

PNGs Draft WaSH Policy

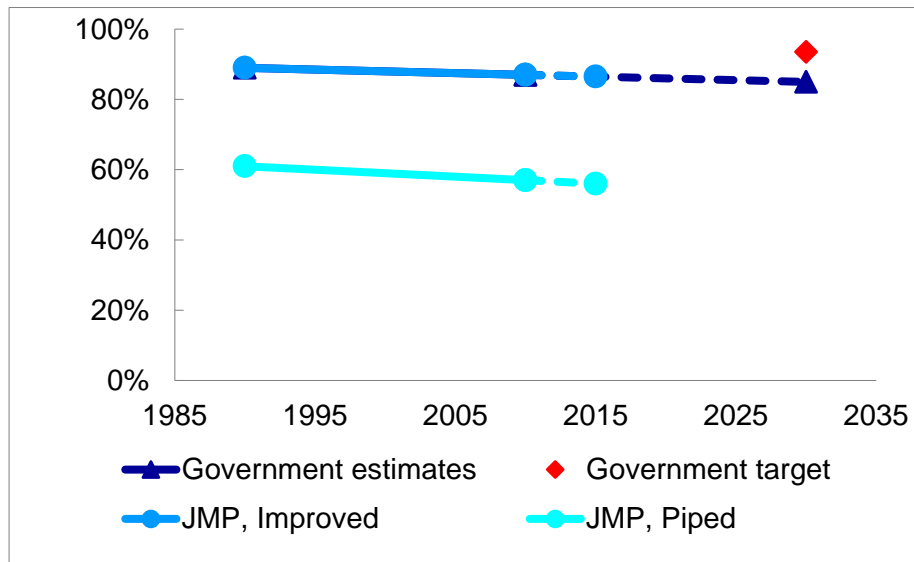


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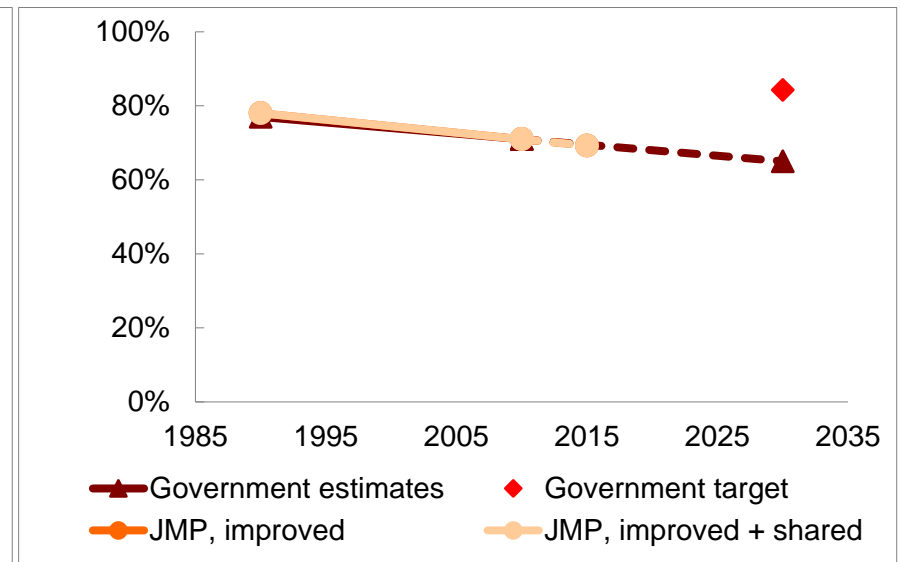
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Targets and Trends: Declining Urban Access

