

2011 UN-Water GLAAS Country Survey

Raw Output of Written Comments Provided by Country Respondents

June 08, 2012

This written comment compilation includes responses from the following countries:

Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri-Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe (75 countries).

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Please refer to 2011 UN-Water GLAAS Country Survey Questionnaire for precise wording of questions.

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01. General: Urban and Rural Definitions

Afghanistan

Urban area definition:

Urban: High population areas, where people could produce and have accesses to their basic needs and can fulfil the initial needs of the life.

Rural area definition:

Rural: remote places out of the city, where people have access to lands and other natural resources. Districts in Afghanistan still could be counted as the rural areas rather than be the Urban area.

Angola

Urban area definition:

Urban areas congregate settlements at provincial capitals, municipalities and comunas at main settlements

Rural area definition:

Rural areas congregate settlements at communal villages. It is all national territory not included within Urban classification

Azerbaijan

Urban area definition:

An urban district is an administrative and territorial unit established by dividing large cities into several sectors with a view to promoting city development, including meeting social, cultural and daily life needs of the general public and securing law and order.

Rural area definition:

A rural district is the same administrative and territorial unit as an urban district, but here the majority of the population is engaged in agricultural activities.

Bangladesh

Urban area definition:

All areas declared as municipal area (Paurashavas) including the city corporations, district headquarters and upazila headquarters.

Rural area definition:

Area not under the urban area is termed as rural area.

Benin

Urban area definition:

Les différentes stratégies n'ont pas clairement défini ce concept

Rural area definition:

Les différentes stratégies n'ont pas clairement défini ce concept

Bhutan

Urban area definition:

Rural area definition:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Urban area definition:

Área urbana es aquella ciudad que cuenta con una población concentrada; 2.000 habitantes.

Rural area definition:

Área rural es aquel centro poblado con menos de 2,000 habitantes.

Brazil

Urban area definition:

Rural area definition:

Rural de acordo com o IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística: Localidade situada em área legalmente definida como rural, onde existam unidades domiciliares que conformem um conjunto de edificações adjacentes (50 m ou menos de distância entre si) com características de permanência. Os aglomerados rurais são classificados em: Aglomerado rural do tipo extensão urbana: área situada fora do perímetro urbano legal, desenvolvida a partir da expansão de áreas urbanas de cidades ou vilas. Pode ser loteamento, conjunto habitacional, ou outro núcleo de característica urbana. Povoado: é um aglomerado rural sem caráter privado ou empresarial, não vinculado a um único proprietário do solo, cujos moradores exercem atividades econômicas, quer primárias, terciárias ou, mesmo, secundárias, no próprio aglomerado ou fora dele. O povoado é caracterizado pela existência de um número mínimo de serviços ou equipamentos para atender aos moradores do próprio aglomerado ou de áreas rurais próximas. Núcleo: um aglomerado rural vinculado a um único proprietário do solo (empresa agrícola, indústria, usina, etc.), dispondo ou não dos serviços ou equipamentos definidores dos povoados. Outros aglomerados: são aglomerados que não dispõem, no todo ou em parte, dos serviços ou equipamentos dos povoados e que não estão vinculados a um único proprietário (empresa agrícola, indústria, usina, etc.). Muitas vezes, a definição político-administrativa do IBGE não é suficiente para caracterizar o que seja rural, pois atualmente as relações entre o urbano e o rural têm uma dinâmica diferente de, pelo menos, quatro décadas antes. Não há mais um isolamento sócio-econômico e cultural como em tempos passados. Na maioria das vezes, hoje, há interdependência entre o rural e o urbano em seus diversos aspectos da vida do município, da região e do país. A abordagem de territorialidade traz, atualmente, uma nova compreensão do que seja urbano ou rural. Quanto ao rural, há, hoje em dia, uma explicitação de certos segmentos como: populações tradicionais (indígenas, quilombolas) extrativistas, ribeirinhos, assentados dentre outros. Ainda falando de população rural, costuma-se delinear: povos da floresta, povos das águas e povos da terra.

Burkina Faso

Urban area definition:

Le milieu urbain représente l'ensemble des chefs-lieux des 49 communes urbaines du pays sans les villages qui y sont rattachés.

Rural area definition:

Le milieu rural représente l'ensemble des communes rurales et les villages rattachés aux chefs-lieux de communes urbaines

Burundi

Urban area definition:

La Zone urbaine est définie par l'existence d'une voirie structurée, une alimentation en eau potable, un réseau d'assainissement, un réseau d'électricité.

Rural area definition:

C'est une zone non viabilisée (où il n'y a pas de voirie structurée, une alimentation en eau potable, un réseau d'assainissement etc)

Cambodia**Urban area definition:**

Using data from the 1998 Census of Population, the National Institute of Statistics (2004) developed a new urban classification using commune-level data, rather than district-level data as was used in the previous classification. Communes were classified as urban if:

- a) Population density exceeded 200 inhabitants per square kilometre; and if
- b) The total population of the commune exceeded 2,000 inhabitants; and if
- c) Less than 50 percent of employed males were employed in agriculture.

Rural area definition:

All the remaining areas in the country without the NIS classification above are treated as rural.

Cameroon**Urban area definition:**

Une zone urbaine est un regroupement des populations dans un espace disposant ou non d'un plan directeur d'urbanisme avec des structures étatiques, sociales, économiques et ayant à la tête une autorité administrative ou municipale.

Rural area definition:

Une zone rurale est une installation traditionnelle ancienne en bordure des routes ou non des populations dans des villages où se succèdent des générations.

Central African Republic**Urban area definition:**

La zone urbaine regroupe tous les chefs lieux des préfectures et les localités dont la population est supérieure ou égale à 10 000 habitants

Rural area definition:

Zone rurale englobe toutes les localités dont la population est en deçà de 10 000 habitants

Chad**Urban area definition:**

Zone à population supérieure ou égale à 1200 personnes (semi-urbaine et urbaine)

Rural area definition:

Zone à population inférieure à 1200 personnes

Colombia**Urban area definition:**

Se caracteriza por estar conformada por conjuntos de edificaciones y estructuras contiguas agrupadas en manzanas, las cuales están delimitadas por calles, carreras o avenidas principalmente. Cuenta por lo general, con una dotación de servicios esenciales tales como acueducto, alcantarillado, energía eléctrica, hospitales, colegios, entre otros. En esta categoría están incluidas las ciudades capitales y las cabeceras municipales restantes. (DANE, www.dane.gov.co/files/inf_geo/4Ge_ConceptosBasicos.pdf)

Rural area definition:

Se caracteriza por la distribución dispersa de viviendas y explotaciones agropecuarias existentes en ellas. No cuenta con un trazado o nomenclatura de calles, carreteras, avenidas y demás. Tampoco dispone por lo general de servicios públicos y otro tipo de facilidades propias de zonas urbanas. Está constituida por centros poblados y zona rural dispersa. (DANE, www.dane.gov.co/files/inf_geo/4Ge_ConceptosBasicos.pdf)

Congo

Urban area definition:

La communauté urbaine est une circonscription administrative constituée par une agglomération urbaine d'habitants comportant un certain nombre de quartiers voisins appartenant à une même entité administrative et géographique connaissant un minimum de développement économique, social, et culturel. Cf : Loi 3.2003 du 17/01/2003.

Rural area definition:

Au terme de la loi suscitée, la communauté rurale est une circonscription administrative constituée par un groupement d'habitants d'une même agglomération rurale ayant un niveau de développement caractérisé par la présence d'un minimum d'infrastructures de base et de services publics tels que :

- Etablissement scolaire ;
- Etablissement sanitaire ;
- Centre secondaire d'état civil ;
- Marché.

Côte d'Ivoire

Urban area definition:

Elle est appelée commune Urbaine lorsqu'elle est située au niveau du centre Ville avec pour tutelle rapprochée directe le Préfet.

Rural area definition:

Elle est appelée Commune rurale lorsqu'elle se trouve au niveau de la zone rurale avec pour tutelle rapprochée directe le sous- Préfet.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Urban area definition:

Urban area referred to an agglomeration within a capital city of any Province and a town or city of at least 100 000 inhabitants, for which the status of city has been legally given per decree by the Prime Minister.

Rural area definition:

Any agglomeration for which the Premier Minister has not legally given the status of city is considered as part of rural area.

Dominican Republic

Urban area definition:

En Rep. Dom la población urbana es aquella que habita mas de la mitad en la cabecera de los municipios y distritos municipales

Rural area definition:

Es el resto de la población que no resida en el área urbana.

Egypt

Urban area definition:

Is the Region, which is located within the range of services provided by the State (education , healthcare , etc)

Rural area definition:

Is the Region, which is located outside the range of services provided by the State (education , healthcare , etc)

El Salvador

Urban area definition:

Es la que tiene más de 2000 habitantes y cierto grado de planificación

Rural area definition:

es la menor a 2000 habitantes y está dispersa, no presenta ninguna planificación definida..

Equatorial Guinea

Urban area definition:

Área donde reside mas entre 50-100 mil habitantes, así como las capitales de provincias y las distritos

Rural area definition:

Área consideradas como municipios y poblados

Ethiopia

Urban area definition:
Population greater than :
- 2000 - 20,000 small towns
20,001 – 50,000 medium town
>50,001 big towns

Rural area definition:
Population less than 2,000

Fiji

Urban area definition:
Urban areas are considered to be the inner cities and towns in addition to built up environments. More or less a developed area.

Rural area definition:
Are on the outskirts/ declared boundaries of cities and towns, remote and under developed.

Gabon

Urban area definition:
Zone dont la population est égale ou supérieure à mille (1 000) habitants

Rural area definition:
Zone dont la population est inférieure à mille (1 000) habitants

Gambia

Urban area definition:
Settlements of more than 5,000 inhabitants with a health centre and electricity

Rural area definition:
Settlements of less than 5,000 inhabitants with or without the social amenities mentioned above.

Ghana

Urban area definition:
Area with population 5000 and above

Rural area definition:
Area with population below 5000

Guinea

Urban area definition:
Elle est appelée commune Urbaine lorsqu'elle est située au niveau du centre Ville avec pour tutelle rapprochée directe le Préfet.

Rural area definition:
Elle est appelée Commune rurale lorsqu'elle se trouve au niveau de la zone rurale avec pour tutelle rapprochée directe le sous- Préfet.

Guinea-Bissau

Urban area definition:
Localités avec infra- structures améliorées par exemple un réseau d'un adduction sommaire, école et centre de la santé, avec un agglomération de populations supérieure à 10.000 habitants et qui possèdent une position stratégique pour le développement régional.

Rural area definition:
Localités sans infra-structures de base modernes avec une agglomération de populations inférieure à 1500 habitants.

Haiti

Urban area definition:

Rural area definition:

Honduras

Urban area definition:

Área Urbana son todos aquellos lugares poblados que tienen las características siguientes:

2,000 habitantes o más, Servicios de agua de tubería, Comunicación terrestre o servicio regular marítimo, Escuela primaria completa, Correo o telégrafo y, Que posean por lo menos uno de los servicios siguientes: Alumbrado eléctrico, Alcantarillado o Centro de salud.

Fuente. Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas de Honduras(INE)

Rural area definition:

Área Rural son todos los lugares poblados que no tienen las características determinadas para el área urbana.

Fuente. Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas de Honduras(INE)

India

Urban area definition:

(a) all places with a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or Notified Town Area

(b) all other places which satisfied the following criteria:

(i) a minimum population of 5,000.

(ii) at least 75% of the male working population was non-agricultural.

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 sq. Km. (i.e. 1000 per sq. Mile)

Rural area definition:

Areas other than urban area.

Indonesia

Urban area definition:

Urban areas is a village-level administrative areas that meet certain requirements in terms of population density, percentage of agricultural households, and a number of urban facilities, such as roads, means of formal education, public health facilities, and so on.

Rural area definition:

Village is a unit of territory occupied by some residents as a community unit includes a unit of community that has the lowest government organizations and directly below the sub district head, they have a right to organize themselves within the bounds of domestic unitary Republic of Indonesia (RI). The specific characteristic is the village headman election by the local community.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Urban area definition:

Based on Statistical Centre of Iran definition each area that has a municipality and has been approved by the Iranian Ministry of Interior is defined as Urban area

Rural area definition:

Based on Statistical Centre of Iran definition each area that is out of urban area zone and has been approved by the Iranian Ministry of Interior is defined as urban area

Jordan

Urban area definition:

Population centres with more than 5,000 persons

Rural area definition:

Population centres with less than 5,000 persons

Kenya

Urban area definition:

An area with an increased density of human created structures in comparison to the areas surrounding and has a population of 200 and above-(Kenya National Bureau of Statistics)KNBS

Rural area definition:

A large isolated area of open country(no forest) often with low population density.(KNBS)

Kyrgyzstan

Urban area definition:

Under the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic On the Administrative and Territorial Arrangement of the Kyrgyz Republic, as of April 25, 2008, # 65, city is an administrative and territorial unit in form of a city of the republican, oblast (region) and rayon (district) subordination, as well as the urban-type village where the local community performs the local self governance in the procedure established by the Constitution and laws of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 6. The category of the republican subordination can be classified as settlements with special national significance or which is the administrative, economic and cultural center of national significance, with the industrial and social infrastructure and population of at least 250 thousand people. Special arrangement of local governance may be established in such cities. The powers of local authorities in these cities may be different from those of the local self government bodies of other settlements and their relations with public authorities are of specific character.

The status of a city of the republican subordination shall be established by law.

The category of oblast subordination can be classified as the settlements, which are the administrative, economic and cultural center, with industries, utilities and housing, a developed network of educational, cultural, educational, medical and commercial institutions, with the population of at least 20 thousand people.

The category of rayon subordination can be classified as the settlements, which are the administrative, economic and cultural center with the industrial and social infrastructure, a developed network of educational, cultural, educational, medical and commercial institutions, with the population of at least 10 thousand people.

The category of urban settlements can be classified as settlements with the economically important entities (industrial plants, construction sites, railway stations, etc.), and located in areas that have therapeutic value if they have reached certain level of accomplishment, with the population of at least two thousand people.

In exceptional cases, the settlements with smaller populations, but which are the administrative, economic and cultural centers and having close prospect of further economic development and population growth may be referred to the category of the relevant subordination, urban-type villages.

Rural area definition:

Ayil (village) is a settlement having reached certain level of accomplishment, with the population of at least 50 people, including those engaged in agriculture and their families making at least half the population. The ails (villages) category may include the settlements having reached certain level of accomplishment, with the population of at least 50 people, including the workers employed in agricultural production and their families that make at least half the population. Kashtyks and Konushes may be formed as part of the village.

In exceptional cases, the category of villages may include the remote and hard-to-reach communities with smaller populations.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Urban area definition:

no clear definition exist- refer to JMP definition only

Rural area definition:

no clear definition exist- refer to JMP definition only

Lebanon

Urban area definition:

No differentiation between urban and rural areas and no definition in any legislative text for urban areas or rural areas.

Rural area definition:

Lesotho

Urban area definition:

“urban area” means an area defined and declared by the Minister under section 3 of the Local Government Act 1997 to be an area under the jurisdiction of either an Urban Council or a Municipal Council. (definition from Land Act 2010)

Rural area definition:

“rural area” means an area which is not an urban area

Liberia

Urban area definition:

+5000 persons

Rural area definition:

1-5000 persons

Madagascar

Urban area definition:

La zone urbaine ou milieu urbain, ce sont les chefs-lieux des régions et les chefs-lieux de Districts, sauf les districts de catégorie II (cf : manuel de procédures du secteur AEPHA)

Rural area definition:

La zone rurale ou milieu rural, ce sont les autres que les zones urbaines (cf : manuel de procédures du secteur AEPHA)

Malawi

Urban area definition:

An area declared by the Minister responsible for Local Government and Rural Development and by order published in a gazette as a township, or a municipality. (Local Government Act – 1998). Some of the criteria used include: - 1. Level of Infrastructure, 2. Dependence on non Farming activities, 3. Population size.

Rural area definition:

An area not declared by the Minister responsible for Local Government and Rural Development and by order published in a gazette as a township, or a municipality.

Maldives

Urban area definition:

Rural area definition:

Mali

Urban area definition:

Zone Urbaine : nombre d’habitants supérieur à 10 000
Zone semi urbaine : nombre d’habitants compris entre 2 000 et 10 000

Rural area definition:

Zone rurale : nombre d’habitants inférieur à 2 000

Mauritania

Urban area definition:

La zone urbaine c’est où la population est supérieure à 5000 habitants. avec l’acceptation de toutes les capitales régionales

Rural area definition:

La zone rurale c’est où la population est inférieure à 5000 habitants.

Mongolia

Urban area definition:

In accordance with Mongolian Urbanization Law specifies: Urban is more than 15,000 residents, dominant percent of them work at servicing and factory sectors and there is developed urban infrastructure which is made city up. Therefore, urban is centralized and has own administration.

Rural area definition:

Rural area – 500-15000 residents, developed one of the line of business agriculture, industry, tourism, health resort, transport and trade. Therefore, rural is localized and has own administration.

Morocco

Urban area definition:

- La liste des communes urbaines et rurales est publiée dans le bulletin officiel et mise à jour périodiquement.
- La définition marocaine dicte le découpage administratif du Maroc, ce découpage détermine deux types de communes, urbaine et rurale. (Voir annexe : Note sur la démarche de reclassement des localités urbaines et rurales)

Rural area definition:

- Le milieu rural englobe l'ensemble de la population et du territoire des campagnes, c'est-à-dire des zones situées en dehors des communes urbaines. (voir Note sur la démarche de reclassement des localités urbaines et rurales)

Mozambique

Urban area definition:

Urban area is the land within a perimeter of Municipalities, Villages, and legally institutionalised settlements.
Urbanized area is the consolidated occupied land, where the buildings occupies exclusively their own lots without disputing with other buildings of someone's else ownership and that these building areas are integrate in a planned area for urbanization. Source: Regulation of Urban Land issued by the Government of Mozambique (26/12/2006).

Rural area definition:

Rural area is a part of national territory which lays outside the perimeter of Municipalities, Villages, and legally institutionalised settlements. Source: Regulation for Territory Planning issued by the Government of Mozambique (01/06/2008).

Myanmar

Urban area definition:

An area connected with a town or city

Rural area definition:

An area connected with or like the countryside

Nepal

Urban area definition:

Urban areas defined as: settlement with a pop of 5000 and pop density of at least 10 persons per hectare and at least 50% of pop depend on non agricultural economic activities it includes all; Metropolitan cities (pop> 300,000 and revenue > NRs 100 million) Sub-metropolitan cities (pop > 100,000 and revenue >NRs 50 million), municipalities (pop > 20,000 and revenue > NRs 2 million) intermediate towns with pop 10,000- 50,000 and small towns with pop 5,000- 10,000 (UWSS policy 2009)

Rural area definition:

All settlements other than above falls under rural areas

Niger

Urban area definition:

La zone est définie ici en termes de l'alimentation en eau potable en milieu urbain. Ainsi, l'Hydraulique urbaine est le domaine de l'alimentation en eau potable englobant le périmètre concédé, non transférable aux Collectivités Territoriales. Le périmètre (centres urbains) est sous la responsabilité de la société de patrimoine des eaux du Niger (SPEN) société de droit public.
La délimitation entre les sous-secteurs de l'hydraulique urbaine et rurale est évolutive. En 2009 le sous-secteur de l'hydraulique urbaine comporte 52 centres urbains. Pour l'horizon 2020, 40 nouveaux centres sont prévus d'être intégrés au périmètre concédé

Rural area definition:

A l'opposé, l'Hydraulique rurale, c'est domaine de l'alimentation en eau potable englobant le périmètre non concédé, transférable aux Collectivités Territoriales.

Nigeria

Urban area definition:
23865.000,00

Rural area definition:

Community of population less than 5,000

Oman

Urban area definition:

The areas and habitations which are highly/densely populated and have been provided with all the basic infrastructural facilities required for community living, at par with certain international standards. Such infrastructures include modern permanent buildings, permanent households, full time uninterrupted electricity supplies, safe potable continuous piped water supply system with metered house connections, waste water collection system, telephone, internet, mobile phone facilities, paved roads with walk ways, traffic control systems, public transportation system, basic and higher schools, hospitals, Masjids, post offices, banks, government offices, police stations, private sector offices, shopping malls, markets, trade centres, parks and gardens and other public entertainment centres etc.

Rural area definition:

Rural areas are small conglomeration comprising of few houses and less populated areas or upcoming habitations that are located away or far from the urban areas as detailed above. These may not have all the infrastructure facilities mentioned above for urban areas – but may have basic amenities in small scale – like unpaved graded roads, primary health centre, limited electricity, limited potable water facility with public collection points, less shops and entertainment areas and not much of Government offices and privates sector offices. On the whole It will have all the basic needs for living but in primary and limited scale. For major requirements, the urban areas need to be approached.

Pakistan

Urban area definition:

Sanitation

The sanitation policy primarily focuses on safe disposal of liquid and solid wastes; and promotion of health and hygiene practices in the country. The term sanitation, however, extends to cover cleanliness, hygiene, proper collection of liquid and solid wastes and their environmentally sound disposal. In this endeavour, the need for waste reduction, reuse, recycle (3R's) and changes in the attitude towards consumption and production patterns are other imperatives for achieving goals of sustainable environment (National Sanitation Policy 2006)

Urban

Those areas that enjoy the designation of municipal corporations, municipal committees or cantonment boards are considered urban areas (National Population Census 1998)

Rural area definition:

Anything that falls outside the urban jurisdiction defined above is considered rural

Panama

Urban area definition:

Son aquellas comunidades cuya población es mayor a 1,500 habitantes y

cuenta con servicios de agua potable y de alcantarillado sanitario o una forma

sanitaria de disponer excretas y aguas servidas.

Are those communities with populations greater than 1,500 people and has

potable water service and sewers or sanitary way to dispose excreta and

sewage.

Rural area definition:

Son aquellas comunidades cuya población es menor a 1,500 habitantes, con

población dispersa con algún sistema de agua potable, sin servicio de alcantarillado sanitario pero con letrinas o con tanques sépticos.

Are those communities with populations less than 1,500 inhabitants, with a

dispersed population with drinking water system, no sewer service but with

latrines or septic tanks.

Paraguay

Urban area definition:

Los límites de área urbana serán determinados por ordenanza de acuerdo a los siguientes criterios a) Distribución y densidad de la población) los equipamientos y servicios disponibles y proyectados) la expansión urbana proyectada; y d) los límites físicos naturales o artificiales y deberá ajustarse a las normas técnicas que dicte por resolución el Servicio Nacional de Catastro.

Rural area definition:

Son todas las demás que no están establecidas como urbanas.

Philippines

Urban area definition:

Refer to NEDA Board Resolution No. 12, 1995

Urban - definition includes the criteria on the economic and social functions of barrios, poblaciones, and central districts as follows:

1. In their entirety, all municipal jurisdictions which, whether designated as chartered cities, provincial, capital or not, have a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometer.
2. Poblaciones or central districts of municipalities and cities which have a population density of at least 500 persons per square kilometer.
3. Poblaciones or central districts (not included in nos. 1 and 2) regardless of population size which have the following:
 - a. Street pattern, i.e., network of street in either at parallel or right angle orientation;
 - b. At least six establishments (commercial, manufacturing, recreational and/or personal service); and
 - c. At least three of the following:
 - i) a town hall, church or chapel with religious services at least once a month;
 - ii) a public plaza, park or cemetery;
 - iii) a market place or building where trading activities are carried on at least once a week; and
 - iv) a public building like school, hospital, puericulture and health center or library.
4. Barrios/barangays having at least 1,000 inhabitants which met the conditions set forth in no. 3 above, and in which the occupation of the inhabitants is predominantly non-farming/fishing.

Rural area definition:

Refer to NEDA Board Resolution No. 12, 1995

Rural Area - all areas not falling under the urban classification.

Rwanda

Urban area definition:

Rural area definition:

Samoa

Urban area definition:

According to SBS² census defines; whole of district 2 and 3 (Vaimauga West to Faleata East) as Apia Urban Area (AUA) if using international definition of urban
>400 person/km² then AUA will stand at 600 persons/ kkm²

Rural area definition:

Areas not covered above

Senegal

Urban area definition:

Au Sénégal la zone urbaine ne renvoie pas au découpage administratif mais à un périmètre affermé géré par la société fermière (SDE) en contrat d'affermage avec la SONES (société concessionnaire). Ce périmètre est découpé en 66 centres où on retrouve des localités administrativement urbaines (majorité de la clientèle) et plus de 400 localités rurales.

Rural area definition:

La zone rurale est constituée de la partie du pays située hors du périmètre affermé à la SDE. Il s'agit de toutes les autres localités (urbaines ou rurales) qui ne sont pas desservies par le réseau géré par la SDE ; elles sont ainsi approvisionnées soit par les réseaux AEP gérés par la Direction de l'Exploitation et de la Maintenance (ou dans quelques cas par des opérateurs spécifiques), des forages équipés de pompes à motricité humaine et des puits modernes.

Sierra Leone

Urban area definition:

An urban area is a settlement with a minimum of 5,000 people separately from the rest

Rural area definition:

A rural area is a settlement with a maximum of 5,000 people separately from the rest

South Africa

Urban area definition:

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is in the process of formulating the National urban definition. No official South African definition exists. However, DWA has identified 6 urban typologies which are spatially referenced, using a flexible system that is able to incorporate the other local and international typologies.

Rural area definition:

There is no official South African definition. However, DWA has identified 5 rural typologies which are spatially referenced using a flexible system that is designed to incorporate the other local and international typologies.

South Sudan

Urban area definition:

In absence of a national definition of an Urban Area is a place where settlement follow a pattern that is organized by government administration, inclusive of planned roads; housing schemes; public squares (including schools, hospitals playgrounds market places, recreation zones) along which the provision of public goods such as safe water, electricity, sewerage system, etc are aligned.

