### VI. Equity

**Governance**

Plans for sustainable population groups: existence and level of implementation

- Poor populations
- Populations living in remote or hard to reach areas
- Indigenous populations
- Internally displaced persons and in refugees
- Women
- Ethnic minorities
- People with disabilities
- Populations with high burden of disease

- Plans are not sufficiently implemented
- Plans are less than 50% implemented
- Plans are between 50% and 75% implemented
- Plans are between 75% and 100% implemented
- Plans are not implemented

**Finance**

Specific financial measures to increase access for:

- Sanitation
- Hygiene

**Monitoring**

Tracking of progress in access to services

- Poorest populations
- Populations living in remote or hard to reach areas
- Populations living in slums or informal settlements
- Poor populations
- Populations living in remote or hard to reach areas
- Indigenous populations
- Internally displaced persons and in refugees
- Women
- Ethnic minorities
- People with disabilities
- Populations with high burden of disease

- No data available
- Data not available
- No plan, or low levels of implementation
- Plans exist with high levels of implementation
- Affordability schemes exist and are widely used
- Affordability schemes exist and are used but not consistently
- Affordability schemes do not exist or are not applied consistently
- No specific financial measures

**WASH Financial Estimates**

- National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (2013)
- National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)
- National WASH expenditure as a percentage of GDP (2013)

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**Papua New Guinea**

Highlights based on country reported GLAAS 2016/2017 data

**Demographic Estimates**

- Population (millions, 2015)
- % Rural (2015)
- % Urban (2015)
- Population growth rate (2015)

**Health Estimates**

- Infant mortality (per 1000 live births, 2017)
- Under 5 mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015)
- Life expectancy at birth, (years, 2015)
- Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate M&H for children under 1 year of age, 2015
- Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate M&H for children under 1 year of age, 2014

**Santization and Drinking-Water Estimates**

- % of population using improved drinking-water sources (2017)
- % of population using improved sanitation services (2017)

**WASH Financial Estimates**

- National WASH expenditure as a percentage of GDP (2013)
- National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)
- National WASH expenditure as a percentage of GDP (2013)

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I. Governance

SAFETY PLANNING

- Water safety planning
- Sanitation safety planning

COORDINATION MECHANISMS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF COORDINATION

- Mechanism exists to coordinate WASH actors
- In a formal mechanism
- Top five development partners are reported by capacity:
  1. Government
  2. UN agencies
  3. NGOs
  4. Local stakeholders
  5. Private sector

DOES THE COORDINATION MECHANISM:

- Include non-governmental agencies that directly and indirectly influence service delivery
- Include non-governmental stakeholders

SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

- Safe use of wastewater
- Faecal sludge collection
- Municipal wastewater

COMMUNITY AND USER PARTICIPATION

- Urban sanitation
- Rural sanitation
- Urban drinking-water
- Rural drinking-water

III. Human resources

- Impact of increased human resources capacity
- Policy development
- Institutional cooperation
- National and local government of WASH planning
- Coordination of WASH
- Operations and maintenance
- Community mobilization
- Financial planning and expenditure
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion
- Monitoring and evaluation

II. Monitoring

DATA AVAILABILITY FOR DECISION-MAKING

- Policy and strategy
- Resource allocation
- Status and quality of service delivery
- National standards
- Progress in WHO-related disease control
- Public health policies for reducing diseases
- Public health care and facility service requirements

REGULATION

- Regulatory authority responsible for setting tariffs
- Legal framework to ensure standard for service quality
- Regulatory authority responsible for service quality
- Collection of coverage data from service providers
- Collection of service quality data
- Publicly accessible regulatory report
- Publicly accessible regulatory report on service quality
- Regulatory authority(s) that is a different jurisdiction than service provider
- Regulatory authority(s) to report findings without government clearance
- Regulatory authority(s) to establish employment without government clearance
- Funding independent of government budget
- Ability to take punitive action against non-performers

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- Plans exist with high levels of implementation
- Plans exist with medium levels of implementation
- Plans exist with low levels of implementation
- No plan or low levels of implementation

Epidemiological and environmental sampling of drains
- Nutrient advice only used for minority of drains
- Limited sustainability

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/
I. Governance

SAFETY PLANNING

- Water safety planning
- Sanitation safety planning

COORDINATION MECHANISMS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF COORDINATION

Mechanisms exist to coordinate WASH actors;

- Vertical development
- Horizontal

DOES THE COORDINATION MECHANISM:

- Include relevant governmental agencies?
- Include non-governmental stakeholders?
- Include all governmental agencies that directly or indirectly influence service delivery?
- Include donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally?
- Include non-governmental stakeholders?

