



reece foundation

Project Maa Social Impact Report

A Partnership Project between
Reece Foundation and Project
Hiu

May 2024

Prepared by



**HUBER
SOCIAL**





Huber Social acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of country throughout Australia and acknowledges their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We pay our respects to the people, the cultures and the elders past, present and future.

.....

This report was prepared and written on the lands of the Gadigal and Cammeraygal people of the Eora Nation.



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Executive Summary

Reece Foundation and Project Hiu partnered with the Maringkik community to bring together expertise and resources in order to provide transformational water infrastructure to the island. Project Hiu's local knowledge coupled with the trade skills of Reece Foundation volunteers modelled the power of collective action and accelerated the impact that can be achieved when organisations come together for a common cause.

With a clear vision of creating a world where everyone has access to clean water and sanitation, not-for-profit Reece Foundation works with volunteer trades and local community partners both in Australia and overseas to deliver long-lasting sustainable change.

Project Hiu is an organisation created to provide alternate employment opportunities to shark fishermen by reskilling them and repurposing their vessels for tourism, as well as supporting the next generation for a future outside of the industry. Within one of the largest shark fishing industries internationally, Project Hiu specifically works with the island of Maringkik in Lombok Indonesia, renowned as 'Fishermen Island'.

'Project Maa' (meaning 'water' in Bahasa)

With no natural water source on the island, an appropriate WASH solution (Water Sanitation and Hygiene) was developed with the community united in their view of supporting children to access safe, clean drinking water. Powered by a team of Reece Foundation trade volunteers, Project Maa installed a rainwater catchment, treatment, filtration and distribution system that would be easy to maintain. Located within the school grounds to maximise accessibility to school children and teachers, this project served to support community health, improve quality of school attendance, and, in turn, uplift educational outcomes and future education and employment opportunities for the children and young people of Maringkik.

Social Impact Measurement

This social impact report showcases the measurement findings for three groups: school students, staff at the school, and Project Hiu crew (former shark fishermen); comparing responses before and after tank installation.

While students were the primary beneficiaries of this project, Project Maa had ripple effects across the community more broadly, supporting health outcomes for school staff; providing further employment opportunities for Project Hiu crew during the construction phase; and expanding Project Hiu's reach on Maringkik through this island-wide project.

These findings can be added to Reece Foundation's portfolio of social impact findings

for partnerships; as well as serve Project Hiu in providing community insights important to the wellbeing of the people of Maringkik.

Key Findings

- **Access to water, handwashing, and health improved for students.** As hypothesised, the installation and commissioning of the water tank effectively enhanced students' access to water, handwashing and sanitation, with the largest improvements seen across these outcomes for students.
- **Quality of attendance and energy improved.** According to qualitative responses from teachers, improved attendance was seen less in regard to



Executive Summary, cont.

quantity of school days attended, but rather a change in the quality of students' presence during the school day. The proximal access to drinking water within the school perimeter served to boost student energy levels; and additionally reduced student need to return home during the school day for water, thereby lengthening their time in the classroom.

- **Reduced worry amongst staff – improvement where it mattered most to staff wellbeing.** Not only did Project Maa create meaningful change on expected WASH outcomes, the largest improvement reported across school staff was reduced worry. This was found to be predictive of wellbeing and an unmet need prior to the project, meaning the project had its biggest impact for staff in an area that mattered most to their wellbeing.
- **Having people who help and support them was critical to Project Hiu shark fishing crew wellbeing.** Having people offer help and support was a key driver of wellbeing for crew, and was the highest-scoring factor before and after the project. The breadth of outcomes supported through Reece Foundation's partnership projects can here be seen with crew reporting increased job opportunities, hope for the future, and feeling more connected to their community.
- **Health remains a challenge for the community.** Physical health was a sustained challenge across all three community groups; with staff and crew reporting that their health was preventing them from working as much as they would like. Declines across health factors were seen. While health increased over the project for students, it remained a low-scoring area. Importantly, measurement occurred

roughly one month after the water tank was commissioned, therefore, it is hoped that physical health of the Maringkik community will continue to improve over time.

This report also represents the different layers important to each group's wellbeing, and qualitative evidence echoes further positive benefits this project has had across the island.

Applying the Findings

- **Continue the Support of Crew:**

Continuing to have people who help and support them is likely to support the positive wellbeing of crew. Findings can serve to spur Project Hiu onwards in their work knowing their work aligns to what matters most for crew wellbeing. It is worth acknowledging how Reece Foundation's Partnership Program enables local partners to scale this support in local communities.

- **Many Layers Required to Support Health Outcomes:**

Enhancing community health outcomes is a multi-layered, and long-term objective. Project Maa created successful headway by introducing an island-based water source. The longitudinal effects of this are yet to be measured. On projects focusing on community health, considering the role of additional partnerships to further understand and support continued health outcomes could be worthwhile.

- **Reece Foundation Projects Support More Than WASH Outcomes:**

Findings evidence the way Reece Foundation's partnership projects support more than WASH outcomes alone, and overflow to greater whole-of-life improvements, including hope, employment and mental wellness.

NB: Reece Foundation volunteers were a fourth group in social impact measurement. Findings for all volunteers will be presented in Reece Foundation's FY24 Annual Report.



“ Without the partnership of the Reece Foundation, who met us at the table with years of knowledge and insight, nothing would have been possible.

Partnerships are how we achieve the unachievable; the teaming of two charities with different focuses that can come together with unique and effective insights, this is what makes positive impact possible.

”

Madison 'Pip' Stewart
Founder of Project Hiu



Setting the Scene: Partnering with ‘Fishermen Island’, Maringkik

Marine conservation has traditionally focused solely on the species it seeks to protect. However, there can be people’s livelihoods, and whole communities tangled in the nets of an industry set on fishing such a species. Indonesia is one of the largest exporters of shark fins, internationally¹ where “a large part of the islands’ economy is centred around shark fishing.”² Fishing is a generation-long trade across Indonesia, where children can join a crew from as young as 10 years of age. However, it is important to note that the shark fishing industry does not start and end with local Lombok fishermen. Shark fishermen are but one thread in a much more complex and far-reaching net.

It seems contrary, therefore, to pursue shark conservation without the partnership of local communities, especially those of whom their livelihoods and families depend on this trade. Tunnel vision solutions which leave communities as a scapegoat or a by-product neglect to see the much more complex social-economic paradigm the trade exists within. While an environmental solution for the species momentarily, this is not a humanitarian solution for thousands of people employed to work in this trade. Directing blame to the local fishing trade without the substitution of an alternate income cannot sustainably prevent fishing. Rather, it guarantees the worsening of financial realities and the necessity to keep fishing albeit in more dangerous conditions and further afield. The flow-on effects of this could limit family income, safety, and threaten the ability to meet the fundamental needs of fishermen’s families and children.

Partnering with ‘Fishermen Island’ for Conservation

Renowned as ‘Fishermen Island’ due to its shark fishing history, Maringkik (pronounced mar-ring-key) was originally a temporary land-based camp well-situated in proximity to a prosperous fishing ground. Now – generations later – an established island of approximately 3000 people with its own language, culture, and dominant multi-generational trade: fishing, specifically shark fishing.

Project Hiu recognises this necessity of community partnership to create lasting environmental and system change. By repurposing fishing vessels for ecotourism and marine research, Project Hiu employs crews of – now, *former* – shark fishermen from Maringkik. These Project Hiu fishing crews are repurposing their skills and knowledge to new use, and this alternate employment replaces the need to engage in their previous trade.

“The more successful we were in our mission, the more the needs of the community became a clear and paramount addition to our work.”

Madison ‘Pip’ Stewart, Founder of Project Hiu

Project Hiu seeks to explore the layers involved in this trade with a more holistic lens, and invest not only in this current generation of shark fishermen but set up the next generation for success outside of the industry. Through sponsorship programs and strategic partnerships, this fishing community are given a hand-up with supporting educational outcomes, opportunities for alternate employment, and the health of the island.

¹ABC News, 2020. ²oceanographic, n.d.



Supporting ‘Fishermen Island’: Introducing Access to Safe Drinking Water

Maringkik had no natural water source for consumption, and so the community would direct a substantial proportion of their monthly income to purchasing water from the mainland. The supply of water for an individual was therefore dependent on the income of their family. Moreso, while children could attend school without cost, limited access to drinking water during the school day limited students’ quality of education due to dehydration-related fatigue, lack of focus, and general wellness, exacerbated in light of Indonesia’s tropical, equator-based climate.