Rural area definition:

In absence of a national definition of a rural area, this is considered to be a settlement administered by native leaders where myriads of countryside communal activities such as cultivation; fishing; animal rearing; hunting; etc are dominant, following traditional norms

Sri Lanka

Urban area definition:

All municipal and urban councils and Pradeshiya Sabhas (smallest political unit in periurban and rural areas) having more than 6,000

Rural area definition:

Pradeshiya Sabas having population less than 6,000

Sudan

Urban area definition:

All towns are considered as urban areas

Rural area definition:

Other than the towns are considered as urban areas

Tajikistan

Urban area definition:

Urban- population is more then 40.000

Rural area definition:

Rural-population is less then 10.000

Thailand

Urban area definition:

Urban area in Thailand covers Bangkok metropolitan, Pattaya city and municipality area

Rural area definition:

rural area in Thailand covers any area excluding Bangkok metropolitan, Pattaya city and municipalities

Timor-Leste

Urban area definition:

a. Urban Area: All district capital were considered as urban areas and areas which has the following characteristics as urban:
 • Have a population of about 2000 people or more
 • Have less than 50% of its population employed in agriculture/fishing and the remaining people in the modern sector
 • Have electricity and piped water
 • Have access to schools, medical care and recreational facilities

b. Improved drinking water source: is the drinking water that came from piped within household, public tap, tube well/borehole, protected well or spring, bottle water and rainwater collection

c. Improved sanitation facility: is the sanitation facility that has pit latrine with slab, ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) and pour flush to septic tank/pit

Rural area definition:

Rural Area: areas that did not meet the categorization above were classified as rural .

Togo

Urban area definition:

Est désignée zone urbaine, toute agglomération peuplée qui est un chef-lieu de préfecture ou de sous-préfecture.

Rural area definition:

Est désignée zone rurale, toute localité dont la population est inférieure à 1 500 habitants.

Uganda

Urban area definition:

Gazetted cities, municipalities and town councils as per the Local Government Act 2002, while earlier censuses included un gazetted trading centres with more than 1,000 people as part of the urban population (UBOS, 2005)

Rural area definition:

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by UBOS. It is calculated as a difference between total population and urban population.

Uzbekistan

Urban area definition:

An administrative and territorial unit in a city that is divided into districts; smaller cities and towns

Rural area definition:

An administrative and territorial unit in the countryside: rural districts and kishlaks (villages)

Viet Nam

Urban area definition:

Urban area is an area with increasing density of architecture works built by people in comparison to surrounding areas. At present, in Vietnam, urban areas consist of cities, towns and small towns (the smallest urban area is a small town)

Rural area definition:

-Communes belong to districts
-communes belong to towns and cities under provinces

Yemen

Urban area definition:

Urban Area is the area which has the main suvuce i.e health, electricity, water & sanitation, education, and the populaion is more than 15,000 persons.

Rural area definition:

The National Deffention of the Rural Area is a rural communities and islanders population that does not exceed 15,000 persons.

Zimbabwe

Urban area definition:

All areas falling under either a town or city comprising of a lot of houses, factories and fast moving life

Rural area definition:

Country side mostly characterised by agricultural lands and relatively slow moving life

02. General: Improved Access Definitions

Afghanistan

Access to sanitation:

ODF free communities with the use of sanitary latrines which prevents flies from getting to the faecal deposits and back to the environment), Separates excreta from human contact, Eliminates odour, does not contaminate ground and surface water and Ensures user privacy, especially for women and girls. (Water, sanitation and hygiene policy- Ministry of rural rehabilitation and development)

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Flash latrine, double plat type and Improved latrine

Access safe drinking-water:

Increasing of access to safe drinking water and reducing number of mortality caused by unsafe drinking water (MRRD)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Angola

Access to sanitation:

One family with Access to one adequate sanitary infrastructure, as per description below

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Simple latrine (local material), septic improved latrine, small flush toilet, toilet with a septic tank and connection to the sewage network

Access safe drinking-water:

Field data collection, Information System for Water and Sanitation Sector (SISAS) and the Well-Being Survey (IBEP)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Residential tap connected to the network, public pump, motorized pumps, protected springs

Azerbaijan

Access to sanitation:

Access to sanitation (excreta management) is assessed based on the findings of various statistical surveys, studies and public inquiries (one of the most recent inquiries was DHS-2006). In the years between these statistical observations, ongoing assessment is carried out. Additionally, the State Committee for Statistics of the Azerbaijan Republic receives from the relevant utility and other services, on an annual basis, data on the connection of homes to a system of sanitation.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Sanitation facilities are pour-flush toilets

- connected to a sanitation system
- connected to a cesspool
- connected to something else
- with drains into covered sinks (cesspools with a cover)

Access safe drinking-water:

The State Committee for Statistics of Azerbaijan normally determines access to safe drinking water based on the data from the population census, various statistical surveys and public inquiries (DHS-2006 being the most recent of them). In the years between the surveys, ongoing assessments are undertaken. Also, the State Committee for Statistics on an annual basis receives data from relevant municipal and other services on the connection of homes to piped water supplies.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Sources of safe drinking water are

- water tap in the home
- a standpost or water tap in the courtyard
- an artesian well
- a public pipeline (a standpost in the street)
- protected dug wells
- protected springs

Therefore, these sources are included in the statistics as complying with the rules of hygiene.

Bangladesh

Access to sanitation:

Household survey

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Individual or shared latrines of the following types:

Flushed and pour-flushed toilet/latrines to piped sewer system or septic tank; Pit latrines with slab and water seal or lid or flap; Pit latrines with slab but no water seal, lid or flap; Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines; Composting latrines

Access safe drinking-water:

Household survey

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Individual or shared water supply facilities of the following types:

Urban and Rural

Piped water supply to households with multiple taps, yard connections or shared connections; Public standpipe shared by at most 100 persons; Safe water points, like handpump tube wells, ring wells, pond sand filters, protected dug wells, protected springs and rain water harvesting system; public water points are shared by at most 100 persons and private water points by 5 persons.

Benin

Access to sanitation:

Inventaire de tous les ménages ayant réalisé des latrines à travers des fiches de renseignement, des enquêtes complémentaires, des rapports mensuels réalisés par des agents (Agents d'hygiène, animateurs de structures d'intermédiation sociale)

Intégration des données recueillies dans la base de données construite à cet effet.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Latrines VIP à double fosses, latrines à dalle sans plat, latrines Mozambique de types CREPA, les latrines traditionnelles améliorées, les puits perdus au niveau des ménages ruraux, les fosses septiques, les latrines modernes à chasse d'eau, latrine de type ECOSAN.

Access safe drinking-water:

milieu rural : taux de desserte calculé sur la base de la norme de 1 EPE pour 250 habitants

milieu urbain : taux de desserte calculé sur la base de la norme de 1 branchement pour 12 habitants
source : DG Eau et SONEB

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Adduction d'Eau Villageoise (AEV) , FPM, PEA,PM, branchements, bornes fontaines
source : DG Eau et SONEB

Bhutan

Access to sanitation:

Household survey (BMIS, 2010)

Adequate sanitation facilities:

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreca disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet

Access safe drinking-water:

National Household Survey

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of water supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, public tap/standpipe) tube well/ borehole, protected well, protected spring and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using and improved water source for other purposes such as handwashing and cooking

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Access to sanitation:

En Área Urbana: CENSO y Encuestas de hogares

En Área Rural: CENSO y Encuestas de hogares

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Urbano: Población que cuenta con conexión domiciliaria a la red de alcantarillad Población servida con cámara séptica, Población servida con baños ecológicos y letrinas mejoradas (No se consideran en estadísticas oficiales)

Rural: Población que cuenta con conexión domiciliaria a la red de alcantarilla.Población servida con cámara séptica

Población servida con baños ecológicos y letrinas mejoradas

Access safe drinking-water:

En Área Urbana: CENSO, Encuesta de hogares y datos oficiales de la autoridad sectorial (MMAyA)

En Área Rural: CENSO, Encuesta de hogares, Registros administrativos y datos oficiales de la autoridad sectorial (MMAyA)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Red de abastecimiento, pozos profundos con bombas eléctricas, pozos con bomba manual, norias con cubierta sanitaria

Brazil

Access to sanitation:

O Saneamento (esgotamento sanitário) deve contemplar, desde as ligações domiciliares, a coleta e o transporte por meio de rede pública, o tratamento dos excretas e águas residuárias e a disposição adequada dos efluentes. Levando em conta a situação e localização dos domicílios deve-se buscar alternativas, em termos de instalações, que atendam aos itens colocados anteriormente, seja sob a forma de sistemas coletivos (redes), individuais ou isolados.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Considera-se atendimento adequado aqueles domicílios rurais ligados à rede coletora de esgotos ou com fossa séptica.

Access safe drinking-water:

Em se tratando das áreas rurais, conta-se com o IBGE, por meio dos Censos, de 10 em 10 anos; Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios - PNAD – anualmente e Pesquisa Nacional de Saneamento Básico – PNSB.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

De acordo com a Lei nº 11.445/2007: o suprimento melhorado de água potável consiste nas infra-estruturas e instalações necessárias ao abastecimento público de água potável, desde a captação, tratamento, reservação e distribuição por rede, incluindo as ligações prediais, canalização interna e respectivos instrumentos de medição, bem como o controle da qualidade da água de acordo com as normas vigentes. É importante destacar que a Lei aponta princípios como universalização do acesso aos serviços de saneamento básico, equidade, integralidade dentre os principais. Além disso, o suprimento melhorado de água potável depende de concepção adequada de tecnologia, gestão, mobilização social, educação em saúde e ambiental. Com relação às áreas rurais, o IBGE, para fins de pesquisa sobre cobertura, considera ainda outras formas de abastecimento, com destaque para poço com chafariz; nascentes, poços rasos com canalização, inclusive interna, sempre levando em conta a qualidade da água. Estas formas de abastecimento deve receber pelo menos o tratamento simplificado no reservatório domiciliar. O Plano Nacional de Saneamento Básico – Plansab, ainda em elaboração, chama a atenção para o atendimento adequado, atendimento precário e não atendimento. A Portaria 518, do Ministério da Saúde, define os padrões de potabilidade da água para consumo humano.

Burkina Faso

Access to sanitation:

Milieu urbain Taux d'accès à l'assainissement familial: population desservie en milieu urbain/population total du milieu urbain

NB : 10 personnes par type d'infrastructure d'assainissement

Milieu rural Le taux d'accès à l'assainissement familial est le nombre de ménages ayant accès à l'assainissement familial rapporté au nombre total de ménages.

Selon les normes et critère du PN-AEPA, un ménage a accès à l'assainissement familial s'il utilise une latrines améliorée (qu'elle soit partagée ou non), accessible à tout moment et dont le nombre total d'utilisateurs quotidiens est inférieur ou égal à dix.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Milieu urbain

Latrines de type VIP, Latrines de type TCM, Latrines réhabilitées, Latrines de type ECOSAN, fosses septiques, fosses étanches, raccordement au réseau d'égout.

Milieu rural Ce sont les latrines améliorées. Une latrine est dite améliorée si elle répond aux conditions de sécurité, de confort et d'hygiène d'utilisation. Il s'agit des ouvrages suivants :

Pour les ménages : VIP une fosse, SanPlat améliorée, VIP double fosse, latrine EcoSan,

Toilette à chasse manuelle une fosse ou double fosse, toilette à chasse mécanique,

Pour les écoles, lieux publics et Centres de santé : VIP multipostes.

Access safe drinking-water:

Milieu rural

Inventaire national des ouvrages d'approvisionnement en eau potable, puis calculé à l'aide d'un modèle conçu sur ArcView Gis 3.2a dénommé « Applicatif SIG-OMD ».

Milieu urbain

Inventaire des ouvrages réalisés en milieu urbain

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Les puits modernes, les forages équipés de pompe, les postes d'eau autonomes, les bornes fontaines et les branchements particuliers.

Burundi

Access to sanitation:

La méthode utilisée c'est l'enquête ménage et l'inventaire,

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Latrines améliorées, toilette, et réseau d'égouts

Access safe drinking-water:

Enquêtes

Inventaires

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Bornes fontaines,

Sources aménagées

Branchements privés

Cambodia

Access to sanitation:

National Census (every 10 years, latest was 2008 Census)

CDHS (latest was CDHS 2010)

National KAP Survey (initiated in 2010, planned for every 2-3 years (?))

Wastewater produced by people leaving in urban area in average amount 180L/person/day (MPWT)

Access safe drinking-water:

1. Urban – Population Census in 2008 and Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey in 2010

2. Rural–Population Census in 2008 and Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey in 2010

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Flush or pour flush to sewerage

2. Flush or pour flush to septic tank or pit

3. Pit latrine with slab

4. Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine

5. Public or shared latrine (any type)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

1. Urban (MIME): in-house piped water

2. Rural (MRD), Improved water sources:
a) Household connection; b) Public standpipe; c) Tube well or Borehole; d) Protected dug well; and, e) Improved rainwater collection

Cameroon

Access to sanitation:

Enquêtes/Etudes

Access safe drinking-water:

Enquête/Etude

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Latrines améliorées, Réseaux d'égouts par les canaux d'évacuation, Fosses sceptiques,

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Adductions d'Eau Potable, Forages, Puits Aménagés, Sources Aménagés,...

Central African Republic

Access to sanitation:

- Visites domiciliaires

- Enquêtes CAP (connaissances, Attitudes et Pratiques)

Access safe drinking-water:

La méthode est fondée sur l'inventaire des infrastructures d'eau potable

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Fosse septique

Latrine améliorée à fosse ventilée (VIP)

Dispositif de lavage de mains

Toilette à chasse manuelle (TCM)

Pratique de l'enfouissement sanitaire des excréta dans le ménage

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Il s'agit de : Forages équipés de pompes à motricité humaine, Puits modernes (puits busés), sources aménagées, Bornes fontaines (BF) et Branchements particuliers (BP).

Chad

Access to sanitation:

Le processus d'élaboration de la PNA a été conduit par un Comité de Suivi composé de représentants de plusieurs institutions clé du secteur au Tchad: Ministères de l'Eau, de l'Environnement, des Infrastructures, de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Administration et de la Décentralisation, des Finances, de la Santé et des Représentants des municipalités (Mairie de N'Ndjamena) les ONG et la société civile

Pour l'établissement du document proprement dit, le comité a pu compter sur l'appui technique et financier de l'UNICEF, lequel a fait appel à des consultants spécialisés du domaine.

Le travail commun du Comité de Suivi, de l'UNICEF et des consultants a abouti à un document de travail qui a été largement diffusé et discuté à travers des ateliers de validation, avec une large participation des acteurs du secteur et de la société civile (en cours de validation)

Access safe drinking-water:

La méthode est fondée sur l'inventaire des infrastructures d'eau potable

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Il s'agit de : Forages équipés de pompes à motricité humaine, Puits modernes (puits busés), sources aménagées, Bornes fontaines (BF) et Branchements particuliers(BP).

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Fosse septique : (Ouvrage destiné à assurer une décantation et un prétraitement anaérobique des eaux usées. Nécessite des mesures prises en aval pour assurer un traitement final des eaux usées, et leur rejet dans le milieu naturel.

Latrine : (Ouvrage destiné en priorité à l'évacuation des excréta. La latrine est constituée d'une structure sur sol (abri, dalle) et d'un puits d'infiltration.)

Latrine sèche : (Latrine sans utilisation d'eau pour l'évacuation des excréta. L'eau peut par contre être utilisée pour la toilette intime.)

Latrine VIP : (Latrine sèche répondant aux exigences de qualité, en particulier équipée d'un tuyau d'aération protégé, et d'une dalle assurant une sécurité d'utilisation pour tous.)

Latrine à siphon : (Latrine équipée d'un siphon hydraulique pour l'évacuation des eaux vannes.)

Puits d'infiltration : (Ouvrage destiné à l'infiltration des eaux. Cette définition peut ainsi s'appliquer à des eaux grises, des eaux usées traitées, ou des eaux pluviales. Mais elle ne s'applique pas à la latrine, qui par définition comprend déjà un puits d'infiltration dans sa définition.)

Canal d'évacuation des Eaux pluviales
et des bassins de rétention

Colombia

Access to sanitation:

Access safe drinking-water:

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Congo

Access to sanitation:

La méthode utilisée est l'enquête Congolaise auprès des ménages (ECOM)

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Les toilettes à chasses d'eau équipées de fosses et puisard, les toilettes améliorées (VIP, TCM, Ecosan)

Access safe drinking-water:

Population desservie

TAUX DE DESSERTE (en milieu urbain) ---

Ensemble population du périmètre d'exploitation

Inventaire des SAEP et des pompes à motricité humaines dans les villages

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Les usines et stations de production et de traitement d'eau potable ; les forages équipés des pompes à motricité humaine, les sources aménagées et les puits conventionnels.

Côte d'Ivoire

Access to sanitation:

L'évaluation se fait à partir d'enquêtes ménage et prospection sur le terrain

Le secteur HAEP en Côte d'Ivoire est examiné sur la base de la matrice d'évaluation CSO2.

Cette matrice examine les conditions propices permettant la mise en place des services, leur développement et leur durabilité

Access safe drinking-water:

Le secteur HAEP en Côte d'Ivoire est examiné sur la base de la matrice d'évaluation CSO2. Cette matrice s'attache à examiner les conditions propices permettant la mise en place des services, le développement des services et la durabilité de ces services

Adequate sanitation facilities:

La proportion de la population ayant accès à un meilleur système d'assainissement est constituée par la frange utilisant les WC avec chasse d'eau, les latrines à fosses ventilées. La population utilisant les latrines à fosse non ventilées n'en font pas partie.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Selon les standards ivoiriens, seuls les branchements particuliers, les bornes fontaines et les forages équipés d'une pompe sont considérés comme un accès amélioré. Les puits, les sources et l'eau de pluie ne le sont pas.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Access to sanitation:

Excreta management

Access safe drinking-water:

Household survey

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Improved sanitation facilities

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Improved drinking water source as per JMP

Dominican Republic

Access to sanitation:

DOES NOT ANSWER THE QUESTION. Tres aspectos son tomados en cuenta: Primero, viviendas con acceso al alcantarillado sanitario y con conexiones a la red. Segundo, Plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales operando adecuadamente y Tercero, viviendas, principalmente rurales, con letrina sanitaria.

Access safe drinking-water:

Numero De Hogares con conexión intradomiciliaria, conexión cercana a la casa o conexión a distancia no mayor de 500 metros, índice de calidad de agua, índice de potabilidad del agua

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Planta de tratamiento de Aguas Residuales operando adecuadamente, Viviendas con letrinas sanitarias, Sistemas de Recolección, Transporte y disposición final de los desechos sólidos. Control de Vectores.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Agua tratada, al menos clorada, en cantidad suficiente y con intermitencia baja.

Egypt

Access to sanitation:

No. Of house connections multiplied by the no. Of residents in each building (according each zone).

Access safe drinking-water:

No. Of house connections multiplied by the no. Of residents in each building (according each zone).

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Connecting sewage through sewer networks & delivering it to a secondary treatment plant where it is treated according to law 48

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Treated Surface or ground or desalinated water which meets the international & Egyptian standards & fulfils the WHO requirements

El Salvador

Access to sanitation:

Encuestas hogares de propósitos múltiples, EHPM.

Access safe drinking-water:

Población con conexión domiciliar y Población servida con cantareras y pilas públicas por un factor de población tanto urbano como rural
Population with household connections and Population served with cisterns/local barrels for both urban and rural populations

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Manejo de Excretas y Disposición de Agua Grises.

EXCRETAS

Ámbito Rural:

Letrinas Secas sin arrastre de agua: Abonera, Solar y de Hoyo Modificada
Sistema de Fosa Séptica para tratamiento de aguas residuales

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Conexión domiciliar; Pileta pública o cantarera; Pozo perforado; Pozo excavado protegido; Manantial protegido; Agua lluvia, pero con tratamiento de desinfección del agua

Ámbito urbano: Alcantarillado y Planta de Tratamiento de tratamiento

AGUAS GRISES:

Alcantarillado (Urbano)

Pozo de absorción y Trampa de Grasa (rural)

Household connection, public or privately delivered cistern/barrel service, borehole, protected dug well, protected Spring, rain water, but with water disinfection treatment

Excreta Management and Disposal of gray water.

Equatorial Guinea

Access to sanitation:
El sistema acantariado (Urbanas)
Letrina en el medio (Rural)

Access safe drinking-water:
Acueductos, mantantiales subteraneas y pozos.

Adequate sanitation facilities:
El acantariados y pozos negros. Urbana
Letrinas (Rural)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Por acueductos, manantiales protegidos, pozos

Ethiopia

Access to sanitation:
Different methods used to assess access to sanitation:
• Health and health related indicator official report of FMOH from HMIS
• DHS
• WASH Inventory
• Survey reports of donors and lead sector agencies

Access safe drinking-water:
Rural population with access to 15 liters of potable water per capita per day within 1.5 km radius.
Urban population with access to 20 liters of potable water per capita per day within 0.5 km radius.

Adequate sanitation facilities:
The JMP definition is used in Ethiopia in planning processes, implementation, M&E(DHS,WASH Inventory).However, the country has defined currently the sanitation facilities are considered as adequate (or hygienic) is not by single parameter but considers the 'whole system' which takes 5 important criteria into account. This includes the following:

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Potable water which fit WHO water quality guideline

1. Safety or engineering aspect
 - casing 50 cms below the slab and 20 cms above the pit;
 - drop hole 15 by 20 cms;
 - firm floor to support users by avoiding collapses
2. Isolate feces completely from the immediate environment to break chain of disease transmission
 - tight squatting hole cover – no chance for flies
 - floor with no crack
 - surrounding area free of open defecation
3. Privacy, comfort, dignity
 - modest Superstructure
 - secured door
 - plastered wall
 - Floor area 90 cm diameter and 1.80 height
 - Ensure privacy
 - Enhance Dignity
4. Cleanable Slab
 - May be made of concrete, stone, wood plastered with mud or cow dung, plastic sheet, etc.
 - Washable or dry cleaned
 - With protracted Urine Canal using old plastic jerry cans or CIS
5. Hand Washing is a component of CLTSH
 - Next to the latrine
 - Made of locally available materials including clay pots, jerry cans, metal, etc.
 - Soap or substitute

Fiji

Access to sanitation:
Household surveys during National census.

Adequate sanitation facilities:
Flushed and Water Seal toilets.

Access safe drinking-water:
Assessment is done during and through the National Census which is carried out periodically

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Treated water to Fiji National drinking water quality standards (WHO)

Gabon

Access to sanitation:
Données non disponibles

Adequate sanitation facilities:
Données non disponibles

Access safe drinking-water:
Nombre d'abonnés en zone urbaine

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Robinets d'eau potable, forages équipés de pompes manuelles ou de robinet

Gambia

Access to sanitation:
The Gambia uses household survey for example MICS to assess access to sanitation. In addition to this, the WHO and UNICEF JMP has become the main method of assessing access to sanitation.

Adequate sanitation facilities:
Improved/adequate sanitation is considered to be: flush toilets connected to sewage systems, septic tanks or pits, ventilated improved pit latrines and pit latrines with slab

Access safe drinking-water:
Household surveys – Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Population and Housing Census
Number of Household connections Inventory

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Improved water supply includes water from covered concrete lined wells, tube wells, and reticulation pipe water supply systems
Improved water supply includes water from covered concrete lined wells, tube wells, and reticulation pipe water supply systems

Ghana

Access to sanitation:

Household Surveys conducted by Ghana Statistical Services

Adequate sanitation facilities:

- Flush or pour-flush to:
- Piped sewer system
- Septic tank
- Pit latrine
- Ventilated improved pit
- Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine
- Composting toilet
- Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (KVIP) Latrine (A double pit alternating improved pit)

Access safe drinking-water:

1. Household surveys (urban and Rural)
2. Number of water facilities provided against total population to be served+20 litres per capita+ Distance to water point+ GSB quality + Reliability (Rural)
3. Estimated volume of water produced versus total water demand for a period (Urban, 140 litres per capital)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

- Household connection
- Public standpipe
- Borehole
- Protected dug well
- Protected spring
- Rainwater Collection (domestic)

Yes, these are all included in the official statistics of the country, through surveys conducted by the Ghana Statistical service

Guinea

Access to sanitation:

La méthode utilisée est de faire l'état des lieux et l'enquête ménages par rapport à la gestion des excréments. La couverture en matière de gestion des excréments est de 60% dans la zone urbaine et 14,7% en zone rurale.(document de politique Nationale de l'Assainissement).

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Les types d'infrastructures d'assainissement considérés comme appropriés et hygiéniques sont des ouvrages en milieu urbain de système autonome (fosse septique avec puits perdus et latrines améliorées VIP à double fosse alternée ou TCM) et en milieu rural des systèmes autonomes (dégraisseur et fosse d'infiltration) source document de Politique Nationale de l'assainissement.

Access safe drinking-water:

- Urbain : recueil des données sur le nombre de branchements+nombre de personnes par branchement et nombre de bornes fontaines+nombre de personnes par borne fontaine par commune urbaine.

- Rural : recueil des données sur les populations disposant de points d'eau (forage, puits améliorés équipés de pompe à motricité humaine, captage) dans les Périphéries des chefs-lieux de Préfectures, les sous-préfectures, les districts et les villages.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

- Approvisionnement par un système de réseau d'Adduction d'Eau Potable (branchements sociaux, Bornes Fontaines) ;
- Approvisionnement par forages et puits améliorés équipés de pompe à motricité humaine ;
- Approvisionnement par aménagement de sources.

Guinea-Bissau

Access to sanitation:
MICS, ENQUETE

Adequate sanitation facilities:
LATRINES TYPE VIP, ECOSAN , FOSSE VENTILEE, LATRINE AMELIORÉE

Access safe drinking-water:
1. MICS, Enquête nationale (dans la zone rural c'est un point d'eau pour 150 habitant)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
1. Puits moderne sans équipement
2. Puits moderne équipé avec PMH ;
3. Forages équipé avec PMH ;
4. Forage avec système d'adduction (pompage – groupe électrogène, panneau solaire, réservoir)

Haiti

Access to sanitation:

Access safe drinking-water:

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Honduras

Access to sanitation:
Censo Nacional de Población del Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE).
Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EPHPM).
Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud (ENDESA).
Sistema de Información de Acueductos Rurales (SIAR), del Servicio Autónomo Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados (SANAA)

Adequate sanitation facilities:
Una instalación que separa de manera higiénica las heces humanas del contacto humano.
Descargas a: red de alcantarillado, Tanque séptico, letrina de pozo o de diferentes tecnologías incluyendo las de ecosaneamiento.
En los nuevos desarrollos a nivel urbano de las ciudades de mayor tamaño se exige que la solución de evacuación sea acompañada por tratamiento de las aguas residuales.

