



NATIONAL RURAL WATER POINT MAPPING SURVEY SUMMARY

An evidence-based assessment of rural water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services to support equitable, sustainable, and inclusive planning

Summary

Reliable and comprehensive data on rural water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in Fiji has historically been limited due to fragmented governance and the absence of a centralised data system. Multiple ministries and agencies share responsibility for WASH, leading to siloed data collection and challenges in coordinated planning and evidence-based decision-making.

As the national regulator, **the Department of Water and Sewerage (DWS)** recognises that accurate and up-to-date data is essential for improving public health, addressing service inequalities, strengthening infrastructure investment, and achieving national priorities, including Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6). While urban areas generally benefit from treated water systems, rural communities and schools often rely on more vulnerable water sources, exposing them to climate risks, contamination, and adverse impacts on health and education outcomes.

To address these gaps, DWS, with support from UNICEF under the 2021–2022 Rolling Work Plan, implemented the **National Rural Water Point Mapping Survey** alongside a complementary WASH in Schools Survey. Conducted in 2022, the surveys covered 1,600 rural communities and 978 schools, collecting detailed data on water supply systems, sanitation, hygiene practices, management arrangements, and water quality, including E. coli testing. The initiative established a national baseline and provided a critical evidence base to inform policy development, sector planning, and targeted investments aimed at ensuring equitable and sustainable access to safe WASH services.

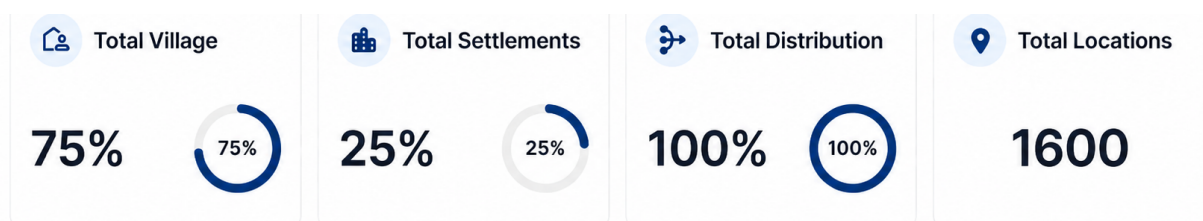
The findings show that **99.6% of surveyed locations have access to improved water sources**, reflecting substantial progress in water service coverage and accessibility. However, rural communities across Fiji are geographically dispersed, and water supply systems remain strongly shaped by location, accessibility, and the availability of treatment infrastructure. When high access levels are considered alongside low levels of water treatment in rural communities and the presence of E. coli in drinking water, the results show that achieving safely managed water services will require further improvements in water quality monitoring, treatment systems, and community-level management. Sanitation findings also indicate strong progress. A total of 86% of households were reported to have flush toilets, suggesting relatively high levels of improved sanitation in many communities. Handwashing facilities have also significantly improved following the COVID-19 pandemic, with 89–98% of households across communities now having access to facilities equipped with both soap and water, highlighting increased awareness and adoption of hygiene practices.

Overall, the **survey confirms that Fiji has made significant progress in rural WASH access**. The next priority is to ensure that access translates into safe, reliable, inclusive, and sustainable services through stronger treatment, water quality monitoring, operation and maintenance, community-level management, and routine use of centralized WASH data for planning and investment.

Area	Key finding
Survey coverage	1,600 rural villages and settlements surveyed
School coverage	978 schools included through the complementary WASH in Schools Survey
Population covered	671,440 people across 154,905 households
Water access	99.6% of surveyed locations have access to improved water sources
Water quality	E. coli contamination remains a concern, particularly in rural, maritime, and untreated systems
Sanitation	86% of households use flush toilets; around 98% have their own toilet facilities
Planning implication	Fiji has strong WASH access coverage, but needs stronger treatment, water quality monitoring, O&M, and centralised data systems to progress toward safely managed services

Survey Highlights at Glance

Total Percentage of Locations Surveyed

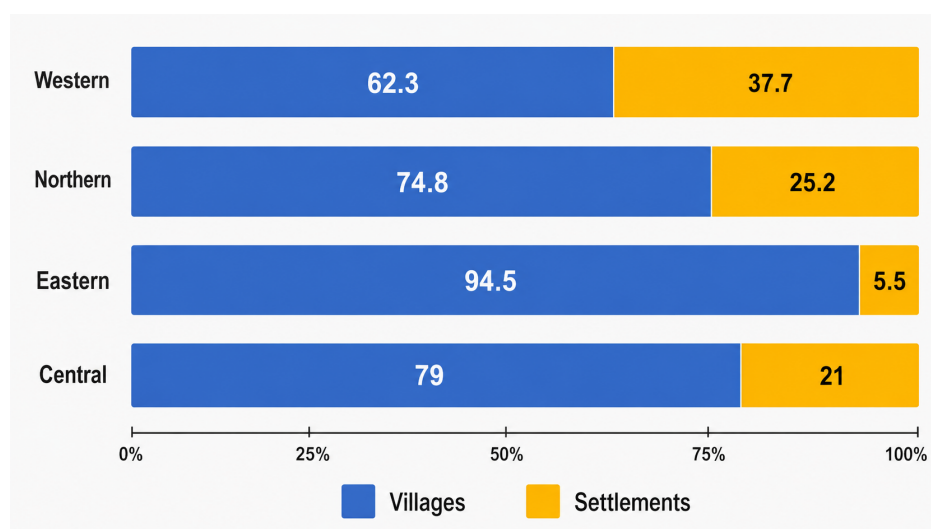


A total of **1600 rural locations** were visited and surveyed; 25% were classified as settlements, while the remaining 75% were identified as registered villages.

SURVEY LOCATIONS (DIVISIONS)

At the divisional level, the Western Division accounted for the largest share of surveyed locations, with 514 sites, comprising 62.3% villages and 37.7% settlements.