“ *The supply of water for an individual was dependent on the income of that child's family, sometimes jeopardising their education.* ”

- Madison 'Pip' Stewart, Founder of Project Hiu

Reece Foundation and Project Hiu’s ‘Project Maa’ Partnership Project

Aligned with Reece Foundation’s impact goal that through the provision of clean water, communities can be placed in the best position to live a life they value, Project Maa was established. This project primarily endeavoured to:

- introduce a **quality, local water source** for drinking;
- **support increased health**, quality of education, and hope for the future for the youngest generation on the island;
- **employ shark fishermen** for the support and labour of the project’s construction.

Through community consultation, the united decision to locate the water tank within the school grounds maximised its inclusivity for the greatest proportion of the community as the school serves as a central point of connection for most people on the island. Maringkik school students and school staff became the primary beneficiaries of this project, with additional indirect impact across the community more broadly. This was seen through providing further employment opportunities for Project Hiu crew during the construction phase; and expanding Project Hiu’s reach on Maringkik through this island-wide project.

Key Exploratory Questions for the Project

- *Will providing water to students support their quality of schooling? Will this, in turn, enable them to have more choice on how to earn an income when they are older?*
- *Will a local water source support the financial health of the island?*
- *Will ready-access drinking bubblers reduce quantity of water containers and waste from previously transported water cartons?*

(Beyond this report’s remit).

- *How will a community-wide initiative support the island’s relationship with Project Hiu?*



Project Maa: Project Overview

Project Maa involved the construction and installation of a 65,000L water tank with associated guttering and rainwater filtration system. As homes and buildings on Maringkik do not have guttering, capturing rainwater was key to the Project Maa water solution. Therefore, reinforced guttering was installed and angled to capture optimal rain harvesting and withstand the force of the tropical rain. An associated storm water system and downpipe were also constructed. A three-part rainwater filtration system ensured safe and clean water for drinking. Located within the local school grounds to maximise accessibility to students and teachers during the school day, a system of six drinking bubblers were installed.

Construction involved the deployment of a team of Reece Foundation volunteers, the employment of Project Hiu crew as support personnel, and overarching project management from Reece Foundation and Project Hiu.



People Directly Impacted

405

school students and staff, with an additional 2595 community members indirectly benefitting



1425 hours

from Reece Foundation volunteer tradespeople



7

Reece Foundation trade volunteers



1

Rainwater Filtration System



65,000L

water tank installed



6

drinking bubblers installed



Availability of Water

3000

Maringkik community members gained access to clean drinking water



Job Opportunities

16

Project Hiu crew and community members employed on the project



Trades Skills

2

community members trained in the maintenance of the rainwater system



Powered by Reece Foundation Volunteers

Reece Foundation partnership projects are powered by a team of qualified trade volunteers. These volunteer teams are a pillar to the way the Foundation operates. This ensures qualified teams are being deployed to partnership communities, and most importantly enables the sharing of professional knowledge and skills with locals, maintenance education, and allows valued Reece customers to have the opportunity to use their skills for good.

Project Maa was only possible through a team of seven tradies who volunteered their time, expertise, and camaraderie for three weeks.

“ Our passionate volunteers *are the heart of Reece Foundation* and their proudly essential skills support communities to thrive through access to clean and safe drinking water. Their generosity of spirit, and willingness to share their expertise and collaborate with the Maringkik community, has *been vital to the project's success.* ”

- Ipsita Wright, Director Reece Foundation



Photo credit: Caragh Fraser 2023



Measurement Approach

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Why Measure Social Impact?

Huber Social has been engaged to measure the social impact of Project Maa on the wellbeing of the Maringkik community to better understand the project's areas of strength and to identify opportunities for the Project Hiu and Reece Foundation partnership to better direct resources so that they can continue to maximise their impact.

1. Measure

To measure the impact of Project Maa, Huber Social measures the shift in overall wellbeing and outcomes for students, staff and crew.

Measurement provides a data-driven approach for this collaborative partnership to articulate their social impact to stakeholders and to contribute data about the needs of the Maringkik community.

Why Wellbeing?

Measures overall progress and supports the systematic solving of social issues

Ultimately, the goal of all social impact is to put people in the best position to fulfil their potential and achieve wellbeing. It is therefore important to measure wellbeing to ensure that overall, programs are having a positive impact. To measure social impact, Huber Social therefore measures a shift in overall wellbeing and the specific program outcomes that contribute to it.*

Taking a wellbeing approach also provides a whole-of-life understanding of a person's needs. Instead of starting with the issue at hand, which tends to focus on the crisis end of a problem and place artificial limitations on the needs of people, strengthening wellbeing supports building a person's capability and opportunity to fulfil their potential, thus working to systematically address social issues.

2. Maximise

Beyond a focus on outcomes, Huber Social's approach considers the holistic needs of a person to be in the best position to fulfil their potential.

Through this measurement approach, opportunities are identified for improved resource allocation to maximise the potential impact that the Project Hiu and Reece Foundation can have on community wellbeing.





Measurement Approach

Design

Huber Social worked together with Reece Foundation and Project Hiu to develop a system to measure and maximise the impact of their work together. To determine the impact of the program, Huber Social measured the shift in the subjective wellbeing of school students, staff and Project Hiu crew, along with their levels of personal capability and access to opportunities in particular areas. These are known as target outcomes, and were identified through discussions with both organisations. See Appendix 1 for more details of the Huber Social Wellbeing Measurement Framework.

Measurement Tools

To demonstrate this shift, Huber Social collected data using self-report surveys from students, staff and crew. Surveys were developed based on the agreed scope of measurement in the impact thesis (see page 14). Survey questions were based on existing validated survey scales. Where no evidence-based tools existed or practicality prevented the use of a full scale, Huber Social, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, developed questions based on research in the particular area.

Measurement Timing

Baseline surveys were completed in August 2023 prior to the project taking place in September and October. Shift surveys were originally planned for November however lower than expected rainfall meant that the tank was not able to be commissioned until early January 2025. As a result, shift surveys were completed in February, after the tank had been in use for around a month.

Analysis

The goal for all groups was for analysis to be based on paired responses, that is responses

where a participant completed both baseline and shift surveys. Shifts would then be averaged across all data collected to give the average shift that participants experienced. Student analysis was completed in this way. However, in the case of school staff and crew, data collection difficulties meant this was not possible, as there were not enough paired responses. Therefore, analysis of these two groups residents is based off a comparison of group averages from those who completed the survey before and after the project.

Limitations

For the staff and crew, populations were very small translating into small sample sizes of survey participants. As a result, these findings should not be generalised to be representative of a larger group of teachers/fishermen. Results assume a margin of error of 5%. For teachers there were 16 baseline and 17 shift responses leading to low power of .4 compared to an ideal of .8 or higher. The crew sample was smaller again, with 10 baseline and 12 shift responses leading to low power of .3. Lower power means a far higher chance of false negatives in results, in this case a 60% and 70% chance respectively. Encouragingly however, a large number of 110 paired responses from students, the core measurement group, gives power of .99, meaning we can have high confidence in these findings.

Note: Quotes throughout the report have been transcribed and in some cases translated from spoken feedback given during measurement.

Outcomes for Reece Foundation volunteers have previously been identified as part of the Reece Foundation Measurement System and impact findings on volunteers will be included in the Foundation's FY25 Annual Report.



Project Maa

Participants Impact Thesis

The Project Maa Impact Thesis outlines the impact it has on the wellbeing of school students, school staff, and Project Hiu crew. Through measuring each level of impact, Reece Foundation and Project Hiu can use a data-driven approach to demonstrate what works and what is needed to maximise impact and outcomes.

1. Impact

Through the provision of clean water and a toilet block at the Maringkik school, Reece Foundation and Project Hiu aim to place the community of Maringkik in the best position to live a life they value.



