

Evaluation of the New Zealand Government Funded Vanuatu Water Sector Partnership 2022

Lisa Faerua, Melita Grant, Brecht Mommen, Michelle Knappstein

University of Technology Sydney Institute for Sustainable Futures and UNICEF

Vanuatu and Australia



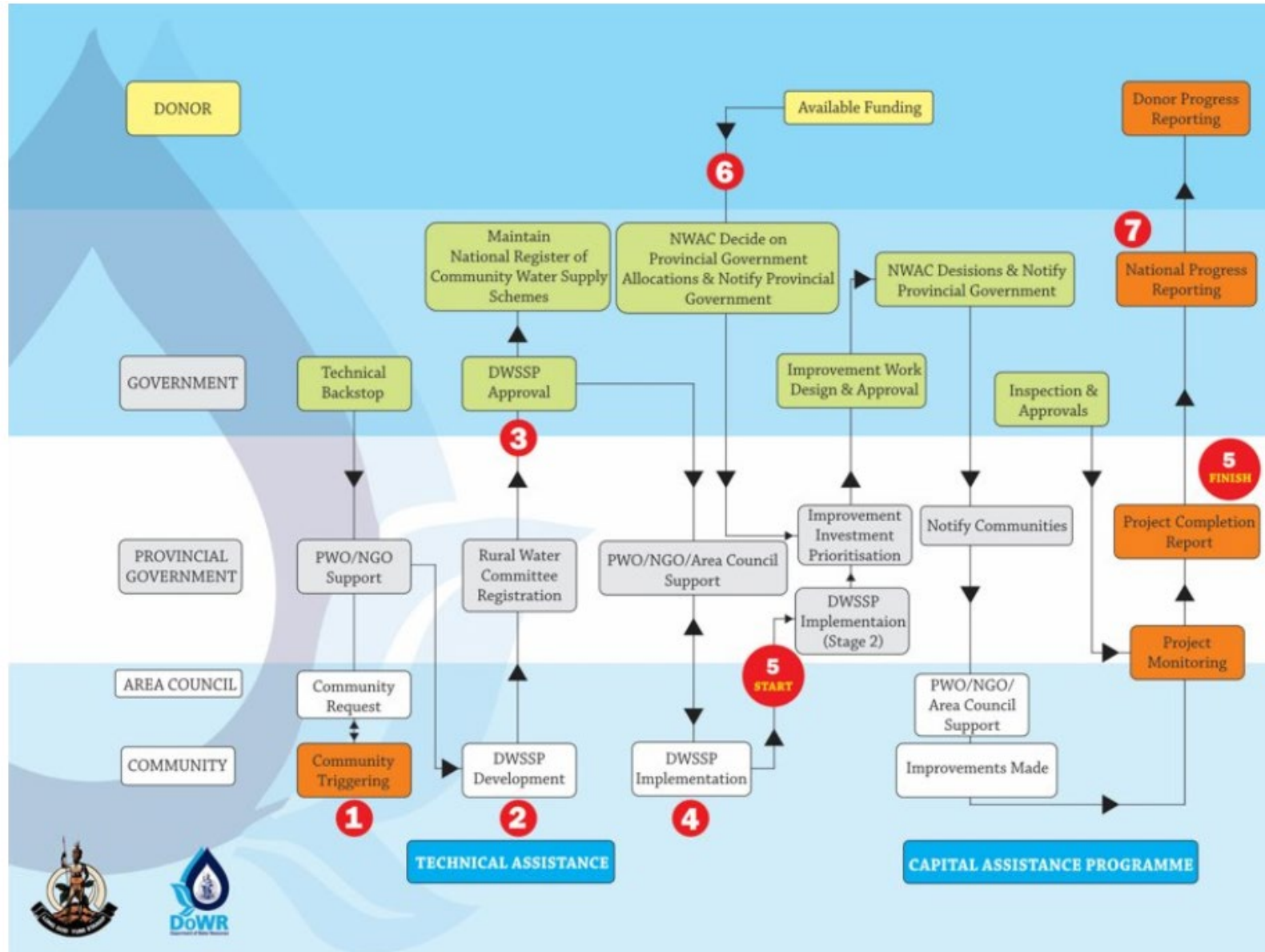
#WaWF23

Today's Presentation

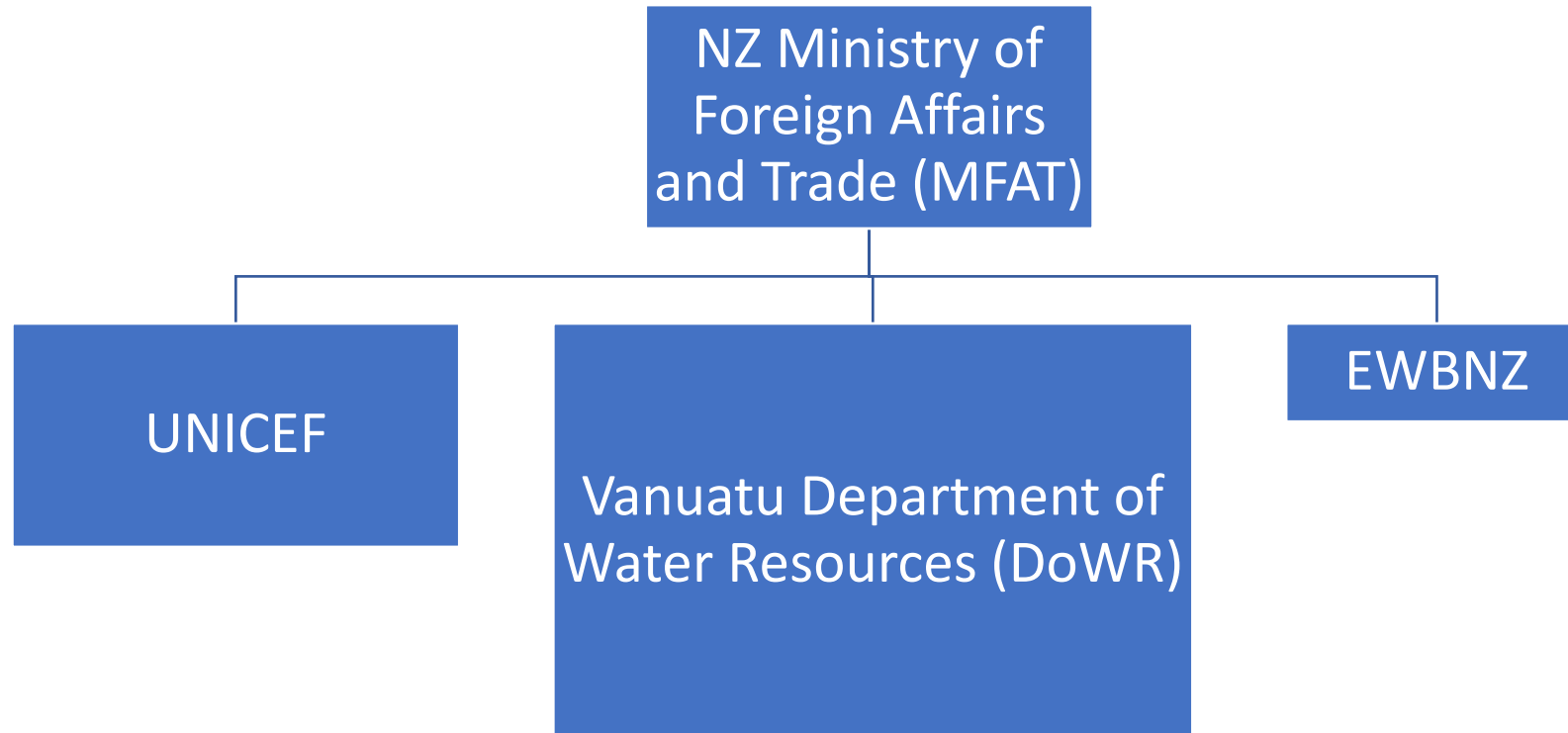
1. Overview of the NIP/CAP and the Vanuatu Water Sector Funding Arrangement
2. Overview of Evaluation objectives, Methods and Limitations
3. Selected results and recommendations
 - a) Evaluation Findings
 - b) Key Strengths of the VWSP
 - c) Opportunities for further strengthening
 - d) Conclusion and Way forward



NIP and CAP



The Vanuatu Water Sector Partnership (funding arrangement)



Roles: DoWR- service delivery and overall lead, UNICEF capacity building and technical support agency at national level, EWB, provincial level capacity building

Evaluation Objectives

The overall objective of this evaluation were to:

1. To examine the progress towards achieving the Water Sector Partnership (VWSP) outputs and outcomes (Effectiveness)
2. To review the cost-effectiveness of the Water Sector Partnership and its' ability to deliver results (Efficiency)
3. To identify the key changes needed to deliver sustainable outcomes for future support and design



Methods



1. Inception phase: Participated in inception meeting and developed a project plan outlining our evaluation design, data collection methods and sources, stakeholders to be interviewed and interview guides



2. Document Review: Undertook a review of data and documents in relation to the Vanuatu VWSP provided by MFAT, key implementation partners and other stakeholders to better understand the VWSP, key activities undertaken and to identify existing data gaps