This was followed by the Central Division with 424 locations, of which 79% were villages and 21% were settlements. The Northern Division recorded 409



surveyed locations, consisting of 74.8% villages and 25.2% settlements. The Eastern Division had the fewest surveyed locations, with 253 sites, of which 94.5% were villages and 5.5% were settlements.

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD

In total, 1,600 villages and settlements were visited across 14 provinces and Rotuma. The combined population of these surveyed rural areas is estimated at 671,440 people, residing in 154,905 households. The average household size across surveyed villages and settlements is approximately four persons per household.

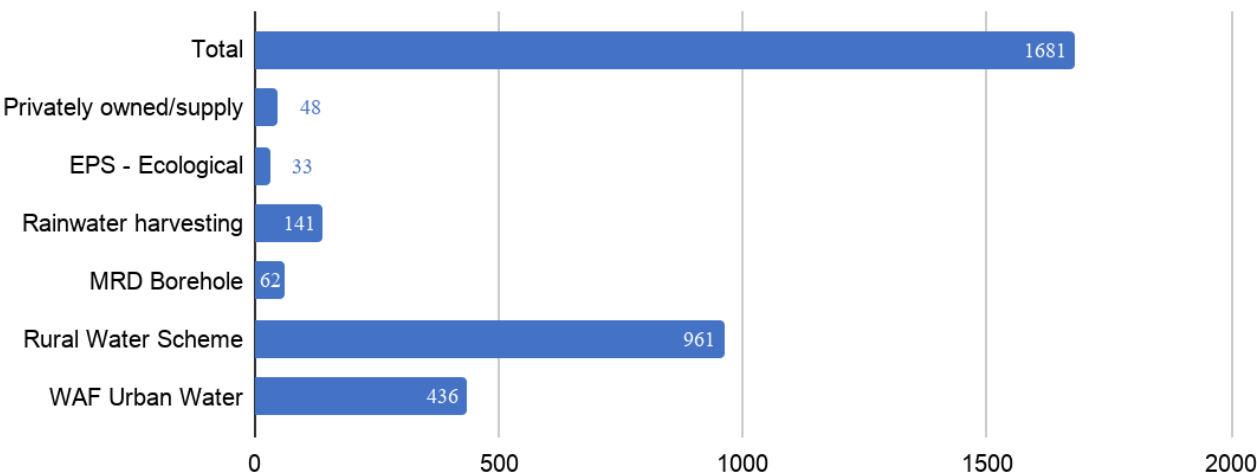
Division	Population	Number of villages and settlements	Number of households
Central	203,558	424	35,098
Eastern	37,779	253	9,587
Northern	143,696	409	33,722
Western	286,407	514	76,498
Total	671,440	1,600	154,905

Population breakdowns by gender and by children under 5 years of age were also collected. However, this information was not available for all

villages and settlements. A total of 1,188 villages and settlements provided population breakdowns, while 412 could not. Population and household data were also captured at the province level.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

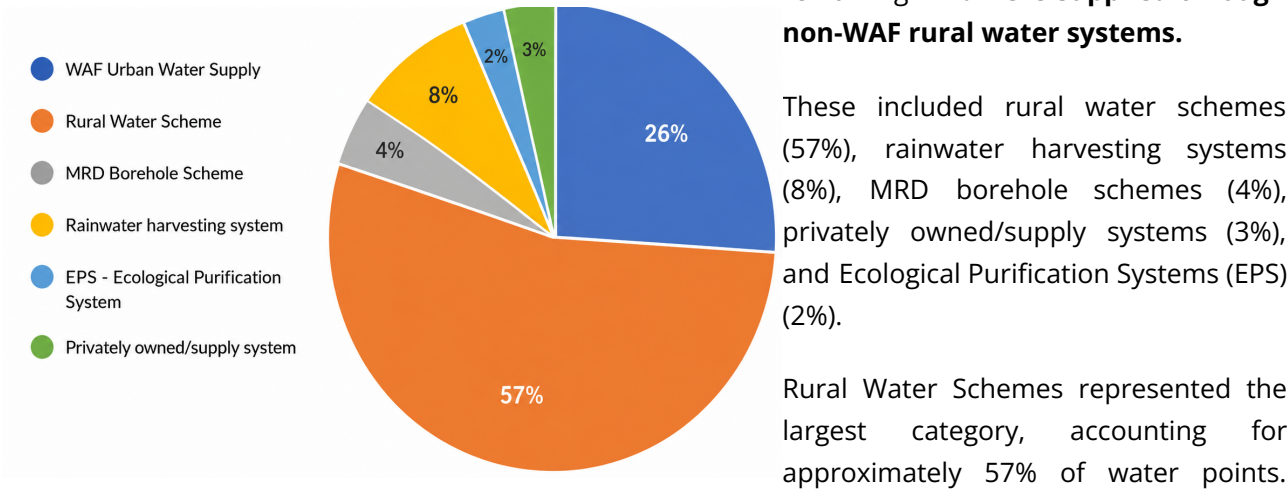
The total count of 1,681 water points does not correspond directly with the total number of surveyed locations, which was 1,600, as some locations were served by more than one water supply system. In such cases, data were collected separately for each system, resulting in multiple entries for some locations. Of the 1,681 water points, 1,623 were identified as primary drinking water sources, while the remaining 58 were identified as secondary drinking water sources, as shown in the table below.