Access safe drinking-water:
Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EPHPM), además se utiliza como línea base el Censo Nacional de Población del Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) publicado en el año 2001 y la Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud (ENDESA).
Sistema de Información de Acueductos Rurales (SIAR), del Servicio Autónomo Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados (SANAA)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Aquella que protege adecuadamente la fuente de suministro de la contaminación externa, en particular de materia fecal, Conexión a la vivienda, jardín o patio; Pozo excavado protegido; Manantial protegido y Camión cisterna certificado y regulado..

India

Access to sanitation:

Actual coverage through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry and household survey through independent national agencies

Adequate sanitation facilities:

The following type of sanitation facilities are considered as adequate

- Flush/pour flush with septic tank, pit, connected to sewer
- Pit latrine with slab
- Ventilated Improved Pit
- Composting Toilet

Access safe drinking-water:

- a) Habitation & population coverage through reports by States on online monitoring system.
- b) Household coverage through sample surveys.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

At least 40 lpcd of safe water from tube well, protected well fitted with hand pump or power pump, piped water supply sch. with safe sources, springs and rain water stored for drinking is considered as covered with adequate water. BIS 10500 drinking water standards for chemical physical bacteriological contamination are considered for safety of drinking water.

Indonesia

Access to sanitation:

Survey held by BPS – Statistics Indonesia in National Socio-economic Survey (SUSENAS) and Ministry of Health in Basic-Health Research (Riskesdas).

Several projects also have method in assess access to sanitation, for example Environmental Health Risk Assessment (EHRA) by sampling survey.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Improved sanitation facilities are defined to include flush and pour flush toilets which are linked to a piped sewer system or a septic tank. Improved pit latrines with a slab seal and ventilation are also classified as improved sanitation facilities as are composting toilets. Both private and shared sanitation facilities of these types are classified as basic sanitation (MDGs Roadmap, 2010).

Access safe drinking-water:

Based on the surveys that are held by BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Improved drinking water sources include piped water and non-piped protected water from quality water sources that are located at a distance of 10 meters or more from sewage disposal and are protected from other forms of contamination. Improved water sources include: municipal systems that provide piped water entering the house or house plot; water from public taps or standpipes; water from protected dug wells; tube wells or boreholes; water from protected springs; or collected rainwater.

For example: tap water, pumps, protected wells and springs, and rainwater

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Access to sanitation:

Census, number of connections, household surveys

Adequate sanitation facilities:

The following technologies were included adequate sanitation in Iran: pit latrine, connection to septic tank, connection to public sewer (national coverage is 98.64%, urban coverage is 99% and rural coverage is 97.43%) but improved sanitation included only connection to public sewer

Access safe drinking-water:

census, number of connections, household surveys

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Drinking water network systems (piped) are considered as adequate

Jordan

Access to sanitation:
household surveys, number of connections

Adequate sanitation facilities:
Adequate sanitation refers to population connected to sewerage network.

Access safe drinking-water:
household surveys, number of
connections

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Adequate water supplies refer to access
to water network with water quality
according Jordanian Standards

Kenya

Access to sanitation:
Availability of a sanitation facility, distance of the facility from user residence, security of
the facility ,whether private or shared facility ,if pay or free facility.

Adequate sanitation facilities:
A facility that safely disposes of the human excreta and is free from flies, free from smells,
easy to clean & maintain and provides security & privacy and is safe to use without polluting
the environment.

Access safe drinking-water:
National census and household surveys

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Piped water into dwelling, public
standpipe, tube well/borehole,
protected dug well, protected spring,
rainwater harvesting

Kyrgyzstan

Access to sanitation:

Connection to the central sewage system (number of users to the total population)

Use of cesspits (household survey)

Under the integrated sample household budget and manpower survey held by the National Statistics Committee of the KR, the questionnaires include the following questions (once a year):

16. On availability of amenities in the house:

- sewage

31. Which type of toilet is mainly used in the household?

Toilet with central sewage system

Toilet with individual sewage system

Cesspits

other

no toilet

32. Where is the toilet or lavatory located?

In the house (apartment)

In the yard

In the street

33. Is this toilet or lavatory used by your household only or shared with others?

By one household only

Shared with other households.

The received and distributed data on the country and their ratio to the population living in that territory, provide information on the population's access to the sewage system.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Share of the population is calculated based on the following indicators: toilets adapted to the drainage system, toilets connected to the system of tanks, and flush-type lavatories (according to the questionnaire of the integrated sample household budget and manpower survey)

Access safe drinking-water:

Under the integrated sample household budget and manpower survey held by the National Statistics Committee of the KR, the questionnaires include the following questions (once a year):

16. On availability of amenities in the house: - water supply system

25. What is main source of water supply used by your household?

Water supply system in the house (apartment)

Well

Artesian well

Own water pipe column

Public water column

Reservoir, river, lake, pond, ditch

Transported water (drums)

Spring

26. Where is the water source located?

In the yard

In the street

27. What is the distance between your house and the water supply source?

Less than 100 m; 100-200 m; 200-500 m; 500-1000 m; more than 1,000 m.

The received and distributed data on the country and their ratio to the population living in that territory provide information on the population's access to the water supply system.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Water pipe in the house (apartment),

Well, Artesian well, Own water column,

Public water column.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Access to sanitation:

the JMP method based on the 2005 census data and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Adequate sanitation facilities:

JMP definitions. However there is generally a low acceptance of dry toilets at all levels

Access safe drinking-water:

JMP methodology use the 2005 census and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

-Protected dugwells

-Protected tubewell

-Protected springs

-Protected spring

- Piped water

- Bottled water and where it is combined with another improved source above

Lebanon

Access to sanitation:

Number of connections to the sewerage network compared to the number of population (the rest of the residences are connected to private septic tanks)

Retained when a household is serviced by a sewer which is part of a network feeding or not into a STP or not.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Only sewerage networks and STP's.

Private treatment stations and hermetically sealed septic tanks can be considered as legal in some populated areas in the absence of sewer but are not included in the access stats.

Special forms of gravity absorbing septic tanks can be used in low-populated areas in very limited conditions. (Decree-law 16/1932 and decree 2761/1933)

Access safe drinking-water:

Household surveys.

Number of connections, billing.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Public networks. The sources are mainly groundwater resources.

Lesotho

Access to sanitation:

Access to sanitation is defined as the proportion of households that have improved sanitation facilities (as defined below)

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank or other safe disposal

Ventilated improved pit latrine

Pit latrine with slab

(official statistics have until now included facilities shared by different households in coverage however 2009 Demographic and Health Survey excludes shared facilities reducing the urban sanitation coverage considerably)

Access safe drinking-water:

Definition discussed at a meeting in October 2011 between Bureau of Statistics and the water sector institutions:

Access defined as persons using a minimum of 30 litre per day of safe water from improved drinking water sources with a maximum collection time of 15 minutes and available at an affordable price

Safe water: water fulfilling the water quality standards as specified in the Lesotho Water Quality Guidelines
Affordable price of water from other collection points defined as Less than 2.5% of household income used for water services

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Improved Drinking Water Sources:

Piped water into dwelling, plot or yard,

Public tap/standpipe,

Tube-well/borehole,

Protected spring

Liberia

Access to sanitation:
HH Surveys (LDHS)
Sanitation service point mapping (imminent)

Access safe drinking-water:
Less than 10 min in distance from
improved water source

Adequate sanitation facilities:
1. sewers
2. septic tank
3. VIP latrine
4. Family with a slab/squat hole cover (cover lid is a necessity)...simple pit latrine

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Pipe-borne (also attached kiosk), shallow
wells, boreholes fitted with handpumps

Madagascar

Access to sanitation:
Inventaire des infrastructures traduites en nombre de population ayant accès à des
infrastructures d'assainissement par rapport à la population totale (Source : BDEA)

Access safe drinking-water:
Inventaire des infrastructures traduites
en nombre de population desservie par
des infrastructures d'alimentation en
eau potable par rapport à la population
totale (Source : BDEA)

Adequate sanitation facilities:
Latrine avec dalle lavable :
- toilette avec siège à l'anglaise,
- toilette à la turque,
- latrine avec plateforme sanplat,
- latrine avec sanplat intégrée,
- latrine avec plateforme en béton lisse,
- latrine avec plateforme circulaire en dôme
(source : Livret des latrines et pratique d'assainissement, categorie des latrines dites
améliorées)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Robinet dans le logement,
Robinet dans la cour,
Robinet commun dans la cour,
Robinet public/fontaine public,
Forage muni de pompe à motricité
humaine,
puits protégés muni de pompe à
motricité humaine,

Malawi

Access to sanitation:
• Integrated Household Survey (IHS),
• Malawi Demographic Household Survey (MDHS),
• Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS),
• Household Census,
• Inspections,
• Observations
• Health Information Management Systems
• Education Management Information System

Access safe drinking-water:
Access to safe drinking water entails
people have a minimum of 36 litres per
capita per day within a maximum
distance of 500 metres from a safe
water supply source that is: a borehole,
stand pipe, protected spring or
protected shallow well.

Adequate sanitation facilities:
• Ventilated improved Pit Latrines,
• Traditional Improved Pit Latrine,
• Eco-san Toilets, Pour Flash Toilets,
• Water Closet

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Official statistics on access to and use of
safe drinking water include: a borehole,
stand pipe, protected spring or
protected shallow well (fitted with hand
pump).

Maldives

Access to sanitation:
National Census 2006

Adequate sanitation facilities:
flushing toilets that are connected to a sewerage system, toilets connected by sewer pipes to sea and toilets connected to septic tanks with soak pits.

Access safe drinking-water:
National Census 2006

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Safe drinking water in the National Census 2006 is referred to purified water such as boiled treated or chlorinated water-desalinated water and treated rainwater

Mali

Access to sanitation:

Population utilisant des latrines améliorées /
Population totale

,

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Toilette :

Toilette à chasse d'eau mécanique avec siphon

Toilette à chasse d'eau manuelle avec siphon

Latrines modernes (cabine comprenant un mur, une porte et un toit) :

Latrine améliorée à double fosse ventilée avec usage alterné, munie de grillage anti-mouches

Latrine améliorée à simple fosse ventilée avec usage alterné, munie de grillage anti-mouches

Latrine EcoSan

Latrine à bio-digesteur

Latrines traditionnelles (cabine ou simple muret)

Latrine avec dalle en béton (SanPlat ou autre) et couvercle étanche

Latrine avec plateforme en bois/banco/revêtement et couvercle étanche

Le taux d'accès à l'eau potable national
est égal au ratio :

Σ population desservie en eau potable
du Mali

— Σ population totale du Mali

La population desservie en eau potable
pour chaque localité est égale à:

MIN (Population localité, 400.EPEM
fonctionnels)

où:

EPEM fonctionnels = Nombre
d'équivalents points d'eau modernes
fonctionnels dans la localité

$EPEM \text{ fonctionnels} = \Sigma PMHf + \Sigma Bf + \Sigma PMf + \Sigma SHVAf + \Sigma SHVPf + \Sigma BPf$

$\Sigma PMHf$ = nombre de pompes à motricité
humaine fonctionnelles dans la localité

ΣBf = nombre de bornes fontaines
fonctionnelles dans la localité

ΣPMf = nombre de puits modernes
fonctionnels dans la localité

$\Sigma SHVAf$ = nombre de systèmes
d'hydraulique villageoise améliorés
fonctionnels dans la localité

$\Sigma SHVPf$ = nombre de systèmes
d'hydraulique pastorale améliorés
fonctionnels dans la localité

ΣBPf = nombre de branchements

particuliers fonctionnels dans la localité

Le calcul des taux d'accès s'effectue par
regroupement des localités par
commune,

cercle, région et pays et par sommation

des populations desservies

correspondantes

déterminées par la formule

ci-dessus pour chaque

localité.

Le calcul des taux d'accès s'effectue par
regroupement des localités par
commune,

cercle, région et pays et par sommation

des populations desservies

correspondantes

déterminées par la formule ci-dessus

pour chaque localité.

-les forages équipés de Pompes à

Motricité Humaine (PMH) ;

-les Puits Modernes (PM) ;

-les Bornes Fontaines (BF) ;

Mauritania

Access to sanitation:

Enquête ménage

Croissement des données de différentes institutions

Access safe drinking-water:

Enquêtes, études, rapports

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

puits modernes, Forages, Bornes
fontaines, branchement particulier

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Réseaux d'égout, Latrine VIP, TCM, Latrines à fosses septique bac à laver, puisard,

Mongolia

Access to sanitation:

Currently, there is no approved methodology for that reason, it has been proceeding measuring methodology of Millennium Development Goals within the project "Water supply and improving sanitation facilities" and it's been implementing by UNDP.

Access safe drinking-water:

Drinking water safety is estimated by national standards of drinking water safety and quality - MNS 0900-2005

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Sanitation facilities are considered as adequate when treated waste water followed requirements of discharge standard level to the environment. Sanitation facilities are considered as adequate following types:

- 1.a drain pipes centralized system
2. a drain pipes decentralized system
3. waste water pipe
4. standard, simple pit latrines
5. bio latrines

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Centralized drinking-water, well water, disinfecting station supplies water are considered as adequate (or hygienic) drinking water.

Morocco

Access to sanitation:

- L'accès à l'assainissement liquide ce fait par le raccordement du ménage au réseau d'assainissement où à un système d'évacuation des eaux usées.

Access safe drinking-water:

- L'accès à l'eau potable est défini comme étant le pourcentage de la population ayant accès à une eau potable à domicile ou à partir d'un point d'eau de desserte dans un rayon de 200m dans les villes et de 500m en milieu rural par rapport à la population totale.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

- Réseaux de collecte des eaux usées ;
- Systèmes autonomes.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

- Branchement individuel.
 - Borne fontaine ou source d'eau aménagée.
-

Mozambique

Access to sanitation:

National and Local Census, Surveys, Baseline studies and Monitoring Missions

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Adequate sanitation facilities are those which ensure the hygienic separation of the excreta from human contact. Additionally, safe sanitation includes dimensions on infrastructures, services and behaviours.

Access safe drinking-water:

The method is based on the number of water points constructed, number of people served. Each water source (pump or well) is estimated to supply around 500 people. Domiciliary water connections are expected to supply in average 5 people. In rural area the method is based on the number of people that use water sources, 500 persons for one sources (well, pump, bore, etc.)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Public network water connections; domiciliary water connections; protected wells, boreholes, hand or motorized pumps

Myanmar

Access to sanitation:

Population Coverage ($6p \times 100\% \times \text{Total fly-proof latrine} / \text{total population}$) Routine Report (HMIS) and Household Survey Method(MICS)

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Improved sanitation includes facilities that ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include

1) flush or pour-flush toilet/latrine to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; 2) ventilated improved pit latrine; 3) pit latrine with slab; or 4) composting toilet.

Access safe drinking-water:

Definition of WHO , Portion of population using with different types of drinking water source-based assessment

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

>Piped water supplied into dwelling, pilot or yard, > Public tap/ standpipe, > Tubewell/borehole, > Protected dug well
> Protected spring > Rainwater collection

Nepal

Access to sanitation:

Census and sample survey, official reporting and verification by DWASHCC, DHS, NLSS

Adequate sanitation facilities:

improved sanitation facilities refer to flush/ pour flush to: piped sewer system, septic tank, pit (latrine), ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, composting toilet

Access safe drinking-water:

Survey of water supply facilities was conducted and reports from water agencies were also analysed and verified & validated by District water supply and sanitation Coordination committee (DWDDCC/ DWASH)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Improved sources of drinking water refers to piped water (into dwelling, yard, or plot) public tap/ standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected spring, protected dug well, rainwater collection

Niger

Access to sanitation:

Enquête démographique et de santé à indicateurs multiples au Niger (EDSN- MICS), réalisée en 2006

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Latrines San Plat améliorées ; Latrines VIP à double fosses ; Latrines EcoSan à double fosses ; Toilettes à Chasse Manuelle (TCM) à double fosses ; Fosses septiques ; Urinoirs ; Dispositif de lavage des mains ; Lavoir- puisard ; Douche puisard ; Bassin à verdure

Access safe drinking-water:

Actualisation annuelle de l'inventaire des ressources hydrauliques (IRH)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

le robinet ; le Forage équipé de PMH ; le Puits cimenté

Nigeria

Access to sanitation:

Household survey

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Upgraded traditional pit latrine, San plat, VIP toilet, Pour flush toilet, Water closet

Access safe drinking-water:

Availability of at least 20 litres per person per day for improved water supply from a source within 250 meters of user's dwelling

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Household connection, Public standpipe, Handpump Borehole, Protected Hand Dug well, Protected Spring, Rainwater Harvest

Oman

Access to sanitation:
Not provided

Access safe drinking-water:

Adequate sanitation facilities:
1-Sanitaion Network
2-Septic tanks.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Pakistan

Access to sanitation:
Determining Access
Standard definitions of latrine use are utilized in the national surveys e.g. Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement survey. However, there is need for using one definition, as national statistics are not yet fully aligned with global definitions.
Access to proper sanitation services is a human right, as declared by the United Nations, in order to improve public health and quality of life. It is widely recognized and documented that lack of access to this essential basic service is associated with adverse impact on public health and environmental problems.

Access safe drinking-water:

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
An improved drinking-water source is defined as piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap; stand-pie; tubewell; borehole; protected dug well; protected spring and rain water collection

Adequate sanitation facilities:
The definition of improved sanitation being used in Pakistan includes:

- Flush toilet
- Drains, Piped sewer system and pavement
- Septic tank
- Flush/pour flush to pit latrine
- Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)
- Pit latrine with slab
- Composting toilet
- Special case

Panama

Access to sanitation:
Censo Nacionales y encuesta de niveles de vida de hogares

Access safe drinking-water:
Censo Nacionales y La Encuesta de Niveles de Vida de Hogares

Adequate sanitation facilities:
1. Instalacion sanitaria por arrastrehidraulico, con descarga a alcantarillados sanitarios o a sistemas de fosas septicas
2. letrina sanitaria que pueden ser simple, aboneras o secas

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Agua que proviene de un río, quebradas o, lagos, de pozo perforado o escavado, manantial o agua lluvia y son procesadas por filtro o Planta Potabilizadora y recibe algún tratamiento de desinfección.

Paraguay

Access to sanitation:

La Encuesta de Agua Saneamiento 2010 de la DGEEYC determina las estimaciones oficiales de la cobertura del saneamiento.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Las facilidades consideradas adecuadas e incluidas en las estadísticas oficiales son:

- A) Con arrastre de agua con red de alcantarillado sanitario (redes)
- B) Con arrastre de agua , con cámara séptica y pozo ciego
- C) Con arrastre de agua con pozo ciego
- D) Letrina ventilada de hoyo seco(Con tubo de ventilación)
- E) Letrina común de hoyo seco(Con losa,techo,paredes y puerta)

Access safe drinking-water:

Es aquella obtenidas de las redes de Essap o Senasa,red privada o comunitaria, pozo artesiano, aljibe ,pozo con bomba, pozo sin bomba.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Agua obtenida a través de cañerías dentro de la vivienda, fuera de ella pero dentro del terreno, obtenida del vecino o a través de agua embotellada.

Philippines

Access to sanitation:

Refer to NEDA Board 12, 1995

Access - availability of toilet facility within the household premises which can be used anytime by any member of the household.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Refer to NEDA board 12, 1995

APPROVED TYPES of TOILET FACILITIES

Type I

a. Facilities requiring small amount of water to wash excreta into the receiving space/pit.

e.g. pour-flush toilets

b. Non-water carriage toilet facility requiring no water to wash excreta into the receiving space/pit.

e.g. ventilated improved pit latrine, sanitary pit privy.

Type II

Water carriage type having a pour-flush or flush-type toilet facility and a septic vault/tank as the disposal facility.

Type III

Water carriage type with pour-flush or flush type toilet facilities connected to septic tanks and/or to sewerage system to treatment plants.

1. Flush - type of toilet facility with a water-sealed toilet bowl or water closet and a mechanical device used to wash excreta into the receiving public sewer or any private sewage disposal plants/units by the use of flushing water with traps to provide "water seal".

2. Pour Flush - type of toilet facility with a water-sealed toilet bowl that is flushed by manually pouring water to wash excreta into the receiving space/pit.

3. Ventilated Improve Pit - refers to an on-site toilet facility wherein the pit receives excreta directly from the user and therefore does not required water for flushing; it comprises a lined pit, vent pipe with a fly screen, cover slab and a superstructure which allows entry of fresh air into the pit.

4. Sanitary Pit Privy - type of toilet facility without using any amount of water, with a pit of at least 1-2 meters depth, a hole of one square meter, provided with a floor covering, a riser, seat with cover which are all fly and rodent proof and a building for privacy.

Access safe drinking-water:

Refer to NEDA Board resolution no. 12, 1995.

Access to Water Supply Facilities - access to water supply is categorized as follows:

Level I - the farthest user is not more than 250 meters from the point source

Level II - the farthest house is not more than 25 meters from the communal faucet system.

Level III - the house has service connection from the system.

Adequately Served - refers to those with access to safe water in accordance with the following rate of consumption:

Level I at least 20/liters/capita/day

Level II..... at least 60 liters/capita/day

Level III..... at least 100 liters/capita/day

Adequate drinking-water supplies: Census, NSO

Hygienic

- Own use, faucet, community water systems
- Shared, faucet, community water system
- Own use, tubed/piped deep well
- Shared tubed/piped deep well
- Tubed/piped shallow well

Unhygienic

- Dug well
- Spring, lake, river, rain, etc
- Bottled water
- Peddler

NDHS, NSO

Hygienic

- Piped into dwelling, yard. Plot
- Public tap
- Tubewell or borehole
- Protected dug well
- Semi-protected dug well
- Unprotected dug well
- Protected spring

Unhygienic UN-Water GLAAS 2011-12

- Unprotected spring
- Rainwater
- Bottled water with improved source for cooking, hand washing
- Bottled water without improved

Rwanda

Access to sanitation:

DHS, HOUSEHOLDS SURVEY, MIS

Access to basic sanitation: Percentage of people with access to a private sanitation facility, including: flush or pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, composting toilet, or other ecosan toilet.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

VIP, ECOSAN, FLUSH TOILET, Improved Traditional Pit Latrine, Shared Toilet; pg 65 in the National Policy and Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation Services.

(http://mininfra.gov.rw/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=97&Itemid=319)

Access safe drinking-water:

MIS, DHS, CENSUS

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Protected springs, boreholes, water supply scheme and piped water.

Access to safe water supply: Percentage of people with access to an improved source of drinking water within 500 metres (rural) and 200 meters (urban).

This access should be reliable, affordable, and provide an adequate quantity (minimum 20 litres per person per day) within a reasonable time.

Improved water sources are piped water, protected wells and springs, as well as rainwater collection. Water quality is assumed to be acceptable for improved water sources but shall be tested for compliance with national and WHO standards for potable water.

- Handpump : 300 people.

- Piped water: 350 people.

Samoa

Access to sanitation:

Development consent applications. Public complaint assessments, sanitation surveys (eg surveys of 2010) Aiga (family) and Nu'u (villages) Manuia (welfare) programme by Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD)

Adequate sanitation facilities:

-Septic Tnks meeting requirements under the National Building Code (under review)

-VIP (dry)- area with limited water

-Fluch toilet, VIP latrine, traditional pit latrine with slab, composting toilet

Access safe drinking-water:

EU method= coverage for the provision of treated water- for urban WS- percentage of people in our three treated water systems/ total population within all SWA urban service areas. We do not consider any rural service areas to be provided with safe water

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Treated (chlorinated) water- complying with Samoa Drinking Water Standards at end points of distribution network- at present we are complying with the EU targets- regulated by MOH.

Please be aware that SWA provides a water supply service and is trying at present to continually improve performance- quantity, quality, reliability, etc.

SWA does not provide a drinking water service

Senegal

Access to sanitation:

En 2005, la notion d'accès "adéquat" a été promue par le secteur (à travers la Lettre de Politique Sectorielle) et renvoie à la disponibilité dans le ménage d'un "paquet technique" permettant d'assurer une évacuation correcte des excréta et des eaux usées. Ce paquet tel que défini suggère l'existence à la fois dans la Lettre de Politique Sectorielle produit en 2005. Cependant depuis 2008 un alignement a été suggéré par rapport à la définition du JMP (assainissement de base ou amélioré dès que l'ouvrage permet d'isoler efficacement les excréments et éviter tout contact de l'utilisateur avec ces derniers).

La méthode utilisée est l'enquête ménage et l'inventaire des ouvrages réalisés

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Les types d'infrastructures d'assainissement considérés comme étant appropriés et hygiéniques et alors pris en compte dans les statistiques officielles sur l'accès et l'utilisation de ces services sont : latrine à fosse ventilée (simple ou double), Toilette à Chasse Manuelle (TCM), latrine type ECOSAN, fosse à vidanger, fosse septique, branchement au réseau d'égout semi-collectif ou collectif, lavoir puisard

Access safe drinking-water:

Sont considérées comme bénéficiant d'un accès "raisonnable" les populations: (i) de toutes les localités disposant sur place d'une ou plusieurs bornes-fontaines, d'un puits ou d'un forage à motricité humaine, ainsi que (ii) de toutes les localités situées à moins de 1 km des localités précédentes. Aussi la méthodologie d'estimation du taux d'accès est-elle basée sur l'inventaire exhaustif des points d'eau existants dans toutes les localités rurales situées dans le périmètre rural en faisant la distinction nette entre celles qui fonctionnent, ne fonctionnent pas et celles qui ne sont plus utilisés. L'accès étant déterminé dans un périmètre donné, par le ratio entre le nombre de personnes qui ont la possibilité de s'approvisionner à partir des sources d'eau améliorées citées plus haut, selon le critère d'accès raisonnable, et le nombre total de personnes total des localités.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

L'accès à l'eau potable renvoie : en milieu rural à l'accès via robinet public, branchement domiciliaire, puits moderne protégé, forage équipé de pompe manuelle. Les branchements au réseau peuvent se faire à partir d'un forage rural motorisé ou une station de traitement.

En milieu urbain l'accès amélioré correspond à un approvisionnement en eau potable via le réseau par le biais des robinets publics ou des branchements domiciliaires. Dans le cadre du PEPAM, la notion d'accès renvoie à la définition de l'accès raisonnable établie par le JMP.

