



Handwashing and Water Supply to Informal Areas

ADB TA 54227-001

Strengthening Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Practices and Hygiene Behavioral Change in the Pacific

INTRODUCTION

Housekeeping

- Recording the session
- Zoom controls
 - Audio controls
 - Chat (please say hello)
 - Please change your logon name
 - Raise hand
 - Please turn your video off when not speaking

Zoom Controls



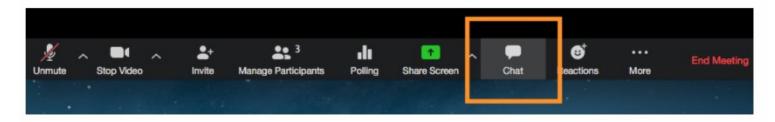
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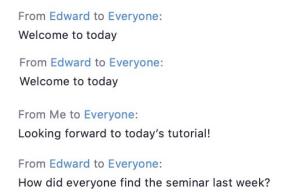
- Mute/unmute your audio (not the audio of the participants)
- Stop/start your video
- Configure your settings for items such as audio and video
- Invite more people to join by email, IM, SMS (mobile users) or meeting ID
- View a list of participants
- Share your desktop (everything you have open) or select a specific application to share (e.g., Microsoft PowerPoint or Excel)
- Send a message to one person (private chat) or to all participants
- Record the meeting (if you have been granted permission)
- Leave or end the video meeting

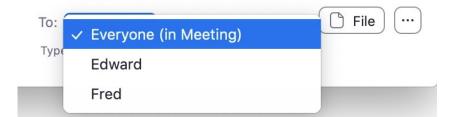
Audio



Chat





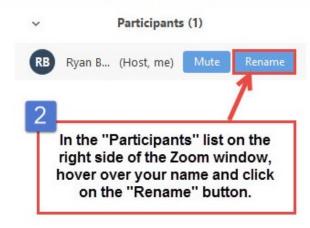


Change Your Logon Name

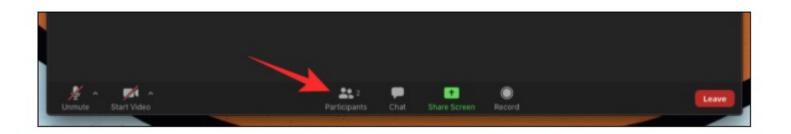
To change your name after entering a Zoom meeting, click on the "Participants" button at the top of the Zoom window.

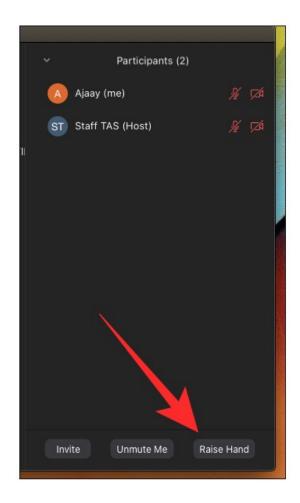


Next, hover your mouse over your name in the "Participants" list on the right side of the Zoom window. Click on "Rename".



Raise Hand





WELCOME

LUSIA SEFO-LEAU – CEO PWWA

AGENDA

- Welcome
- Introductions
- Background handwashing and COVID-19
- Location and coverage
- Design of handwashing stations
- Barriers to implementation and strategies
- Integration with utility networks
- Supply of water to remote facilities
- Support from the TA
- Closing remarks

(5 Minutes)

(5 Minutes)

(30 Minutes)

(15 Minutes)

(10 Minutes)

(10 Minutes)

(10 Minutes)

(5 Minutes)

OUTCOMES

- Clear understanding of the health links
- Learn from the experience in PNG
- Discussion of the challenges for water utilities in this area
- Discussion on how the TA might be able to help