2. Outcomes

This impact is achieved by building capabilities and providing opportunities across the following outcome areas relevant to each measurement group:

- Access to clean water (students and staff only)
- Access to sanitation (students and staff only)
- Health (students and staff only)
- Education (students only)
- Hope for the future
- Job opportunities (staff and crew only)
- Personal safety & community (staff and crew only)
- Trade skills and knowledge (crew only)
- Resilience (crew only)



3. Outputs

Reece Foundation and Project Hiu deliver the following outputs for the Maringkik community:

- Clean water solutions
- Sanitation solutions
- Locals trained to maintain solutions
- Locals trained to utilise water solutions



4. Activities

The above outputs are achieved through:

- Installation of rainwater catchment, storage, treatment, and filtration system
- Installation of water distribution system
- Water system utilisation and maintenance training program
- Installation of drinking system and bubblers



5. Resources

The above activities require:

- Project management capability
 - Reece Foundation Staff
 - Project Hiu Staff
 - Skilled trade volunteers
 - Materials & equipment (roofing, guttering, piping, fittings, tanks, bubblers, toilets and construction tools & equipment)
-



Social Impact Measurement Findings for Project Participants

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Findings Snapshot: Top Outcomes for Project Maa

Project Maa Brings Clean Water and Job Opportunities to Maringkik Island

Impact measurement considered how Project Maa affected three different groups – school students, school staff and Project Hiu shark fishing crew, who were employed to support with this project. Below we celebrate the largest positive shifts that each group experienced, comparing their before and after survey results. This snapshot demonstrates how Project Maa is making a positive contribution to the Maringkik community, increasing access not only to water and sanitation, but also to job opportunities, and broader whole-of-life factors.

School Students

Availability of Water



+22%

Access to water when needed

Safety When Collecting Water



+21%

Feeling safe when collecting water

Quality of Sanitation



+20%

The place one washes their hands is clean and works

Availability of Sanitation



+14%

Access to hand washing when needed

School Staff

Feelings of Worry



+46%

Reduced frequency in feelings of worry

Safety When Collecting Water



+34%

Feeling safe when collecting water

Availability of Sanitation



+33%

Access to hand washing when needed

Availability of Water



+19%

Access to water when needed

Project Hiu Crew

Job Opportunities



+35%

Feeling there are many job opportunities in one's community

Self-Belief



+25%

Belief in oneself to get through hard times

Agency



+18%

Having a say in important issues in one's community

Financial Security



+15%

Ability to provide for oneself and one's family

NB: Reece Foundation volunteers were a fourth group in social impact measurement. Findings for all volunteers will be presented in Reece Foundation's FY24 Annual Report.



Impact on Students

- The Project Outcomes
- Student Wellbeing and the Project

The following pages detail the social impact findings from student respondents. Of the 380 students enrolled at SDN 1Pulau Maringkik, 130 participated in measurement, spanning across grades 5-9. Analysis is based on paired responses of 110 students.

Students were the primary beneficiaries of this project, with the goal to support water-related health outcomes, enhance quality of school attendance, and therefore support their future education and employment opportunities.

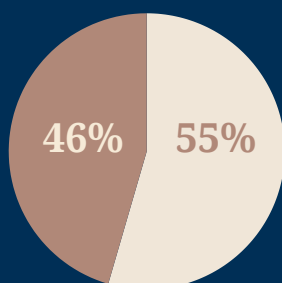


380 students

130 participating in Measurement

Ages 11-17

Age range of students who have engaged in measurement



Female



Male



Boosted Access to Water and Sanitation

As hypothesised, the installation and commissioning of the water tank effectively enhanced students' access to drinking water, handwashing and sanitation. Ease of access of water and handwashing were the areas of largest improvement.

The way in which findings additionally show increases in students' sense of safety when accessing water demonstrates the layered outcomes that water solutions can deliver within community.



Availability of Water

+21%

Access to water when needed



Safety When Collecting Water

+21%

Feeling safe when collecting water.



Quality of Sanitation

+20%

The place one washes their hands is clean and works



Availability of Sanitation

+14%

Access to hand washing when needed

“

*They are **very happy with the presence of distilled water**. Students don't buy drinking water anymore. Before the project, money was small so they didn't have enough to bring water to school (water has to be purchased from the mainland). [Now] they are not bringing bottles to school as they can drink at school.*

”

- Student's father, former shark fisherman





Boosted Health Outcomes for Students

In addition to increased access, findings show that this new water source effectively led to meaningful improvements in students' overall health. This included increased quality of water, safety of water quality, and perception of personal health.

Considering the water tank at the school had only been commissioned a month prior to shift measurement, it is hoped that these positive results will continue as students reap the ongoing benefits of having access to clean drinking water. The results already show the beginnings of the potential holistic impact of this work, with hope for the future trending up among students, suggesting that this upgrade to school infrastructure is already contributing to a positive change in how young people see their future.

“**Children are bringing water back to home. They know the water is safe.**”
- Student's father, former shark fisherman

“**[students'] tummies are not as sick as before the tank. Healthy stomachs. There haven't been any problems [in their bodies] so far. They have been safe.**”
- School staff member



Quality of Water

+14%

Access to clean drinking water



Health Knowledge

+7%

Knowledge of the difference between water that is safe or unsafe water for drinking



Physical Health

+5%

Feeling one's health is good



Hope for the Future

+3%*

Believing good things will happen in one's future

*Trend only, $p > 0.25$



Wellbeing of Students

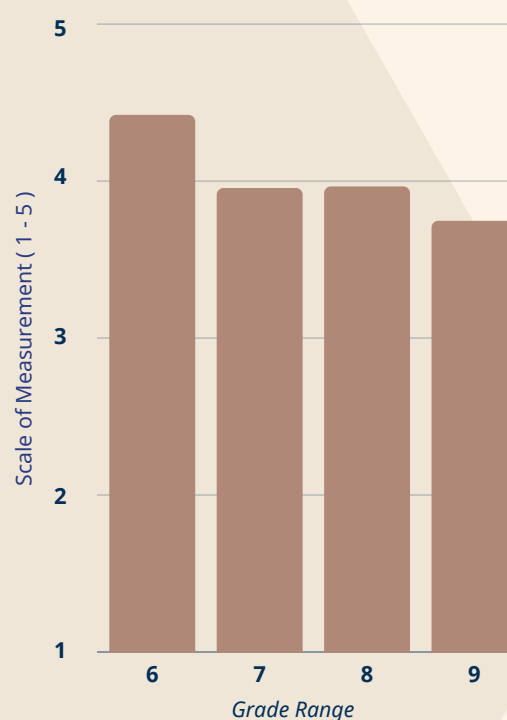
Huber Social measures wellbeing in terms of an individual's satisfaction with life. Life satisfaction as a measure captures a respondent's subjective evaluation of their life as a whole, at a specific point in time, rather than a description of a temporary emotional state, such as a fleeting moment of happiness. The measure is robust, whilst also being sensitive to change.

Wellbeing Correlated to School Grade

Students at the school already had relatively high wellbeing which was maintained to the end of the project, scoring 4 (scale of 1-5) at baseline and 4.1 at shift. However, wellbeing differed significantly between students based on two demographic factors that are linked: age and grade.

The wellbeing of students goes down in line with both age and grade, with younger students having higher wellbeing and older students having lower wellbeing. The below graph shows this movement for grades. It is important to note that this tendency is commonly observed across the world, with wellbeing trending down through the teenage years.³ It should therefore not be inferred that the downwards trend is due to anything the school is doing, or not doing, however it does highlight the different challenges facing students across different grades. While there may be an assumption that new students at the school face the greatest challenges of adjusting to their new environment, it may well be the case that students in higher grades are in fact facing greater challenges overall in their life. It is worth noting that Year 9 is the final grade available on the island for students. Continuing their education through attending the senior school on the mainland is dependent on family income for enrolment.

Wellbeing by Grade



³Blanchflower & Oswald, 2008.



Photo credit: Caragh Fraser 2023.



Vision for the Project: Supporting Next Generation

The relationship between increased access to clean water and improving school attendance was a key hypothesis for this project.

The hypothesis was that increasing ease of access, availability and quality of drinking water would, in turn, support students to be healthy enough to attend school each day. One month into having access to clean drinking water, school staff noted no obvious difference in students' absenteeism or attendance rates.

Interestingly, rather than there being a visible difference in the quantity of school days attended, school staff noted a change in the quality of students' presence during the school day.

This challenged the hypothesis around attendance to be about the quality – not just the quantity – of time students spend at school.