Sierra Leone

Access to sanitation:

Multi Indicator Cluster Survey(MICS) and Demographic Health Survey (DHS

Access safe drinking-water:

DHS, MICS, the national census

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Pit Latrine with Slab

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Pipe water, tube wells, protected wells,
protected springs and boreholes

South Africa

Access to sanitation:

The Water Services National Information System (WSNIS) is populated from various data sources: the Water Services Development Plans which track backlogs on service delivery to the poor, the DWA Planning Reference Framework which biannually undertakes planning needs assessments within local authorities(requiring municipal sign off) and includes improved access to sanitation, formal project reporting through the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) which is run by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs , from Statistic South Africa via the Census, General Household Surveys, Non-Financial and Financial Census of Municipalities and from financial reports generated from the Treasury. All data sets are used to inform the DWA administrative database which DWA uses to derive the performance indicators.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Adequate basic sanitation facilities are dry on site systems such as Ventilated Improved Pit Toilets, Urine Diversion Systems in rural areas and water borne systems in urban areas.

Access safe drinking-water:

The Water Services National Information System (WSNIS) is populated from various data sources: the Water Services Development Plans which track backlogs on service delivery to the poor, the DWA Planning Reference Framework which biannually undertakes planning needs assessments within local authorities(requiring municipal sign off) and includes improved access to water supply, formal project reporting through the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) which is run by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs , from Statistic South Africa via the Census, General Household Surveys, Non-Financial and Financial Census of Municipalities and from financial reports generated from the Treasury. All data sets are used to inform the DWA administrative database which DWA uses to derive the performance indicators.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

A basic level of household water supply is defined as having a minimum quantity of potable water supplied at 25 litres per person per day (or at least 6 000 litres per household per month) and supplied according to the following criteria:

- Minimum flow rate of not less than 10 litres per minute;
- A standpipe within 200 metres of a household;
- Interruptions of less than 48 hours (at any one time) and a cumulative interruption time during the year of less than 15 days; and
- At a potable standard (South African National Standard 241).

South Sudan

Access to sanitation:

This is the percentage of people using improved sanitation facilities

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved latrine, pit latrine with slab, composting latrine

Access safe drinking-water:

This is the percentage of people using improved sanitation facilities

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

lush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved latrine, pit latrine with slab, composting latrine

Sri Lanka

Access to sanitation:
National Census/ Sample household surveys

Adequate sanitation facilities:
Connection to a public sewer, connection to a septic tank, pour flush latrine, Off -set latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, ECOSAN toilet
at least one unit per individual household, excluding public latrine, sharing of latrine and all forms of open pit latrines.

Access safe drinking-water:
National Census/ Sample household surveys, verifies with the information available in relevant institutions

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Piped water supply into dwelling plot or yard and public tap stand post, Tube well/ hand pump, protected dug well, protected spring, protected rainwater collection within 200 m.

Sudan

Access to sanitation:
Health Household surveys

Adequate sanitation facilities:
Health Household surveys

Access safe drinking-water:
Health Household Survey.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Piped into dwelling, Piped into compound, yard or plot, Public tap / standpipe, Water yard/hand pump, Protected/covered well, Protected spring, Filtered (river, stream, dam, hafir, lake, pond, canal or rain water), Bottled water.

Yes. They are included in the official statistics on access to and use of safe drinking-water

Tajikistan

Access to sanitation:
Percentage of population with access to canalization

Adequate sanitation facilities:
Canalization. VIP and septic are not regarded as improved sanitary facilities

Access safe drinking-water:
Water quality, which corresponds to microbiological standards in the rural areas which have a centralized or decentralized system of water supply

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Centralized or decentralized system of water supply

Thailand

Access to sanitation:
Census has been carried out every 10 years. Sampling has been done depending on the occasions

Adequate sanitation facilities:
The types of technology that are likely to meet hygienic criterion are: flush to piped sewer system; flush to septic tank; flush/ pour flush to pit; composting toilet

Access safe drinking-water:
household statistical survey by Nationals Statistics Office

Adequate drinking-water supplies:
Tap water, rainwater harvesting system, underground water system, private ground water system, bottling

Timor-Leste

Access to sanitation:

(From JMP). Method: National surveys i.e. DHS, TL-SLS, Census ,

Adequate sanitation facilities:

(From National Sanitation Policy & JMP). Criteria of adequate sanitation facilities :

Access safe drinking-water:

DHS 2010, TL-SLS 2007, Census 2010.

(Method will sent on email attachment from WHO country Office of Timor

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Refer to DHS for definition from 2010 survey that is available at Country office

Togo

Access to sanitation:

Enquêtes sur échantillonnage

Inventaire des ouvrages/infrastructures

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Assainissement de base : VIP, TCM, Fosse étanche, ECOSAN, Fosse septique.

Assainissement collectif : Caniveaux, canaux, bassins de rétention des eaux pluviales, égouts.

Access safe drinking-water:

Les méthodes généralement utilisées pour évaluer l'accès à l'eau potable sont les enquêtes et les inventaires.

Elles reposent sur :

- les infrastructures (points d'eau ou poste d'eau autonome en milieu rural et semi-urbain ; borne fontaine ou, kiosque à eau, branchement particulier, potence d'eau en milieu semi-urbains et urbain) ;
- les normes (dotation per capita) ;
- données démographiques (population, taille des ménages, nombre de ménages)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Puits ou forage équipé de pompe à motricité humaine

Borne fontaine ou kiosque à eau

Branchement particulier

Potence d'eau

Uganda

Access to sanitation:

The Health Inspectors' Annual Sanitation Survey (HIASS) involves Health Inspectors and Health Assistants visiting households in their areas of jurisdiction and establishing those with acceptable latrine facilities and those without. The national average latrine coverage as an indicator is calculated using the total number of households as denominator and those with acceptable latrine facilities as numerator.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

A latrine per household, whether shared or not (with a clean, safe floor, roof and privacy with a handwashing facility). Clean in that, it is not soiled both on the floor and walls.

Access safe drinking-water:

Cumulative population served by the different technology, divided by total population

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Rural: Deep boreholes, shallow wells, Protected springs, Gravity flow schemes, Rain Water Harvesting

Urban: piped water systems (public stand taps, water kiosks and household connections).

Uzbekistan

Access to sanitation:

The number of people having access to centralised sanitation in a populated area is divided by the total number of residents in this area.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Centralised sanitation systems complete with a set of treatment facilities

Access safe drinking-water:

The number of people having access to centralised water-supply networks in a populated area is divided by the total number of residents in this area.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Centralised water supplies complete with facilities to treat water and upgrade its quality to the national standard "Drinking water", with the subsequent delivery to the distribution network.

Viet Nam

Access to sanitation:

Surveys (questionnaires, interviews) and Reporting channel (vertical direction) of ministries, agencies and people committees at all levels

Adequate sanitation facilities:

According to standards of Ministry of Health

Access safe drinking-water:

- Surveys at national sector levels such as general population survey in 2009, assessment report of water and sanitation sector
- System of reporting and monitoring (vertical direction of sector) such as system of reporting on monitoring and surveillance of Ministry of Health
-Independent study

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

5 types including collective management, public management, management by commune people committees, management by water suppliers and management by enterprises/ private enterprises investing in construction of water treatment stations

Yemen

Access to sanitation:

It was depended on the annual reports of Local Corporations (LC) for urban water & Sanitation, Ministry of water & Environment, Local Authority, the inventories and field visits.

Adequate sanitation facilities:

There is no proper sanitation in the rural areas. Various wastewater discharging methods are used, e.g. covered and uncovered cesspits systems in varying proportions in urban and rural areas. Also, 40% (approx.) of wastewater is discharged on the lands

Especially in rural areas. Only a small percentage of households have some form of latrine.

Latrines are either

Located inside the premises or in a separate building outside the house. These latrines have:

- Pour-flush system.
- Ceramic squatting pan connected to an external soak-pit.

In hilly areas, households use pipes for discharging the wastewater to the valley below.

Generally the latrines or cesspits are not emptied when full, these are covered with sand, and the villagers dig a new pit

Access safe drinking-water:

it was depended on the annual reports of Local Corporations (LC) for urban water & Sanitation, Ministry of water & Environment, Local Authority, the inventories and field visits.

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Drinking water from government well which monitoring by the government (included in the official statistics on access to and use of safe drinking-water).

There are other types of drinking water supplies but not included in the official statistics on access to and use of safe drinking-water).i.e

- Bottled water which monitoring by the government
- Treated water (privet sector) monitored by government
- Welles water (privet sector) not monitored
- Stream water which is not monitored
- Different kinds of Karafan (not monitoring)

Zimbabwe

Access to sanitation:

Inventories, Household surveys, census

Access safe drinking-water:

Inventories, Surveys, projections, base line studies etc

Adequate sanitation facilities:

Blair Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines (Rural only) and Water Borne Systems -flush (both urban and rural)

Adequate drinking-water supplies:

Deep wells, protected springs, Piped water schemes, boreholes, protected wells, individual house connections

03. Question 3: Policies and Institutions

Afghanistan

Sanitation achievements:

Policy formulation, Country strategic plan, Sector coordination between line ministries, UN agencies and National and NGOs.

Drinking-water achievements:

- We have more progress in this part than sanitation.
- We have more comprehensive laws and policies in this section including approved and distributed rural national water supply policy.
- Five years action plan to increase access to drinking water already existed.
- We have coordination between stakeholders in Kabul and provinces.

Sanitation obstacles:

: Poor funding in the Sector, Insecurity in different part of the country, low capacity of NGOs and private sector,

Drinking-water obstacles:

- weak coordination among stakeholders and donors
- weak progress and bad quality of projects
- bad security
- financial problems and lack of money
- low capacity

Sanitation comments:

Because of above mentioned reasons, related ministries could not implement existed plans and policies.

Drinking-water comments:

Angola

Sanitation achievements:

Achievements:

1. Elaborated the First draft of the National Policy for Environmental Sanitation
2. Expansion of the Community Leading Total Sanitation (CLTS), from 5 to 11 provinces
3. Accomplished the first national conference on environmental sanitation in 2011
4. Updated the Sanitary National Regulation by the Ministry of Health (MINSa)

Drinking-water achievements:

Achievements:

1. Governmental approval of the Water Sector Development Program in 2004. By then, water sector has been considered as one of the highest priority sector
2. Defined specific goal for the water sector, 100% for Urban and 80% for Rural
3. Decentralization of water supply to the provincial government

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles:

1. Limited financial resources for sanitation
2. Lack of sufficient human resources at central and local level
3. Fragmentation and overlap (grey areas) on the mandates for sanitation at central and local levels (ex: MINAMB and MINEA)

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles:

1. Incomplete operationalization of the Water Sector Mother-Law, as it requires operationalization regulations
2. Lack of autarchies to foster the effective implementation of decentralization
- 3.

Sanitation comments:

MINAMB is putting effort to incentive a more active participation of Ministry of Finance on sanitation. Financial decentralization in ongoing. Actual MINAMB is in the process of elaboration the legal framework for decentralization in conjunction with the implementation of autarchies.

Drinking-water comments:

There is underway process of creating Public Enterprise for Water Supply, under the Integrated Project of Water Sector (PEDISA) financed by World Bank. The constant sector reforms have been influenced sometimes negatively the continuity of water supply projects

Azerbaijan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Local treatment facilities have been built in some of the districts of the republic to provide drinking water treatment.

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

НЕТ

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

There is a need to set up a sanitary protection zone for drinking-water supplies.

Bangladesh

Sanitation achievements:

1. Sector Development Plan, 2011 has been developed and approved
2. National Sanitation Strategy-2005, Pro-Poor strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation, National Cost-Sharing strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation-2011 .
3. Sanitation committees at different levels are in place .

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Sector development plan has been developed
2. Several policy formulations have been done
3. Formation of National water forum

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Weak coordination among different stakeholders

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Lack of potential and capable personnel in water utilities.
2. Lack of autonomy in water utilities

Sanitation comments:

Need to strengthen Local Government Institutions (LGIs) with capacity development and sufficient resource

Drinking-water comments:

Tripartite Agreement should be developed between LGD (Local Government Division), DPHE ((Department of Public Health Engineering) and LGIs (Local Government Institutions) specifying their roles and responsibilities regarding WSS services. DPHE to initiate the process and LGD to issue executive orders.

Benin

Sanitation achievements:

Réalizations ou Produits

1. L'approche programmatique par objectif adoptée depuis 2007 pour le financement du sous secteur
2. La vulgarisation d'options technologiques adaptées à moindre coût tel que la latrine à dalle San plat
3. la mise en œuvre progressive de la décentralisation et l'engagement politique de l'Etat ces dernières années dans le financement des activités de la DHAB

Drinking-water achievements:

Réalizations ou Produits :

1. 1715 EPE ont été réalisés en 2010 ;
2. Le taux de panne est passé de 10,2% en 2009 à 9,6 % en 2010 ;
3. Au 31 décembre 2010, le nombre de contrats d'affermage des AEV signés est de 157 contre 120 en 2009.

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. La faiblesse des investissements nécessaires remet en cause l'atteinte, à l'horizon 2015, des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD) relatifs au 7ème volet portant sur l'accès à l'eau et à l'assainissement
 2. faible coordination des structures étatiques entraînant une multitude d'approche d'intervention utilisée par différents partenaires sur le terrain
 3. la non priorisation de l'assainissement par les communautés
 - 4- Programme Nationale de l'Assainissement (PNA) en cours de relecture
- DEPUIS DEUX ANS.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés:

1. Le balbutiement de la nouvelle réforme budgétaire opérée par l'Etat béninois, se traduisant par le regroupement des projets en sous-programmes ;
2. Le retard dans la nomination du régisseur des 4 sous programmes de la DG Eau
3. Le long délai de signature de contrats de travaux par le Ministère des Finances

Sanitation comments:

Sous-secteur pas suffisamment organisé pour drainer une mobilisation des ressources financière considérable
Faible contribution du budget national au sous-secteur de l'HA
Procédures lourdes pour les dépenses

Drinking-water comments:

Bhutan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Rural Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion Program (RSHP) initiated by SNV in collaboration with PHED in 2008 and is currently being piloted and developed into a national programme.
2. PHED is taking a lead role in reformulating the existing Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (RWSS) sector policy. The existing policy focuses less on sanitation, therefore the reformulation exercise will increase the focus on sanitation. Sanitation code of practice for septic tanks in urban areas has been developed.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Safe drinking water is one of the highest priorities of the current national five year plan.
2. Water Act 2010 has been enacted by the parliament of Bhutan
3. Decentralisation of planning and budgeting at the local level has been undertaken.
4. Initiative to explore alternative technology options for water scarce areas are underway

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of coordination amongst stakeholders.
2. No national sanitation policy for urban and limited references for rural sanitation.
3. Sanitation has a national target that was set by a royal decree but has not been operationalised in the national five year plans.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

1. Instead of Ministry of Water, National Environment Commission (NEC) is the apex body for management of water resources in Bhutan

Drinking-water comments:

1. Lack /Inadequate human resources (one engineer for many RWS) schemes
2. Lack of coordination amongst the stakeholders

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Sanitation achievements:

Logros:

1. Fortalecimiento del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua
2. Amplia difusión del derecho a acceso al saneamiento
3. Establecimiento de la Política Sectorial
4. Se ha conformado La Mesa Sectorial que permite trabajar coordinadamente con Agencias de Cooperación Internacional
5. Tema de agua y medio ambiente incorporado como eje articulador en la currícula escolar

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limitados recursos para preinversión y calidad de la misma deficiente
2. Limitada capacidad institucional
3. Recursos humanos de la contraparte nacional es pequeña (Vice-Ministerio de Agua y Saneamiento Básico, VASB/MMAyA)
4. Debilidad Institucional y de coordinación Institucional en el Sector con nuevos retos y escasas capacidades para desempeñar sus nuevas competencias y roles (MED)
5. Baja capacidad sectorial para desarrollo de inversiones

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Fortalecimiento del Ministerio de Medioambiente y Agua
2. Amplia difusión del derecho a acceso al agua potable
3. Establecimiento de la Política Sectorial
4. Se ha conformado La Mesa Sectorial que permite trabajar coordinadamente con Agencias de Cooperación Internacional
5. Se cumplirán los ODM
6. Tema de agua y medio ambiente incorporado como eje articulador en la currícula escolar
7. Implementación del nuevo enfoque regulatorio con consideraciones sociales y ambientales.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Limitados recursos para preinversión y calidad de la misma deficiente
2. Limitada capacidad institucional
3. Recursos humanos de la contraparte nacional es pequeña
4. Los mecanismos de recolección de información son débiles
5. Baja capacidad sectorial para desarrollo de inversiones.

Brazil

Sanitation achievements:

1. Planejamento Plurianual - PPA de quatro em quatro anos; 2. Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento – PAC- I em fase final de execução e PAC- II em início de implementação; 3. Plano Nacional de Saneamento Básico – Plansab, em fase final de elaboração.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Planos Plurianuais-PPA, de quatro em quatro anos; 2. Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento – PAC I e II; 3. Plano Nacional de Saneamento Básico – Plansab e Programa Nacional de Saneamento Rural, em elaboração.

Sanitation obstacles:

A partir de 2008, sob coordenação do Ministério das Cidades e com o apoio acadêmico de três Universidades Federais, está em processo de elaboração o Plano Nacional de Saneamento Básico – Plansab. Em sua versão preliminar o Plansab apresenta um Panorama e situação da realidade do saneamento básico no Brasil, constrói três cenários, optando pelo primeiro, propõe macrodiretrizes, estratégias e metas para um horizonte de 20 anos e estima as necessidades de investimentos. Além disso, sugere três programas: saneamento básico integrado (urbano), programa nacional de saneamento rural e programa de medidas estruturantes. O Plansab, em fase final de elaboração, aguarda autorização da Casa Civil para iniciar a consulta pública por meio da internet sobre sua versão preliminar.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Insuficiente nível estruturante em todos os níveis de governo, sobretudo em diversos Municípios e Unidades Federadas (Estados/províncias); 2. Dificuldades nas relações entre as esferas de Governo, na busca de ação conjunta de acordo com o pacto federativo.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Burkina Faso

Sanitation achievements:

Urbain

1. Existence d'une politique nationale et d'un programme national
2. Existence de stratégie éprouvée en matière de promotion de l'assainissement
3. Implication du secteur privé

Rural

1. transfert officiel du secteur eau et assainissement aux communes,
2. l'élaboration et la diffusion de l'opérationnalisation de la stratégie nationale d'assainissement des eaux usées et excréta dans sa composante infrastructure en milieu rural
3. mobilisation du Président du Faso à travers « la campagne nationale de plaidoyer et de mobilisation pour l'accès à un assainissement adéquat »

Drinking-water achievements:

Rural

1. Mise en place de l'approche programme
2. Transfert de la maîtrise d'ouvrage aux communes et transfert annuel de ressources de l'Etat aux communes
3. tenue régulière des instances de pilotage et des cadres de concertation

Sanitation obstacles:

Urbain :

1. Ressources humaines faibles
2. Mobilité du personnel
3. Incapacité de certains prestataires privés

Rural

1. Coordination avec les autres acteurs du secteur
2. Lourdeurs administratives notamment avec les procédures de passations des marchés publics
3. Pauvreté des ménages

Drinking-water obstacles:

Urbain

1. Procédures de passation de marchés

Rural

1. faible capacité des communes
2. faible capacité des entreprises et des bureaux d'étude dans l'exécution des travaux

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Le montage institutionnel du programme national d'approvisionnement en eau potable et d'assainissement au Burkina Faso fait de lui un programme exemplaire dans la sous région. Les responsabilités sont bien définies dans tous les niveaux, les actions sont définies et mises en œuvre selon une approche participatives.

Burundi

Sanitation achievements:

Réalisations ou Produits

1. Elaboration des documents de politique d'Hygiène et Assainissement de base et de code d'Hygiène (mais pas encore validé)
- 2.Elaboration d'une ordonnance ministérielle portant sur la gestion des déchets biomédicaux
- 3 .Création d'une Direction Générale des Ressources en Eau au Ministère de l'Eau et Environnement

Drinking-water achievements:

Réalisations ou Produits :

1. Création d'un Ministère chargée de la gestion de l'Eau
2. Existence d'un cadre de coordination des actions du secteur de l'Eau
- 3.Le fait de rendre légal le droit à l'eau

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Manque de volonté politique pour le secteur
2. Insuffisance de financement pour le secteur
3. Insuffisance de visibilité pour des structures qui ont la gestion de l'assainissement dans leur attribution

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Absence de libéralisme dans le secteur de l'Eau
2. Insuffisance d'informations/éducation sur la valeur /rareté de la denrée Eau
- 3.Insuffisance des financements dans le secteur Eau

Sanitation comments:

Au niveau national il manque encore un plan stratégique, un plan opérationnel, la définition des normes et standards d'assainissement

Drinking-water comments:

Cambodia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Technical Working Group for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector established in 2007
2. National Sanitation Forum in 2007 presided over by the Prime Minister which led to the establishment of 13 Nov as the National Sanitation Day
3. Issuance of a Agreement between MRD and MOEYS to promote school and community sanitation and hygiene – 2009
4. Royal Decree on Village Development Committee (VDC) and Sub-Decree on Procedures for the Establishment and Functioning of the VDC, which has been submitted to Council of Ministers for endorsement (NSDP 2010)
5. National Strategy for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
6. Establish a department in national level to respond wastewater management. (MPWT)
7. Constructed wastewater treatment plant in Sihanuk and Siem Reap Provinces. (MPWT)

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Rural Water Supply
 - a. National consensus on the National Policy vision to provide universal drinking water supply coverage by 2025.
 - b. Technical Working Group for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector established in 2007
 - c. Encouraging multi-stakeholders participation (from National level to community level authorities, and private sector and donor communities) in the Rural Water Supply Sector in line with the National Policy Guidelines;
 - d. National Drinking Water Quality Standard was developed and approved by Government.
 - e. National Sanitation Forum in 2007 presided over by the Prime Minister which led to the establishment of 13 Nov as the National Sanitation Day
 - f. Issuance of a Agreement between MRD and MOEYS to promote school and community sanitation and hygiene – 2009
2. Urban Water Supply
 - a. New treatment plants constructed in 6 provinces (Pursat, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kampot and Svay Rieng).
 - b. Expansion of distribution network and 2010 GLAAS Group Survey comments clean water.
 - c. Private sector participation increasing

Sanitation obstacles:

3. Due to lack of effective mechanism, the monitoring and evaluation system and data base establishments are still not realized;
4. While the RWSS Sector Strategy has been finalized, this has not yet been formally endorsed by Government and implementing guidelines covering concrete actions for sector investment plans, human resource development plan, and financial strategies, among others are still lacking. Inability to formally implement the RWSS strategy still perpetuates the different approaches, i.e. subsidies and non-subsidies- being adopted in rural sanitation improvement
5. Lack of approved national standards and implementation guidelines for sanitation improvement
6. Lack of consensus approach regarding subsidy and non-subsidy concept in promoting household sanitation
7. Lack of hygiene practices policy
8. Lack funds/ support

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Rural Water Supply
 - a. Private sector investment is still low due to narrow margin of profits in small community water supply in rural areas;
 - b. Due to lack of effective mechanism, the monitoring and evaluation system and data base establishments are still not realized;
 - c. Due to delayed RWSS Sector Strategy, the sector wise planning for RWSS services including sector investment plans, human resource development plan, financial strategies are still delayed. Late development of RWSS strategy perpetuates the different approaches, i.e. subsidies and non-subsidies- being adopted in rural sanitation improvement
 - d. Lack of approved national standards and implementation guidelines for water supply and sanitation improvement
 - e. Lack of consensus approach regarding subsidy and non-subsidy concept in promoting household sanitation
 - f. Lack of hygiene practices policy
 - g. Lack funds/ support
2. Urban Water Supply
 - a. Budget for expansion of network is limited and requires considerable investments
 - b. Private sector participation still limited and production and services is not yet up to standards.

Sanitation comments:

School Health Policy, FRESH (Focusing Resources for Effectiveness School Health) initiative, and WASH are the main guidance tools for implementing hygiene and sanitation, but there are less resources to translate those documents into real actions. In addition, lack of coordination between all relevant institutions to absorb both internal and external resources.

