Supporting evidence-based WaSH in Schools in four Pacific countries

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Adapted bottleneck approach

Top down analysis

Queues upstream to be serviced

Bottleneck restricts flow

Downstream starved of full flow

Enabling
Supply
Demand
Quality

Piloting bottom up approach

Tanahashi (1978)
Baseline findings in pilot schools

**Enabling Environment**
- No WinS Policy/Plans/ budget
- School WASH committee

**Supply**
- reasonable access to water
- Toilet below national standards/ or perceived to be insufficient.
- Typically no soap
- Limited pre-existing hygiene education

**Demand**
- Knowledge of ‘when to’ generally high,
- practice did not match.

**Quality**
- Safety of location of toilets was a concern in SI
- Privacy highlighted in PNG
- Lack of MHM in PNG, SI and Van.
New prioritises and strategies

- Development of TOCs based on new priorities and key outcomes
- Helped local staff and stakeholders think through the complexity…
Emerging sectoral champions

“inspired me and made me feel like a researcher”…
“practical approach to build my capacity…”
“motivated me to clearly focus on targeted WASH issues…”
A moderate investment in participatory processes to support evidence-based WaSH in Schools can

- deepened understanding and empowered school stakeholders to identified locally-specific actions, and
- build sectoral capacity to engage upwards with national level actors.
- will increase the sustainability of WaSH in Schools.