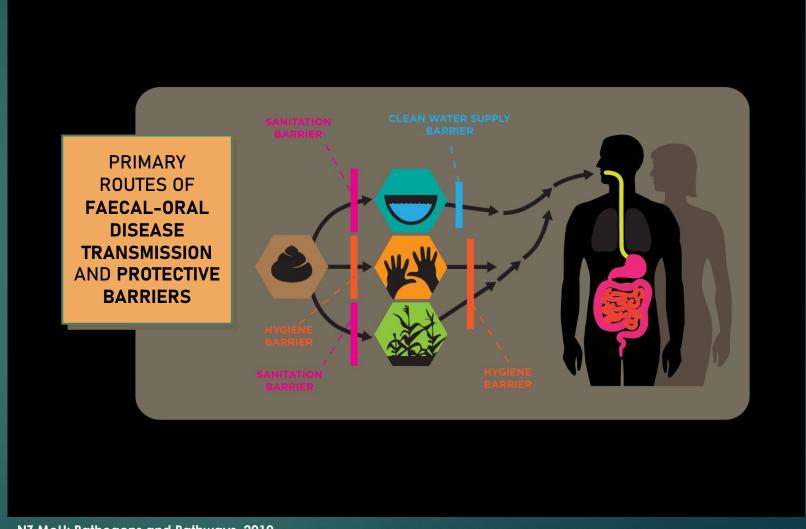
HANDWASHING AND COVID-19

JOHN DENNIS – ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ADVISOR

- This exposure pathway includes most viruses, bacteria and protozoa.
- Most faecal-oral pathogens when swallowed are immediately infectious and are spread through hands, water, and food contaminated with faeces.

 Sanitation, hygiene and drinking water treatment are all barriers to transmission.

The Faecal-oral Route



NZ MoH: Pathogens and Pathways, 2010

Need Both Soap and Safe Clean Water:

- Hand washing is a standard item for the prevention of flu and gastro-intestinal disease¹, and health officials are putting special emphasis on it now because of the COVID-19 pandemic: (SARS-CoV-2 can be transferred to the nasal area or eyes on contaminated fingers).
- Soap contains surfactants, which are molecules that bind to dirt on the hands and lift it away from the surface when used with clean water.

 Hand sanitizers are more effective than soap at "killing" organisms but are not as effective if hands are dirty.



Photo: essentiallynatural.co.za

A QUESTION FOR YOU

Has your mandate to help with handwashing changed with COVID-19?

www.menti.com

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Or use QR code

HANDWASHING FACILITIES

CARLOS VASQUEZ – CHIEF OF WASH UNICEF PNG

Carlos Vasquez

Carlos joined UNICEF HQ in 2006 as an architect with a focus on WASH in Schools.

He is currently the Chief of WASH in UNICEF PNG (three years to date) overseeing the implementation of the EU UNICEF WASH project and overseen the UNICEF WASH COVID-19 response.

What is the experience from the field?

- How did they go about it?
- Location and coverage?
- Design?

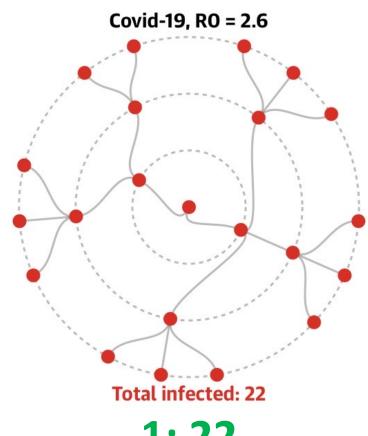


HANDWASHING FACILITIES

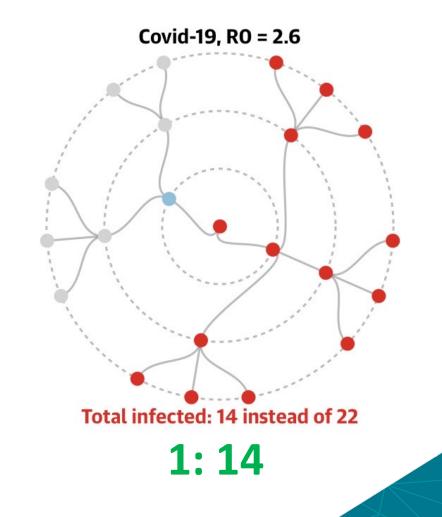
CARLOS VASQUEZ – CHIEF OF WASH UNICEF PNG



What is the experience in the field?