Urban Water Supply Access



Urban Sanitation Access



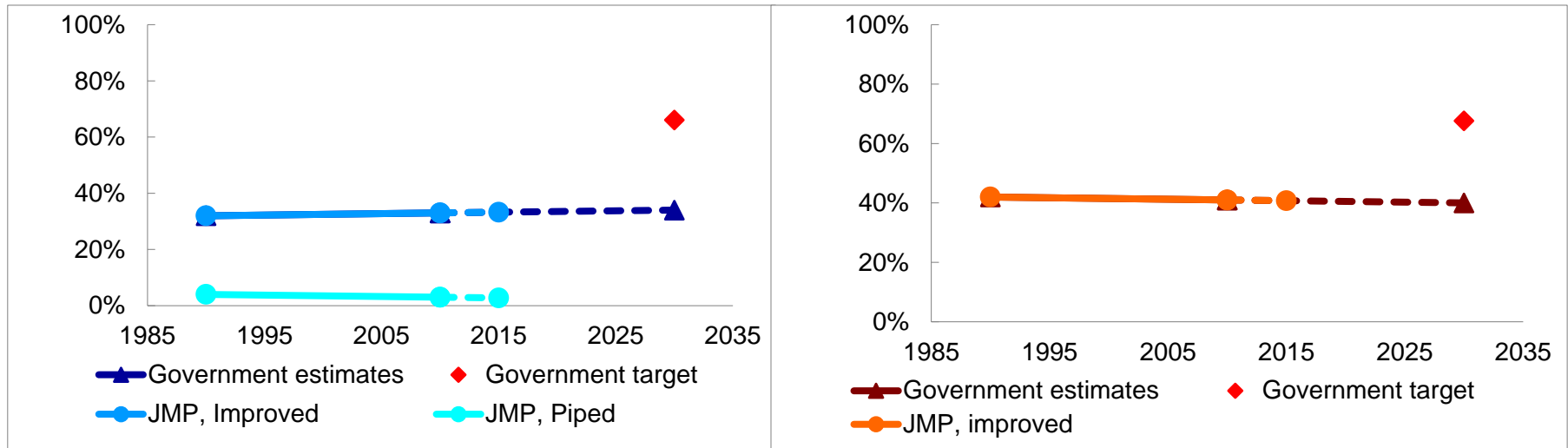
Water 87% access Sanitation 71% access

Source: JMP 2012

Targets and Trends: Stagnant Rural Access

Rural Water Supply Access

Rural Sanitation Access



Water 33% access Sanitation 42% access

Why is WaSH important ?

- **Health**

- Diarrhoea and WaSH accountable for 28% under 5 mortality. (2009)
- WaSH related deaths 12.8% of all deaths (SE Asia 7%, W. Pacific 2%)
- Very High child stunting 44% (Oceania 37.8%, Asia 28%)
- 2009 Cholera emerged after 50 years.

- **Livelihoods**

- Reduced drudgery
- Improved income earning opportunities
- Less gender based violence

- **Development**

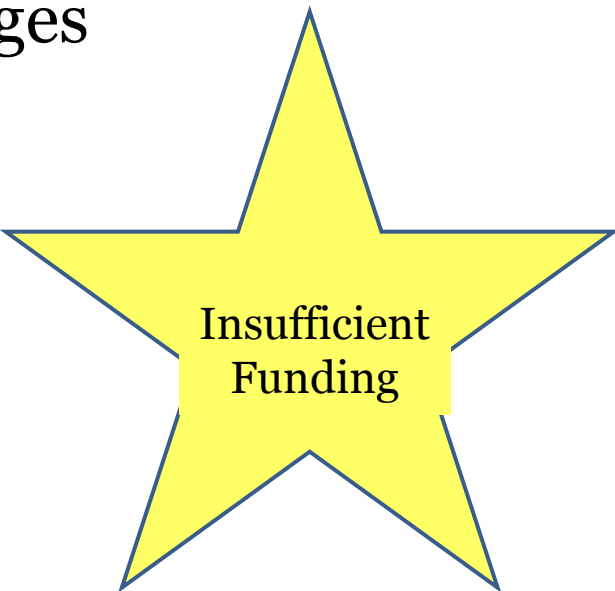
- Improves progress of other key development indicators.
- Cost of WaSH significant (5.4% GDP Laos. 2.3% GDP Indonesia)