The rural water Scheme total is 961 (table and chart attached in a separate Excel)

Proportion of Different Water Supply Systems

Of the 1,681 water points, **26% were supplied by the Water Authority of Fiji (WAF)**, while the remaining **74% were supplied through non-WAF rural water systems.**



These schemes predominantly comprise gravity-fed systems connected to surface catchments, with or without storage reservoirs, and are reticulated to village standpipes or individual household

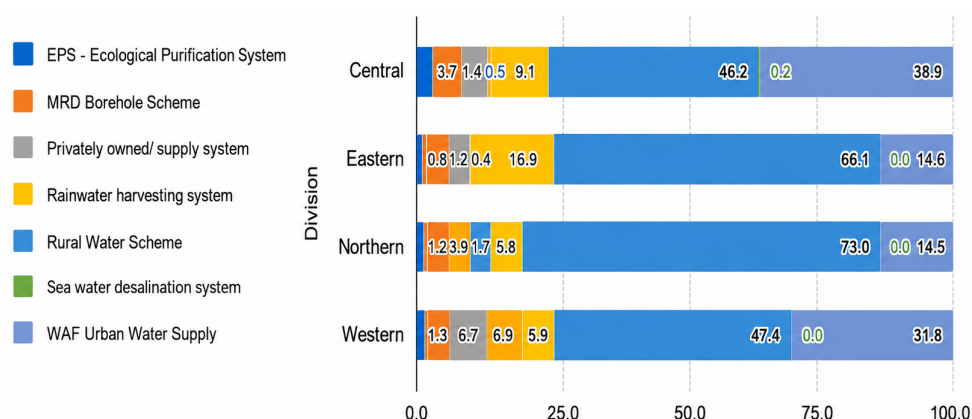
connections. Boreholes accounted for approximately 4% of water points, while rainwater harvesting accounted for about 8%, particularly in water-scarce and maritime communities. A smaller proportion, approximately 3%, relied on privately owned water supply systems that operate independently of communal or government-managed schemes.

Ecological Purification Systems (EPS) were also identified as the primary drinking water source for several communities. While EPS are integrated into rural water supply schemes, they function primarily as water treatment systems and may also be classified as part of the treatment infrastructure supporting rural water supplies.

Desalination plants exist on four islands in Fiji: Kia, Kavewa, Vanuavatu, and Viwa. Viwa has two desalination plants located in the villages of Najia and Naibalebale; however, neither was used as the primary drinking water source at the time of the survey.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE

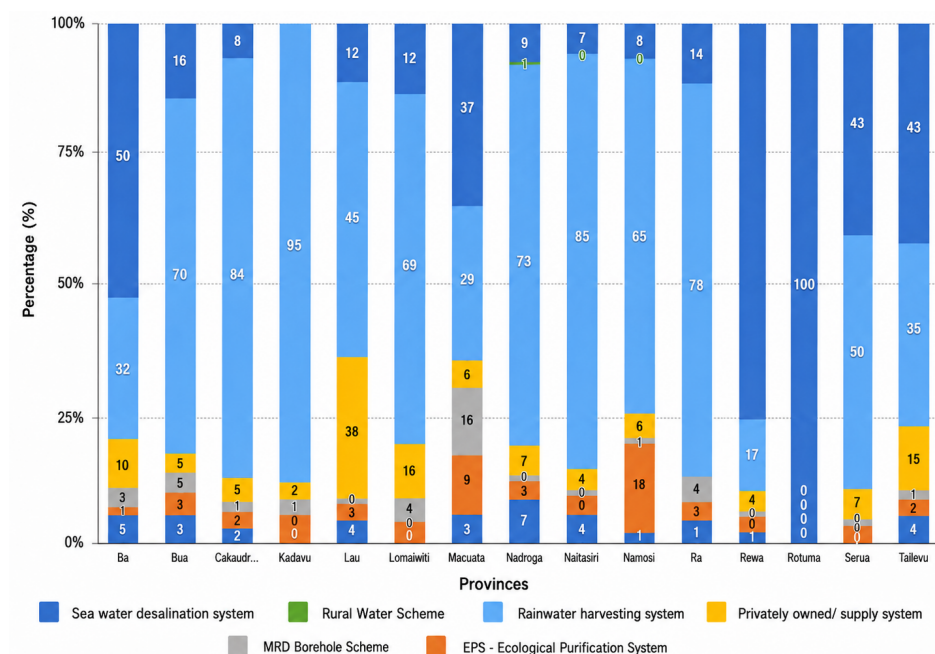
Rural Water Schemes are the primary source of drinking water across all four divisions in Fiji, particularly in the Eastern and Northern Divisions, reflecting these divisions' largely rural, village-based contexts. **Rainwater harvesting is also significant**, especially in the Eastern Division, where limited natural water sources increase reliance on rainfall. Ecological Purification Systems are present in all divisions, with higher numbers recorded in the Central and Western Divisions, suggesting greater uptake of treatment-based water supply options in these areas.



Boreholes and private systems account for a smaller share overall but are more common in the Western Division, where groundwater availability supports individual or shared borehole systems at village and household levels. Overall, the distribution highlights clear geographic and settlement-pattern differences, with rural and decentralised systems remaining essential outside formal urban water supply networks.

Primary Source of Water Points According to Type of Facility

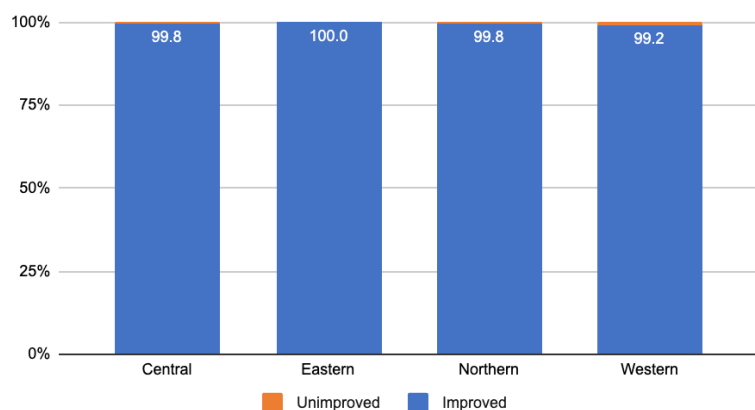
The graph shows clear differences in water supply systems across Fiji's provinces, largely shaped by geography and infrastructure coverage. Rural Water Schemes dominate in most provinces, particularly in Kadavu, Cakaudrove, Namosi, Naitasiri, Ra, and Navosa, underscoring a strong reliance on decentralized systems in rural and remote areas. In contrast, Water Authority of Fiji (WAF) systems are concentrated in urban and peri-urban provinces such as Rewa, Rotuma, Ba, and Nadroga. Smaller contributions come from MRD boreholes and private systems, while rainwater harvesting plays a key role in island provinces like Lau and Lomaiviti.