The sanitation law need to be prepared as soon as possible (MPWT)

Drinking-water comments:

Cameroon

Sanitation achievements:

Réalizations ou Produits

1. Améliorations sensible du taux d'assainissement
2. Changement de comportement Communautaire amorcé
- 3.

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Insuffisance de financement
2. Faible Taux de scolarisation
3. Faible communication (sensibilisation des populations et vulgarisation des techniques et initiatives)
4. Faible implication des parties prenantes

Sanitation comments:

Insuffisante Coordination
Absence de politiques, stratégies et programmes nationaux

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Réalizations ou Produits :

1. Loi portant régime de l'eau
2. Plan d'Action National de Gestion Intégrée de la Ressources en Eau
- 3.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Insuffisante coordination des actions dues à ce secteur
2. Insuffisance des financements dus à ce secteur
3. Non vulgarisation de la loi portant régime de l'eau
4. Absence de normalisation et standardisation des technologies du secteur

Central African Republic

Sanitation achievements:

1. Prise en compte de l'Assainissement dans le Plan National de Développement Sanitaire, Version II
2. La Politique Nationale d'Assainissement en cours d'élaboration

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insuffisance de Cadres supérieurs et de Techniciens d'Assainissement
2. Faible niveau de ressources financières et matérielles
3. Très forte dépendance de l'aide extérieure

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. La Loi portant code de l'eau adopté en 2006
2. Document de politique ; DSRP I et II

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. L'absence du décret d'application du Code de l'Eau
2. Insuffisance de financement du secteur

Chad

Sanitation achievements:

1. Recensement des ménages sans latrines pour pénalité
2. Sensibilisation (Ministères (HRU, Urbanisme, Santé) UNICEF, ONG, Municipalité, BAD, Associations

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Méconnaissance des effets du péril fécal sur la santé
2. Qualité des sols (instabilité)/Manque d'alternatives d'ouvrages
3. Insuffisance du budget

Sanitation comments:

La difficulté d'opérationnalisation des politiques élaborées

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. La Loi portant code de l'eau adopté en 2006
2. Document de politique ; DSRP I et II

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. L'absence du décret d'application du Code de l'Eau
2. Insuffisance de financement du secteur

Colombia

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Congo

Sanitation achievements:

1. Adoption de la lettre de politique et de la stratégie d'assainissement
2. Création de la Direction Générale de l'Assainissement en 2010
3. Création d'une structure rurale spécifique (eau et assainissement) : ANHYR

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Absence de textes d'application
2. Absence d'une coordination du sous-secteur
2. Faiblesse des financements
3. Insuffisance de ressources humaines

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Le code de l'eau définit principalement la politique nationale de l'eau. On devra donc veiller au strict respect de son application.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. L'amélioration de la gouvernance de l'eau
2. Le renforcement des capacités de contrôle quantitatives et qualitatives de l'eau
3. L'amélioration de l'accès à l'eau potable en milieu rural et urbain

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Le manque de dispositions sur le rôle des collectivités locales dans le secteur de l'eau
2. Les organismes nécessaires au secteur ne sont pas pleinement opérationnels

Côte d'Ivoire

Sanitation achievements:

1. Loi n° 2003-208 du 7 juillet 2003 portant transfert et répartition de compétences de l'Etat aux collectivités territoriales
2. Existence d'un mécanisme de financement de l'assainissement en milieu urbain assis sur une redevance « assainissement »
3. Renforcement du cadre institutionnel par la création d'un ministère chargé de l'assainissement
4. Elaboration d'une politique sectoriel en cours

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Cadre institutionnel instable
2. Insuffisance des moyens financiers.
3. Loi n° 2003-208 du 7 juillet 2003 portant transfert et répartition de compétences de l'Etat aux collectivités territoriales. Transfert des compétences sans mesures d'accompagnement (Moyens humains, matériels et financiers)

Sanitation comments:

Pas de politique nationale d'assainissement
Pas de politiques d'assainissement en milieu scolaire. Le ministère de l'éducation ne prend pas part au processus de coordination de l'assainissement du MCAU. Créer un cadre de concertation
Il faut créer le cadre de l'application des réglementations, être à l'écoute des populations et les sensibiliser

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Existence de projets de textes

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Textes non finalisés et partage des responsabilités non clarifié
2. Cadre de concertation du secteur encore peu développé
3. Insuffisance du dialogue politique

Drinking-water comments:

Les attributions des acteurs institutionnels urbains et ruraux nécessitent encore des clarifications

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Sanitation achievements:

1. National strategy development underway in rural area.
2. National and provincial leading institutions in place.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Weakness of the sector leading agency.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. low and unused financial resources allocated to the sanitation subsector
2. lack of human resources to promote the sanitation sub-sector
3. weakness of national water, sanitation and hygiene lead agency

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Urgently assign the Water, Hygiene and sanitation role and responsibilities of the planning to the provincial and local level.

Drinking-water comments:

Roles of sector leading agency need to be revised.

Dominican Republic

Sanitation achievements:

1. El sector está a la puerta de tener espacios importantes con las gestiones hechas para crear oficialmente la mesa sectorial de Agua, Saneamiento e Higiene
2. Se ve el saneamiento con una visión más amplia que, por ejemplo, hace unos años.
3. Las instituciones y la población asocia marcadamente el saneamiento a calidad de vida, prevención de enfermedades.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Elaboración de una propuesta de Ley de Agua
2. Fortalecimiento del ente regulador
3. Cumplimiento de las normas nacionales e internacionales.

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. No aprobación de la Ley de agua
 2. Falta de recursos para alcanzar las metas de los ODM
1. No aprobación de la Ley de agua
 2. Falta de recursos para alcanzar las metas de los ODM

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Egypt

Sanitation achievements:

1. Sector reform & establishment of HCWW and the regulatory agency to be responsible for O&M of all the sanitation facilities.
2. setting & implementing a clear strategy to raise the wastewater service in rural areas
3. establishment of subsidiary companies for water & wastewater companies in each government

Drinking-water achievements:

1. sector reform & establishment of HCWW to be responsible for O&M of all the potable water facilities.
2. establishment of subsidiary companies for water & wastewater companies in each government

Sanitation obstacles:

1. low tariff for the service provided
2. The separation of responsibilities for investment and operation in provincial Egypt has not been addressed
3. Private sector participation in operating water and sanitation systems is still limited.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. overlap between responsibilities of stakeholders
2. The separation of responsibilities for investment and operation in provincial Egypt has not been addressed
3. Private sector participation in operating water and sanitation systems is still limited.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

El Salvador

Sanitation achievements:

1. Liderazgo por parte de la Secretaría Técnica mejora la coordinación Institucional
2. Compromiso del Gobierno de contar con Políticas de Saneamiento

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Se cuenta con una comisión técnica para el recurso hídrico bajo liderazgo de STP y funcionando
2. Se cuenta con un borrador de política para sector APS
3. La ley general de agua y la ley de APS reconocen y especifican claramente el derecho humano al acceso de agua potable segura, así como la incorporación del cambio climático.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. No hay un plan del sub sector saneamiento urbano y rural
2. No hay una política de inversión pública hacia el sub sector de saneamiento en lo urbano y rural
3. No hay lineamientos para la regulación de los sistemas administrados por las juntas de agua (básicamente en el sector rural) que administran proyecto de saneamiento. Falta de compromiso de algunas organizaciones de gobierno en trabajar coordinadamente.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. La carencia de un ente regulador a nivel urbano y rural
2. La poca investigación que se tiene sobre calidad y cantidad del agua y sus múltiples usos.

Sanitation comments:

La falta de un marco político en saneamiento y un ente rector a contribuido a desorden y débil atención por parte del gobierno. Sin embargo se espera que estos resultados faciliten una mejor planificación con la gestión de la STP para la definición y pronta aprobación de la Ley de agua potable y saneamiento que la propuesta actual tiene incorporado la creación de una institucionalidad rectora.

Drinking-water comments:

No existe un plan nacional de manejo o protección de las fuentes de agua para consumo humano, así como un sistema de información confiable que garantice el estado actual del recurso hídrico y con acceso al público.

Equatorial Guinea

Sanitation achievements:

1. Buena voluntad política
2. Varios proyectos en el sector
3. (Agencias internacionales, Organizaciones no Gubernamental y Empresas colaboran)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insuficiente personal cualificado en el Sector saneamiento
2. El uso irracional de los recursos económicos.
3. Deficiente gestión del Sector.

Sanitation comments:

Formación a los recursos humanos para efecto multiplicador en las localidades Urbana y rural sobre la Saneamiento
Inclusión extritas de fondos para la ejecución de los programas (Planificación, Monitoreo y Evaluación).

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Buena voluntad política
2. Varios proyectos en el sector
3. (Agencias internacionales, Organizaciones no Gubernamental y Empresas colaboran)

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Insuficiente personal cualificado en el Sector saneamiento
2. El uso irracional de los recursos económicos.
3. Deficiente gestión del Sector.

Drinking-water comments:

Ethiopia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Hygiene and Sanitation is the major package of Health Extension Programme of Ministry of Health
2. Preparation of WASH Implementation Framework(WIF) and revision of MoU to include MoFED and fit into the government re-structure
3. Preparation and endorsement of National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategic Action Plan(SAP) and Institutionalized Community-Led Approaches like CLTSH

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Weak structure of Hygiene and Sanitation in the Ministry of Health
2. Weak coordination among WASH actors.
3. Absence of Urban Sanitation Strategy

Sanitation comments:

- There is stand alone Sanitation Policy in Ethiopia but it is part of the Health Policy and Water Resource Policy
- MDG and eThekwini declaration are officially monitored and publicly reported

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Decentralization
2. Empowering women

Fiji

Sanitation achievements:

1. Improvement and Knowledge transfer about Sanitation
2. Endorsement for implementation of new model and concept of Sanitation facilities
3. Development of water and sanitation policies for Rural and Urban

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Allocation from National budget for sanitation programmes
2. Collective agreement between stake holders on the way forward regarding policy implementation
3. Fragmented data management systems (duplication of data gathered)

Sanitation comments:

Overlapping of roles of the stake holders.
No consensus on jurisdiction.

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Adoption by Cabinet of the National Drinking Water Policy
2. Corporatisation of the Water Authority of Fiji to enhance productivity and service delivery
3. Ministerial decision to adopt a Rural Water Policy through a Water Stakeholders Forum

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Laxity in the policing of laws that relate to water, sewerage and the environment which has an impacts on water sources
2. Apparent reluctance in increasing tariffs which also has an impact on our ability to collect the needed funds to carry out major overhauls in our infrastructure

Gabon

Sanitation achievements:

Réalisations ou Produits

1. Code de l'eau et schéma directeur d'assainissement en cours de réalisation
2. Création d'une agence de régulation du secteur Eau et Electricité
3. Réforme du conseil national de l'eau et de l'électricité

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Absence de cadre juridique, réglementaire et institutionnel
2. Absence de coordination des départements
3. Faiblesse des ressources humaines et financières

Sanitation comments:

- Absence de coordination entre ministères impliqués
- Investissement lourd de l'Etat dans les domaines de la production, du transport, du stockage et de la distribution de l'eau
- Amélioration de l'accès à l'eau potable en milieu rural indispensable
- Garantissement de l'entretien des équipements: Des études ont révélé que 50% des équipements hydrauliques installés en milieu rural ne fonctionnent pas de façon optimale deux à trois ans à près leur mise en service, il faut alors trouver un système de gestion, de maintenance et de suivi technique approprié.

Drinking-water achievements:

Réalisations ou Produits :

1. Textes organiques mis en place

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

- Données non fiables
- Absence de synergie

Gambia

Sanitation achievements:

1. First National Sanitation Policy and Strategy developed
2. Lead institution defined
3. Targets have been defined
4. Introduction of Community –led Total Sanitation

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Weak coordination/information sharing
2. Policy is yet to approved by cabinet
3. Lack of budget lines for sanitation

Sanitation comments:

.Limited human resource capacity – technical and know-hows
Weak standards and enforcement
Inadequate provision of improved sanitation facilities in communities, public places and public institutions.

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water comments:

Ghana

Sanitation achievements:

1. Established and functioning Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate within the Ministry for Local Government and Rural Development
2. A comprehensive revised sanitation policy developed with high ownership by all key stakeholders
3. A National Coordination mechanism for sanitation is in place and providing harmonising sanitation sector stakeholders in a coordinated manner.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Inadequate budgetary allocation for sanitation
2. Weak enforcement of sanitation related laws and bye-laws
3. Lack of a national Monitoring and Evaluation system

Sanitation comments:

Ghana has developed adequate policies, strategies and plans, but there are gaps in implementation due to limited dissemination of policies across all levels and low predictable financing. These blockages have compromised the realisation of full benefits of these policies.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. A Sector strategic Development Plan has recently been developed to translate the Water policy into practice
2. A sector wide approach is developing well in the sector, and should be in full implementation by 2012
3. There is effective stakeholder coordination and learning among the sector

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. The Human resource and logistical capacity of the Water Directorate is Weak
2. The National water Policy is not well disseminated to the grassroots
3. There is weak sector monitoring, evaluation and data management and information system

Drinking-water comments:

None

Guinea

Sanitation achievements:

1. La création d'une Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement et du Cadre de Vie
2. L'élaboration et la validation du document de Politique Nationale de l'Assainissement
3. L'adoption en 2009 par le Gouvernement Guinéen, de l'approche ATPC

Sanitation obstacles:

1. L'absence d'un cadre de concertation
2. Conflit de compétence entre les structures Etatiques
3. La réalisation de certains ouvrages d'assainissement sans les normes de construction.

Sanitation comments:

Absence des actions concertées entre les différents acteurs

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Réalisation des projets de renforcement de la production d'eau potable pour Conakry à travers la construction de la station de traitement d'eau du lac de Sonfonia (10 000 m3/jour) et des forages industriels de Kobaya et Demoudoula (6000 m3/jour) pour atténuer le déficit présent depuis 2001 ;
2. Suivi décentralisé des points d'eau modernes ;
3. Mise en œuvre d'une politique de la maintenance des équipements en milieu rural.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Faible investissement dans le secteur ;
2. Vandalisme des pompes à motricité humaine, des panneaux solaires, des câbles électriques,...
3. L'inadéquation entre les charges d'exploitation (augmentation du prix du carburant, des produits de traitement, des équipements,...) et le tarif du m3 d'eau potable.

Guinea-Bissau

Sanitation achievements:

1. Intégration de CLTS (ATPC) dans la politique national d' assainissement (en élaborations)
2. Existence CNLP II (DENARP)
3. Existence de doc. OMD/ SMDD

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Manques de moyens Financiers et Matériels
2. Insuffisances de ressources humaines dans le secteur d'Assainissement
3. Politique d'Assainissement en cour d'élaboration ; pas de décret pour l'application

Sanitation comments:

Les directions régionaux existent mais ne sont pas opérationnelles par manque de RH, de moyens matériels et équipements

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Existence de la politique
2. Appui ponctuel des PTF

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Manque de cadre de concertation avec PTF et secteur privée
2. Participation non active des autres ministère comme de la Santé et de l'Education, Agriculture

Drinking-water comments:

Améliorée a coordination de secteur aux toutes niveau
Renforcement des capacités (RH, équipement)

Haiti

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Honduras

Sanitation achievements:

1. Ley Marco de Agua Potable y Saneamiento (APS) aprobada y en implementación.
2. Existe un borrador de Política APS en proceso de concertación y pendiente de aprobación, que incluye lineamientos básicos de saneamiento.
3. Se cuenta con una Propuesta del Plan Nacional de Saneamiento.
1. Framework Law on Water and Sanitation (APS) adopted and implemented.
2. A draft APS Policy is in a consultation process and pending approval. The Policy includes basic sanitation guidelines.
3. It has a Proposed National Sanitation Plan.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Existen metas para incrementar las coberturas de los servicios de Abastecimiento de Agua Potable en las áreas rurales y urbanas.
2. Existe un borrador avanzando de la Política Nacional de Agua y Saneamiento, en proceso de concertación y pendiente su aprobación.
3. Existe un Marco legal aprobada que define claramente los roles y competencias,
4. Se encuentra en proceso la formulación del Plan Nacional de Agua Potable.
5. Existe un Plan Estratégico de Modernización del Sector Agua Potable y Saneamiento (PEMAPS).
6. Existen avances en el proceso de descentralización de los sistemas.
1. There are targets to increase the coverage of services of Water Supply in rural and urban areas.
2. There is an advanced draft of the National Water and Sanitation in the process of consultation and pending approval.
3. Approved a legal framework that clearly defines roles and responsibilities,
4. It is in the process of formulating the National Water Plan.
5. There is a Strategic Plan for Modernization of the Water and Sanitation Sector (PEMAPS).
6. There have been advances in the process of decentralization of the systems.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Las principales instituciones sectoriales (CONASA, ERSAPS y SANAA) aún no han logrado consolidarse en el rol que la Ley Marco del Sector APS les define.
2. El financiamiento para el logro de las metas nacionales en el subsector saneamiento son insuficientes. La tendencia ha sido hacia la baja y se depende más de préstamos y donaciones de la cooperación internacional.
3. La prioridad nacional siempre ha sido la atención del subsector de Agua Potable.
1. The main sector institutions (CONASA, ERSAPS and SANAA) have not been consolidated in the role that APS Sector Framework Law defines them.
2. Funding for the achievement of national goals in the sanitation sub-sector are insufficient. The trend has been downward and are more dependent on grants and loans from international cooperation.
3. National priority has always been the focus of Water subsector.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Las principales instituciones sectoriales (CONASA, ERSAPS y SANAA) aún no han logrado consolidarse en el rol que la Ley Marco del Sector APS les define.
2. El financiamientos para el logro de las metas nacionales en el subsector saneamiento son insuficientes. La tendencia ha sido hacia la baja y se depende más de préstamos y donaciones de la cooperación internacional.
3. Falta de voluntad política para la descentralización de los servicios municipales a modelos de gestión con mayor autonomía.
4. Falta de voluntad y liderazgo institucional del Ministerio de Salud en la planificación y coordinación del Sector.
5. No existe una política sectorial aprobada.
1. The main sector institutions (CONASA, ERSAPS and SANAA) have not been consolidated in the role that APS Sector Framework Law defines them.
2. Funding for the achievement of national goals in the sanitation sub-sector are insufficient. The trend has been downward and are more dependent on grants and loans from international cooperation.
3. Lack of political will to decentralize municipal services management models with more autonomy.
4. Lack of political will and institutional leadership of the Ministry of Health in planning and coordination of the Sector.
5. There is no sectoral policy approved.

Sanitation comments:

El país está comprometido y destina recursos para el fortalecimiento de los procesos de descentralización.

The country is committed and allocates resources to strengthen the decentralization process.

Drinking-water comments:

En el país el Agua Potable y Saneamiento siempre se ha visto como un subsector de Salud, lo cual limita el desempeño de las instituciones rectoras del sector. En el país el Agua Potable y Saneamiento siempre se ha visto como un subsector de Salud, lo cual limita el desempeño de las instituciones rectoras del sector. Water and Sanitation has always been seen as a subsector of Health, which limits the performance of the institutions governing the sector.

India

Sanitation achievements:

1. Identified flagship scheme for sanitation with committed budget
- 2 Policies in line with international best practices
- 3 Dedicated Implementation machinery right from the national level to the community level

Drinking-water achievements:

1. National policy framework guidelines have been issued at national level and adopted by all the states.
2. By providing full financial support to states, institutional strengthening is done by formation of state/district/block/village level missions and committees for better partnerships and convergence.
3. Increasing outlays for awareness generation, for water quality and testing of sources and for community participation.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insufficient capacity building of field functionaries
2. Rapid population growth
- 3 Fund constraints

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Lack of willingness to impose and collect user charges in piped water supply schemes, adversely affecting the performance of the schemes

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Policies and institutional framework is creating enabling environment for better services delivery in Rural Water Supply sector.

Indonesia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Sanitation target is included in the national priority to be achieved in 2014 (stated in the national midterm development plan/RPJMN 2010-2014) and annual work plan/RKP)
2. Draft for Presidential Instruction regarding drinking water and sanitation development has been developed
3. MDGs report submitted annually to the UN has already described the achievement of sanitation development (Target 7C)
4. Acceleration program in sanitation development through PPSP (2010-2014), which is designed to establish Presidential Instruction of Sanitation (Inpres)
5. Existence of Water and Sanitation Working Group at national level that consist of 8 ministries related to sanitation sector development. Similar working group are also formed at local level (as a cross sector coordination institution in the Development of water and sanitation at local level.
6. National program: Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM), comprehensive sanitation approaches on 5 pillars:
 - a. Eliminating open defecation
 - b. Hand washing with soap
 - c. Household safe water treatment and storage
 - d. Solid waste management
 - e. Waste water management
7. National policy on Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation (AMPL BM)

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Initiation of Water Safety Plan: Comprehensive policy to ensure water safety
2. Water and Sanitation Working Group and Network as a cross-sector coordination institution (tasks: Advocacy, planning, coordination, money)
3. to increase the coverage of drinking-water supply, President established a national policies for drinking-water supply, especially in scarcity water area through Cluster 4 Program (target: 2025 & #61664; 100% coverage)
4. To increase the participation of private sector, Bappenas has established guidance for private partnership.
5. Draft for presidential instruction regarding drinking water has been developed

2011-12 UN-Water GLAAS 2011-12

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Cross sectoral policy coordination on provision of improved facilities for sanitation is less than adequate.
2. The growth of urban populations has been greater than the development of improved sanitation infrastructure.
3. Community awareness of the importance of clean water use and sanitation practices remains low.
4. Government and private investments in sanitation are still low.
5. Limitation in local government capacity intaking care of their sanitation problems.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Incomplete rules and comprehensive policies to support the availability of drinking water and cross-sector coordination
2. The decreasing of quantity and quality of adequate drinking-water source
3. Implementation of cross sectoral policy coordination in water supply is still less than adequate.
4. Growth of urban populations has been greater than the development of improved water supply.
5. Community awareness of the importance of clean water use and sanitation practices remains low.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Several innovative regulation:

1. Perpres 67/2005 (Regulations of President) about government and private sector's partnership regarding to the provision of infrastructure.
 2. PMK 120/2008 (Regulations of Financial Ministres) about PDAM'S debt restructurisation
 3. PMK 168/PMK.07/2008 about local government's loan mechanism
 4. Perpres 29/2009 about guarantee and interest subsidy from national government regarding to acceleration of drinking water
- Several drinking water institution:
1. Association of Water Enterprises (Perpamsi) in National and Provinces level
 2. National Drinking-water dan Sanitation Working Group (Pokja AMPL Nasional): Cross-sectoral coordinating intitution
 3. Organization of Self Supply Drinking-Water in Community level (BPS)

2011-12 UN-Water GLAAS 2011-12

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Sanitation achievements:

1. legislation of law of water and waste water companies
2. Iranian cabinet in the meeting dated 2 January 2011 has approved the Monitoring of Health Equity and its 52 indicators (including drinking water and sanitation indicators)
3. Approving of budget lines to hospital wastewater

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Implementation of water supply projects in rural areas as aggregated
2. More use of surface water instead of groundwater
3. Reducing poverty and increasing in access to safe drinking water and health indicators

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Poor coordination between involving organizations
2. Poor development of the private sector
3. The participation of those less affluent

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Restrictions on water resources and drought
2. Inadequate financial resources
3. Unsuitable distribution of water resources and social stresses for conducting water

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Jordan

Sanitation achievements:

1. 100% of population are connected to either sewerage network or septic tanks
2. Sixty two percent of the population are connected to sewerage network
3. Plans for wastewater projects

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. High population growth and urban expansion, which increases the demand on sanitation services
2. Limited Capacity of wastewater treatments plants and pumping stations transferring and treating wastewater
3. Increase of capital costs infrastructure and the inability to secure finance for sanitation projects

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Increase of capital costs infrastructure and the inability to secure finance for water projects
2. tariff and cost recovery

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Kenya

Sanitation achievements:

1. National environmental and sanitation and hygiene policy in place and launched
2. National strategy on environmental sanitation and hygiene in place(draft)

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Water recognized as a basic human right in the Constitution of Kenya 2010.
2. Improved data and information from urban.
3. Development of a water sector strategic plan and propoor implementation plan.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Indadequate resources
2. no dissemination
3. affordability

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Lack of sector wide, institutional co-ordination framework.
2. Many players (mainly NGOs) not captured in the planning and co-ordination systems.
3. Very low per capita availability of water with per capita storage.

Sanitation comments:

Need to review policy and strategy to conform to the new constitutional dispensation

Drinking-water comments:

Sector wide policy is not available and the status may be under-estimated due to investments/operations that are outside the national information system

Kyrgyzstan

Sanitation achievements:

To further improve the rural population's access to drinking water, the agreement for funding the "Second Rural Water Supply and Sanitation" project was signed between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the International Development Association. The Project goal is to assist the borrower in enhancing access of the Participating Communities to drinking water, improve the sanitary and hygienic practice in rural areas at the individual, family and institutional levels. Under the Rural Water Supply Department (RWSD) program, training was delivered on "Hygiene and Sanitation", and the initiative groups – Rural Health Committees (RHC) – were established.

Drinking-water achievements:

Achievements: Solution of the water supply problem is laid in a number of programs, the most significant of which is the Comprehensive Development Framework Program of the Kyrgyz Republic. To change current situation, the Asian Development Bank issued a loan of 36 mln. USD for the project "Rendering infrastructure services at settlement level" for 2002-2007 (co-financing of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic made 9 mln. USD) for recovery and construction of water pipelines in 730 villages and 7 cities of Chui, Osh, Jalalabat and Batken oblasts.

The main goal of the implemented project "Rural Water Supply and Sanitation" of the total cost of 24.5 mln. USD under the World Bank loan for 2002-2007 was also to recover and construct rural water pipelines in 270 villages of Issyk-Kul, Naryn, and Talas oblasts. Both projects aimed at improving health and enhancing the sanitary culture of the population, particularly, among the poorest villagers. In total, including the co-financing, about 70 mln. USD is channeled to improving things in providing the country population with clean drinking water. For a number of economic circumstances (rise of prices for the construction materials and other), both projects were fulfilled by 50 per cent of the planned volume. The severe climate and high seismic activity also represent risks for sustainability of infrastructure, while the spread stony soil, topography and remote location of many settlements lead to high

Sanitation obstacles:

Lack of funds for services and maintenance of sanitation, lack of a national strategy. There is no teaching method for preschool children. The staff health workers in comprehensive schools have been cut.

Drinking-water obstacles:

There is lack of coordination between the sector policy for water supply and water disposal, and policy in other sectors, such as house construction. Most of the existing water supply systems exceeded the period of depreciation of equipment, and water purification and decontamination facilities need urgent overhaul and renovation. Physical deterioration of municipal water supply networks makes more than 70%, up to 40% rural water supply systems are in critical condition. According to territorial SSES centers, currently 226 of 1,073 water supply (21%) do not meet sanitary standards: 138 water supply systems do not have adequate sanitary protection zones of water sources, 14 – have no water treatment and water preparation systems, at 178 – drinking water supplied to the population is not disinfected, more than 4 thousand (13.3%) standpipes malfunction. The rural water supply systems currently

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Sanitation achievements:

1. set up joint WASH sector assessment process- TAT and IWG
2. Water Supply Law adopted- and draft decree on the implementation of the water law in process
3. Urban water supply policy and roadmap to future of water supply sector completed
4. Urban Water Safety Plans established
5. Strategy on Rural WASH drafted.
6. Urban development strategy drafted
7. CLTS established as main demand led approach

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Drinking-water targets are in National Socio Economic Development Plan of Government
2. Clearly defined institutional roles of rural and urban players at different levels
3. Good coordination and cooperation between urban and rural WASH including other key sectors such as Ministry of Education

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Community awareness remains low on sanitation
2. Resources-human and financial- are limited
3. increasing frequency of natural disaster- especially floods in 2011

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. No rural WASH policy (strategy only)
2. Public private partnership (PPP) in rural WASH still limited

Sanitation comments:

Rural WASH policy will be further developed next year 2012 and rural WASH institution's mandate will be endorsed by Minister of Health soon. The existing urban Water Supply policy will be updated also next year

Drinking-water comments:

PPP in rural WASH should be gradually enhanced at different levels

Lebanon

Sanitation achievements:

1. STP construction continues
2. Water and Wastewater establishments are hearing up to operate systems
3. Funding is coming on stream

Drinking-water achievements:

1. MEW has developed a strategy which is yet to be approved by the Government.
2. A number of plans and programmes have been adopted by different government institutions which have a level of coherence.
3. Most of the urban networks, in addition to many rural networks, have been rehabilitated and extended.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of human resources
2. No government policy drive to help the Water and Wastewater establishments
3. Water establishments are responsible by law to be in charge of the WW management, without having the required capabilities
- 4- Interference between different public institutions in the WW issue

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Lack of uniformity and coherence at the policy or institutional level.
2. Failure to decentralise water supply services.
3. Failure to adopt IWRM

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

A drinking-water policy was approved in a decennial plan and in some MEW Projects but its execution and its schedule have not been respected.