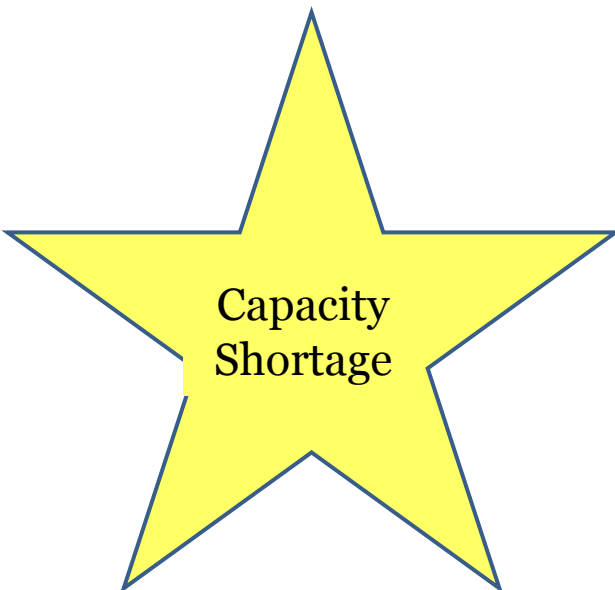
WaSH Sector Challenges




Lack of
National
Policy



Insufficient
Funding



Capacity
Shortage



Institutional
responsibility



Poor
Monitoring
&
Evaluation

Preparing the WaSH policy

Key milestones and Progress

- 2008 National WaSH policy task force established. NEC decision, No. 51/2008
- November 2011 . National WaSH Conference & Revitalisation of the Task Force, WSP assistance.
- November 2012 First draft of the WaSH policy prepared



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
PLANNING & MONITORING



DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH



EDA RANU
OUR WATER



WORLD BANK

WaterAid

wsp
water and
sanitation program

Draft Policy Content

- Section 1: Background information
- Section 2: Goals, Objective and Principles
- Section 3: Policy Strategies
- Section 4: Organisational Roles
- Section 5: Implementation Plan
- Section 6 : Monitoring policy implementation



Policy Goal



1. Reduction in morbidity and mortality caused by water-related diseases.
2. Improved livelihood opportunities and economic growth through improved health and reduced economic and financial losses.
3. Increased equity of services between rural, peri-urban and urban areas, and to disadvantaged groups.

Clear targets for Water Supply

- ✓ **In rural areas, 70%** of the population has access to clean, safe water.
- ✓ **In urban areas, 95%** of the population has access to clean, safe water.
- ✓ **100% of educational institutions and medical centers** across the country have access to clean safe water.



BY 2030

And targets for Sanitation


- ✓ **In rural areas, 70%** of the population has access to safe sanitation
- ✓ **In urban areas, 85%** of the population has access to safe sanitation
- ✓ **100% of schools and medical centres** have access to safe sanitation



BY 2030

And targets for hygiene

- ✓ **100% of educational institutions and medical centres** have handwashing facilities with running water and soap.
- ✓ **100% of households** that have access to improved water supply, practice total sanitation .



WASH YOUR
HANDS
AFTER USING
THE TOILET.