Ease of Access, Preventing Students from Leaving School During the Day

Improved attendance quality can be extrapolated to how the water tank provided immediate and proximal access to drinking water. This reduced student need to return home during the school day for water then reduced disruptions during students' school days, thereby lengthening their time in the classroom, and avoiding partial absenteeism.

“Students are in lessons more as they do not need to go home to get a drink.

-School staff member

We are very happy. It is very important, meaningful, and means a lot to us. Before, our kids had to travel back home to drink water but now they can have it straightaway at school.

- Project Hiu crew member

”

Increased Energy Amongst Students

Remaining present in the classroom, however, is only valuable for students' education outcomes if students can sustain concentration and focus. A school staff member observed changed energy levels amongst their students, sharing how students did not seem as tired since the implementation of the water tank. The proximity to water served to boost student energy levels throughout the day via the immediate opportunity for hydration, both during class-time and play.

“[Students are] very different. More energy and not as tired. Water is very very important for energy. When student is sleepy, teachers send them to get a drink to help them.

- School staff member

[The students] were playing football and it was a hot day but luckily there was distilled water for them to drink.

- School staff member

”

Students Report Strong Hope for the Future

These positive changes were confirmed in data direct from students where they reported improved general health (+5%). Additionally, 'Hope for the Future' was the highest-scoring factor post-project, with 88% of student respondents believing good things will happen in their future.

“

*I don't know what my
children will be, but
they will have choice.*

”

- Project Hiu crew member,
former shark fisherman



Impact on School Staff

- Project Outcomes
- School Staff Wellbeing, including Drivers of Wellbeing and Priority Wellbeing Needs

The following pages detail the social impact findings from school staff respondents. Of the 25 staff employed at SDN 1Pulau Maringkik school, 19 participated in measurement.

Working within the same conditions as students, staff had reported the shared challenge of dehydration, water-related illness, and fatigue during their work day. With the majority of staff travelling from the mainland, water supply had to be similarly purchased and transported to Maringkik. Teacher wages further compounded the difficulty for their ready access to water due to the need to purchase containers of water.

This project aimed to enhance staff's access to water, and help place them in the best position to thrive in their working environment.

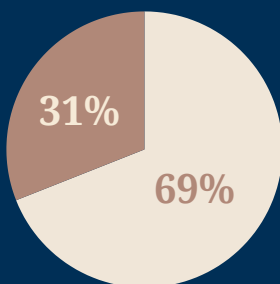


25
Staff



18 - 54
YEARS

Spread of age of school staff



Female



Male

Measurement Sample: 16 pre-project baseline and 17 post-project shift responses. Analysis based on representative group averages.



Staff Reported Reduced Worry and Improved Access to Water and Sanitation

Project Maa supported positive changes for school staff where improvements clustered around water and sanitation outcomes, as predicted by Reece Foundation's Impact Thesis.

Project Supported More Than WASH Outcomes Alone

Interestingly, the largest difference reported by staff was reduced frequency of worry (+46%). Findings celebrate how Project Maa not only created change on expected WASH outcomes, but additionally delivered deeper outcomes and improvements through supporting mental wellness amongst staff.

Shifts were based on the comparison of staff responses before the tank installation, and roughly a month after the tank was commissioned for community use.



*Supporting
Hope*

**Reduced Feelings of
Worry**

+46%

How often one feels
worried



**Safety When Collecting
Water**

+34%

Feeling safe when
collecting water



**Availability of
Sanitation**

+33%

Access to hand washing
when needed



Availability of Water

+19%

Access to water when
needed



Quality of Sanitation

+19%

The place one washes their
hands is clean and works

[^] $p < 0.15$.



Staff Reported Less Frequent Worry: Improvements where it Most Mattered for Wellbeing

Reduced Frequency of Worry Related to Increased Wellbeing, and Saw Strongest Improvement

Correlation analysis identified no factors with strong correlation and two factors with moderate relationships to improved wellbeing. One of which, staff who reported feeling less frequent feelings of worry were similarly reporting higher wellbeing. Notably, reduced frequency of worry was the highest-scoring area amongst staff, meaning that change occurred in an area which mattered most to their wellbeing.

Priority Need Supported Since Pre-Implementation

Worry was identified as a priority need, that is a factor that is both important to overall wellbeing and scoring low among the cohort measured. Staff reported high frequency of worry pre-project, with over one-third, 36%, reporting feeling worried at least daily or multiple times a week. Importantly, as already highlighted, feelings of worry were significantly reduced post project. In fact, 100% of staff reported feeling worried rarely or never, the best possible rating, showing that Project Maa supported improvement in a key need area for staff.

Feelings of Worry



100%

of staff reported feeling worried rarely or never post-project



Photo credit: Caragh Fraser 2023.

“ We had to buy water or cook water. We had very little money so this is good for our pockets. ”

- School staff member



Supporting Hope for the Future Important to Staff Wellbeing

Staff Scoring Positively Across Most Factors

Across both surveys, staff responses were particularly high scoring across individual factors. At baseline, two-thirds of factors scored positively as well as almost 90% of the same factors scored positive at shift. While some factors have significant declines when compared before and after the project, these remain positive results. Such declines offer further insights into changes and challenges amongst the staff community to better understand areas of strength and need.



Belief in oneself to get through hard times

Key Predictor of Wellbeing Declined

Having belief in oneself to get through hard times was the most strongly correlated factor to overall wellbeing, yet -- while not dramatically low -- was one of the three factors that saw negative shifts throughout the project (-9%). The other two factors showing negative scores across this cohort similarly cluster around the overarching outcome of Hope for the Future.

Findings show decreasing self-acceptance (-20%) and reduced hope for the future (-11%) amongst staff.

An Opportunity: Supporting self-belief and hope amongst staff was beyond the remit of Reece Foundation's impact, yet these insights offer Project Hiu as the local partner a stronger understanding of areas of challenge in the lives of staff members on Maringkik.

Staff's Overall Wellbeing

Upon baseline, staff were reporting very high wellbeing (average 4.6 on a scale of 1-5). Upon shift, it is important to note that reported wellbeing was still high (average 4.12 on a scale of 1-5) even though it dipped with an -8% decline amongst staff.* With two factors relating to overall wellbeing showing juxtaposing trajectories – with worry improving, yet with self-belief declining – this creates a conflicting wellbeing narrative for staff and could explain this declining result.

An Opportunity: To further support staff wellbeing, considering how hope for the future could be nurtured amongst staff is a key community insight for Project Hiu's broader scope of work.



Photo credit: Caragh Fraser 2023.

*Overall Average Wellbeing Score from Satisfaction with Life Scale saw a shift of -8% ($p < 0.05$) between measurement intervals.



Impact on Project Hiu Crew

- The Project Outcomes
- In Their Own Words
- Crew Wellbeing, including Drivers of Wellbeing and Priority Wellbeing Needs
- In Their Own Words: Relationships between Crew and Volunteers

The following pages detail the social impact findings from Project Hiu crew respondents.

At the commencement of Project Maa, Project Hiu had hired four boats with 20 crew members. 12 of these crew were employed for five weeks during the construction and installation of the water tank. While the impact on crew was hypothesised to be different to that of students and staff, they have been included in measurement to better understand other layers to the project, including: the impact of alternate employment for fishermen; and the power of supporting their broader community, children, and island.



12

**Project Hiu crew involved
in tank build**

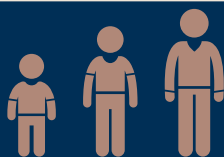


5 Weeks

of employment for 12 crew

As examples roles they carried out, included:

- transport of volunteers and product;
- sourcing product with project manager;
- demolition of existing concrete water tank and removal of debris; setting up scaffolding; involvement in formwork; concreting; construction of perimeter wall;
- community engagement; translation



25 - 74

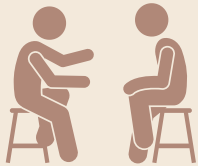
Spread of Ages

Measurement Sample: 10 pre-project baseline and 12 post-project shift responses. Analysis based on group averages.



Project Hiu Crew Feeling **More Connected to Community**

After the project, Project Hiu crew reported feeling greater connection to their community and a greater ability to have a say on important issues that affect them. These factors were two of the biggest shifts experienced by the crew. These are key insights for Project Hiu, who understand the significance of the decision crew are making when they choose to change the way they and their families have earned a living for generations and step away from shark fishing. Ensuring that Project Hiu's work is community-building rather than disrupting is of vital importance and these results are highly encouraging.