3. Stakeholder Interviews: Undertook primary data collection by interviewing stakeholders (individual or group) to collect primary data in relation to the KEQs

111 documents

21 interviews involving
31 stakeholders

Methods (Continued)



5. Analysis and synthesis: Analysed and triangulated the different data and evidence sources and identified emerging themes in relation to the KEQs



6. Reporting: Drafted the evaluation report, presented KEQ findings and considerations for future program efforts

Two rounds of feedback from MFAT, meetings and feedback opportunities with DoWR, webinar for all VWSP

Selected evaluation findings

- Key Strengths of VWSP
- Opportunities for Further Strengthening
- Conclusions and way forward



Key Strengths of VWSP (selected)

System Strengthening
Approach of the
VWSP

Flexible Funding
Modality

Bottom-up process
for identifying WASH
investments

Current model of
VWSP is deemed
effective

Directly supports the
NIP/CAP model
designed and owned
by Vanuatu
Government

Supports
collaboration
amongst stakeholders

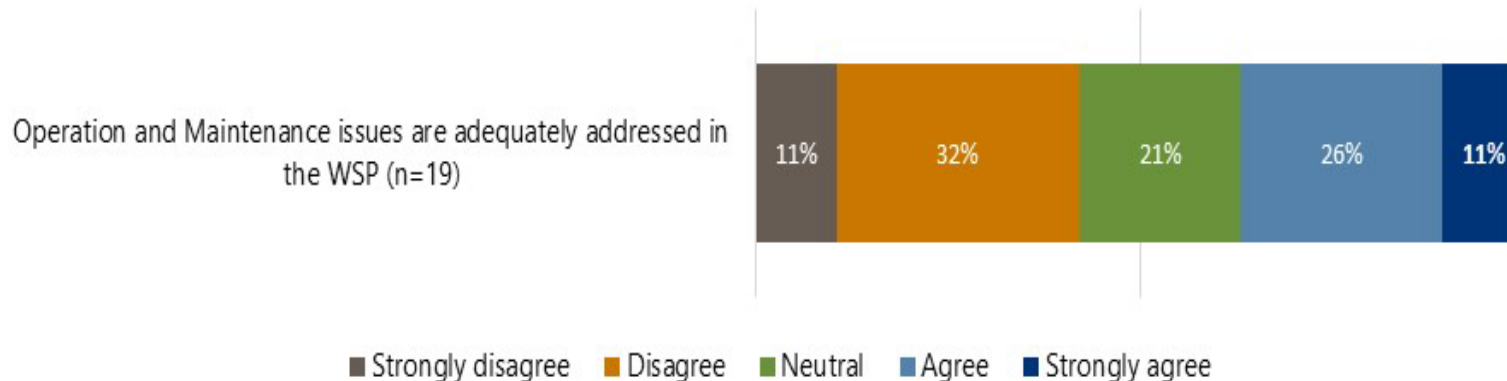


Opportunities for further strengthening of VWSP (selected)

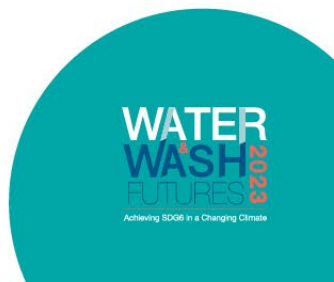
Delays and human resource limitations

Capacity building and increasing number of provincial staff

Operation and maintenance



Source: Vanuatu Water Sector Program stakeholder interviews



Conclusions

The adopted model in the WSP, funded by the New Zealand Government, has been well appreciated by the stakeholders and is recommended for continuation and replication.

The model allowed increased service delivery by government towards achieving the SDGs with the national government leading while being supported through capacity building.

To achieve the SDGs, a need to increased capital investments, a greater focus on O&M, and increased human resources to manage systems are required.

The NIP/CAP model supports overall sector coordination, and donors who contribute directly to it are strengthening the WASH system overall.

Way forward

The Water Sector Partnership is moving into a second phase, and key elements as supporting decentralisation is being strengthened.

The WSP provided opportunities for increased financing- the improved capacities and NIP/CAP model is forming the basis of climate change funding by GCF with a total value of 28.3 million USD.

The model between NZ government, Government of Vanuatu and the UNICEF and EWB, allows a stronger role of government in service deliver supported with capacity building, can be replicated in other sectors and countries.

The evaluation of the WSP provided 34 recommendations related to O&M, GEDSI, M&E, governance, partnerships and capacity development. The New Zealand Government (MFAT) is taking these recommendations into account when designing the next phase of the program.

TANKIU TUMAS

WATER
&
WASH 2023
FUTURES

Achieving SDG6 in a Changing Climate