Lesotho

Sanitation achievements:

1. Decentralisation of health services will facilitate effective cooperation at district/ local level for hygiene and sanitation promotion
2. Comprehensive human resource assessment for the water sector is ongoing and will identify the capacity gaps for promotion of hygiene and sanitation

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The Lesotho Water and Sanitation Policy (2007) and the Water Act (2008) provide the legal framework for water services
2. The institutional framework for water services is in place with WASCO providing water services in urban areas, regulated by Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority and DRWS supporting water services in rural areas. The responsibility for operating bulk water infrastructure has in 2011 been assigned to WASCO and the responsibility for managing the bulk water assets to a unit in the Water Commission.
3. The capacity of the Office of the Commissioner of Water to coordinate and plan water sector activities is steadily increasing. The water sector has developed the interim strategy for water and sanitation which is the basis for EU sector budget support and has for the first time had the annual sector review in December 2011

Sanitation obstacles:

1. A comprehensive sanitation strategy yet to be developed and sanitation only covered marginally in the water and sanitation policies and the water act
2. Limited cooperation and fragmentation of service delivery between local government authorities, ministry of health, ministry of education and the water sector institutions in the provision of sanitation services and hygiene promotion

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Effective service delivery in rural areas depend on improved cooperation between the DRWS and the local government authorities and the capacity of the local governments needs to be improved to effectively manage the water services.

Sanitation comments:

Rural: The Department of Rural Water Supply carry out hygiene education and subsidise latrine construction in the villages where water systems are implemented only. All other communities targeted by activities of the Ministry of Health environmental health programme by community health workers in each community and Health Assistants in each health centre.

Urban: the responsibility of the Water and Sewerage Company (WASCO) is limited to provision of sewerage services and only addresses on site sanitation and hygiene when implementing sanitation projects (e.g. the ongoing Maseru Wastewater Project with EU funding). There is limited coordination and cooperation with the local authorities and Ministry of Health in promotion of sanitation and hygiene. Maseru City Council and Ministry of Health is carrying out promotion of sanitation and health in Maseru. In other towns, the District Health Inspectors are carrying out promotion of hygiene and sanitation

Generally there is a lack of resources available for promotion of sanitation in the health sector and in local governments so although the structures/ staffing are in place to promote sanitation generally in the country, the results are inadequate and there is a lack of a strategic framework and a coordinated approach

Drinking-water comments:

The Local Government Act and the Water Act differ in the description of the roles of local government authorities in the provision of water services: the local government act specify the role as O&M and the water act states: 'provision of water and sanitation services in the rural areas as well as operations and maintenance of the systems shall be the responsibility of a local authority. There is a need to clarify this and develop an effective programme for capacitating the local authorities to fulfil their roles in service provision

Liberia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Development of compact (Apr 2011)
2. NWSHPC became active (May 2011)
3. Executive order for National Water Resource and Sanitation Board (completed but needs presidential sign off)
4. New
5. Water Point Mapping/WASH Liberia website (portal for all WASH in Liberia) (June 2011)

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The Liberia WASH Compact
2. The Sector Strategic Plan
3. The Water Point ATLAS

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Finance
2. Regulatory entity not operational (WSSC)
3. Delays in getting signing off on Compact (to date)
4. Difficulties in getting NGOs to adhere to national regulations
5. Initially data gaps and to date issues with mechanisms for updating data

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Insufficient funds

Sanitation comments:

Having the Liberia WASH Compact has been very useful as it has enabled the implementation of policy by taking larger policy documents and breaking them down into a clear action plan. The Compact Roadmap of Actions have been converted to agenda items for the NWSHPC and this is how implementation is being actively driven.

Drinking-water comments:

The MoF in Liberia needs to actively engage in funding the sector

Madagascar

Sanitation achievements:

1. Ministère de l'Eau
2. Code de l'Eau et Politique et Stratégie Nationale de l'Assainissement (PSNA) disponibles
3. Programme National d'Accès à l'Eau Potable et à l'Assainissement (PNAEPA) disponible

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Le Ministère de l'Eau, Manuel de procédure
2. Code de l'Eau disponible
3. Programme National d'Accès à l'Eau Potable et à l'Assainissement (PNAEPA) disponible

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insuffisance de financement du secteur AEPHA mais aussi problème d'absorption de fond disponible
2. Coordination difficile du secteur AEPHA
3. Difficulté et faible application des textes législatifs (code de l'eau, cadre sectoriel, ...) et des politiques nationales

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Reforme institutionnelle de la JIRAMA
2. Insuffisance de financement du secteur AEPHA mais aussi problème d'absorption de fond disponible
3. Coordination difficile du secteur AEPHA
4. Difficulté et faible application des textes législatifs (code de l'eau, cadre sectoriel, ...) et des politiques nationales

Sanitation comments:

Mise en place d'une institution forte pour gérer l'assainissement, Création d'un Office National pour l'Assainissement ou renforcement des capacités de l'ANDEA (redevance, financières, matérielles, humaines, compétences, etc.).

Drinking-water comments:

Mise à jour et vulgarisation de code de l'eau et du manuel de procédure

Malawi

Sanitation achievements:

1. Development and Adoption of National Sanitation Policy, 2008
2. Establishment of the Department of Sanitation and Hygiene; and the National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Unit (NSHCU)
3. Integration of Sanitation in the Primary School curriculum

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Limited financial support to rehabilitation of aging infrastructure
2. Inadequate financial support lower level institutions like District Water Development Offices
3. High staff turnover in the technical positions

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limited funding for Sanitation Programmes
2. Limited Capacity within the sub-sector
3. Limited public awareness of the policy documents, good sanitation and safe hygiene practices.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

- Sanitation and hygiene not recognised explicitly as a Right.
- There is lack of baseline and targets for Schools and Healthy Centres.

Drinking-water comments:

Maldives

Sanitation achievements:

1. Water and sanitation is a constitutional right in the Maldives (2008 Maldives constitution)
2. Strategic Action Plan 2009 – 2013 (National Plan) for the Maldives has been developed in 2009 which consists of goals, policies and strategies for the water and sanitation sector

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Water is a constitutional right in the Maldives (2008 Maldives Constitution)
2. Strategic Action Plan (National Plan) 2009 – 2013 for the Maldives has been developed in 2009 consists of goals, policies and strategies of the water and sanitation sector

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of institutional, technical and financial capacity for operation and management of water and sanitation facilities
2. Lack of research and technology development opportunities, which are necessary to provide better, cost effective services

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Lack of institutional, technical and financial capacity for operation and management of water and sanitation facilities
2. Lack of research and technology development opportunities, which are necessary to provide better, cost effective services.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Mali

Sanitation achievements:

1. Construction de 2 décharges finales (contrôlées compactées) : celle de Sikasso est en exploitation et celle de Bamako exécutée à 80% ;
2. Construction de 3 stations d'épuration (1 en Zone industrielle, 1 à l'hôpital du Point G et l'autre à Mopti)
3. 917 latrines publiques VIP à plusieurs blocs réalisées dans les lieux publics (écoles, marchés, gares), une latrine-douche publique avec boutiques à Niono et 6542 latrines individuelles améliorées construites.

Drinking-water achievements:

- 1 Projet d'Alimentation en Eau Potable et d'Assainissement de 18 Communes de la Région de Mopti ;
- 2 Approvisionnement en Eau Potable et Assainissement dans la région de Gao, Koulikoro, Ségou (AEPA/GKS) ;
- 3 Projet de mobilisation des ressources en eau en 1ère Région (Kayes) et la réalisation d'adduction d'eau potable.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Absence de situation de référence en matière d'assainissement (inventaire inexistant)
2. Insuffisance notoire des infrastructures d'assainissement de base (décharges finales, stations d'épuration, dépôts de transit)
3. Incivisme des populations en matière d'assainissement

Drinking-water obstacles:

- 1 Le coût élevé des ouvrages d'alimentation en eau potable
- 2 Le pouvoir d'achat relativement bas des populations
- 3 Le faible fonctionnement de certaines structures (fonds de l'Eau, Conseil National de l'Eau....) et la faible application de certains textes (code de l'eau)

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Mauritania

Sanitation achievements:

- 1 UN ministère dédiée au secteur (Eau et Assainissement)
2. Création des structures en charge du secteur de l'Assainissement
3. création des services régionaux de l'Assainissement (début de déconcentration)

Drinking-water achievements:

1. réforme du secteur
2. Déclaration de politique en matière d'eau potable (CSLP, plan d'investissement 2011-2015.)
3. décrets d'application du code de l'eau

Sanitation obstacles:

1. multiplicités des intervenants et chevauchement
2. manque de coordination
3. faiblesse des collectivités locales pour assumer les rôles qui leur sont assignés

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. insuffisance de coordination, de planification sectorielle et d'application des textes et mesures d'accompagnement
2. faiblesse des capacités des services en charge du secteur
3. déséquilibre financier du secteur

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Néant

Mongolia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Adapted the law of urban water supply and sewage system usage.
2. Formulating coordinating committee on usage and service of water supply and sewage system facility.
3. Increased state investment of water supply and sewerage system.
4. The new sanitation facilities for 6 years orders were set up in all public schools.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Inter-sectoral collaboration is lacking.
2. Lacking knowledge on sanitation. Information sharing and its transparency is lacking within monitoring and reporting schemes.
3. Under budgeted.
4. Sanitation facility of the school and kinder garden set out side of the building in sum area.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

It is necessary to develop structure of water supply and sewage system facility serving companies. Therefore, this kind of serving companies are starting to establish in the rural area and soums.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Developed legal environment of water sector.
2. Aadapted the Law of water supply and sewerage in cities.
3. Formulated coordinating committee on usage and service of water supply, sewerage system facility.
4. Increased state investment of water supply and sewerage system.
5. Adopted 'Water' national program in 2010 and verified by greatest state assemble of Mongolia.
6. Explored, accomplished water recourses in Ulaanbaatar city and center of the aimag, sum.
7. Increased Watermark per head in Ulaanbaatar city.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. The policies and programs are developed at the central level and do not often reach local levels.
2. Policy implication monitoring tools and indicators are weak. Since there is not much public involvement and ownership for policies and programs developed, the public is passive in monitoring the progress of numerous policies and programs.
3. No accessibility to information and transparency within monitoring and reporting schemes. All these challenge the research and data collection process.
4. Not adequate fuel when supply water by transportation.
5. Water tariff policy coordination is extremely unsatisfactory nationwide

Morocco

Sanitation achievements:

1. Mise en place d'une politique de préservation des ressources en eau et de la protection de l'environnement contre la pollution, Programme National d'Assainissement (PNA) et le Programme National de Gestion des Déchets Ménagers (PNDM).
2. Réalisation de projets structurants de dépollution avec la mise en place des stations de traitement des eaux usées dans le cadre du PNA.
3. Loi 10-95 sur l'eau.
4. Loi 78-00 sur la charte communale.
5. Loi 54-05 relative à la gestion déléguée des services publics.
6. Loi 06-99 sur la liberté des prix et la concurrence.
7. Loi 11-03 relative à la protection de l'environnement.
8. Loi 12-03 relative aux études d'impact.
9. Le décret d'assainissement autonome.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Instauration d'une politique de gestion intégrée des ressources en eau,
2. Programme d'Approvisionnement Groupé en Eau Potable des populations Rurales (PAGER)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Financement insuffisant dans le secteur.
2. Difficulté d'adoption de normes spécifiques relatives aux rejets industriels.
3. Difficulté d'adoption de norme relative à la réutilisation des eaux épurées.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Moyens financiers limités surtout que les variantes à faible coût sont épuisées et ne reste que les solutions onéreuses

Sanitation comments:

- Retard d'établissement d'un plan national de réutilisation.
- Etude de cas dans la réutilisation en cours de lancement.
- Enquête sur le raccordement et l'épuration des eaux usées, en préparation.

Drinking-water comments:

Mozambique

Sanitation achievements:

1. The planning process starts at local level
2. Local users are engaged at least at consultation process for decision-making on water sector
3. Approval of the Water Supply and Sanitation Policy to the Council of Ministers for appreciation and approval
4. Creation and establishment of the Administration for Water and Sanitation Infrastructures (AIAs)

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Strategic information sharing among water supply actors (private, public, NGOs, etc)
2. Inclusion of private sector on water scheme management (delegated water supply management)
3. Creation of autonomous institutions for urban water supply
4. Issuance of a national act which determine the rain water harvest for all public facilities (at least for rural areas)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limited human resources to implement decentralized management
2. Limited financial resources to implement all planned activities (late budget disbursement)
3. Lack of clear legal definition of the leading government institution to centrally coordinate national sanitation programs jointly with other government agencies. This leads to scattered interventions on both rural and urban sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. High bureaucratic process for financial resources access
2. Weak inter-institutional coordination with private sector
3. Limited capacity of private sector to respond the growing demand

Sanitation comments:

 Mozambique is not on track to meet its MDG targets in sanitation and requires an accelerated and coordinated effort on the part of Government, development partners, NGOs, the private sector and others to get back on track.  Capacity in both the public and private sector remains a critical constraint to implementation of rural sanitation programs. Overcoming this constraint requires a concerted, programmatic approach to capacity development at all levels.

Drinking-water comments:

Myanmar

Sanitation achievements:

1. National Sanitation Weeks Movement (Community –based)
2. Four Cleans Project (Community –based)
3. School Sanitation and Hygiene Education, SSHE (School –based)
4. 45% in sanitation coverage in 1997, 83% in sanitation coverage in 2009 dramatically achieved.
5. School and Environmental cleaning day celebrated on last Saturday of October in every year.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. High level performance and implementation in the region.
2. Upgrading the socio- economic sector.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Sustainability issue because of using low-cost and appropriate technology especially in hilly, floating island and remote area.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Decreasing participation in rural level.
2. Weakness in routine surveillance and monitoring including authority.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Nepal

Sanitation achievements:

1. Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan has been prepared and in the process of GoN approval
2. WASH- Joint Sector Review (JSR) has been started
3. Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaign has been well recognized in the sector and getting geared-up day by day

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation policies are in place
2. Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit (SEIU) has already been established as a coordinating institution

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Activation of WASH coordination Committees at all level is still a serious challenge
2. Sustaining declared ODF for ever needs strong follow-up mechanism with regular activities
3. Allocation of resources and its consumption capacity of sector institutions are not well matching

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Absence of regulatory institution and poor monitoring by the ministries
2. Absence of policy monitoring mechanism/ practice and poor compliance of policy provisions
3. Fragmented sector programmes and duplication of institutional roles

Sanitation comments:

Many institutions are involved and policy provisions are not complied as expected thus creating fragmentation of the sector. Needs to streamline all sanitation activities and make mandatory to follow the same implementation guideline to avoid confusion in the beneficiaries

Drinking-water comments:

Institutions working in the sector are divided in to two ministries and creating difficulties in coordination

Niger

Sanitation achievements:

1. Elaboration et adoption du document de politique et stratégie pour l'eau potable et l'assainissement
2. création et mise en place de la Commission Nationale de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement (CNEA)
3. création de trois Directions chargées de l'assainissement (MH/E, MSP, MUL/A)

Drinking-water achievements:

1. .Code de l'Eau
2. Programme National d'Alimentation en l'Eau Potable et d'Assainissement (PN-AEPA)
3. existence des outils de programmation et de plaidoyer

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insuffisance de financement du sous secteur
2. la prise en charge du sous secteur par plusieurs départements ministériels
3. insuffisance des ressources humaines

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. .insuffisance de vulgarisation du code de l'eau
2. faible performance du secteur privé

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Notons également la réalisation des Plans locaux de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement (PLEA) au niveau des communes, Financés par des Organismes comme la Banque Mondiale.

Nigeria

Sanitation achievements:

1. Policies on sanitation in place (National) / National sanitation coalition in place
2. Some states stepped down policies on WASH
3. All states have established sanitation agencies for urban and rural

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Development of reform documents such as Public Private Partnership framework, WSSRI, Regulatory Handbook, WIMAG
2. Review of National Water supply and Sanitation Policy
3. State developing their WSS policy and review of state water laws

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of clearly mandated lead agency in sanitation
2. Non functional coordinating institution at state and local government levels

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. The need for political will
2. Inadequate financing
3. The need of capacity building

Sanitation comments:

Harmonization of all existing sanitation related policies with the agreed policy into one national policy

Drinking-water comments:

Oman

Sanitation achievements:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Introduction and establishment of Water Safety Plan (WSP) for safe distribution of drinking water to all the consumers.
2. Treated water supply coverage to larger areas at distant locations through expansion of water distribution network.
3. Establishment of additional new water sea-water desalination treatment plants to increase the production of drinking water.
4. As of now the total production of water by way of Desalination of the Country is at 125 Million Gallons a day and is likely to reach 165 Million Gallons a day in the next 4 years.
5. There are around 4500 kms of water line network criss crossing the Country supplying safe potable water to majority of the consumers.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. No water Supply, so sewage is less.
2. Some operational problems, that needs more cooperation with specific companies
3. Heavy rains and flooding

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. As most of the habitaions are far spread and scattered, planning for piped water supplies poses problems. Apart from planned areas and Urban areas all the Rural areas of wide spread and require lots of infrastructure to cater to the needs resulting in high initial investments.
2. Distances from Treatment plants to residential areas are long resulting in high cost of installation. Takes time to complete the projects.
3. Water quality differs sometimes due to the long transmission of such treated waters.
4. Extension of electrical power facilities to such remotely located treatment plants adds to the investment.
5. High initial investment in any of the project is the major hitch

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Pakistan

Sanitation achievements:

- Access to improved sanitation increased (doubled) from 33% to 66% of the overall population in the period 1990 to 2010
- New sanitation policy in 2006
- Examples of community led total sanitation, component sharing and school led total sanitation in rural areas
- Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation strategy 2011

Drinking-water achievements:

- National Drinking Water Policy 2009
- National Drinking Water Quality Standards 2010
- National Behaviour Change and Communication Strategy 2010
- Provincial Drinking Water Policies and Strategies

Sanitation obstacles:

- Inadequate fiscal allocation for sanitation
- Financing for sanitation clumped under overall financing for water and sanitation without separate allocations
- No water and sanitation regulatory body
- Overlapping of roles and weak coordination mechanism

Drinking-water obstacles:

- Absence of provincial action plans for drinking water
- Absence of a joint monitoring mechanism at provincial level
- High contamination levels of drinking water
- Falling per capita availability of drinking water

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Panama

Sanitation achievements:

1. Se avanzó con propuestas de mejoras de tecnologías sanitarias para el manejo del saneamiento rural. El país ha propuesto reemplazar las letrinas de hoyo seco por sistemas de arrastre hidráulico como solución sanitaria.

2. En la última década creció la inversión en saneamiento urbano, particularmente para incrementar el tratamiento de las aguas residuales, destacándose el mega proyecto del Saneamiento de la Ciudad y la Bahía de Panamá.

3. Se incorporó el sistema de cobro de una tarifa por servicio de alcantarillado sanitario a partir del 2010, con adherencia favorable del usuario, factor importante para la sostenibilidad.

1. Progress was made with proposals for improvements of health technologies for the management of rural sanitation. The country has proposed to replace the dry pit latrines hydraulic drive systems and sanitary solution.

2. In the last decade increased investment in urban sanitation, particularly to increase wastewater treatment, highlighting the mega project of Sanitation of the City and the Bay of Panama.

3. He joined the system of charging a fee for sanitary sewer service from 2010, with favorable user adherence, an important factor for sustainability.

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. La dispersión de la población rural dificulta el acceso e incrementa los costos y hay menor disponibilidad de recursos humanos para el sector.

2. En las zonas peri urbana los costos de soluciones de saneamiento se incrementan.

1. The dispersion of the rural population makes access difficult and increases costs and there is less availability of human resources for the sector.

2. In peri-urban areas costs increase sanitation solutions.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Paraguay

Sanitation achievements:

1. La creación de la Dirección de Agua Potable y Saneamiento (DAPSAN) sustituyendo a la USAPAS alcanzando un status de mayor jerarquía y abarcamiento.

2. La Modificación del Decreto 18880 del Reglamento Operativo de la Ley 1614 donde se define el rol del Rector y los sitúa en el MOPC, que es el asistente técnico del titular del Servicio, que a su vez es el Poder Ejecutivo.

3. La definición de donde se aloja la pobreza, que ya no es solo rural sino se encuentra en las propias ciudades, es lo que se da en llamar áreas periurbanas

3. Identificación de zonas de mayor demanda de servicios de saneamiento que son las áreas periurbanas o cinturones urbanos de pobreza

1. The creation of the Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation (EPDs) replacing the USAP reaching a more senior status and span.

2. Modification of Decree 18880 Operating Regulations Act 1614 which defines the role of the Rector and places them in the MOPC, which is the technical assistant to the head of service, which in turn is the executive branch.

3. The definition of where the poor house themselves, which is not only rural but is in the cities themselves, is what occurs in periurban areas

3. Identifying areas of greatest demand for sanitation services that are peri-urban or urban poverty belts

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Mayor inclusión de población vulnerable en programas existentes

2. Existen varios estudios que permitirán definiciones de políticas nacionales en agua potable

3. Existe un avance importante en cuanto a las políticas financieras

1. Greater inclusion of vulnerable populations in existing programs

2. There are several studies that will enable national policy definitions in drinking water

3. There is a significant advance in terms of financial policies

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Aun no se han firmado los contratos de concesión y permiso con los prestadores de servicio de alcantarillado.

2. Si bien todos los análisis realizados hablan de que las tarifas deben ser reajustadas, ello no se plasmado en políticas que expliquen como reajustarlas a tiempo justo e independizarlas de una decisión del poder ejecutivo de manera a quitarle riesgo político. La ley 1614 dice que el cobro se referirá al cobro de hasta el 50% de la provisión de agua.

3. Falta una definición de como otorgar los subsidios para la gente que no puede pagar el servicio. Falta transparentarlos porque existen.

3. Gran parte de los recursos públicos son destinados a los servicios de agua potable, generándose un gran desfasaje con el servicio de saneamiento que es claramente deficitario.

1. The concession contracts and sewer service providers and permit have not yet been signed .

2. While the analysis carried out indicates that the rates should be readjusted, this has not translated into policies which has been explained that these readjustments should be made at the right time and should be independant from the executive power so as to remove political risk. how to adjust these just in time and independence from a decision of the executive branch so as to take political risks. The 1614 law says that the charge should cover the collection of up to 50% of the water supply.

3. There is a need for a definition of how to provide subsidies for people who can not afford the service. Lack of transparency of existing subsidies.

4. Much of the public resources are allocated to drinking water services, generating a large mismatch with the sanitation service which is clearly deficient.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Aun faltan definiciones de políticas nacionales de Agua, así como su instalación e implementación

1. Definitions of national water policy are still missing, as well as definitions on installation and deployment.

Sanitation comments:

En estos momentos se están realizando varios estudios que permitirán la definición de políticas en los aspectos señalados up supra.

Currently studies are underway that will allow the definition of policies in those areas identified up above.

Drinking-water comments:

Philippines

Sanitation achievements:

1. Sanitation Roadmap, 2010
2. Sector assessment, 2010-2011
3. National Sustainable Sanitation Plan, 2010

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Philippine Water Supply Roadmap
2. WSH Sector Assessment
3. Water Safety Plan initiatives

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of staff at DOH Central office for sanitation
2. Change of leadership affects continuity and priority of sanitation initiatives
3. Lack of capacity at LGU levels to implement sanitation projects

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Outdated policies on drinking water
2. Fragmented functions on drinking water

Sanitation comments:

No single agency at national level is responsible for sanitation.

Drinking-water comments:

Other documents with water data include the Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016). Moreover the NEDA Infracom Committee separated Water Working Group with Sanitation Working Group.

Rwanda

Sanitation achievements:

1. Sanitation master plan for Kigali city is available
2. Solid waste management by community based organisation and private operators
3. On-site sanitation treatment(use waste as source of energy and fertiliser)
4. Most of the public hospitals and factories have incinerators

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Policy and 5 years strategy
2. Promotion of Public and Private Sector Partnership (PPP)
3. Law putting in place the use, conservation, protection and management of water resources regulations (Law no 62/2008/10 September 2008)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limited number of collective sanitation facilities (sewerage system in urban and villages)
2. Limited funding for sanitation- no direct funding for sanitation
3. No sanitation master plan for other towns other than Kigali city
4. Lack of environmentally sound Landfills and public incineration

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. High Water tariff for pumping water supply systems

Sanitation comments:

- High level political will
- “Umuganda” Monthly mandatory Community work for clean up on public infrastructure and neighbourhoods.
- Strong enforcement of the policies and accountability

Drinking-water comments:

Rwanda has high targets. But, there is no sufficient funding provided for water supply infrastructure to meet targets

Samoa

Sanitation achievements:

1. Implementation of sanitation policy to hospitals and schools
2. Increase in public awareness
3. Construction of Waste Water Treatment

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Coherent and comprehensive institutional framework in place and relevant updated legislation and regulation -WSCU
2. Effective framework for coordination of sector development
3. Effective performance management framework

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Availability of funds
2. Limited technical capacity
3. Limited resources (human, vehicle etc) to enforce law and policy

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Still needs enforcement of law on water conservation
2. Recognize tariff increase
3. Still need more cooperation from other IAs
4. Lack of human resources ability to provide sustainable services

Sanitation comments:

- Implementation of sanitary surveys
- New government job positions established
- Improve in coordination and collaboration between stakeholders and communities

Drinking-water comments:

Senegal

Sanitation achievements:

Responses given to question n) not clear. see questionnaire.