Agency

+18%

Having a say in important issues in one's community



Community Connection

+11%

Feeling part of a community



Photo credit: Caragh Fraser 2023.

“

All happy that water tank is here. Our children from us fishermen study there and they are happy.

- Project Hiu crew member

”

*Overall Average Wellbeing Score from Satisfaction with Life Scale saw a shift of -8% ($p < 0.05$) between measurement intervals.



Increased Job Opportunities and Hope for the Future

Project Hiu Crew also felt more confident about the number of jobs in their community, and a range of factors that contribute to their hope for future. Feeling there are many jobs in their community saw the biggest shift of any factor measured for crew, followed by an increase in their self-belief to get through hard times. Crew also reported that they are better able to hang many things at a time and can better provide for their families.

These strong results across a range of factors show the project has contributed to improving how crew are feeling about themselves and their community.



Job Opportunities

+35%

Feeling there are many job opportunities in one's community



Self-Belief

+25%

Belief in oneself to get through hard times



Coping Skills

+16%

Feeling one can handle many things at a time



Financial Security

+15%

Ability to provide for oneself and one's family



Problem-Solving

+11%

Ability to find a solution when presented with a problem



Self-Acceptance

+8%

Liking oneself

“

We are so very happy. We can now make money so we don't have to fish for sharks.

”

- Project Hiu, crew member.



In Their Own Words: Crew Relieved for New Job Opportunities through Project Hiu

As well as being employed by Project Hiu to repurpose their fishing vessels for ecotourism, the construction of the water tank required local labour and enabled an additional job opportunity for Project Hiu crew members. The partnership with Reece Foundation therefore not only brought a qualified volunteer trade team to the community, but also engaged the local community in further employment opportunities and skill acquisition. This ensured that there was adequate training on the maintenance of the water system to ensure its long-term impact. The project not only created positive long-term outcomes for the Maringkik community, but also ensured that the process itself of Project Maa made a positive contribution to Project Hiu crew.

Crew shared their gratitude for being able to earn an income in an alternate avenue to shark fishing. While commentary below is concentrated primarily on their usual work with Project Hiu running snorkelling tours, it evidences how these former shark fishermen strongly prefer earning income in a way that is less dangerous, and in closer proximity to their families, as also provided through Project Maa.

“ Too windy, cannot go out fishing so I have no job. Now customers can come any day so I can work and life goes on.

*Once, the boat became broken
and sunk to bottom of ocean.
Lucky I was a good swimmer.
Now my work is safe.*

*Worry is a bad thing and means scared. Fishermen
lots to worry about but tourism less worry. [We
are now] close to family and close to land.*

***We don't want to fish
sharks. We much more
like the snorkelling.***

*So much danger fishing sharks.
Windy. Rainy. I like the tours
because they are safe.*

- Project Hiu crew members



Shark Fishermen's Families Echo Preference for Safer Work

These comments are echoed by the families of the fishermen, who are just as concerned about their welfare:

“ I miss him when he is fishing. I worry if he is safe when he is out. I am here but where is my husband? He is a father, son, friend, brother. I'm worried that he will fish for too long and the weather will be very bad. Not safe.”

- Community member, married to a fisherman

“She is very sad, and didn't want him to be out long.”

- A fisherman's wife, speaking of their daughter
while her father is out at sea





Having People Who Help and Support Them is Critical to Crew Wellbeing

Community Support

Having people in one's community who help and support them

Of all 16 factors measured, 'Community Support' had the strongest relationship with associated wellbeing. Having people who offer help and support to crew, therefore, was found to drive increased satisfaction with life.

High Scores Where It Mattered

Crew reported strong agreement towards having people in their community who help and support them both pre and post project. 'Community Support' was the highest-scoring factor at baseline and remained high-scoring at shift (5 and 4.75 on a scale of 1-5, respectively). Crew who reported high in this area were also likely to report higher overall wellbeing, therefore, it's encouraging to see this strong result maintained across the project.



Upward Trend with Overall Wellbeing

Data showed a positive trend in overall wellbeing, increasing by 7% on average[^] throughout involvement with Project Maa.*

A Culture of Support: Partnering With, Rather Than Against Fishermen

A Celebration for Project Hiu and Project Maa: With the goal "to befriend a shark fisherman and hire his boat for tourism"⁴, Project Hiu was founded on the sustainable potential of partnering with fishermen rather than working against them. This remains a debated solution still germinating across the conservation sector, and therefore is not easily seen in action amongst other fishing communities. This project holds even greater weight in the context where this renowned 'Fishermen Island' could easily have been ignored for aid and funding support based on their generation-long trade as shark fishermen. This partnership symbolises the growing school of thought that there is power in supporting rather than blaming local fishing communities.

A Celebration for Reece Foundation Partnership Program: These results celebrate the many layers of Reece Foundation's partnership model - in supporting local job opportunities and the payment of local wages; funding and leading the installation of the WASH the solution itself; as well as introducing trade-power to the communities they work within. By deploying qualified teams of trades this not only ensured the work was done to a high standard for the partnership community, but enabled opportunities for new relationships and reciprocal learning between trades and crew, as detailed on the following page.

Since the commencement of Project Maa, Project Hiu has employed another four fishing boats with 20 additional crew members into their ecotourism fleet from Maringkik. From this, Project Hiu are scaling in offering help and support by providing not only an alternate source of income and employment, but a safer alternative to the generational shark fishing trade on the island.

*This was not found to be statistically significant, and ought to be treated as a trend only ($p > 0.25$). ⁴ABC News, 2020.



New Relationships Built Between Crew and Reece Foundation Trade Volunteers

Both crew and Reece Foundation volunteers reflected on the camaraderie and the power of working together during the project. Enthusiasm, connection, and opportunity for new relationships shone through their open feedback.

A Project Hiu crew member shared his enthusiasm toward working alongside the volunteer team, and the positivity of the team's presence on the island:

“ I want to see them come again...because I am very happy and feel like my own brother....in working at the water tank....only the memories of all of us that I have...but I'm sad because I want to see them again...yes... I really enjoyed working with all of them...full of laughter and extraordinary enthusiasm...”

- Project Hiu crew member, translated

Volunteers echo this where the relationships and camaraderie between the volunteer team and with the crew were the “highlight of my experience”, as seen below:

“ The camaraderie to deliver the project was a highlight of my experience. It was the first time I had met and worked with the other volunteers and along with the local Maringkik team we quickly became a united team - learning from each other and having fun along the way. ”

Beyond this, volunteers also reflected on the power of reciprocal learning between themselves and the crew, where both groups were sharing their problem-solving and enhancing their skills. As seen below, a volunteer reflects on the innovation and creativity of the crew's problem-solving, particularly in light of their availability of resources.

“ I've been plumbing for over 30 years but I never thought I'd see the day when shark line could be used to make a bracket to hold a suspended storm water drain. The way the fisherman crafted the fishing wire to support the pipe like a bracket would was pretty amazing. ”

- Reece Foundation trade volunteers

Photo credit: Caragh Fraser 2023.



Community Insights

- Community Challenges 34
- Community Insight: Opportunities to Maximise Impact
 - Students 35
 - Staff 36
 - Crew 37
- Community Strengths 38



Sickness an Ongoing Challenge for the Community

In looking at the lowest-scoring factors for each group across all those measured, sickness is a common theme. For students, regularity of sickness was the only factor that scored below halfway on the scale, and for both school staff and crew it is clear that their health was stopping them from working on a regular basis. Access to clean water is a great first step in improving these results, however, there may be other health interventions that need to be considered to continue to improve these areas.

School Students

Quality of Sanitation



3.41

Scale of 1 - 5

The toilet one uses is clean and works

Physical Health



2.95

Scale of 1 - 5

How often one is sick

School Staff

Physical Health



2.35

Scale of 1 - 5

How often one is sick

Health Preventing Work



2.00

Scale of 1 - 5

How often one's health has stopped them from working

Project Hiu Crew

Feelings of Worry



2.67

Scale of 1 - 5

How often one feels worried

Health Preventing Work



1.25

Scale of 1 - 5

How often one's health has stopped them from working



Out of Scope: Sanitation Needs Remain a Challenge for Students

NB: This was beyond project scope: While the construction of toilet blocks was in the original Project Maa scope, community advocacy from Maringkik locals engaged Lombok government in the funding and construction of this aspect of the project. Toilet block construction was already underway when Reece Foundation volunteer team were present for installation and construction of the water tank. These social impact findings from students shed light on this continued area of need.

