduled for mid-June 2022, and it is unlikely the legislation would gain political support and be passed on expected timeline .
Relevant government agencies in both New Ireland and in Bougainville can be identified that are willing to lead their respective WASH sector and with which the Project can engage.	Relevant government agencies in New Ireland and in AROB value the project, but are not yet leading activities.
Decentralisation of responsibility for development planning is maintained and local level governments are committed to making local planning process functional.	Responsibility is still decentralised, but the Local Level Governments and Community Governments (administrations and elected representatives) do

Commented [RT40]: NWSHA is not being progressed at national level.

	not yet have the capacity to make the local planning process functional (drawing upon local/ward plans to inform LLG planning and budgets)
Accurate and comprehensive information about funding flows is available and sufficient financial data and exists to allow viable approaches to WASH sector financing to be identified and applied.	Only Bougainville has incorporated for the first time funding for WASH Infrastructure in the 2023 budget.

Commented [RT41]: There is no mention of this anywhere in the EOPO1 findings/observations section. Has the project made any contribution to this?

Would also had here that there has been reported success in influencing allocation of school SLIP budget for schools, particularly in NIP.

And also a change to SLIP budget templates

Priority recommendations

- **Facilitate participatory reviews by LLEE and Plan team together to further contextualise materials** used with HCFs (WASH FIT), Schools (WINS) and Communities (CWSIP and CLTS).
- **Share guidelines with beneficiaries and partners:** Develop user friendly manuals for schools, healthcare facilities and communities and relevant government stakeholders to have and utilize.
- **Conduct a thorough mapping of WASH actors in Bougainville.** In the next or current project phase, project team should carefully map out all actors that are funding and implementing WASH interventions in Bougainville/NIP. This should provide some more level of clarity on all actors actively engaged in WASH. Once mapped out, connect the beneficiaries to possible opportunities that they can access. Project may assume that beneficiaries know about other existing opportunities to source support from, however that is not always the case.
- **Continue strategic engagements:** Hold more strategic engagements between the project and key government actors. This level of engagement should pave the way for the committee to effectively advocate and push for WASH planning and resourcing through entry points/gateways that the project is able to facilitate. A key example in ABG is currently developing its four-year integrated strategic development 2023 - 2027

Commented [RT42]: Any advice on the “how” we do the these things would be helpful. For example, we have been trying to engage strategically with government but its not working. Why not? What can we do differently?

Commented [RT43]: This is a very general statement and not clear on how/why all of these tools required contextualisation. Some were developed specifically for the context, and refined based on experience from implementation in PNG (in NIP in fact). Any additional detail on what is missing or ineffective with current tools would be helpful.

plan and only an effective and such opportunities like this would require a functional committee is able to advocate for WASH. Point to note is that members of the taskforce or committee work for the government.

- **Sustainability and continuity:** Take the time to understand the contexts, needs, interests, strengths and weaknesses of target beneficiaries before rolling out prescribed activities. Specific activities should be customized to meet those differing needs.

Conclusion

The Resilient WASH in the Islands Region of PNG Project has been able to achieve positive results as well as unintended negative results that are addressable. Despite several bureaucratic delays at the political and strategic level in both governments, the project has been able to draw lessons that will enable improvement in the next phase. Ultimately, Plan International in Bougainville is also commonly perceived as an organisation with the comparative advantage in implementing WASH projects. This could potentially be a positive to also reflect upon and build on existing internal organisational structures to enable effectiveness and efficiency in project deliver. One factor to also take note of is that project locations are scattered and this makes it a costly and logistical challenge.

With an ambitious ToC, the project in itself requires sufficient amount of time to fully materials its long term visions, goals and objectives. Recalling that the projects assess, plan, implement and monitor cycles with schools, health care facilities and communities are designed to gradually build local and institutional self-reliance in inclusive WASH, and to demonstrate effective processes for sub national government structures to adapt and use, the relationships and networks built in phase 1 & 2 are an advantage to continue the work, ensuring participatory approaches are embraced.

Commented [RT44]: I'm confused by this recommendation. The tools all deliberately do an assessment and analysis of the situation in each location (this is contextual understanding) and then develops actions plans based on the findings and in collaboration with the stakeholders. Is that not happening? Or is something else missing?

Commented [RT45]: It is not clear what these are from the text above. Please explain.

Commented [RT46]: not sure what this paragraph means? Is the ToC good? Are we achieving it? Or does it need changing?