THANK YOU

BY 2030



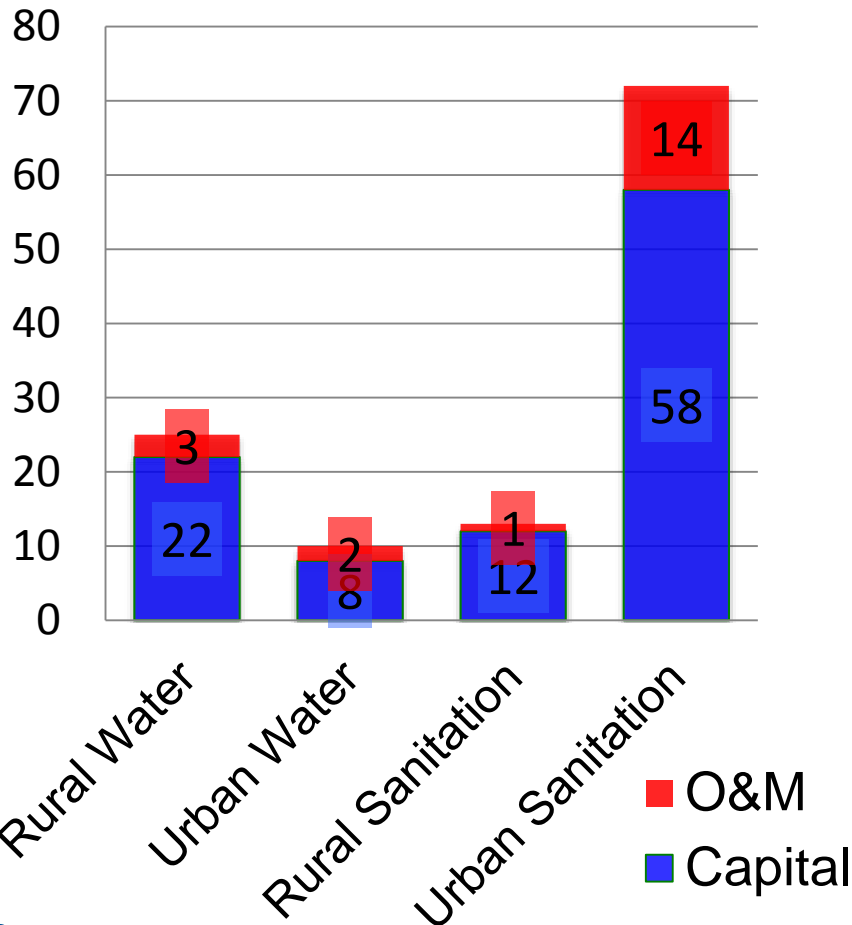
Policy Strategies

1. Improved sector coordination and leadership
2. Increased WaSH sector funding
3. Develop and manage an effective management information system
4. Improved and consistent approaches to WaSH service delivery
5. Appropriate technology promotion
6. Enhanced private sector participation and partnerships
7. Sector capacity building and training

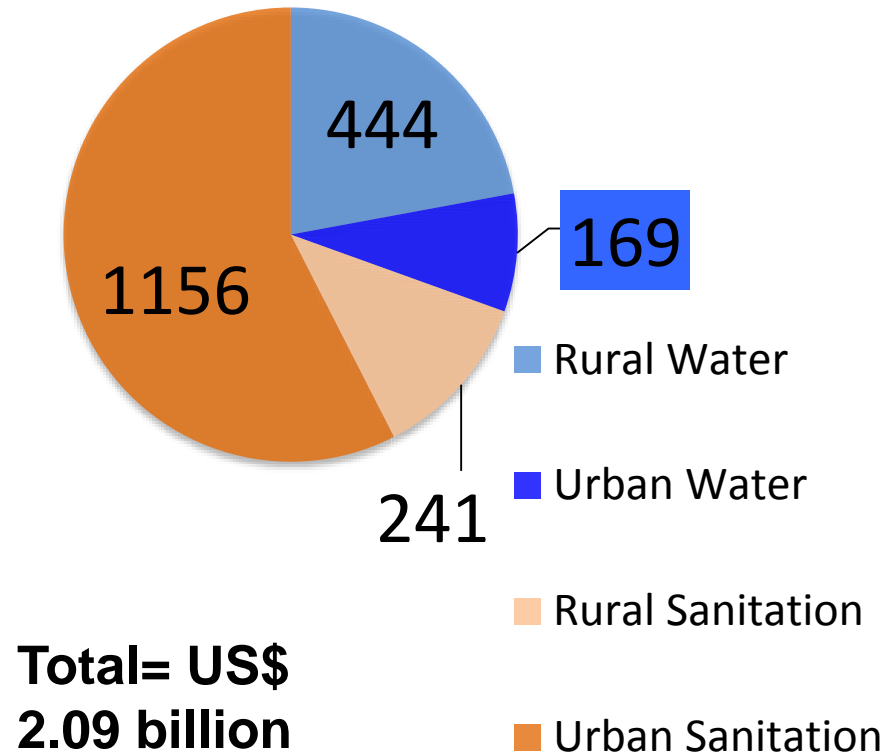
Financing to Meet 2030 Targets

Capital and O & M (US\$ million)

Annual Financing



Total Financing



Current status

- Draft Policy prepared
- Awaiting submission to Cabinet.