Alternative technologies such as desalination and ecological purification systems are used only minimally. Overall, the findings highlight uneven service distribution and continued dependence on basic water sources in areas outside formal utility coverage.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED WATER SOURCES-ACCESSIBILITY

Analyzing the data division-wise, of the 429 water points surveyed in the Central Division, **99.8% were classified as improved, with only 0.2% as unimproved.** This indicates almost universal coverage of improved water sources, reflecting strong infrastructure development and source-protection measures across the division.

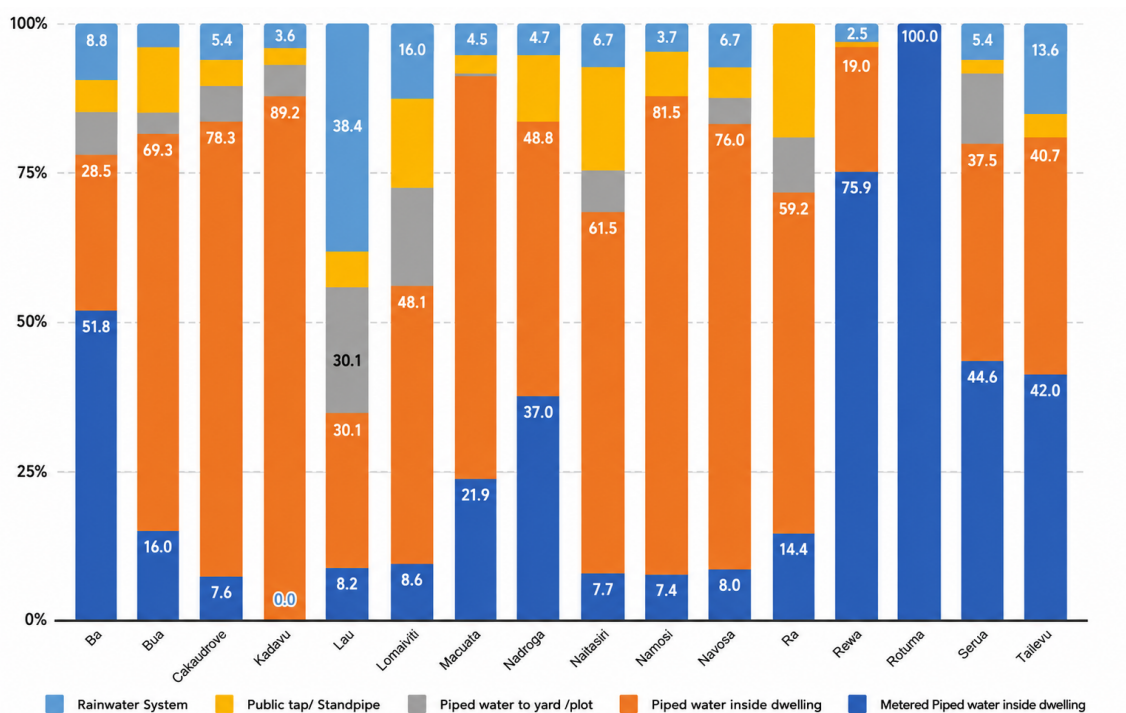


The minimal presence of unimproved sources suggests that remaining gaps are highly localized and could be addressed through targeted interventions.

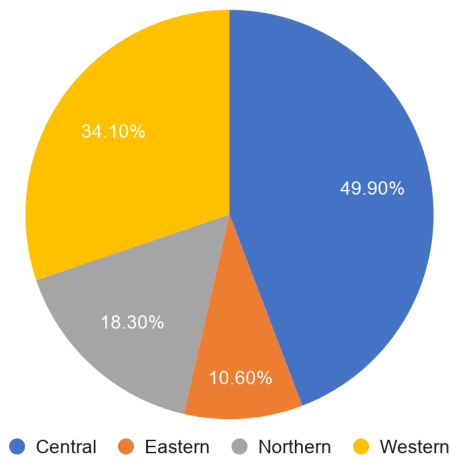
Type of Improved Water Source: Accessibility

The distribution of improved water sources across Fiji's provinces reveals that, although overall coverage is high, accessibility varies significantly. Most provinces are dominated by piped water inside dwellings, often non-metered in places like Cakaudrove, Kadavu, Macuata, Namosi, and Navosa, indicating widespread rural connections, while Rewa and Rotuma show higher proportions of metered connections, reflecting more advanced utility-based systems.

Other provinces, such as Lau and Lomaiviti, rely more on rainwater harvesting due to geographic isolation, while areas like Naitasiri, Ra, and parts of Ba depend more on public standpipes and yard connections, requiring households to access water outside the home. Overall, the data demonstrate that "improved" water access does not necessarily translate into convenient or equitable service, highlighting the **need to upgrade systems to reliable, on-premises connections** to meet SDG 6 targets.