Les types d'infrastructures d'assainissement considérés comme étant appropriés et hygiéniques et alors pris en compte dans les statistiques officielles sur l'accès et l'utilisation de ces services sont : latrine à fosse ventilée (simple ou double), Toilette à Chasse Manuelle (TCM), latrine type ECOSAN, fosse à vidanger, fosse septique, branchement au réseau d'égout semi-collectif ou collectif, lavoir puisard

Drinking-water achievements:

- 1) Elaboration d'un programme d'investissement national (le PEPAM) et d'un CDSMT pour le sous-secteur de l'eau potable;
- 2) L'élaboration et la promulgation de la loi sur le Service Public de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement (SPEPA) ;
- 3) Existence du (PAGIRE) et d'un cadre de concertation national Etat-PTF-OSC;

Sanitation obstacles:

- 1) Non respect des engagements du Contrat de Performances entre l'Etat et l'ONAS ;
- 2) Faiblesse des allocations budgétaires au sous-secteur de l'assainissement ;
- 3) Non respect du Cadre de Gestion des eaux pluviales.

Drinking-water obstacles:

- 1) Retard dans le processus de transfert de la maintenance au secteur privé en milieu rural;
- 2) Plan d'investissement global pour l'amélioration de la qualité de l'eau non encore élaboré

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Sierra Leone

Sanitation achievements:

- 1.Improved WASH coordination at district level; Hygiene and sanitation actors coordinate closely under the guidance of MOHS
- 2.Demand access to safe water has increased as a consequence of CLTS implementation
- 3.In the CLTS evaluation, there is a clear linkages between incidents of diarrhoea and availability of latrine

Drinking-water achievements:

1. National WASH Policy and implementation in place
2. Public sensitisation activities on WASH policy in the districts
3. Capacity building for the budget preparation for the local council staff nationwide

Sanitation obstacles:

- 1.Establish a system of operation and maintenance among community members and institutions;
2. Funding for transportation to conduct monitoring at district level
- 3.Sustainability of Chlorination of wells during rainy season

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Policy implementation still at a low pace
2. Financial constraint for the recruitment of staff for the implementation of WASH activities.

Sanitation comments:

MOHS leads the process in revising and implementing the public health ordinance and Environmental Health Policy and Strategy

Drinking-water comments:

The base has been set for the development of District Council WASH plan and consultative training/workshops of working group on the new National Water Resource Act conducted.

South Africa

Sanitation achievements:

1. South Africa has excellent Legislation and policies
2. All health facilities have adequate water and sanitation. Water and sanitation backlogs in schools have been significantly reduced.
3. Sanitation in informal settlements is receiving significant attention.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. There is high level of political will and commitment to eradicate backlogs.
2. There is a National Act and formal policy with clear sector norms and standards.
3. There is an extensive knowledge base, reference systems, monitoring and reporting systems supported by dedicated programmes and funding.
4. There has been an increasing effort in the DWA regulatory environment through the successful Blue Drop incentive based regulatory programme in parallel with a Regulatory Performance Management System.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Transfer of part of the sanitation function from DWA to the Department of Human Settlements (DHS) has led to a fragmentation of sanitation programme due to an unclear mandate of functions. Bulk sanitation remains with DWA while rural sanitation is with DHS and the management of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant is with the Department of Cooperative Governance.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. The fragmented model for Water Services delivery.
2. Poor implementation management of programmes and associated reporting.
3. Remaining backlogs are located in difficult areas requiring appropriate technical solutions. Municipal capacity and skill in locations are normally poor and water resource issues normally need careful management during times of water scarcity.

Sanitation comments:

The target for eradicating household sanitation (initially 2010) is 2014.

The White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation is currently under review.

Drinking-water comments:

Although DWA remains water sector leader and not responsible directly for service delivery it continues to be held responsible for service delivery performance.

South Sudan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Sanitation is specifically addressed in the Water Sanitation and Hygiene Strategic Framework
2. South Sudan Development Plan clearly stipulate targets for implementation

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Water policy developed
2. Creation of urban water corporation

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Fragmented institutional functions on sanitation (MWRI – Rural sanitation; MHPP – Urban Sanitation; MoH – Community health)
2. Funding
3. Human resources

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Availability of Feasibility studies/reports
2. Skilled Human Resources

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Sri Lanka

Sanitation achievements:

1. Clear targets set for sanitation
2. Policy formulated
3. Coordination in place

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Drinking waters policy
2. Industrial sighting policy
3. Formulation of planning strategies for urban and rural WS.
4. Establishment of RWS Units in Districts

Sanitation obstacles:

1. The Local Authorities in most parts of the country are not geared to empty overflowing septic tanks on request by households. This is a big obstacle faced by people.
2. Mobilisation/ resources in conflict affected areas.
3. Lack of institutional capacity in conflict affected areas

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Deplaning & pollution ground water
2. Water resource management issues.
3. Financial issues.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Sudan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Final draft national water and sanitation policy
2. 2012-2016 National and state WASH Strategic Plans
3. 2009 Khartoum Sanitation Declaration signed by 6 federal ministers

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Final draft national water and sanitation policy
2. 2012-2016 National and state WASH Strategic Plans

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Unavailability of clear responsible focal body for managing and promoting sanitation at federal and state level.
2. Inadequate national effective sanitation promotion approached and strategies.
3. Inadequate funding at national and state level.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Inadequate institutional and structural framework for active management of water sources and resources

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Tajikistan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Regulatory framework strengthened,
2. national strategy developed

Drinking-water achievements:

- Increased consumer culture.
- Improve the collection of services than previous years³.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of intersectoral coordination,
2. lack of human resources capacity
3. lack of sustainable financing mechanism

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Lack of adequate funding.
- The deterioration of the status of existing systems.
-Low level of tariffs for services of water supply

Sanitation comments:

- Drinking-water comments:
Insufficient funding from all sources, put under doubt the implementation of any programs and strategies

Thailand

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation coverage of Thailand is now 98.7% so we move implementation from sanitation coverage to upgrade the quality of public toilets instead.

The targets are:

1. 90% of public toilets that meet health, accessibility and safety standards
2. 90% of Thai people have correct public toilet use behavior
3. 60% of local administrative authorities have the good management of nightsoil

Drinking-water achievements:

1. central institution has supported technical assistance and system operator training

Sanitation obstacles:

1. The lack and limited budget to do social mobilization and public communication on poor hygienic public toilet maintenance
2. Local administrative organizations lack of the budget and recognition of the importance of night soil management

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. due to decentralization policy, central agency can't directly propose budget except sub sector request for technical assistance

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

1. sub sector as Metropolitan Waterworks Authority has self policy including quality service improvement
2. identifying drinking water 5 litre/person/day national goal is good

Timor-Leste

Sanitation achievements:

1. National sanitation policy is about to sign
2. Active working group (GSS) and WASH team (tim BeSI) established in almost all districts.
3. Increased gov commitment as reflected in the increased budget allocation for sanitation

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Target of National Drinking Water is included in NDP(National Development Plan)
2. Water is recognize as right
3. There is coordination platform for policy development and planning

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Poor coordination and unclear role of stakeholders have resulted delayed response to implement sanitation
2. Internal conflict has blocked sanitation progress
3. There are gaps in commitment amongst high level of government decision makers

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. The NDP does not clearly specify any particular service level
2. Institution roles for school and Health Centre(a level after hospital) including Health Post(Under CHC level) are not clearly defined (Provide the official document on structure of health service in the country)
3. Water and Sanitation information management is not fully centralized

Sanitation comments:

- 4 .e) No clear maintenance plan after construction
4. f) MoE has just established new dept , not yet set targets
4. g) See reason f
4. h) Several villages developed 'tarabandu' on sanitation.
4. i) Gov TL participated in several regional/int'l conferences but follow up has been limited
4. j) Based on recent assessment from UNICEF showed sanitation MDG has been off-tracked
4. k) MoE participated but limited to staff/implementer level
4. l) MoH fully participated
4. m) luar biasa
4. n) Political-will is not followed with proper management system that very much depends on MoF policy

Drinking-water comments:

Water resource and water supply policy have been developed with consultation. National standard and monitoring guideline on water quality are finalized and under approval process.

Comments on Section 4: Policy & Institutions

w.r.f to

- 4 .a) (Target is required to be attached)
- 4.b) (The policy is agreed and under approval process)
- 4.d) (Law documentation on right for water need to be attached)
- 4.f) (Attached the document from WASH on coordination platform
- 4.g) (the coordination is conducted on regards to toilet at school level, Girls Menstrual hygiene)
- 4.h) (Hygiene promotion, water quality, drinking water)

Togo

Sanitation achievements:

1. Documents stratégiques sur le secteur
2. Plan national d'action pour le secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement (PANSEA)
1. Documents stratégiques sur le secteur
2. Plan national d'action pour le secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement (PANSEA)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lenteur dans le processus de décentralisation
2. Programmes nationaux du sous-secteur souvent non assortis de plans du financement explicites
3. Insuffisances institutionnelle et de moyens financiers et logistiques

Sanitation comments:

Nécessité de renforcement des capacités des institutions et des ressources humaines.

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Plan national d'action pour le secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement (PANSEA)
2. Politique Nationale de l'Eau
3. Politique Nationale en matière d'approvisionnement en potable et assainissement en milieu rural et semi-urbain
4. Code de l'eau
5. Loi portant organisation des services publics d'EP et d'assainissement collectif des eaux usées domestiques

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Lenteur dans le processus de décentralisation
2. Programmes nationaux du sous-secteur souvent non assortis de plans du financement explicites
3. Absence d'un système sectoriel d'information et de suivi-évaluation

Uganda

Sanitation achievements:

Achievements:

- 1 Creation of a budget line for sanitation and hygiene by MoFPED
2. Improved coordination mechanism in place even at local government level
3. Inclusion of Sanitation & hygiene in the National Development Plan

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles:

1. Lack of funds on the created sanitation and hygiene budget line
2. Inadequate enforcement of the existing laws
3. Inadequate Human resource & transport for community inspections

Sanitation comments:

Need for political support of the existing policies and streamlining of the existing Institutional framework.
Inadequate sanctions or weak sanctions which are not deterrent enough.

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Uzbekistan

Sanitation achievements:

1. The national strategy of the development and upgrading of the water supply and sanitation systems for 2010-2020 has been developed
2. Work has begun to implement the strategy in 3 out of 14 regions in the country.

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Viet Nam

Sanitation achievements:

1. National Target Program on construction of new rural areas in the period of 2010-2020
2. National Target Program on Water and Sanitation Continues being implemented for 5 years (2011-2015)
3. Legal documents on financial support and socialization in water supply and sanitation
4. Issuing National Standards on Drinking Water Quality, Domestic Water and guidelines on implementation
5. National Standards on latrines- sanitation conditions are applied on January 1, 2012

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Circular and decree on water supply and drainage as well as solid waste were issued
2. Two Decree 88- on drainage and wastewater treatment and Decree 117- Production supply and consumption of drinking water issued in 2007 put legalization to activities in water supply and wastewater treatment sector.
3. Standards on Drinking and Domestic Water Quality were issued and Circular on Guidance of Implementation
4. Legal documents on financial supports and socialization in water supply and sanitation services

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Sanitation issues are not paid attention appropriately in comparison to water supply issues
2. Water source protection hasn't been paid attention and coordinated among ministries and agencies
3. Conflict between regulations of the state government and local government still appears

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Several articles in the above Decrees are not appropriate; therefore, they are reviewed for adjustment
2. Water source protection hasn't been paid sufficient attention and cooperated among ministries and agencies
3. Conflicts between regulations of the federal and local governments still happen
4. Lack of funding sources

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Yemen

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

The centralisation in small cities and decentralisation in big cities the capitals of the big governates (fourteen governates)

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is a central supervisory, planning and coordination body and its affiliated authorities and corporations are fully independent agencies.

The legal framework of these affiliated authorities and corporations depend on law no. 35 for 1991 Concerning public authorities, corporation and companies.

The difference between authorities and corporations are clearly legally identified as the Local Corporations (LC) for urban water supply considered as public corporations whereas National Water and Sanitation Authority (NWSA), National Water Resources Authority (NWRA) and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) are considered as public authorities.

Drinking-water comments:

Zimbabwe

Sanitation achievements:

1. Review and development of the National WASH Policy, (working Draft Policy now in place).
2. Crafting of a national sanitation and hygiene strategy for Zimbabwe.
3. Sector successfully held the Joint Sector Review for 2011.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Active institutional structures for water existing village up to the highest level of politics (cabinet level)
2. Process of harmonizing the water policy across the 3 sub-sectors of Rural WASH, Urban WASH and WRM initiated
3. A government that is conscious of water issues in its national budgeting process

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Varied statistics especially when it comes to sanitation coverage
2. More funding being channelled towards emergency response rather than developmental projects
3. Sector is largely supply driven rather than demand driven

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Supply driven approaches that have killed the spirit of community contribution
2. Brain drain that has left many institutions with only incompetent skeletal staff

Sanitation comments:

The new coordination mechanisms in Zimbabwe have been able to establish the 3 sub-sectors of Rural WASH, Urban WASH and the Water Resources Management under one sector leadership of Ministry of Water Resources Development and Management. This effort has eased sector monitoring of various components and activities.

The new coordination mechanisms also witnessed the birth of a specialised Taskforce (Sanitation and Hygiene Taskforce) to champion issues of sanitation and hygiene. Achievement with this Taskforce so far has been the drafting of the Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy to guide the direction the sector should take from now up to 2015. The other achievement has been in the area of sector reporting; it has kick started the process of data harmonization for universal sector reporting

Drinking-water comments:

The government is in the process of coming up with a WASH policy that harmonize the three sub-sectors and the three pillars of WASH that is water, sanitation and hygiene. This policy also strives to separate issues of service provision from regulation for improved accountability and efficiency in service provision

04. Section B: Self Supply Element of Drinking-Water Policy

Afghanistan

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

No, due to low capacity within the government and need to drinking water between people in many area private companies provide drinking water to people (ministry of urban development affairs)

In Afghanistan at rural area drinking water is provided by families and each family considered around 20 to 25 members. (ministry of rural rehabilitation and development)

Angola

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

No. The priority is to expand the conventional network water supply to both Urban and Peri-urban areas. However, in this transition period, water vendor are supplying the vast majority of population. It is to be noted that water supplied by water vendors is more expensive than water from public network.

Azerbaijan

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

In their country houses (dachas) people sometimes use ground water sources.

Bangladesh

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

NA

Benin

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Bhutan

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Self supply is not a key element of the drinking-water policy, however , there are few cases of self supply being practised.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Promover políticas sobre el ahorro del agua

Brazil

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Em áreas rurais, o IBGE, para fins de pesquisa sobre acesso a algum tipo de água, considera outras formas de abastecimento, como por ex. poço com chafariz, poços rasos, fontes/nascentes, com ou sem rede domiciliar interna. De acordo com a PNAD/2009, há uma cobertura por meio de outras formas de 67,2% de uma população rural que atinge o total de 30.679.000 (PNAD/2009). O Decreto Federal nº 7217/2010 que regulamenta a Lei nº 11.445/2007 sobre Saneamento Básico, em seu Art. 68, determina que a União apoiará a população rural dispersa e a população de pequenos núcleos urbanos isolados na contenção, reservação e utilização de águas pluviais para o consumo humano e para a produção de alimentos destinados ao autoconsumo, mediante programa específico.

Burkina Faso

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Non

Burundi

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Non

Données indisponibles

Cambodia

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Cameroon

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

OUI.

< 5 %

Central African Republic

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

- Oui, le niveau de couverture de cette approche avoisine à 68%
- En RCA, la plupart des gens utilisent des puits traditionnels
- Malgré l'existence de quelques cas d'auto-provisionnement, les niveaux de couverture ne sont pas estimés par manque d'évaluation.

Chad

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

- Oui, le niveau de couverture de cette approche avoisine à 68%
- En RCA, la plupart des gens utilisent des puits traditionnels
- Malgré l'existence de quelques cas d'auto-provisionnement, les niveaux de couverture ne sont pas estimés par manque d'évaluation.

Colombia

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Congo

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Oui, l'auto-approvisionnement est une composante de la politique d'eau potable qui se traduit par l'installation de forages d'eau équipés de pompes dans les quartiers et les villages. Cependant, le niveau de couverture de cette approche n'est pas évalué.

Côte d'Ivoire

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

L'auto-approvisionnement est parfois accepté sous contrôle dans des cas spécifiques, le plus souvent industriel, quelques fois aussi domestiques. Il concerne la réalisation de forage individuel. Ceci demeure quand même dans un cadre non-formalisé.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

1. A national policy of public utilities service provision is under preparation

Dominican Republic

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

En la parte rural el autoabastecimiento alcanza el 80% del consumo humano, por lo que hace necesario la ampliación de las redes de servicio.

Egypt

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

supply takes is not considered a key element in the country.

El Salvador

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Según estudio del PNUD (2006) citado en la propuesta de políticas en consulta se define por autoabastecimiento a las formas privadas de abastecimiento de agua en zonas urbanizadas donde se perfora pozos y se brinda el servicio de forma directa, sin control de la ANDA. Estos sistemas auto abastecidos, contabilizan los 100 sistemas y dan cobertura a 4.4% de la población al igual que las municipalidades. (Propuesta de política nacional de agua y saneamiento de la STP 2011 – 2015). Octubre de 2011.

Equatorial Guinea

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Ethiopia

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

The extent of coverage through self-supply is 10%.

Fiji

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

The Rural water Scheme of the Water Authority of Fiji works with the community and Government in identifying local sources from which self supply systems can be built to sustain the rural communities. Members of the communities are identified and trained during the construction period to be able to maintain the system once it's up and running.

Gabon

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:
OUI mais données non disponibles

Gambia

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:
There exist self supply systems on limited scale. Some people have their private supply system in their properties.

Ghana

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:
No., but Self supply has been recently acknowledged as an important aspect that could contribute to increased coverage, even though increasingly some private individuals have access to self supplied facilities for their household water needs. Nowhere in the national policies and programmes is self supply mentioned prominently. Meanwhile government is promoting the re-introduction of rain water harvesting technology which can be a self supply option. This has been highlighted in the National Water Policy and is often emphasized by Ministry of Water which had developed a handbook/manual to support the application of technology.

Guinea

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Guinea-Bissau

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:
L'auto approvisionnement en Guinée Bissau est au stade embryonnaire. Elle est surtout faites par les privés (ambassades, missions catholiques etc. Il n'existe pas encore de données sur ce domaine.

Haiti

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Honduras

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:
No, el auto abastecimiento no es un elemento clave en la política de agua potable.

India

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:
- No
- Coverage is defined as access to public drinking water sources.

Indonesia

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:
Yes, it is. User investment or self supply is become a part of drinking water coverage improvement, however we have to pay more attention on the access for poor household. Therefore, many drinking water programs are addressed to improve access of drinking water for the poor. The program involved active participation of the community on planning, implementation, monitoring, and operation & maintenance as the program provided subsidy for drinking water facilities construction.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Jordan

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

The majority of population (98%) are supplied by public network. Private supply of water is provided through water sources owned and treated by the Government

Kenya

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

An estimated 3% is funded from the community within the water schemes.

Kyrgyzstan

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

For the purpose of execution of Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, of December 28, 2001, #828 "On Transfer of the rural water supply (except for the rayon centers) to ownership of community of drinking water users association (CDWUA) and their further operation", 574 rural water pipes were transferred to the CDWUA as required by the WB and ADB loans to be issued to the communities.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Self supply is a key feature of the new draft WASH strategy but coverage by self supply is currently not disaggregated in coverage statistic

Lebanon

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

NO.

Lesotho

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Self supply is not a key element of the drinking water supply policy however it is widely practiced in both urban areas (rainwater harvesting, boreholes with electrical pump, additional storage etc) and rural areas (rainwater harvesting and boreholes with hand pumps) as a supplement to the piped water systems to provide additional water and to compensate for lack of service or interrupted supplies.

The 2006 population census data indicate that 4% of the rural households and 9% of urban households use rainwater harvesting and private boreholes as the main sources of water supply. Surveys done as part of the Strategic Financial Planning project in 2009 indicate that 8% of the WASCO costumers have alternative water supply from boreholes and 35% collect rainwater to supplement the WASCO water supply. Also 64% of the households use water storage to mitigate intermittent supply (12% tanks and 88% containers).

Liberia

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

no

Madagascar

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Sans objet

Malawi

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

1. Formulation and approval by cabinet of the National Water Policy
2. Establishment of Water SWAp with its operational Thematic Working Groups or TWG
3. Pooled funding in the National Water Development Programme as a precursor to SWAp

Maldives

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Mali

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

- Elaborent les plans de développement en matière d'approvisionnement en eau potable ;
- Assurent la réalisation des infrastructures d'eau potable ;
- Font gérer les installations ;
- Veillent au bon déroulement du service public de l'eau.

Les Usagers

- Participent à la conception et à la définition des modalités de gestion ;
- Paient le service de l'eau ;
- Assurent un usage rationnel et hygiénique de l'eau.

Mauritania

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

L'auto alimentation est effective au niveau des communautés. Beaucoup de points d'eau sont réalisés par les communautés sur leur propre ressource.

Une réflexion sur la mise en place d'une stratégie nationale de la conservation et traitement de l'eau à domicile a été initiée (UNDAF 2012-2016)

Mongolia

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Self supply is a key element of the drinking-water policy in Mongolia.

Morocco

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

NON

Mozambique

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

No. Close to 20% of Urban population are supplied by informal (not yet licensed, but registered) water vendors

Myanmar

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Yes, less than 5 % (The most of the tube well and Protected dug well are private-owned)

Nepal

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Niger

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Oui mais le niveau de couverture est très faible (action très ponctuelle)

Nigeria

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

ND

Oman

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Ground Water protection plans implemented /encouraged by Government are already in place and abuse of Ground water is discouraged. Most of the Ground water is now meant only for Agricultural purposes and major quantities are not extracted for Drinking water use. It is a Government Policy that the Ground water is a legacy from our ancestors and it is our bounden duty to safe guard it – but not to deplete it - and hand it over to the coming generation intact.. This being the policy ground water is kept mainly as an alternate reserve for times of emergencies.. All the drinking water is actually 'manufactured' by way of sea-water desalination...

In the mountainous regions where piped or tanker waters are un-reachable – collection of rain water is encouraged and run-off water is collected in cisterns called 'Birkat' and are used for animals and minor agricultural purposes.. Government helps the citizens to construct such 'Birkats' by way of providing cement, sand and timber at free of cost and thus by encouraging them to develop the attitude of saving water otherwise would go waste in streams un-used.

In some places such rain waters and natural spring water flow profusely and such waters are also used for animal feed and agricultural purposes. Such flow of water is called 'Falaj' – meaning natural stream. Government helps citizens by providing cement, sand etc at free of cost for repairing and maintaining such Falajas and to develop the attitude of water preservation.

It is to be noted that all the above plans are to preserve the natural and ground water and not to develop as a drinking water source. These are alternate to non-potable water used for other domestic purposes.

Pakistan

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

No

Panama

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

No es un elemento clave en la política de agua potable. Según el CENSO, solo el 1.1 % (9,850 viviendas) resuelven su abastecimiento de agua de forma particular.

Paraguay

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

No lo es todavía, pero se piensa incluir en las políticas de Agua.

Philippines

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Self-supply is occurring in areas where conventional water systems (piped water systems) are not yet in operation. Households tend to install their water systems which could be by using deep wells with pumps and tanks. However, data is not available for self-supply..

Rwanda

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

no

Samoa

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Rainwater harvesting is encouraged for those uneconomical viable areas or areas which are not feasible for water reticulation

Senegal

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Sierra Leone

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Yes, but yet to be fully implemented.

South Africa

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

The legal mandate of local authorities is to supply water. The Water Services Act allows municipalities to appoint water service providers if they cannot provide the service themselves. Municipalities can also supply water themselves. Supply coverage is limited mostly in deep rural areas and farms.

South Sudan

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

No. But it is a common practice in urban areas where houses are constructed of iron sheets

Sri Lanka

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Yes, Individual protected dug wells, 32%

Sudan

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Self supply is recognizable in transporting water where about 25% of the population are using transported water (mainly by private animal carts or tankers) either from improved (20%) or unimproved water sources (5%).

Tajikistan

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

NO

Thailand

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:
Yes 34.3%

Timor-Leste

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:
Please explain the process of drinking water policy. When will the approval expected, what are key elements of the policy. What is the coverage expected. Quality of water expected .

Togo

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:
Oui, mais le niveau de couverture n'es pas mesuré

Uganda

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:
no

Uzbekistan

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:

Viet Nam

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:
right, 100%

Yemen

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:
Self-supply is a key element of the drinking –water policy only on operational responsibilities, the coverage is not of the drinking water policy, but in some areas its exist and there is no official information about this.

Zimbabwe

Self-supply as an element of drinking-water policy:
Self supply is a key element of the drinking water policy as much emphasis is now being put on demand driven approaches supported by community based management as the only strategy to deliver water to communities. However, the shift is still struggling to take shape after years of supply driven approaches where communities have been taught that it's government responsibility to supply services. Coverage wise we can say that on average, this is still way below 20% for both urban and rural areas

05. Question 5: Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation

Afghanistan

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation targets identified till 2014;
Sanitation ladder and several House hold options for increasing sanitation coverage endorsed by sector members;
CLTS approaches initiated at the national level;
training in Sanitation marts and initiatives launched at the national level;
clean villages initiatives under progress;
Because of low capacity within the government in many areas local people do the sanitation tasks by themselves.

Drinking-water achievements:

There is plan for urban water sector
Donors have more attention to the sector.
Water supply targets identified till 2014;
clean villages initiatives under progress

Sanitation obstacles:

Poor demand from beneficiaries side (Rural area)
Poor public awareness (Rural area)
Poor Political commitments (Rural area)
Lack of coordination among different stakeholders in urban sector is a big problem.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Implementations of projects are still weak.
Low capacity within the sector.
Poor demand from beneficiaries side (Rural area)
Poor public awareness (Rural area)
Poor Political commitments

Sanitation comments:

There is not enough support by high authorities and international donors at sanitation sector in recent years.

Drinking-water comments:

Azerbaijan

Sanitation achievements:

Drinking-water achievements:

The use of ground aquifers in the area of the western zone – the city of Gabala.
Increasing the capacity of the treatment plant at the Jeiranbatan reservoir.
Monitoring water supply of Baku 1 and Baku 2 from the Khachmaz-Khudat zone.