Safety and Use of Toilets Remains a Challenge

Quality of toilets available and sense of safety when using the toilet remained the lowest scoring areas both before and after the project. While average scores weren't dramatically low, only half (53.6%) of student respondents reported in agreement that the toilet they used is clean and works, and 60% feeling safe when using a toilet. Sense of safety could be affected by factors such as lack of locks, proper lighting, and poor cleanliness.

Quality of Sanitation



54%

of students agree that the toilet they use is clean and works

Safety When Accessing Sanitation



60%

of students feel safe when going to use the toilet

“**Toilets [are] finished but no water so not working.**”

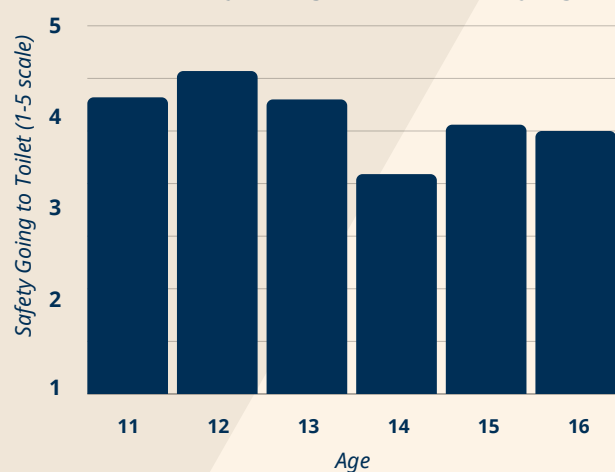
-School staff member

Further work to complete the toilet block project as part of the government project would hopefully improve these results.

Sense of Safety Going to the Toilet Dependent on Student Age

The sense of safety students felt when going to the toilet significantly varied across age. Students aged 12 felt the most confident in their safety when going to the toilet (4.07 on a scale of 1-5), while students aged 14 felt the least confident (3.09 on a scale of 1-5). This community insight could be of use to school staff in whether additional factors are at play for different cohorts for their access to sanitation.

Sense of Safety Going to the Toilet by Age





Health Remains a Challenge for Staff

Post-project results demonstrated significant increase in ease of handwashing and access of water, supporting water and sanitation outcomes for staff. While trends similarly showed improved quality of drinking water (+13%)[^], staff reported declining health with increased frequency of sickness. Health limiting their ability to work was the lowest-scoring factor at both measurement intervals illustrating the sustained nature of this for staff.

Note: It is worth noting that the water tank had only been commissioned and in use for roughly a month at the point of shift measurement. Over time, it is hypothesised that this increased access, supply, and cleanliness of drinking water will in turn create longer-term change on staff hydration and health. Additionally, better understanding other contributing factors to staff health would be worthwhile.



Physical Health

-13%

Staff are reporting feeling sick more often



Health Preventing Work

How often one's health has stopped them from working

Baseline score: 2.19

Shift score: 2

(scale of 1-5)

[^]Trend only, $p > 0.25$.



Declining Health a Sustained Challenge for Crew



Health Preventing Work

-24%

How often one's health has stopped them from working

Crew were continuing to report that their health was stopping them from working as much as they would like. Across both groups of crew members represented at baseline and shift measurement, 'Health Preventing Work' was the lowest scoring of all 16 factors (2.22 and 1.25 out of a scale of 1-5, respectively). This is made more prominent in that most other factors were scored considerably higher.

Additionally, this factor saw a significant decline across measurement (-24%). Understanding crew health and factors contributing to this is worth investigating.

It ought to be noted that commentary from the crew juxtapose this finding, where the crew's eagerness and energy to work each day in ecotourism echoed through:

“ We hope for customers to come everyday so we can do trips everyday.

Shark fishing very tired and hard work. In tourism, we are not tired.

- Project Hiu crew members



An Opportunity for Project Hiu: These measurement intervals were before and after the crew's engagement with the water tank project, rather than before their engagement with Project Hiu at all. Further social impact measurement for crew would extrapolate the story of crew wellbeing. This could compare and offer insights for crew wellbeing from when they are still working as shark fishermen, to then once they join the Project Hiu team.



Photo credit: Caragh Fraser 2023.



Community Strengths: Students Have Hope for the Future

The highest-scoring factor among school students at the end of the project was their hope for the future, scoring 4.48 (scale of 1-5). The strongest result among teachers and staff was how often they felt worry, with all participants saying they felt worry “rarely”. For crew, their self-acceptance and confidence in the number of jobs in their community stood out, with both receiving top scores from all participants.

The following were the highest-scoring factors among each group across all factors measured and are all scored on a scale of 1-5.

School Students

Hope for The Future



4.48

Scale of 1 - 5

Believing good things will happen in one's future

Education



4.41

Scale of 1 - 5

Feeling healthy enough to go to school most days

Health Knowledge



4.12

Scale of 1 - 5

Knowledge of the difference between water that is safe or unsafe water for drinking

School Staff

Feelings of Worry



5.00

Scale of 1 - 5

How often one feels worried

Safety When Collecting Water



4.88

Scale of 1 - 5

Feeling safe when collecting water

Availability of Sanitation



4.71

Scale of 1 - 5

Access to hand washing when needed

Project Hiu Crew

Job Opportunities



5.00

Scale of 1 - 5

Feeling there are many job opportunities in one's community

Self Acceptance



5.00

Scale of 1 - 5

Liking oneself

Community



4.83

Scale of 1 - 5

Feeling safe in one's community and able to have a say in important issues



Project Reflections and Island-Wide Improvements

- Qualitative findings: Further Improvements 40
- Project Reflection and applying the findings 41



Maringkik's Relationship with Project Hiu Strengthened

This report details the social impact and specific positive outcomes of the water tank project across different cohorts within the Maringkik community. From discussions with community, further benefits of Project Maa were extrapolated, including: solidified relationships between the island and Project Hiu's mission; modelling a WASH solution for government to replicate elsewhere in Lombok; and driving health outcomes through supporting visiting medical teams to administer medication.

The Power of a Community-Led Project

Through Project Hiu, a proportion of the fishing vessels of Maringkik are repurposed for ecotourism. Anecdotally, many other crews are hoping to be employed by Project Hiu, and thereby seek employment in this alternate way. As a not-for-profit seeking to scale, Project Hiu's reach on the island is restricted by funding. This can therefore create a divide between the crews already employed, and those hoping to be employed.

Through this project, the Maringkik community needed to collaborate on the equitable location of the tank's installation. The united decision to locate it within the school grounds, and the way it was purposed for the benefit for all students and not just the families of crew, served to lessen such divides amongst the community.

As recounted by a crew member below, Project Maa and the construction of the communal water tank served as a clear symbol of Project Hiu's goal to support the entirety of the Maringkik community. In turn, this had beneficial outcomes in strengthening the island's positive understanding of the mission and intention of the local partner.

“ They feel really good because [the tank] is for everyone. The water goes to all people on island. They give to project, they give to the island. They give us water. Before, [the] island thought Project Hiu would tell bad things about sharks. Now they understand the Project [Hiu] is helping their children to be good.

The island understands. ”
- Project Hiu crew member

Government Advocating for Similar Projects

Beyond Maringkik, this project worked to demonstrate a community-based solution for broader water and sanitation needs for other Indonesian communities. For example, a visiting government representative was said to be impressed, and was interested in replicating this solution across different remote areas across Lombok.

“ Government in East Lombok said it's very good and so nice and big government wants to make one of their own in the mountains. They want water in schools like us. ”

- Project Hiu crew member

Availability of Water Supporting Medicine Administration from Visiting Doctors

Shortly after the tank was commissioned, a visiting doctor from the mainland recognised how the water tank benefited the effective administering of medication to students. The free and easily accessible source of water ensured there was ample supply to support the swallowing of medication, where necessary. Health factors so far in this report have focused on quality of health due to dehydration, or water and sanitation-related illnesses. Through this supported access to medicines, support for further health outcomes beyond measurement scope could also be occurring.