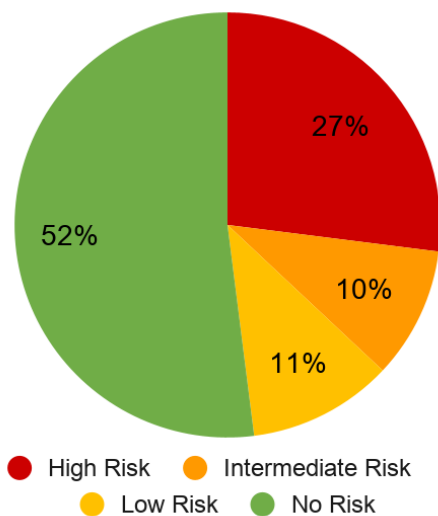


TREATED WATER AND WATER QUALITY-PRESENCE OF E. coli IN DRINKING WATER



The distribution of treated water across Fiji shows strong regional disparities, with the Central Division accounting for the largest share at **49.9%**, driven by urban centers, dense populations, and extensive centralized infrastructure. The Western Division follows with **34.1%**, supported by urban growth and tourism-related investments, although gaps remain in rural and peri-urban areas. In contrast, the Northern Division (**18.3%**) and Eastern Division (**10.6%**) have much lower levels of treated water coverage due to geographic dispersion, reliance on rural or natural water sources, and limited treatment infrastructure. Overall, the data

highlight that access to treated water is heavily concentrated in more developed regions, while rural and maritime areas continue to face significant challenges in achieving safely managed water services.



Of the 1,680 sampled and tested locations, **52%** (878 sites) were classified as **No Risk**, indicating that most sites provide safe drinking water.

However, 48% (802 sites) showed some level of contamination risk, with High Risk sites accounting for the largest proportion at 27% (458 sites), followed by Low Risk at 11% (181 sites) and Intermediate Risk at 10% (163 sites).

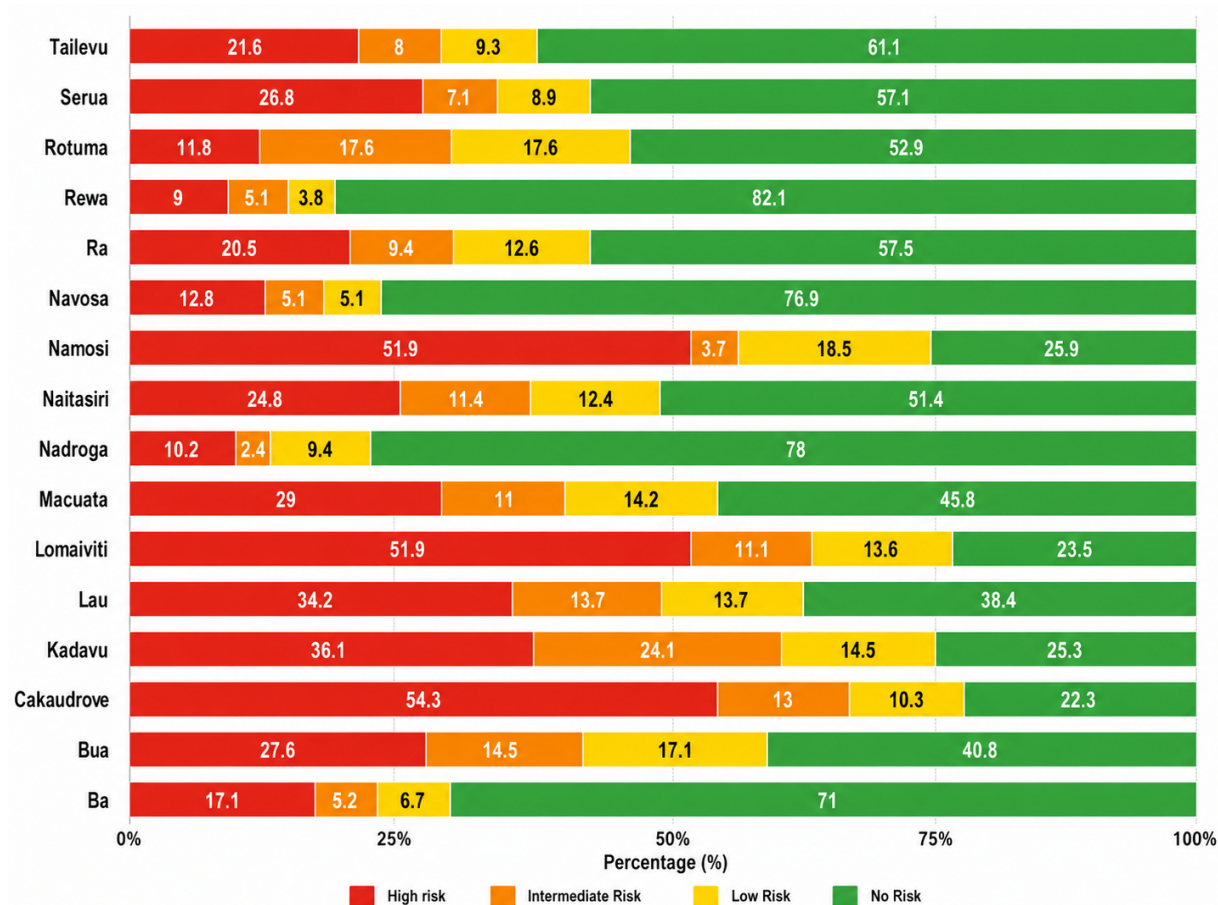
These findings highlight the need for targeted interventions, particularly in high-risk areas, to improve access to safe drinking water.

While comparing the division-wise data, the **Western Division** had 70% of villages classified as **No Risk** and the lowest proportion of **High-Risk** villages. The **Central Division** also showed relatively good results, with nearly 60% of villages in

the **No Risk** category, although some peri-urban, informal, and rural communities continue to face contamination risks. In contrast, the **Northern** and **Eastern Divisions** recorded the greatest challenges, with around 40% and 39% of villages respectively classified as **High Risk**, and much lower proportions of **No Risk** villages. These findings indicate that while some areas have achieved good drinking water quality outcomes, significant efforts are still needed, particularly in the Northern and Eastern Divisions, to improve access to safe drinking water.