Thank you

Additional slides





Policy Principles

1. Access to sufficient safe water and sanitation facilities is a human right. As such the GoPNG has an obligation to ensure basic water and sanitation is available for the benefit of all.
2. The right to a basic safe water supply and sanitation does not imply a right to free services. With the exception of emergency situations, users will be expected to contribute in part or full to the cost of providing services.
3. Water supply should not be considered in isolation from improved sanitation and long term hygiene behavior change which are recognized as the most important factors to achieve the policy goals.
4. The significant role that women play in the provision of water and in promoting improved hygiene and sanitation practices is recognized. These roles must be considered when planning and implementing WaSH strategies.

Principles (cont)

5. WaSH activities will take into account the specific requirements of the disadvantaged and marginalized including women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities.
6. Partnerships between service providers, both government and non government, are essential for effective and sustainable service delivery.
7. Users are essential partners in planning, implementing and managing WaSH activities. Active participation and responsibility for WaSH services by the users is important for long term WaSH benefits and sustainability.
8. The delivery of WaSH services will follow the principles of decentralized planning, implementation and operation developed by the government and detailed in the Organic Law.



Principles (cont)

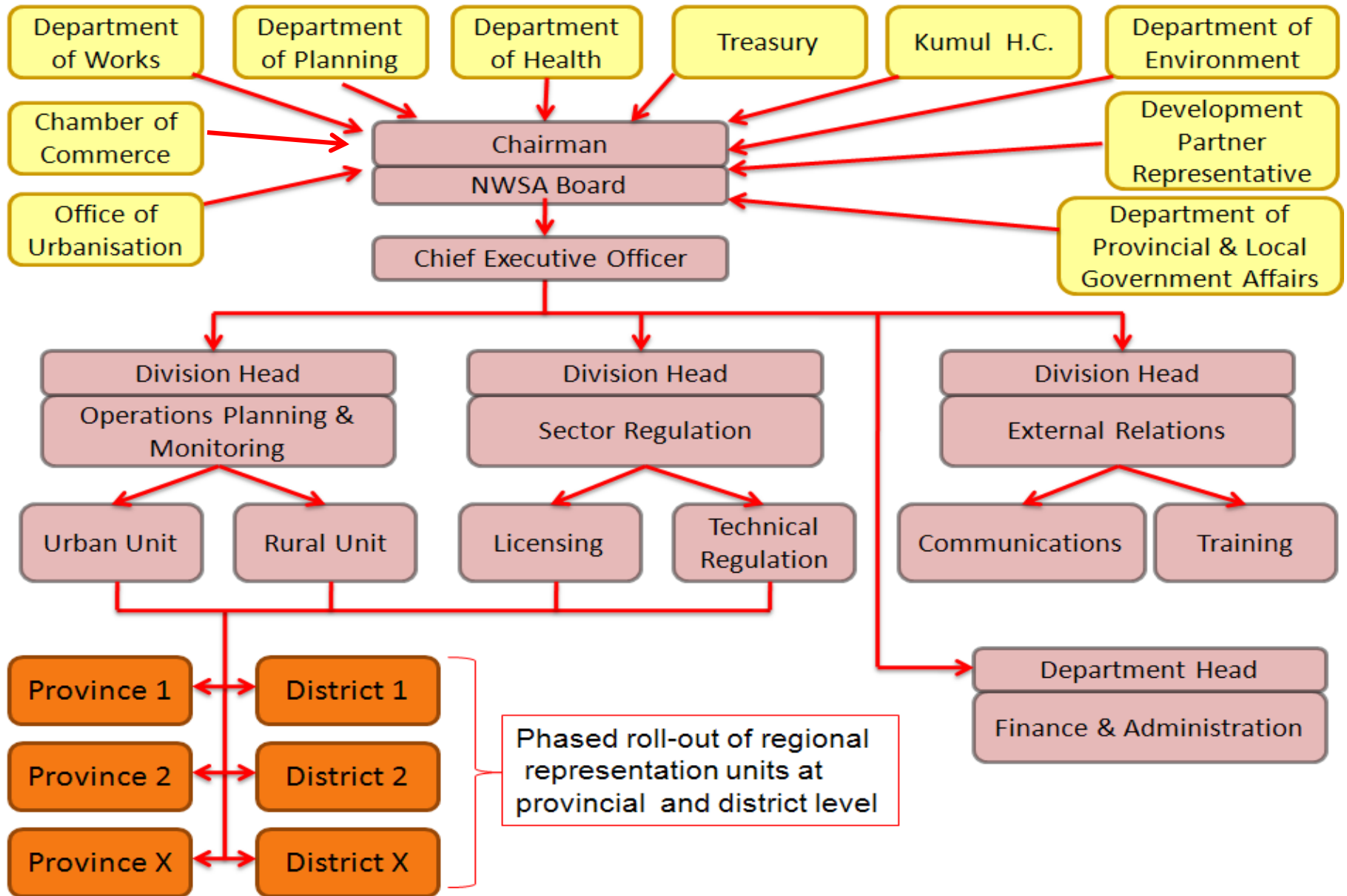
9. Water is a finite, vulnerable resource and must be used sustainably.
10. The delivery of services will adhere to strict minimum standards.
11. Continuous hygiene and sanitation education and capacity building must be part of any WaSH intervention in order to promote long term behavior change and realize the goals of the policy.
12. The ability of shared water schemes to either promote harmony, or to increase vulnerability and conflict, is recognized and should be considered for every intervention.
13. All existing laws, policies and regulations relating to water quality and quantity, sanitation and hygiene will be adhered to .