“ ...the tank is already being recognised by teachers and outsiders. ”

- Madison 'Pip' Stewart, Founder Project Hiu



Project Maa: Final Reflections

Project, In Review

Social impact measurement demonstrated how Project Maa improved students access to water, handwashing, and created headway on supporting their general health. The proximal access of the water tank further benefited the school staff's availability of water, as well as strongly reducing their frequency of worry. The construction process introduced further alternate employment opportunities to this fishing community with crew reporting strengthened hope for the future through new job opportunities, self-belief, financial security and self-acceptance. Supporting Maringkik in this holistic way was of strong value to Project Hiu crew in having their children, and their island further supported. As impact of the project was measured one month after the tank was commissioned, longitudinal benefits are yet to be determined.

From this year's results, key celebrations and areas for further focus are detailed below. Opportunities for consideration have also been interwoven throughout the report.

Applying the Findings

- **Supporting Crew Drives their Wellbeing: A celebration of the partnership**

Not only did this partnership scale the support directed to Maringkik through this island-wide project, yet having people who help and support them was correlated with the positive wellbeing of crew*. More so, the partnership held even greater weight in the context where this renowned 'Fishermen Island' could easily have been ignored for aid and funding support based on the grounds of their generation-long trade as shark fishermen. This support is twofold in spurring Project Hiu onwards in their work in its alignment to what matters most for crew wellbeing; and also celebrates the Reece Foundation Partnership Program in ensuring the power of scale-up both in type of support offered, and breadth of beneficiaries reached across the communities they work with.

- **Reece Foundation projects support more than WASH outcomes: a celebration of funding**

Community reported supported student health; reduced staff worry; enhanced crew community connection and strengthened crew's hope for the future. These are evidence to the way Reece Foundation's partnership projects support more than WASH outcomes alone, and overflow to



Photo credit: Caragh Fraser 2023.

greater whole-of-life improvements. This sparks consideration towards the sheer breadth of holistic impact further partnerships could have across communities.

**Understanding fishermen wellbeing before being employed by Project Hiu could bolster this narrative of potential needs during their previous trade, and the social impact on these over time.*



Project Maa: Final Reflections

- **Many Layers to Supporting Health Outcomes**

Results reiterate the layered nature to supporting health outcomes within community. With expected improvements reported across the availability of water and handwashing facilities, this marked a solid starting point. While early progress – at this one-month measurement interval – is evident, the longitudinal effects of this, however, are yet to be seen. This reiterates the factor of time in better understanding sustained health outcomes.

Access to quality drinking water was hypothesised to increase attendance rates through improved hydration, reduced water-related and/or dehydration related-illnesses. Findings and community feedback shed more light on this objective to improve student attendance. Interestingly, and as a learning to Reece Foundation, hydration here served to improve quality – rather than quantity – of attendance, thus far. Broadening the contributing factors to supporting 'Education' in Reece Foundation's impact measurement is therefore encouraged.

Enhancing community health outcomes is multi-layered, and a long-term objective. This offers the potential for Reece Foundation to expand their future partnership projects to be multi-partner projects, considering the role of other health-focused collaborators to attend to other layers contributing to overall community health.

Future for the Partners

Since the commencement of Project Maa, Project Hiu fleet has doubled to stand at 8 boats and 40 crew from from Maringkik. Reece Foundation have continued to build partnership and grant projects across Australia and internationally. This report serves to showcase the social impact of their work and assist in this upward trajectory.



Photo credit: Caragh Fraser 2023.



Project Partners



Reece Foundation

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Huber Social

Huber Social is an independent third party and expert in social impact measurement. Recognising the goal of all social impact is the wellbeing of people, Huber Social has developed a universally applicable framework that measures not only overall wellbeing but also the driving factors to maximise it.

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With Thanks to the Reece Foundation Community

Project Volunteers

- Ben Murray
- Mick Hammond
- Dave Tocci
- Digby Walcott
- Len Fox
- Coel Mahoney
- Fabian Schweizer

Project Supporters

- Reece Group
- CH Robinson
- BWT



Report Appendices

1. Survey Participant Demographic Details
2. Social Wellbeing Measurement Framework
3. Data Transparency Page
4. Predictors of Wellbeing
5. Significance Tables
6. Reference List



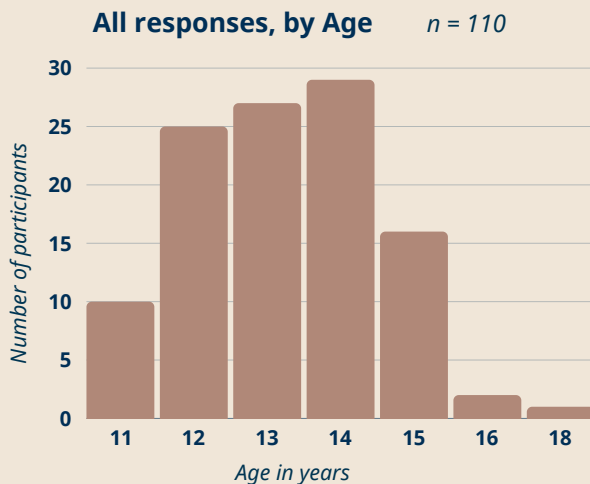
1. Project Maa

Participant Demographics

The following pages give insights into the demographic makeup of the survey sample for the three measurement groups: (1) Maringkik school students, (2) Maringkik school teachers and staff, and (3) Project Hiu crew.

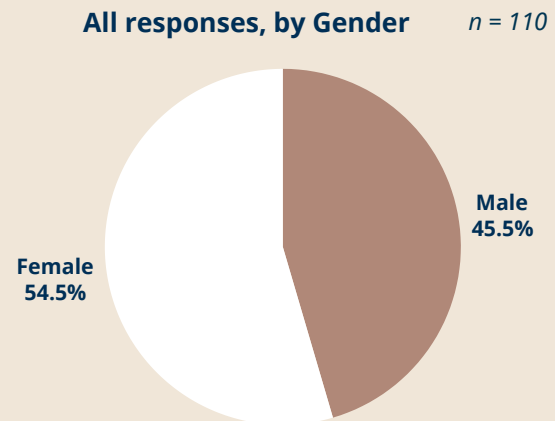
Students by Age

The students who participated in the survey were between 11-18 years of age. 74% of participants were aged between 12-14 years.



Students by Gender

Of the 110 student respondents, 60 were female and 50 were male.



Students by School Grade

Students were in Grades 6-9 at school, with the highest number of students being in Grade 7.

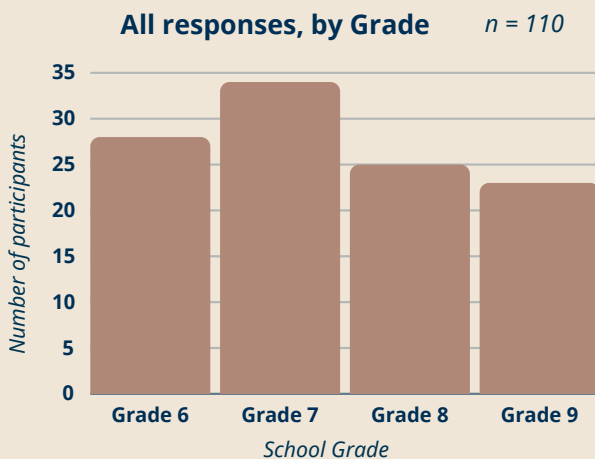


Photo credit: Caragh Fraser 2023.



Project Maa

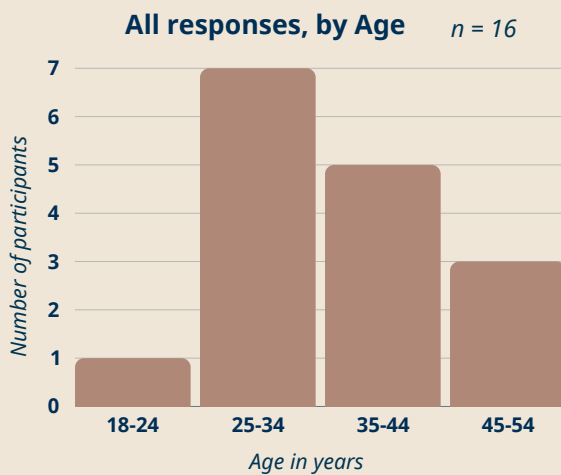
Participant

Demographics cont.