% of *E. coli* Contamination in Provinces

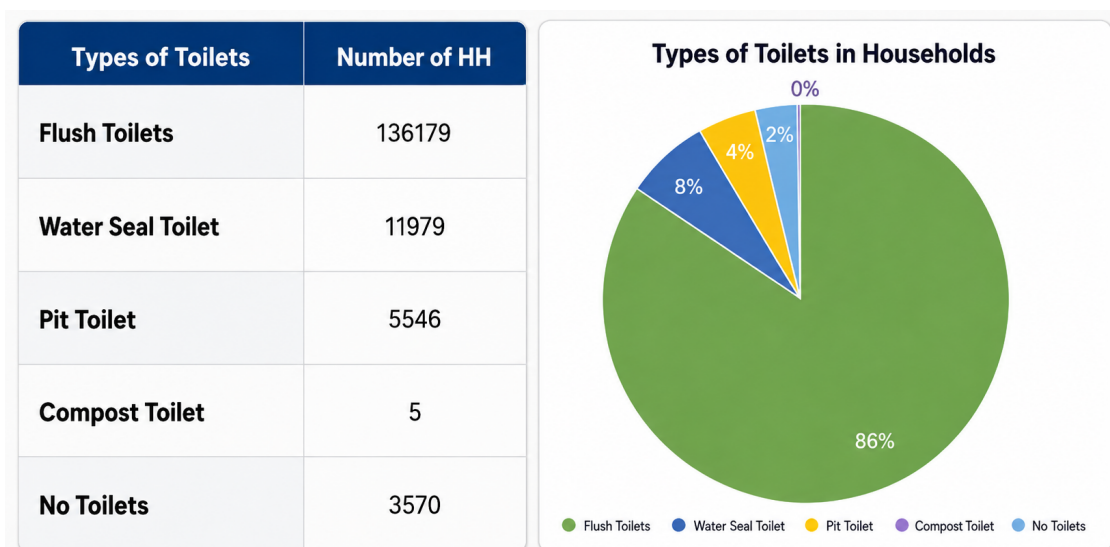
Water quality risk levels across Fiji show significant variation, with several predominantly rural, island, and mountainous provinces such as Cakaudrove, Lomaiviti, Namosi, Kadavu, Lau, and Bua experiencing widespread high-risk conditions, largely due to reliance on untreated surface water and rainwater systems.



In contrast, provinces like **Rewa, Nadroga, Navosa, and Ba** generally demonstrate lower risk levels, benefiting from more protected sources and managed systems, often supported by centralized supply; however, pockets of high-risk villages still exist even in these better-performing areas. Notably, Rotuma, despite having a reticulated Water Authority of Fiji (WAF) system, still faces concerns as water is not treated, highlighting that **infrastructure alone does not guarantee safe water**.

The presence of intermediate- and low-risk conditions across many provinces indicates **systems vulnerable to deterioration due to poor maintenance, climate variability, and environmental exposure**.

SANITATION COVERAGE



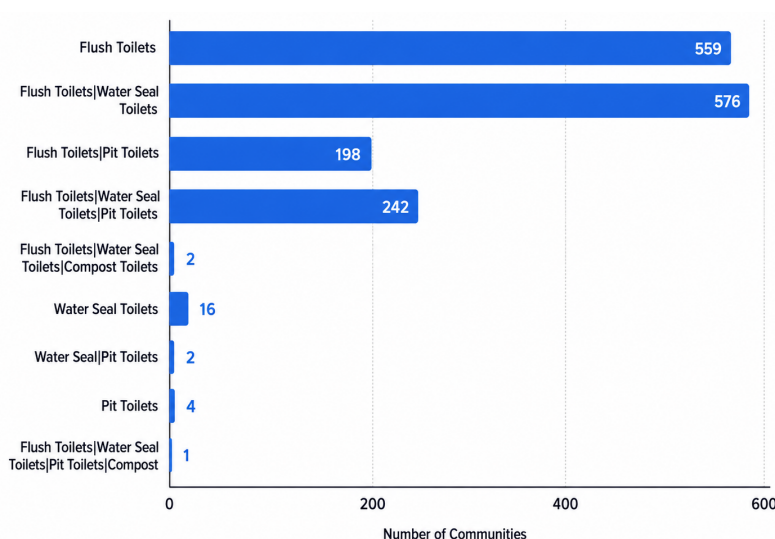
Overall, flush toilets accounted for the majority of sanitation facilities, with 136,179 units representing **86%** of all sanitation types recorded among the 154,905 households. Water-seal toilets comprised 11,979 units (8%), while pit toilets numbered 5,546 (4%). Compost toilets were negligible, with only five units recorded, accounting for nearly 0%. In addition, 3,570 households (2%) reported having no toilet facilities; these households typically rely on shared toilets with neighboring households or use communal sanitation facilities.

It is important to note that the total number of sanitation facilities exceeds the number of households captured, as some households reported access to more than one type of toilet facility.

Number of Communities with Different Types of Toilets

The distribution of toilet types across villages and locations shows a **strong predominance of improved sanitation facilities**, with flush toilets being the most common option.

A total of 559 villages/locations reported having only flush toilets, while an additional 576 reported a combination of flush and water-seal toilets, indicating widespread adoption of improved sanitation technologies in rural Fiji.



Pit Toilets are an issue that needs to be resolved in the years to come by replacing them with Water Seal and Flush Toilets, depending on the consistency of the water supply in each community.

Note that during the survey, most flush toilet systems were observed to be in pour-flush mode due to a water supply disturbance.

A range of sanitation facility types is present across rural communities in Fiji. Findings indicate that most households have access to improved sanitation, with **152,002 households** representing approximately **98%** having their own toilet facilities.