Strategy 1. Improved sector coordination and leadership

- Establish a new authority. The National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Authority (NWSHA)
- The principal goals of the Authority are to **Regulate, coordinate, monitor and build capacity for** WaSH service delivery.



Organisational Structure



Strategy 2. Improved sector funding

- NWSHA will advocate for committed GoPNG support to finance WaSH.
- May involve establishing a specific fund
- Better coordinating of WaSH finance (GoPNG and Development partners)
- Customers continue to be expected to pay cost reflective tariffs
- NWSHA operational funding required.





Strategy 3. Effective Management Information System (MIS)

- Existing water and sanitation infrastructure and functionality
- Funding and sources assigned for WaSH sector development
- A register of past, ongoing and planned activities
- WaSH resource capacity within the sector, including human resources and skills, and spare parts providers
- Other relevant information, such as population, consolidated WaSH related morbidity /mortality patterns needed to assist in prioritising areas and measuring the impact of WaSH interventions.

Strategy 4. Consistent Approaches to WaSH

- Promotes Total Sanitation, long term behaviour change Integrated WaSH approaches
- Encourages participatory approaches and recognised the significant role women play in promoting improved WaSH
- Promotes improved approaches
- Promotes sustainability



Strategy 5. Appropriate technology

- “Some for all”, rather than “All for some” approach
- Approaches must consider environmental sustainability and long term anticipated climate changes
- Must be affordable to consumer
- Technology manual developed to promote technical standards and best practice





Strategy 6. Improved partnerships

- Partnerships is everyone's responsibility
- Aims to strengthen supply chains, provision of services and sustainability.
- Presence of the private sector to be encouraged.
- Private Sector Participation (PSP) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) models will be considered for enabling improved private sector engagement.

Strategy 7. Capacity Building & Training

- Key skills and competencies required will be identified as part of the Technology Manual.
- Provincial Human resource assessment
- Capacity building programme
- Staff drawn in through improved government positions.