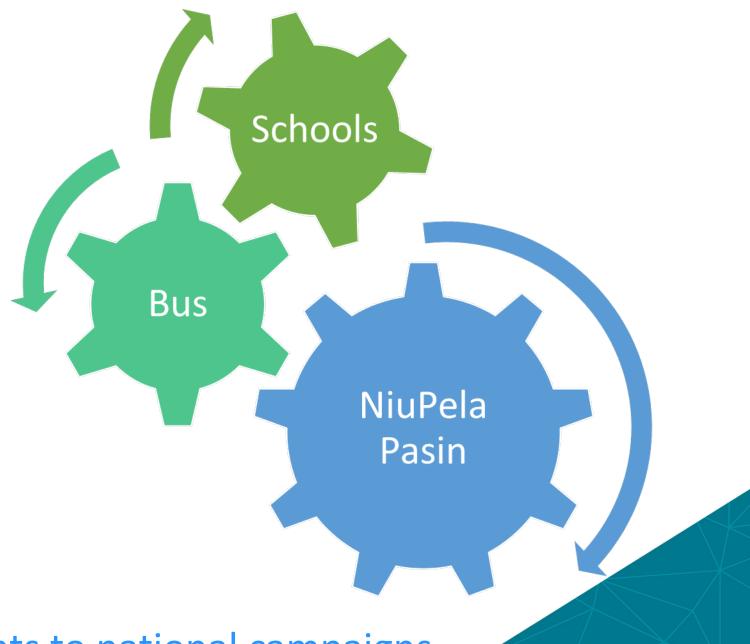


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We Were Wrong And Were not Afraid to Fail





Scale up – from settlements to national campaigns





1-Taking the message to the people

- Bus hygiene campaign
- 16 routes connecting all settlements



2-Actual activities

- Localized Hygiene kit
- Integrate social sensitive messages
- Establish LTA for procurement
- Engage local NGO for Hygiene training





WASH Earthquake response 2018

Crosspollination begins





- Taps too far away
- Cantilever pipe too weak
- Used as swinging bar/ taken apart

Design Change

- Shorter pipes
- Tack welding of parts

Programme (sustainability)

- School hygiene club
- OM integration







Form Follows Function...

Edit until its Child Centered

TN 1













Community consultation and native ecosystem



Group Hand washing in Schools: GI Pipe Design with 4 Taps



Overall Cost: \$800 (K2800)

Total Student Beneficiaries: 200 \$4 (K14)/student

Features

- School hygiene club
- Behaviour change activities
- Construction time: 3 days
- Urban schools piped water connections
- Rural schools rain water tanks
- Waste water septic tank or pit
- Operation and Maintenance program
- Monitoring, inspections
- Handover certificates

PROS

- Child Centered: Inclusive and Intuitive
- Low water demand
- Simple Design
- Time and cost effective
- Low O&M requiements

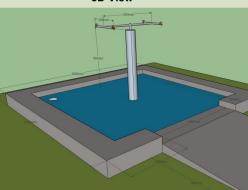
Bill of Quantity

o. q	
Materials	Quantity
Cement	150 kg
Sand	300 Kg
Aggregate	540 Kg
12mm Plywood for Formwork	5.5 sqm
100mm PVC pipe	10 mtr
20mm GI Pipe	4 mtr
25mm Poly pipe	20 mtr
Gate Valve, reducer	1 each
Elbow, Tees for fittings	4 each
Brass Taps	4 Nos
Human Resource	
Skilled Mason	2 man days
Labour	4 man days

CONS

- Used as play equipment
- Regular Cleaning
- No wash basin
- Components break under high load
- Requires water flow monitoring

3D View







Group Hand washing in Schools: Tuffa Basin Design 8 Taps



Overall Cost: \$1350 (K4750)

Total Student Beneficiaries: 400 \$3.5 (K12)/student

Features

- School hygiene club
- Behaviour change activities
- Construction time: 4 days
- Urban schools piped water connections
- Rural schools rain water tanks
- Waste water septic tank or pit
- Operation and Maintenance program
- Hand washing step messages
- Monitoring, inspections
- Handover certificates

PROS

- Child Centered:Inclusive and Intuitive
- Durable
- Availability of WASH basin in market
- Time and cost effective
- Low O&M requiements

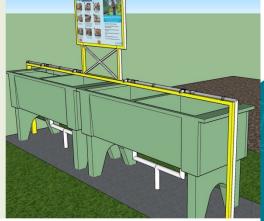
Bill of Quantity

Materials	Quantity
Cement	200 kg
Sand	400 Kg
Aggregate	700 Kg
12mm Plywood for Formwork	2 sqm
Tuffa WASH Basin	2 Nos
100mm PVC pipe	10 mtr
20mm GI Pipe	4 mtr
25mm Poly pipe	20 mtr
25mm Hollow square section	6 mtr
Gate Valve, reducer	2 each
Elbow, Tees for fittings	8 each
Brass Taps	8 Nos
Hand Washing Poster 750X450mm	2 each
Human Resource	
Skilled Mason	2 man days
Labour	4 man days