The following pages give insights into the demographic makeup of the survey sample for the three measurement groups: (1) Maringkik school students, (2) Maringkik school teachers and staff, and (3) Local crew.

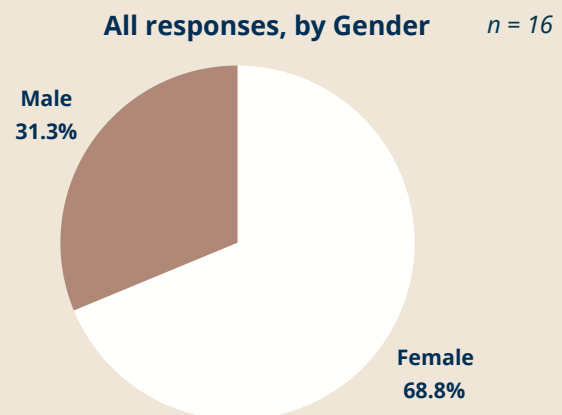
Staff by Age

Teachers and staff in the survey sample were aged between 18-54 years, with the largest group of respondents being 25-34 years of age.



Staff by Gender

Of the 16 teachers and staff surveyed, 5 were male and 11 were female.



Crew by Age

The ages of the local crew ranged from 25-74 years of age, with the largest number of respondents being 35-44 years old.

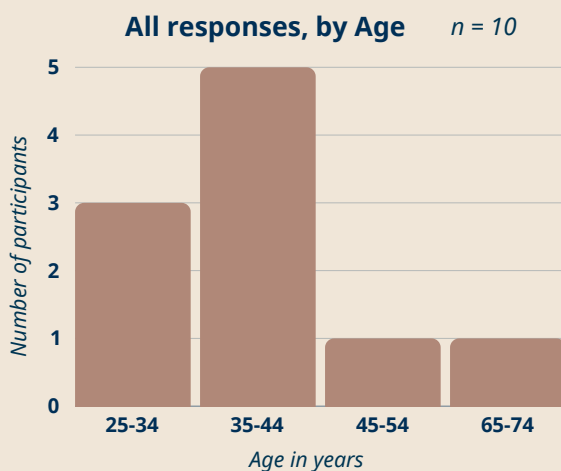


Photo credit: Caragh Fraser 2023.



2. Huber Social Wellbeing Measurement Framework

To be able to fulfil their potential and achieve wellbeing, each individual needs to have the capability and the opportunity to do so. Everyone has different needs within these categories depending on their context.

When it comes to measuring the social impact of a service, Huber Social measures the 'shift' the service creates in terms of wellbeing and the specific program outcomes achieved to create this. Results are then consolidated at a sector, community and global level.

Longitudinal measurement monitors effectiveness of programs to meet these needs; ensuring resources are directed to have the greatest impact. The vision is a wellbeing measurement system that delivers us the whole picture, to put each of us in the best position to achieve wellbeing and leave no one behind.

The goal for each of us is the same; wellbeing. The part that differs, are our individual needs.

The Huber Social Wellbeing Measurement Framework

IMPACT

Wellbeing

To be in the best position to fulfil your potential and live a life of value. The overall goal for all services working with people.

OUTCOMES

Through building

Capability

Resilience
Life skills
Wellness - mental,
physical and spiritual

OUTCOMES

and providing

Opportunity

Resources
Self development
Societal structures
Relationships



3. Data Transparency Page

To ensure the integrity of findings always, Huber Social includes a transparency page for every project. This provides transparency of rigour across every stage of the data lifecycle.

DATA LIFECYCLE

1. Design

2. Data Collection

3. Cleaning

4. Analysis

5. Reporting

Phase	Questions on the Treatment of the Data		Points Allocated	Yes or No
Design	BASELINE	Baseline inferred from time in program (e.g. 1 vs. 3 years)	1	
		OR Baseline measured pre-intervention	2	Y
	CONTROL	Control group was measured (independent of the intervention)	1	
	ACCESSIBILITY	Elements of the project (tools, methods, etc.) have been designed and tested to be accessible for all eligible study participants	1	Y
	INCLUSION	Details of people specifically included (or excluded) in the measurement: <i>Surveys were tested with Project Hiu staff and representatives from students, staff and crew.</i>	N/A	N/A
Data Collection	SURVEY DISTRIBUTION	Online surveys		
		OR hard copy surveys		Y
		Data collection supervised by Huber Social consultant	1	Y
		Translations or guidance provided	1	Y
		Details on translation or guidance if provided: <i>Surveys were translated and interpreted by two local translators and testing was undertaken to ensure consistent interpretation of questions.</i>	N/A	N/A
	SAMPLE	Sample size has achieved 80% statistical power with a medium effect size of Cohen's $d = 0.5$ (t-test) or $d = 0.25$ (ANOVA)	1	N
Data Cleaning	CLEANING	Partial responses removed or no partial responses	1	Y
		Details of any responses removed: <i>Surveys less than 50% complete</i>	N/A	N/A
Analysis	SHIFT MEASUREMENT	Calculated on group average	1	
		OR Calculated based on paired scores	2	
		Mixed calculation - students paired, staff and crew unpaired	1.5	Y
	TEST APPLIED	Basic analysis	1	Y
		Statistical Correlation Test	2	Y
		Details on statistical analysis: <i>Spearman's and Pearsons correlations</i>	N/A	N/A
	STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE	Statistical significance cut off at $p < 0.1$ for all findings presented	1	Y
		OR Statistical significance cut off at $p < 0.05$ for all findings presented	2	
Reporting	REFERENCING	Understanding findings in the context of prior research/literature	1	Y
		Details on external sources referenced: <i>See References in Appendix</i>	N/A	N/A
	DEVIATIONS	Details on any deviations from the original measurement approach, as delineated in the Measurement Plan, and their potential effect on data and findings: <i>N/A</i>	N/A	N/A
	REPORTING	Project Hiu and Reece Foundation commit to sharing findings internal to the organisation	1	
		Project Hiu and Reece Foundation commit to sharing findings internally and with stakeholders external to the organisation	2	
		Project Hiu and Reece Foundation commit to sharing findings internally, with stakeholders and the general public	3	Y
RIGOUR SCORE: LOW (1-9); MED (10-14); HIGH (15-18)			15	HIGH



4. Predictors of Wellbeing

To inform how best to support the wellbeing of students, staff and crew, correlation analysis is used to identify which factors measured have a significant relationship with people's overall wellbeing; these are known as predictors of wellbeing.

The predictors of wellbeing can be found listed in the following tables in order of statistical strength. The stronger the relationship between an outcome and overall wellbeing, the more confidence there is that a change in the outcome will correspond with a change in wellbeing.

Relationship strength is based on both the statistical significance (p-value) and beta coefficient value (r). All predictors listed are statistically significant to $p < 0.001$ (unless otherwise noted), meaning there is 99% confidence that the relationship identified between the predictive outcome and wellbeing is true, rather than produced due to sampling error or chance. The beta coefficient (r) describes how closely each outcome and wellbeing are likely to move together in relation to each other.

For the purposes of this study, a strong relationship between an outcome and overall wellbeing is defined as any outcome with a beta coefficient value greater than 0.7; a moderate relationship is between 0.699 and 0.4; a weak relationship less than 0.4.

The following pages list all factors with a strong or moderate relationship with wellbeing for all cohorts used in this measurement.



Photo credit: Caragh Fraser 2023.



5. Significance Tables

Student Predictors of Wellbeing

There were no factors measured in students that had a moderate or strong relationship with overall wellbeing. This is in line with the fact that despite seeing positive shifts in multiple outcomes, there was no statistically significant shift in wellbeing.

Table 1. Staff Predictors of Wellbeing

Factor	R	Strength and Direction
My belief in myself gets me through the hard times	0.532	Moderate and positive
In the past week, how often have you felt worried?	0.52	Moderate and positive

Table 2. Crew Predictors of Wellbeing

Factor	R	Strength and Direction
I have people in my community who help and support me	0.734	Strong and positive
In the past week, how often have you felt worried? (original data - wrong scale 5 = daily, 1 = rarely)	0.648	Strong and positive



6. Reference List

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