IMPLEMENTATION PLANS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION

- Does the coordination mechanism:
  - Include documentation of the coordination process?
  - Be legally binding?

SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

- Safe use of wastewater
- Faecal sludge collection

URBAN SANITATION POLICY

- Waste management
- Municipal water supply
- Source quality

COMMUNITY AND USER PARTICIPATION

- Urban sanitation
- Rural sanitation
- Urban drinking water
- Rural drinking water
- Hygiene promotion
- WASH in health care facilities
- Hygiene promotion in schools
- Hygiene promotion in health care facilities
- Rural drinking-water
- Urban drinking-water
- Rural sanitation
- Urban sanitation

III. Human resources

Impact of increased human resources capacity

Policy development
- Institutional coordination
- National and local governance of WASH planning
- Construction of facilities
- Operations and maintenance
- Community mobilization
- Financial planning and expenditure
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion
- Monitoring and evaluation

More impact than worth of implementation. Base case: technology/level of implementation. Moderate or fair level of implementation.
I. Governance

SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>GOAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Reduce water supply | Maintain service levels | Ensure service levels are maintained.
| Reuse wastewater | Safeguard health and environment | Ensure safe use of wastewater.
| Collect and monitor | Implement regulations | Ensure data collection and monitoring.
| Improve governance | Strengthen institutional capacity | Strengthen institutional capacity.

II. Monitoring

DATA AVAILABILITY FOR DECISION-MAKING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>GOAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Water quality | Ensure water quality standards are met.
| Sanitation | Ensure sanitation standards are met.
| Health | Ensure health standards are met.

III. Human resources

IMPACT OF INCREASED HUMAN RESOURCES CAPACITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>IMPACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Health outcomes | Improved health outcomes.
| Access to care | Increased access to care.
| Cost savings | Decreased cost savings.

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/
Papua New Guinea

Highlights based on country reported GLAAS 2016/2017 data

**IV. Financing**

- **NATIONAL WASH EXPENDITURE (US$ MILLIONS):** 0.9

- **SUFFICIENCY OF FINANCE TO MEET NATIONAL TARGETS**
  - Drilling-Water
    - Government commitments: 100%
    - Donor commitments: 75%
    - WASH in schools: 75%
    - Rural drinking-water: 75%
    - Urban drinking-water: 75%
    - Rural sanitation: 75%
    - Urban sanitation: 75%

- **COST RECOVERY STRATEGIES**
  - Drilling-Water
    - Government: 75%
    - Donor: 75%
    - Households: 75%

- **UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE FUNDING (ABSORPTION)**
  - Drilling-Water
    - Government: 75%
    - Donor: 75%
    - Households: 75%

- **FINANCING PLAN**
  - Drilling-Water
    - Sanitation: INSUFFICIENTLY FINANCING PLAN
    - Drinking-water: CONSISTENTLY AGREED AND FOLLOWED

**V. Equity**

**SANITATION**

- **MONITORING**
  - Tracking of progress in access to services
    - Decreasing

- **FINANCE**
  - Specific financial measures to increase access for: SANITATION
    - Low-income: 75%
    - Rural: 75%
    - Urban: 75%

- **MONITORING**
  - Plans for vulnerable population groups: existence and level of implementation
    - Poor populations: INSUFFICIENTLY
    - Indigenous populations: INSUFFICIENTLY
    - Internally displaced persons and/or refugees: INSUFFICIENTLY
    - Women: INSUFFICIENTLY
    - People living with disabilities: INSUFFICIENTLY