CONS

- Requires more space
- Regular Cleaning
- Requires water flow monitoring
- Requires hard connection to waste water system

3D View

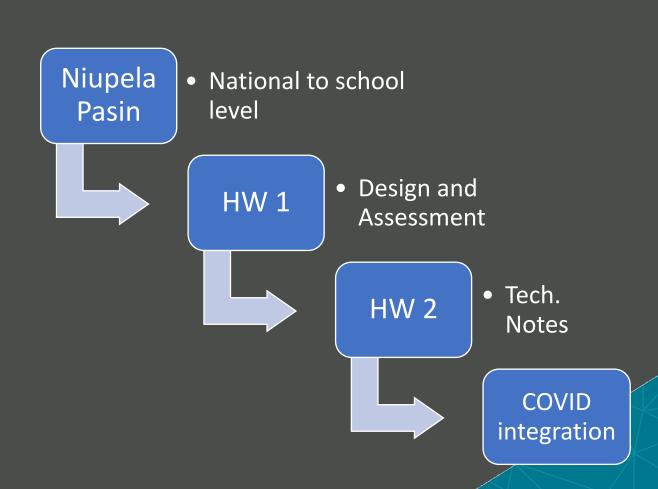


unicef for every child



Take away notes

- 1. Cost of inaction
- Link behavior change to Hygiene and OM
- 3. Don't be afraid to fail; capitalize the learning
- 4. Willingness to pay
- 5. Design it, cost it, implement it, assess it, redesign it
- 6. Do it again
- 7. Involve communities





Thank You

Q/A

BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTATION

What are some of the barriers to implementation?

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Barriers

- Cost of facilities
- Payment for water supplied
- Connection of facility
- NRW
- 0&M
- Security
- Conflict
- Land issues



INTEGRATION WITH UTILITY NETWORKS

Connection to the network

- Who pays?
- How far?
- Which pipe route?
- Who owns the land?
- Security and theft
- NRW





SUPPLY TO REMOTE HANDWASHING FACILITIES



















Considerations

- How will you transport it?
- How much is needed?
- How often?
- Who will do it?
- Safety of staff
- Security
- Maintenance of water quality



WHAT SORT OF ASSISTANCE IS REQUIRED?

What sort of assistance is required?

- If you were asked to assist with handwashing facilities today, would you be able to help?
- What could we look at under the TA?

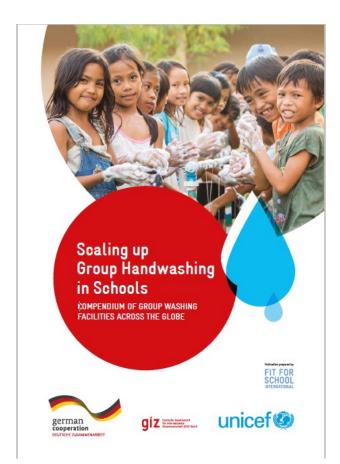
Some References



Technical Guide for handwashing facilities in public places and buildings







UNICEF Fact Sheet | Handwashing Stations and Supplies for the COVID-19 response



Handwashing Stations and Supplies for the COVID-19 response

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- . Especially in an emergency response, the adaptation, repair, rehabilitation and maintenance of existing
- . Handwashing station designs should be appropriate for the intended use case and needs to consider health, design features and local procurement as well as user experience and accessibility.
- . The design of the tap is essential to limit cross-contamination between hand washers and with 1 m distance between users should be given a primary consideration in the context of the Covid-19 response.
- . UNICEF aims to contribute to creating healthy and sustainable local markets where possible, hence products are generally procured locally.
- . Different kinds of soap and alcohol-based hand rub are available as hand cleaning agents. Chlorinebased solutions, ash and handwashing with water only are not recommended, but can be considered as

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Conclusion

• Thanks to PWWA, ADB, Carlos from UNICEF and John Dennis

Closing remarks

Presenters today

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