Division & Province	Population	No. Households	No. Households generally use household toilet	No. Households share toilet facilities	No. Households have no toilet
Central	203558	35098	36174	1109	1109
Naitasiri	26413	5488	5225	254	254
Namosi	8001	1743	1597	146	146
Rewa	49904	11671	13657	208	208
Serua	43510	3470	3333	137	137
Tailevu	75730	12726	12362	364	364
Eastern	37779	9587	9314	264	269
Kadavu	11795	2918	2742	167	167
Lau	9412	2747	2728	19	19
Lomaiviti	14606	3419	3341	78	78
Rotuma	1966	503	503		
Northern	143696	33722	32663	1058	1058
Bua	16271	3306	3056	250	250
Cakaudrove	50880	11095	10496	599	599
Macuata	76545	19321	19111	209	209
Western	286407	76498	73851	1139	1139
Ba	193017	55112	53092	480	480
Nadroga	40705	9391	9259	164	164
Navosa	18902	4047	3996	51	51
Ra	33783	7948	7504	444	444
Grand Total	671440	154905	152002	3570	3570
Percent of Total	100	100	98%	2%	2%

Despite this high level of coverage, gaps in access remain for a small proportion of communities. A total of **3,570 households were recorded as having no toilet facilities** of their own; these households rely on shared sanitation facilities, primarily community toilets, while the remaining households share toilet facilities with neighbouring or nearby households.

Encouragingly, no households were reported to be practicing open defecation, indicating progress towards improved sanitation access and positive hygiene behaviours in rural areas.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1.** The data collected through this survey establishes an important national baseline for rural water supply and sanitation in Fiji. However, additional targeted surveys are required to generate more detailed and precise information across each component of WASH, including water quality, service reliability, sanitation technologies, hygiene practices, and system management. Future sample-based or statistically representative surveys would also enable a more robust estimation of national and sub-national SDG 6 coverage and allow progress to be tracked over time.
- 2.** All Provincial Offices should maintain comprehensive and regularly updated contact lists for Turaga ni Koro, Water Committee members, and other designated community focal persons. Improved availability of accurate contact information will strengthen coordination, enable timely community engagement, and support more efficient planning and implementation of monitoring, rehabilitation, and upgrade activities.
- 3.** Access to water that is currently limited to standpipes or external taps should progressively be upgraded to provide household-level connections where feasible. In-house taps significantly improve convenience, reduce time spent collecting water, and support better hygiene practices, particularly for women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.
- 4.** All households should be encouraged to install rainwater harvesting systems to supplement existing water supplies. Rainwater can be used for multiple domestic purposes, thereby reducing pressure on primary water sources and improving resilience during dry periods, droughts, and system breakdowns.
- 5.** Water safety must be prioritised alongside improvements in physical access. Simple, cost-effective, and locally appropriate treatment options such as Ecological Purification Systems (EPS) and plain chlorination should be promoted and scaled up. While accessibility of water has improved in many communities, water quality remains a critical challenge and requires sustained attention.
- 6.** Sanitation facilities in rural areas, particularly water-seal and pit latrines, should be progressively upgraded to pour-flush or flush systems with cisterns where water availability allows. Improved sanitation technologies reduce exposure to pathogens and contribute to better health outcomes and environmental protection.
- 7.** Communities with flush toilet systems must be supported to achieve a consistent and reliable water supply. Without dependable water availability, such sanitation facilities cannot function effectively, undermining their intended public health benefits.
- 8.** Implementing agencies should adopt an integrated WASH approach that places equal emphasis on water supply, sanitation, and safe disposal of wastewater and faecal sludge. Investments in water infrastructure alone are insufficient if sanitation and waste management systems remain inadequate.
- 9.** Sewerage containment remains a significant concern in rural communities. Although many households report having septic tanks, there is limited information on their design standards, construction quality, treatment effectiveness, and environmental impacts. Further assessment is required to determine whether existing systems adequately treat sewage or pose risks through seepage and contamination of soil and groundwater.

- 10.** EPS is currently not widely recognised by communities as a primary drinking water source and is often used only when households feel comfortable doing so. Given that EPS produces treated water, stronger awareness and behaviour change initiatives are needed to encourage its use for drinking and cooking to reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases.
- 11.** Most upgrade requests from communities focus on improving water supply systems, such as system rehabilitation, additional storage tanks, and installation of EPS, while a few requests relate to sanitation improvements. Awareness-raising and planning processes should emphasize that water and sanitation are equally important and must be addressed together.
- 12.** The majority of community requests relate to upgrading existing systems rather than constructing new ones. The Government of Fiji should therefore establish a “quick-fix” or rapid-response mechanism to address common and low-cost system failures (e.g., leaks, broken intakes, damaged tanks, blocked pipes) before prioritising new system construction.
- 13.** Levy or user-fee systems for Rural Water Schemes should be made compulsory, with contribution levels determined by communities based on system type, size, and usage. Sustainable financing mechanisms are essential to support routine operation and maintenance.
- 14.** As most communities currently undertake their own maintenance, systematic capacity building is required for Water Committees and community members on relevant policies, standards, operation and maintenance procedures, and basic financial management. A whole-of-community approach should be adopted rather than limiting training to committee members only.
- 15.** There is a strong need to develop a National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan to provide a long-term roadmap for new investments, rehabilitation, service-level improvements, and the progressive expansion of safely managed services.
- 16.** The Water Authority of Fiji (WAF) should progressively extend its service coverage to communities located near major conventional water treatment plants and explore the expansion of plain chlorination systems where full reticulation is not immediately feasible.
- 17.** Certain locations, such as Rotuma, report 100 percent access to Water Authority of Fiji (WAF) water supply systems; however, despite universal coverage, the water provided is not currently treated. This highlights an important distinction between physical access and water safety. While households are connected to a formal supply network, the absence of treatment exposes communities to ongoing risks of microbial contamination and waterborne diseases. Targeted investment is therefore required to introduce appropriate and reliable treatment solutions in these contexts. The installation of solar-powered chlorine dosing pumps offers a practical and sustainable option for remote and off-grid locations such as Rotuma, where electricity supply may be limited or unreliable. Solar dosing systems can provide continuous disinfection with minimal operational costs, reduce dependence on fuel or grid power, and ensure consistent delivery of safe drinking water.
- 18.** Prioritising such investments would enable areas with high access but untreated supplies to rapidly progress up the service ladder from basic or limited services towards safely managed drinking water, delivering significant public health benefits while maximising the value of existing infrastructure.