**WASH FINANCIAL ESTIMATES**

- **NATIONAL global sanitation and drinking-water estimates**
  - 2013: 20

- **WASH FINANCIAL ESTIMATES**
  - 2013: 1

- **National WASH expenditure (US$ millions)**
  - 2013: 0.9

- **WASH expenditure by source of financing, 2013**
  - Government: 0.01
  - Donor: 0.9

- **WASH budget and expenditure data are sourced from the GLAAS 2013/2014 and 2016/2017 data. GDP data and average exchange rates are from the World Bank World Development Indicators database (sourced from the International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics).**

- **Population**
  - 2017: 0.18

- **Infant mortality (per 1000 live births, 2017)**
  - 2015: 77
  - 2010: 55

- **Under 5 mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015)**
  - 2015: 55

- **Population (thousands) and Percentage Urban, 2014**
  - Urban: 37
  - Rural: 84

- **Life expectancy at birth (years, 2015)**
  - 2015: 65

- **Under 5 mortality**
  - 2015: 60

- **Infant mortality**
  - 2015: 47

- **National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%)**
  - 2013: 0.51

- **Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%)**
  - 2013: 0

- **Government WASH budget per capita (current US$)**
  - 2013: 0

- **National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)**
  - 2013: 0.01

- **National WASH expenditure per percentage of GDP (%)**
  - 2013: 0.01

- **Population growth rate (2015)**
  - 2.08%

- **GDP growth rate (2015)**
  - 3.08%

- **GDP per capita (current US$)**
  - 2013: 0.18

- **GDP per capita (constant 2010 US$)**
  - 2013: 0.18

- **GDP per capita (PPP constant 2010 US$)**
  - 2013: 0.18

- **Population (Millions)**
  - 2017: 20.9

- **Population growth rate (2015)**
  - 2.08%

- **Population growth rate (2015)**
  - 2.08%
### IV. Financing

#### Sanitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Rural (2014)</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Urban (2014)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Drinking-water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government WASH budget (US$ millions, current US$)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National WASH expenditure (US$ millions, current US$)</td>
<td>— 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Hygiene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%)</td>
<td>— 0.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Cost Recovery Strategies

- Operations and basic maintenance covering both
  - Covers over 80% of costs.
  - Covers between 50% and 80% of costs.
- Operations and basic maintenance covering water
  - Covers over 80% of costs.
  - Covers between 50% and 80% of costs.

#### Sufficient of Finance to Meet National Targets

- Sanitation
  - ≤ 100%
- Drinking-water supply
  - ≥ 80%
- Drinking water quality
  - ≤ 50% of the rural sector.

#### National WASH Expenditure (US$ Millions: 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive health and nutrition (millions)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Reported WASH Expenditure by Source of Financing, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>— 0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor commitments</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor commitments</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### V. Equity

#### Governance

Plans for: sustainable population groups; existence and level of implementation

- Poor populations
  - Population living in remote or hard-to-reach areas
  - Indigenous populations
  - Internally displaced persons and or refugees
  - Women
  - Other minorities
  - People living with disabilities

- Populations with high burden of disease
  - People with high burden of disease.

#### Monitoring

Tracking of progress in access to services

- Poor populations
  - Population living in remote or hard-to-reach areas
  - Indigenous populations
  - Internally displaced persons and or refugees
  - Women
  - Other minorities
  - People living with disabilities

- Populations with high burden of disease
  - Population living in remote or hard-to-reach areas

#### Finance

Specific financial measures to increase access for:

- Sanitation
  - Government
  - Donor commitments
  - Domestic commitments
  - Expenditure reports available and include actual expenditure vs. committed funding
  - Expenditure reports are not available.

- Drinking-water
  - Government
  - Donor commitments
  - Domestic commitments
  - Expenditure reports available and include actual expenditure vs. committed funding
  - Expenditure reports are not available.

### Demographic Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>2.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WASH Financial Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Government WASH budget (US$ millions, current US$)</th>
<th>Government WASH expenditure (US$ millions, current US$)</th>
<th>National WASH expenditure as a percentage of GDP (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>— 0.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Papua New Guinea

Highlights based on country reported GLAAS 2016/2017 data