‘Where water and toilet access is limited, how does government decide on the most important place to work?’

Case Study:
Evidence-Based District WASH Planning - Wewak District, East Sepik Province

Photo: WaterAid/Saskia van Zanen
National WASH Policy (2015) Targets

Water Supply

• 70% rural (population) access, 95% urban (population) access, 100% of educational institutions and health centres access across the country have to a safe, convenient and sustainable water supply.

Sanitation

• 70% rural (population), 85% urban (population) access, 100% of educational institutions and health centres have access to safe, convenient and sustainable sanitation facilities.

Hygiene

• 100% of educational institutions and health centres have hand washing facilities with running water and soap.
Challenges

• **Limited information** about which communities and Institutions had access to WASH services in the district

• Hard for the DDA and LLGs to **prioritise** which communities, schools and healthcare facilities to work with
The WASH Policy in Action – Roadmap

2018
Wewak DDA conduct District Wide Baseline

2019
Wewak DDA and partners develop 5-year WASH plan

2020
Strengthening sector capacity and planning processes

2021
GOAL: achieving 5-year WASH plan targets

2022

- Rural communities
- Schools
- Health Care Facilities
- Market Places
- Prison and Police Cells

- Leverage public finance
- Pilot service delivery models
- Strengthen DDA technical capacity

- Routine monitoring of all villages to inform planning & budgeting
- Strong service delivery and community engagement models
Mr Martin Maingiu (CEO Wewak District DDA) opens WASH Baseline Training/Photo: Saskia van Zanen
mWater Surveyor App

- The mWater App is used for **Data Collection and Management system**
- For data collection, it allows you to create **Sites** and **Surveys**
- You can return to existing sites - facilitating **Data Updating**
- Data collection managers can **validate data** (onsite & remotely)
- **Faster**: survey response takes less time and data is available immediately

- **Cheaper**: printing and paper-to-computer transcription are eliminated

- **More accurate**: data quality checks can be built into surveys

- **More capable**: integrated multimedia and real-time, data-driven, project management

- **Easier to verify**: with the inclusion of GPS, photos, individual user responses

- **Easier to use**: elimination of time-consuming data analysis allows transfer of information to decision makers quicker
Data Collection Process

• Data collection took place in two phases

• Logistically challenging process travelling to remote areas, islands and limited resources

• Survey teams linking with Ward Record recorders with local knowledge of community demographics and WASH information

• 10 government survey teams collected data using mWater system with information transferred to interim National database (EU & UNICEF)
Emerging Management Information System (MIS)

- Community
- Health care facility
- School

Emerging MIS
### Village Level Summary

Community Count = 849 Last update = Feb 28, 2019 10:30 PM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Response Code</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>LLG</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Province/Region</th>
<th>Setting</th>
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<th>Total Adult Men</th>
<th>Total Adult Women</th>
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<th>Main Drinking Water Supply</th>
<th>% of HH with Access to a Toilet</th>
<th>% of HH with Handwashing Facility at Toilet</th>
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</table>
Main Source of Drinking Water

- Goroka: 53% Piped water, 11% Rain Water Tank, 18% Well / Spring, 11% Lake/Creek/River/Stream
- Nawene: 50% Piped water, 7% Rain Water Tank
- Ketia: 12% Piped water, 82% Rain Water Tank
- Panguna: 93% Piped water, 7% Well / Spring
- Wakanai: 72% Piped water, 25% Rain Water Tank, 3% Well / Spring
- Western: 11% Piped water, 54% Rain Water Tank, 62% Well / Spring, 44% Lake/Creek/River/Stream
Key WASH Baseline Findings - Wewak
Only 37% of rural communities have an improved water supply. 90% of households use an improved water supply in Wewak Urban.

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<th>District</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>Improved</th>
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<td>District</td>
<td>63% (131)</td>
<td>37% (77)</td>
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<td>Boiken</td>
<td>84% (26)</td>
<td>16% (5)</td>
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<td>Dagua</td>
<td>68% (17)</td>
<td>32% (8)</td>
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<td>Wewak Rural</td>
<td>84% (42)</td>
<td>16% (8)</td>
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<td>Wewak Islands</td>
<td>73% (33)</td>
<td>27% (12)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turubu</td>
<td>60% (34)</td>
<td>40% (23)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wewak Urban</td>
<td>10% (38)</td>
<td>90% (351)</td>
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</table>
Improved Water sources: Examples

Piped supply: Kapun

Piped supply: Smain

Piped Supply: Suog Village

Rainwater tank: Wom Junction

Rainwater tank: Yanduwek
High prevalence of surface water, unprotected springs and unprotected dug wells.

Water from improved sources is highly seasonal (nearly half improved water sources do not provide water all year).

- Surface water: 26%
- Rainwater collection: 18%
- Piped water to yard/plot: 7%
- Public tap/standpipe: 11%
- Unprotected spring: 20%
- Unprotected dug well: 17%
- Protected Dug Well: 1%

Water is available all year round (improved and unimproved water):
- Yes: 70%
- No: 30%

Water is available all year round (improved only):
- Yes: 52%
- No: 48%
### Sanitation Summary

Only 34% of rural households have their own toilet. 41% of rural households practice open defecation.

In Wewak Urban only 3% of households practice OD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Open Defecation</th>
<th>Shared toilet</th>
<th>Own toilet</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>41%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiken</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dagua</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<td>Wewak Rural</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>43%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wewak Urban</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*WaterAid*
Hygiene Summary

Handwashing infrastructure is extremely limited in rural areas <0.5% of households have a handwashing facility near the toilet.

Proportion of households with Handwashing facility

- District: 99.6% (0.5% No Handwashing facility at toilet)
- Boiken: 99.5% (0.5% No Handwashing facility at toilet)
- Dagua: 100.0% (0% No Handwashing facility at toilet)
- Wewak Rural: 100.0% (0% No Handwashing facility at toilet)
- Wewak Islands: 99.6% (0.4% No Handwashing facility at toilet)
- Turubu: 100.0% (0% No Handwashing facility at toilet)
- Wewak Urban: 43.0% (57.0% No Handwashing facility at toilet)
Water quality is a significant issue: only 9% of improved water sources were free of E.coli bacteria. Poor water quality due to limited maintenance and contamination by people and animals.

Water quality risk for improved sources (E.coli):
- Low risk: 9%
- Intermediate risk: 24%
- High risk: 32%
- Unsafe: 35%

Poor water quality: Harigen village tank, Turubu
Women’s representation in decision making processes is very low.

Proportion of Women Identified by community as decision makers

- **District**: 10% Women, 90% Men
- **Boiken**: 14% Women, 86% Men
- **Dagua**: 9% Women, 91% Men
- **Wewak Rural**: 9% Women, 91% Men
- **Wewak Islands**: 2% Women, 98% Men
- **Turubu**: 12% Women, 88% Men
- **Wewak Urban**: 17% Women, 83% Men

*Men in red, Women in green*
LLG / DISTRICT PLANNING

- Planning workshop held
- Data reports presented to LLGs to analyse
- Attendance by District Authority, LLGs, WASH PMU and WASH stakeholders
- Prioritization of LLG WASH needs (Plan)
- LLG Plans collated to develop a 5-year plan for WASH in Wewak District
Thank you!

09/08/2019

WaterAid/ Tim Davis