Appendices

i. North Bougainville Interview List

Date	Stakeholder	Name	Type of interview
20 Dec 2022	Savon Community	Females	FGD with communities (females)
20 Dec 2022	Savon Community	Males	FGD with communities (males)
21 Dec 2022	Skotolan Healthcare Facility	Committee FoiSliee	FGD with WASH Committee
21 Dec 2022	Skotolan Healthcare Facility	Joel Saru	KII with OIC
3 Jan 2023	Rukusia Healthcare Facility	Petro Ririmate	KII with OIC -Petro Ririmate
3 Jan 2023	Rukusia Healthcare Facility	Members	FGD with WASH Committee Members
10 Jan 2023	Biroat Community	Males	FGD with Males
10 Jan 2023	Biroat Community	Females	FGD with Females
10 Jan 2023	Biroat Community	Members	FGD with WASH Committee
11 Jan 2023	Banis Community	Males	FGD with Males
11 Jan 2023	Banis Community	Females	FGD with Females
11 Jan 2023	Hanahan Healthcare Facility	OIC KhiCaian	KII with OIC
12 Jan 2023	Provincial Emergency Operational Centre	Ruline Pokote	KII with Dr Ruline Pokote
12 Jan 2023	Department of Community Government	Samson Rutana	KII with Samson Ruthana
13 Jan 2023	Department of Health	Russel Kristian	KII with Russel
14 Jan 2023	DoH	Rodney Sapaun	KII with Rodney Sapaun
16 Jan 2023	PIPNG	Gail Pigolo	KII with Program Manager
17 Jan 2023	PIPNG	Susan	KII with Senior Project Coordinator
17 Jan 2023	PIPNG	Geraldine Valei	KII with GESI Coordinator
19 Jan 2023	Hantoa Health Centre	Lebolo KoiCaian	KII with SIC
19 Jan 2023	Sanakova Community	Females, males and WASH Committee	FGDs
19/01/2023	PI Australia	Tom Rakin	KII
20/01/2023	LLEE Australia	Mathew Johnson	KII
25/01/2023	LLEE Australia	Christie Paskalis & Betty Amos	KII Project staff
25-Jan-23	Department of Education	Mr. Kenehe	KII

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II New Ireland Province Interview List

NIP Survey Schedule				
This is a schedule for the upcoming data collection exercise conducted by independent contractor Ba & Siriosi in New Ireland Province.				
Date	Location	Interviewer (Ba & Siriosi)	Assistants Live and Learn	Participants
10/02/2023	Rawal Primary School	Consultant	Cecelia Tohiam	Teachers
			Christie Paskalis	Student Reps
(8am-10am)			Joel Laklen	WaSH Committee Members
			Greg Gideon	BOM Reps
11/02/2023	Travels to Kabanut			
12/02/2023	Kabanut HCF	Consultant	Cecelia Tohiam	Teachers
	Kabanut Primary School		Christie Paskalis	Student Reps
(1pm-2pm)			Joel Laklen	WaSH Committee Members
			Greg Gideon	BOM Reps
			Jessica Pungmat	SIC HCF WaSH Committee
12/02/2023 (3pm-4pm)	Salimun Community	Consultant	Cecelia Tohiam	Ward Member
			Christie Paskalis	Chairman VPC
			Joel Laklen	Members of the WaSH Construction Team
			Greg Gideon	Other key community stakeholders
		Jessica Pungmat	(Women's rep, youth group etc...)	
13/02/2023	Silom Primary School	Consultant	Cecelia Tohiam	Teachers
			Christie Paskalis	Student Reps
(10am-12am)			Joel Laklen	WaSH Committee Members
			Greg Gideon	BOM Reps
			Jessica Pungmat	
14/02/2023 (10am-12am)	Livinko Community	Consultant	Cecelia Tohiam	Ward Member
			Christie Paskalis	Chairman VPC
			Joel Laklen	Members of the WaSH Construction Team
			Greg Gideon	Other key community stakeholders
		Jessica Pungmat	(Women's rep, youth group etc...)	
14/02/2023 (2pm-4pm)	Kimadan HCF	Consultant	Cecelia Tohiam	SIC
			Christie Paskalis	HCF WaSH Committee
			Joel Laklen	
			Greg Gideon	
			Jessica Pungmat	
15/02/2023	Bol HCF	Consultant	Cecelia Tohiam	SIC
(10am-12am)			Christie Paskalis	HCF WaSH Committee
	Joel Laklen		Teachers	
	Greg Gideon		Student Reps	
(2pm-4pm)	Tapias Primary School		Jessica Pungmat	WaSH Committee Members
			BOM Reps	
16/02/2023	Fatmilak Community	Consultant	Cecelia Tohiam	SIC
	Lemakot HCF		Christie Paskalis	HCF WaSH Committee
			Joel Laklen	Teachers
(8am-10pm)	Ngavalus Primary School		Greg Gideon	Student Reps
			Jessica Pungmat	WaSH Committee Members
				BOM Reps
(2pm-3pm)				Ward Member
				Chairman VPC
(3pm-4pm)				Members of the WaSH Construction Team
				Other key community stakeholders
			(Women's rep, youth group etc...)	

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III: Information List NIP

List of communities, schools and HCF's which has certain issues which not allowed a few of the groups to participate in the survey.

1. Ngavalus Primary School- The school is suspended due to no water going into their ablution blocks.
1. Kimadan HCF – SIC was absent. WaSH Committee was created but not established due program ending.
2. Bol HCF – SIC was present. WaSH Committee was created but not established due program ending.
3. Lemakot Health Centre-OIC was present. WaSH Committee did not turn up as there are ongoing conflicts amongst the community members themselves.
4. Fatmilak Community- Political differences among community members so nobody turned up for the interview.
5. Rawal Primary School- KII was done. FGD no, because WaSH committees though formed are ineffective. Students had prior important engagement so they were not present for the interview. |