SURVEY CHALLENGES

Although data collection is often perceived as a straightforward exercise, it involves several operational, logistical, and contextual challenges, particularly within Fiji's geographically dispersed and diverse landscape. During implementation, the Department of Water and Sewerage (DWS) team and enumerators encountered constraints that affected the pace and efficiency of data collection. Despite these difficulties, field teams demonstrated strong commitment and adaptability, enabling most challenges to be managed and survey activities to be completed.

The most significant challenges included:

1. **Physical access to villages and settlements.** Many rural communities are located in remote inland areas, mountainous terrain, or outer islands where road access is limited or non-existent. Enumerators were often required to walk for several hours, cross rivers, or rely on boats and informal transport arrangements to reach a single village. These conditions increased travel time and fatigue, reduced the number of communities that could be visited in a day, and placed additional demands on field logistics and planning.
2. **Transport and maritime logistics.** Reaching maritime and outer-island communities was highly dependent on boat availability, weather conditions, and limited shipping schedules. This resulted in higher costs, delays, and, in some cases, the rescheduling or shortening of field visits. These constraints affected the sequencing of data collection and increased the resources required to complete the survey.
3. **Availability of community informants.** In several instances, Turaga ni Koro, or designated community focal persons, were not available during the survey team's visit. This limited access to complete historical information on water systems, management arrangements, and past interventions, and occasionally required reliance on alternative informants whose knowledge of system details varied.
4. **Limited contact information for community leaders.** The absence of a comprehensive and regularly updated national contact database for Turaga ni Koro and other community leaders complicated coordination and advance planning. Without reliable contact information, it was difficult to confirm availability, schedule interviews, and mobilise communities ahead of field visits, contributing to inefficiencies and lost time in some locations.
5. **Aggregated settlement data.** Some District Advisory Councilors provided aggregated or combined data for multiple settlements within their jurisdictions, rather than settlement-level information. While this was often done to save time, it limited the ability to capture disaggregated data for each settlement, thereby reducing the dataset's granularity and analytical value.
6. **Enumerator mobilisation delays.** Internal delays in the recruitment, contracting, and mobilisation of enumerators affected the early stages of implementation. These delays compressed data-collection timelines and increased pressure on field teams once deployment commenced, with implications for workload management and the sequencing of survey activities.
7. **Incomplete household and population records.** It was also observed that some Turaga ni Koro did not have complete records of village households and population. Not all Turaga ni Koro attempted to conduct individual counts during the interview, which affected the completeness of household and population data in some locations.

CONCLUSION

The National Rural Water Point Mapping Survey provides the most comprehensive national baseline of rural and school WASH conditions in Fiji to date. The findings highlight significant progress in infrastructure coverage while also identifying persistent gaps in water quality, service reliability, sanitation management, and hygiene facilities.

The evidence generated through this survey provides a strong foundation for policy reform, strategic planning, and targeted investments to improve equitable access to safe and sustainable WASH services. Continued collaboration among government agencies, communities, and development partners will be essential to addressing identified gaps and achieving national and global WASH targets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Department of Water and Sewerage (DWS), under the Ministry of Public Works, Meteorological Services, and Transport, sincerely acknowledges the financial and technical support provided by UNICEF for the implementation of the National Rural Water Point Mapping Survey and the WASH in Schools Survey conducted in 2022.

DWS extends its appreciation to all enumerators, participating ministries and government agencies, Provincial and District Offices, community leaders, water committee members, school management, and community members whose cooperation and commitment were instrumental in the successful completion of this national exercise. Special recognition is extended to the Akvo Foundation for its continuous technical assistance in the provision of digital data collection tools, cloud-based data storage systems, monitoring dashboards, and analytical platforms.

The Department also acknowledges the dedication and professionalism of DWS staff who played a central role in the survey's planning, coordination, field implementation, and quality assurance. Sincere thanks are extended to the UNICEF team and engaged consultants for their support in data analysis and report compilation.

It is anticipated that the evidence generated through this survey will significantly support the Government of Fiji and its development partners in strengthening policy formulation, planning, and implementation within the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector. Finally, UNICEF and DWS wish to thank the people of Fiji who generously shared their time, knowledge, and experiences to contribute towards improving WASH services nationwide.

ADDITIONAL DATA

In addition to the key findings presented in this summary, the survey collected a broader range of water supply and sanitation data that is not included here but will be available in the full report and accompanying raw datasets.

For water supply, this includes detailed information on storage infrastructure, levy and tariff arrangements, operation and maintenance practices, and seasonal variability in water availability. These data provide further insight into how rural water systems are managed, financed, maintained, and affected by seasonal changes.

On the sanitation side, the survey gathered village-level data on sewerage disposal systems and excreta management practices, providing a more comprehensive understanding of sanitation conditions in rural communities.

This survey is unique in that it establishes a national baseline for WASH in rural areas, with schools also considered integral to these communities. As part of this effort, WASH data were collected from 978 schools, including primary, secondary, vocational, and early childhood institutions. While school-specific findings are not presented in this summary, they will be included in the comprehensive report and made accessible through raw data held by the Department of Water and Sewerage.

DATA SOURCE AND ACCESS

The information presented in the National Rural Water Point Mapping Survey summary is based on data collected by the Department of Water and Sewerage. The analysis reflects findings from this dataset, and conditions on the ground may have changed since the data were collected.

For access to the full report and detailed data, please contact the Department of Water and Sewerage.

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