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Illegal development in the sanitary protective zones of water supplies. The service life of the pipelines has expired.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Shortage of funds. Lack of state-of-the-art water treatment technologies.

Bangladesh

Sanitation achievements:

1. Sector Development Plan-2011-2025 (a planning framework for 2011-2025) has been prepared
2. National MIS has been established

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Sector Development Plan has been prepared
2. National MIS has been established for drinking water

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Data quality is to be improved.
2. monitoring is not being done regularly

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Data quality is to be improved.
2. Regular monitoring is not being done

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Benin

Sanitation achievements:

Réalizations ou Produits

1. une progression encourageante dans la réalisation des latrines institutionnelles pour l'atteinte des OMD
2. toutes les activités de planification, de suivi et d'évaluation de l'assainissement sont séparées de celles de l'eau
3. le transfert de l'intermédiation sociale et de la réalisation des travaux aux communes

Drinking-water achievements:

Réalizations ou Produits :

1. Renforcement du mécanisme de recouvrement ;
2. Renforcement des capacités du personnel à travers des séminaires et ateliers internes et externes de formation portant sur plusieurs thèmes ;
3. Elaboration périodique du tableau de bord et le suivi des indicateurs du Contrat Plan

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés:

1. Le système de suivi (système de rapportage et gestion de base de données) a connu des dysfonctionnements
2. Les technologies non appropriées à certains sols et le coût trop élevé pour la population
3. dans la pratique les AHAB ne sont pas proches des populations

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés:

1. Garantir la pérennité et la continuité du service d'AEP dans les centres urbains et secondaires ;
2. Renforcer les capacités de production des systèmes d'AEP ;
3. Améliorer le taux de raccordement des populations aux réseaux d'eau potable.

Sanitation comments:

Le processus d'élaboration des Plans d'Hygiène et d'Assainissement Communal (PHAC) en cours

Drinking-water comments:

Bhutan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Program (RSHP) initiated by SNV in collaboration with PHED.
2. Construction of sewer networks and sewer treatment plants in major urban towns.
3. Improvement of definition of sanitation to enable monitoring of improved sanitation.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Joint monitoring format to monitor the infrastructure quality of rural water Supply schemes at village level
2. Water Safety Planning approaches implemented both in urban and rural to assure quality of drinking water
3. The access to improved drinking water is now 96.1%

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of coordination amongst stakeholders
2. Sanitation has a national target but not prioritised in national five year plans
3. Monitoring is limited to access to sanitation and does not reflect hygiene usage

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Allocation of fund for monitoring works are inadequate
2. Insufficient data on the functionality of the water infrastructure
3. Limited operation and maintenance capacity at the community / scheme level

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Bolivia

Sanitation achievements:

1. En los 2 últimos años se ha priorizado la planificación
2. Se ha planificado trabajar en un marco de evaluación de desempeño del sector
3. Existe un Sistema de Información en desarrollo

Drinking-water achievements:

1. En los 2 últimos años se ha priorizado la planificación
 2. Se ha planificado trabajar en un marco de evaluación de desempeño del sector
 3. Existe un sistema de información en desarrollo
1. En los 2 últimos años se ha priorizado la planificación
 2. Se ha planificado trabajar en un marco de evaluación de desempeño del sector
 3. Existe un sistema de información en desarrollo

Sanitation obstacles:

1. No existe evaluación expost
2. Información dispersa y débil
3. No se prioriza expresamente el saneamiento

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. No existe evaluación expost
2. Información dispersa y débil

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Considerar los efectos del cambio climático y las medidas de adaptación en la planificación, monitoreo y evaluación. Incluir el tema de control de calidad del agua de consumo humano en la planificación, monitoreo y evaluación.

Brazil

Sanitation achievements:

1. Criação do Sistema Gerencial de Saneamento – SIGESAN; 2. Elaboração do Plano Nacional de Saneamento Básico – Plansab; 3. Planos Plurianuais – PPA; 4. Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento – PAC- I e II.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Planos Plurianuais de quatro em quatro anos; 2. Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento I e II; 3. Plano Nacional de Saneamento Básico – Plansab e Programa Nacional de Saneamento Rural, em elaboração.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Morosidade do processo de alimentação dos sistemas;
2. Pouca regularidade no processo de planejamento e avaliação ou planejamento de curto e médio prazo;
3. Carência de programa de avaliação e monitoramento.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Nível estruturante insuficiente em todos os níveis de governo, sobretudo em diversos Municípios e Unidades Federadas;
2. Dificuldades e, às vezes, conflitos nas relações das esferas de Governo, na tentativa de ação conjunta.

Sanitation comments:

Devido à carência de um Programa de Monitoramento e Avaliação, em nível federal, estamos considerando os levantamentos e estudos do IBGE (Censo Demográfico, PNAD e PNSB) como subsídios/indicadores para avaliação e definição de metas e programas.

Drinking-water comments:

Quanto à letra f), se levarmos em conta a PNAD que é anual, bem como os relatórios anuais de Gestão, em nível central, de certa forma há uma revisão com perspectiva de definição de metas. Quanto à letra g), é bom lembrar que o Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – IPEA, na maioria das vezes, faz análises e estudos a partir das PNAD e dos Censos. Da mesma forma acontece com a Fundação Getúlio Vargas e o Instituto Trata Brasil, além de outros como a Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – Embrapa, que fez uma pesquisa sobre a qualidade da água potável nas cisternas (reservação de águas de chuvas) no Semiárido brasileiro.

Burkina Faso

Sanitation achievements:

Urbain

1. Revue conjointe du PN-AEPA
2. Appui budgétaire sectoriel
3. Mise en place du SIG pour une meilleure capitalisation des réalisations

Rural

1. Enquête nationale sur l'accès des ménages aux ouvrages d'assainissement familial-2010
2. harmonisation des méthodes et outils de collecte du budget programme et du suivi-évaluation
3. Mise en place du système de collecte des nouvelles réalisations

Drinking-water achievements:

Urbain

1. Plan stratégique de l'ONEA
2. Plan de développement
3. Modèle financier

Rural

1. mise en place d'un système de suivi-évaluation
2. utilisation du Budget Programme par Objectif et des plans communaux de développement spécifiques à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement comme outils de planification en milieu rural
3. plan de communication
4. plan de développement des ressources humaines

Sanitation obstacles:

Urbain

1. manque d'évaluation des performances des acteurs
2. Collecte des données au niveau de tous les acteurs

Rural

1. collecte des données au niveau des différents acteurs
2. insuffisance des financements

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

L'accent devra être mis sur l'évaluation des performances pour améliorer les réalisations.

Renforcement des capacités des différents intervenants du secteur.

Drinking-water comments:

Urbain

1. mise en place d'un système de suivi-évaluation
2. utilisation du Budget Programme par Objectif et des plans communaux de développement spécifiques à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement comme outils de planification en milieu rural
3. plan de communication
4. plan de développement des ressources humaines

Rural

1. faible qualité des informations sur les investissements des projets, programmes, ONG et Associations.

Burundi

Sanitation achievements:

Réalisations ou Produits

1. Réalisation d'un inventaire national sur les infrastructure d'eau potable et d'assainissement
- 2.
- 3.

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Absence de politique claire en matière d'Hygiène et Assainissement
2. Absence d'une entité ministérielle chargée du Suivi et évaluation pour les données du secteur
3. Absence d'un plan d'investissement

Sanitation comments:

Il est important que les pouvoirs publics puissent se pencher au renforcement des capacités en matière de planification suivi et évaluation d'une manière générale pour le secteur
Insuffisance de volonté politique pour le secteur

Drinking-water achievements:

Réalisations ou Produits :

1. Mise en place d'un système national d'information sur l'Eau
2. Inventaire national des infrastructures d'Eau et d'Assainissement
- 3.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Insuffisance de planification dans le secteur Eau
2. Insuffisance des capacités techniques
3. Absence d'orientations claires dans le secteur

Drinking-water comments:

Cameroon

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Central African Republic

Sanitation achievements:

Réalisations AGTIP CAF (Travaux à Haute Intensité de Main d'Oeuvre 1,2,3,4)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Inexistence de programme d'investissement en assainissement
2. Pas d'approches de planification
3. Pas de mécanismes des plaintes, efficaces, rapides que peuvent utiliser les populations

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

- Schéma directeur élaboré en 2001
2. Existence d'un Plan d'Action sectoriel en matière d'Eau et d'Assainissement (PASEA) en 2009
 3. Existence d'un programme d'actions prioritaires dans le cadre du DSRP 2 pour la période 2011-2015

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Absence des plans directeurs des villes
2. Programme national d'investissement d'AEPA non disponible

Drinking-water comments:

Chad

Sanitation achievements:

1. Revue à mi-parcours (annuelle/MHUR)
2. Suivi rapproché mensuel (Financement BAD)
3. Revue annuelle UNICEF

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Schéma directeur élaboré en 2001
2. Existence d'un Plan d'Action sectoriel en matière d'Eau et d'Assainissement (PASEA) en 2009
3. Existence d'un programme d'actions prioritaires dans le cadre du DSRP 2 pour la période 2011-2015

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Absence des plans directeurs des villes
2. Programme national d'investissement d'AEPA non disponible

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Colombia

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Côte d'Ivoire

Sanitation achievements:

1. Le projet assainissement Autonome du quartier Yimbaya école en cours de réalisation.
2. Le projet de mise en œuvre de l'approche ATPC dans quatre Préfecture du pays (le passage à l'échelle nationale).

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Achèvement des Projets :
- 12 forages industriels au pied du mont Kakoulima (12 000 m3/jour) ;
- AEP des villes de Boké et Téliélé ;
2. Renforcement de l'AEP de Conakry entre 2004 et 2009 sur financement de la JICA (37 000m3/jour)
3. Réalisation de 14 240 Points d'Eau et de 86 Mini-réseaux d'AEP

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Manque de ligne budgétaire spécifique à l'assainissement autonome pour assurer la couverture nationale.
2. Manque de rapport périodique sur le taux de couverture en matière d'assainissement autonome.
3. Absence d'un cadre de concertation entre les parties prenantes.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Mobilisation des financements requis pour la réalisation des Projets
2. Conditionnalités de mise en vigueur des crédits difficilement remplissables
3. Paiement des fonds de Contrepartie

Sanitation comments:

Il existe une étude d'extension du réseau d'égout de kaloum vers les communes de Dixinn et Matam. Actuellement le Gouvernement est à la recherche de financement pour la mise en œuvre de cette étude. Pour les mesures d'accompagnement, la formation dans le domaine de l'assainissement (eaux usées et excréta) est fortement sollicitée.

Drinking-water comments:

La SEG (qui travaille en milieu urbain) dispose de plan d'investissements et le SNAPE (milieu rural) dispose d'un programme national d'approvisionnement en eau potable et assainissement (PNAEPA) mais par manque de financement dans le secteur les échéances projetées ne pourraient être respectées notamment les OMD.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Sanitation achievements:

1. Healthy school and village , a national WASH programme has built a monitoring and evaluation real time database
2. Good progress of national program of healthy school and village led by the Ministry of Health and secondary education.

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Absence of harmonized approach in the sanitation sub-sector

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Weakness of the State owned enterprise in urban water supply in planning, monitoring and evaluation.
2. Lack of established performance indicators related to water utility management.

Sanitation comments:

Prioritize the harmonization of different approaches used in the promotion of sanitation and Hygiene sub-sector in the Country.
Draw lessons from the process and set up a national complementary action plan to fill the gap in terms of sanitation and hygiene coverage nationwide.

Drinking-water comments:

The sectorial planning work is not transferred efficiently to the provincial and local level.
Monitoring and evaluation should be done at the provincial and local level.

Dominican Republic

Sanitation achievements:

1. Poblacion con servicio mejorado
2. Mayor inversión en el sector

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Creacion de un sistema informático de evaluación y monitoreo
2. Realización de encuesta para medir los niveles de satisfacción

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limitados recursos de personal especializado
2. Limitados recursos para el monitoreo tanto de personal como económico

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Limitado recurso humano para planificación y programación
2. Limitado presupuesto para el seguimiento a las políticas

Sanitation comments:

La meta relacionada con % población con servicio de saneamiento tomo como base el año 1997 y fueron logradas y sobrepasadas para el 2007 según los datos del Plan Estratégico Nacional.

Drinking-water comments:

Egypt

Sanitation achievements:

- 1.setting master plan for 29 governorate to Determine the overall needs till 2037& Determine the available ways and alternatives of funding, & Setting investment plans based on the master .
- 2.Implementing hotline system to receive the citizen's complaints & respond them immediately.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insufficient budgets to cover all the investment plans.
2. The role of the regulatory agency is not fully activated yet.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water achievements:

- 1 .setting master plan for 29 governorate to Determine the overall needs till 2037& Determine the available ways and alternatives of funding, & Setting investment plans based on the master .
- 2.Implementing hotline system to receive the citizen's complaints & respond them immediately.
- 3.developing billing system & developing flow meters to increase the accuracy.
4. launching benchmarking for all the subsidiary companies
5. establishment of a regulatory agency EWRA which reviews the proposals for tariff adjustments, monitors the application of technical standards and reviews customer complaints.

El Salvador

Sanitation achievements:

1. Coordinación Interinstitucional en el marco político. Existe una comisión interinstitucional para el tema de agua y saneamiento bajo el liderazgo de STP
2. Se está planificando entre ANDA y FISDL un modelo de gestión sostenible de las juntas rurales de agua y saneamiento
3. Se está diseñando un sistema de información entre ANDA y FISDL para dar las estadísticas oficiales de avance en el sub sector de saneamiento urbano y rural.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Convenio entre ANDA y FISDL para la construcción de un sistema de información urbano y rural
2. La definición de un sistema de planificación, monitoreo y evaluación permanente en la propuestas de política de APS

Sanitation obstacles:

1. No se cuenta con una planificación conjunta del sub sector
2. No existe un monto explícito en el presupuesto nacional para saneamiento (está incluido en los proyectos de agua potable)
3. No tiene un plan de inversión que permita monitorear y evaluar el sub sector tanto a nivel urbano como rural
4. No tenemos un sistema de información nacional que permita el seguimiento y avances del sub sector
5. No existe un compromiso interinstitucional de informar y compartir información incluso en las mismas instituciones hay duplicidad de esfuerzos.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. La poca seriedad en la utilización de los resultados de estudios de caso, en 2010 ANDA realizó un diagnóstico de las juntas rurales y en el 2011 Avila realizó un estudio sobre las inversiones en DWS y poco se usa la información o casi nadie la conoce.
2. Poca inversión en el área rural

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Es muy importante contar con una planificación nacional y un sistema de monitoreo que garantice confiabilidad de los resultados

Los compromisos del estado están vinculados a ampliar la cobertura de AP segura, pero es importante concentrarse en ampliar el acceso a la zona rural sin descuidar la calidad del agua y las medidas de protección de las fuentes de agua para consumo humano.

Ethiopia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Decentralized planning process (combined approaches-Top to down and Down to Top)
2. WASH Inventory conducted and WASH MIS is being established in the country
3. Harmonization and alignment of WASH (one plan, one budget and one Report)

Drinking-water achievements:

1. National WASH inventory
2. Plan for Reduction of Non Functional

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Existing Reporting systems do not catch all Sanitation and Hygiene indicators to track international commitments
2. Weak Coordination efforts in harmonization, alignment and monitoring
3. Lack of researches to evaluate the hygiene and sanitation impacts

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Capacity Building in terms of training and availing resources.

Sanitation comments:

- Demand-Led Approaches such as CLTS are introduced in 2006 however there was no separate monitoring for these achievements. In addition, Sanitation Marketing is under preparation to implement in the country.
- The harmonization and alignment efforts are limited to specific programs

Drinking-water comments:

Need more capacity building in terms of human resources

Fiji

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Gabon

Sanitation achievements:

Réalisations ou Produits

1. Code de l'eau et schéma directeur d'assainissement en cours de réalisation
2. Création d'une agence de régulation du secteur Eau et Electricité
3. Réforme du conseil national de l'eau et de l'électricité

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Absence de cadre juridique, réglementaire et institutionnel
2. Absence de coordination des départements
3. Faiblesse des ressources humaines et financières

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Renforcement des capacités institutionnelles, réglementaires et opérationnelles

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Absence d'un cadre réglementaire
- 2.
- 3.

Gambia

Sanitation achievements:

1. inventory of water and sanitation points conducted
2. Establishment of multisectoral working group for WASH
3. Introduction of M& E in the CLTS framework.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of an M&E system for the sector
2. Lack of regular data on coverage especially at decentralised level

Sanitation comments:

Lack of a planning and monitoring unit with the key sectors for sanitation
No M&E framework with clear indicators and targets

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Ghana

Sanitation achievements:

1. National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (NESSAP) have been prepared, as well as District Environmental Sanitation Strategies and Action Plans (DESSAPs) . These are serving as the main reference for all key stakeholders and decision makers at both national and decentralized levels especially in promoting coherent planning and implementation.
2. A Strategic Environmental Sanitation Investment Plan is currently before cabinet, pending approval. This will contribute significantly to improved sanitation financing – increased and predictable funding as well as better targeting of the funds.
3. The Ghana Compact, developed as part of the Sanitation and Water for All initiative has significantly increased government's commitment to the sector through core financing and leadership demonstrated by improved harmonisation between government institutions and development partners.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. . Successfully compiled the WASH Annual Sector report since 2009
2. A District Monitoring and Evaluation System (DiMES) has been developed and being implemented
3. Initiation process towards the development of a national sector wide monitoring and evaluation and information management system ongoing

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Absence of a sector M&E system to streamline data management – baseline, progress and harmonisation.
2. Planning and M&E on Sanitation at the Decentralised level is weak

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. . Inadequate resources and support to fully roll out the DiMES at scale
2. Lack of financial and material resources to implement the sector wide national monitoring and evaluation system

Sanitation comments:

The process of developing a National M&E system for Sanitation is far advanced.

Drinking-water comments:

None

Guinea

Sanitation achievements:

1. Le projet assainissement Autonome du quartier Yimbaya école en cours de réalisation.
2. Le projet de mise en œuvre de l'approche ATPC dans quatre Préfecture du pays (le passage à l'échelle nationale).

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Achèvement des Projets :
 - 12 forages industriels au pied du mont Kakoulima (12 000 m³/jour) ;
 - AEP des villes de Boké et Télémélé ;
2. Renforcement de l'AEP de Conakry entre 2004 et 2009 sur financement de la JICA (37 000m³/jour)
3. Réalisation de 14 240 Points d'Eau et de 86 Mini-réseaux d'AEP

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Manque de ligne budgétaire spécifique à l'assainissement autonome pour assurer la couverture nationale.
2. Manque de rapport périodique sur le taux de couverture en matière d'assainissement autonome.
3. Absence d'un cadre de concertation entre les parties prenantes.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Mobilisation des financements requis pour la réalisation des Projets
2. Conditionnalités de mise en vigueur des crédits difficilement remplissables
3. Payement des fonds de Contrepartie

Sanitation comments:

Il existe une étude d'extension du réseau d'égout de Kaloum vers les communes de Dixinn et Matam. Actuellement le Gouvernement est à la recherche de financement pour la mise en œuvre de cette étude. Pour les mesures d'accompagnement, la formation dans le domaine de l'assainissement (eaux usées et excréta) est fortement sollicitée.

Drinking-water comments:

La SEG (qui travaille en milieu urbain) dispose de plan d'investissements et le SNAPE (milieu rural) dispose d'un programme national d'approvisionnement en eau potable et assainissement (PNAEPA) mais par manque de financement dans le secteur les échéances projetées ne pourraient être respectées notamment les OMD.

Guinea-Bissau

Sanitation achievements:

1. Existence d'une base des données (2009-enquête nationale)

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Manque des moyens pour actualiser des données de la base des données

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Manque des RH et Equipment pour une coordination réel du secteur, Délégations régionales inexistant ou faible capacité
2. Manque de application de politique et code de l'eau

Sanitation comments:

1. Existence d'une base des données non actualisée depuis 2009
2. Redynamisation des Directions Régionales en projet

Drinking-water comments:

Honduras

Sanitation achievements:

1. Por primera vez para el informe de evaluación de país de JMP fue altamente participativo.
2. Se ha adoptado a nivel de país la metodología MAPAS (Monitoreo de Avances de País en Agua y Saneamiento) conocido mundialmente como CSO (Country Status Overview).
3. Se participa por segunda vez en el ejercicio GLAAS promovido a nivel mundial por la Naciones Unidas.
4. El Ente Regulador ha comenzado a implementar un sistema de información con el registro e indicadores de desempeño de los prestadores.

Drinking-water achievements:

- Por primera vez para el informe de evaluación de país de JMP fue altamente participativo.
2. Se ha adoptado a nivel de país la metodología MAPAS (Monitoreo de Avances de País en Agua y Saneamiento) conocido mundialmente como CSO (Country Status Overview).
 3. Se participa por segunda vez en el ejercicio GLAAS promovido a nivel mundial por la Naciones Unidas.
 4. El Ente Regulador ha comenzado a implementar un sistema de información con el registro e indicadores de desempeño de los prestadores.
 5. La creación de la Secretaría de Planificación (SEPLAN) que ordena la planificación y coordinación sectorial a través de un Plan de Nación y Visión de País.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. El CONASA no ha logrado concretar el sistema de información que consolide la información de todos los actores del sector.
2. A nivel nacional no se produce un informe que refleje la totalidad de inversiones en el sector, tampoco que desglose los subsectores agua, saneamiento e higiene, ni los ámbitos urbano y rural.
3. Existen diferentes iniciativas nacionales con metas e indicadores diferentes, por lo cual se hace necesario llegar a un consenso y homologación de los mismos.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. El CONASA no ha logrado concretar el sistema de información que consolide la información de todos los actores del sector.
2. Ninguna institución gubernamental produce un informe que refleje la totalidad de inversiones de todo el sector ni desglosa los subsectores Agua, saneamiento e higiene, ni los ámbitos urbanos y rurales.
3. Existen diferentes iniciativas con metas e indicadores diferentes, por lo cual se hace necesario llegar a un consenso y homologación de los mismos.
4. No hay datos suficientes para establecer la brecha financiera / cobertura.

Sanitation comments:

En el año 2010 se ha creado la Secretaría de Planificación, que fortalecerá los procesos de planificación y la evaluación nacional y sectorial.

Drinking-water comments:

Indonesia

Sanitation achievements:

1. National survey for social and economic (Susenas) held annually already provided data for the sanitation achievement
2. Definition for improved sanitation access has already been agreed at national level and used for monitoring conducted by line ministries
3. Data related current situation of sanitation access has been used in setting the target of sanitation development
4. Awareness and willingness to develop monitoring and evaluation framework involving national and local through Development of monitoring and evaluation framework of Drinking Water and Sanitation sector (WASAP-e program)
5. Development of local strategic plan (district and city level) on their sanitation development, formulated under the acceleration program for sanitation development (PPSP). To date, there has been more than 100 city sanitation strategies formulated.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Business Plan as one of the requirement of PDAM restructuring.
2. Development of national monitoring and evaluation framework involving national and local government through the framework of Drinking Water and Sanitation sector money system (WASAP-e program)
3. Improvement in quality of planning through the Development of strategic planning on water sanitation (Renstra AMPL) in local government level, Regular monitoring and evaluation and Improving coordination among stakeholders
4. National survey for social and economic (Susenas) held annually already provided data for the drinking water development achievement
5. Definition for improved drinking water access has already been agreed at national level and used for monitoring conducted by line ministries

Sanitation obstacles:

- Coordination among line ministries in conducting monitoring of sanitation access is still weak
2. Data collecting related to sanitation quality is still limited
 3. Limited capacity of human resources who understand about sanitation information and communication system.
 4. Low priority of water and sanitation Monitoring and Evaluation framework in local government level.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Limited capacity of human resources who understand about water and sanitation information and communication system.
2. Coordination among line ministries in conducting monitoring of drinking water access is still weak
3. Monitoring and evaluation of drinking water (data collecting) in local government level is still limited.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Sanitation achievements:

1. Allocation resources and facilities by government are not enough and using from the private sector (participation bonds, foreign and domestic loans) is inevitable
2. Development of prioritization
3. Encouragement of investing and loan for the operation of sanitation facilities in homes

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Poor people's participation in the operation and development of sanitation systems
2. Inadequate government funding

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Including monitoring of water quality and developing of water installations in the nation development plan's indicators

Jordan

Sanitation achievements:

1. The development of National Executive Program for (2007-2009) and (2011-2013) which includes all planed Sanitation Projects
2. The National Executive Program has indicators monitored annually
3. Master Plans for Wastewater are developed for most parts of Jordan

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limited financial sources for projects.
2. Evaluation for projects is not always conducted

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Limited financial sources for projects.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The development of National Executive Program for (2007-2009) and (2011-2013) which includes all planed Sanitation Projects
2. The National Executive Program has indicators monitored annually

Kenya

Sanitation achievements:

1. Annual operation plans are done yearly ,
2. Performance contracting ,
3. Annual performance review of AOP

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Mapping of informal settlements of the urban poor complete (Majidata)
2. Improved data from urban utilities mainly.
3. Development of a water sector strategic plan.
4. Annual water Review and pro-poor implementation plan.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. inadequate resources

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Insufficient data for rural areas.
2. Many players (mainly NGOs) not captured in the planning and co-ordination systems.
3. Insufficient knowledge and understanding of sector conditions and reform process

Sanitation comments:

Need for annual Evaluations

Drinking-water comments:

Annual Water Conference reflects on the sector achievements and evaluates the achievements. It a useful monitoring tool.

Kyrgyzstan**Sanitation achievements:**

To improve the rural population's access to drinking water, the agreement for funding the "Second Rural Water Supply and Sanitation" was signed between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the International Development Association.

The Project goal is to assist the borrower in enhancing access of the Participating Communities to drinking water, improve the sanitary and hygienic practice in rural areas at the individual, family and institutional levels.

Drinking-water achievements:

The program for computer monitoring of the drinking water quality in rural water supply systems in 3 of 7 oblasts has been developed and implemented, with support of DFID. However, there are regular failures in providing reports to the DSSSES. In 2011, WHO supported training of specialists of the state sanitary and epidemiologic surveillance centers (SSESC) from all regional centers, for implementation of the above program in the country.

Sanitation obstacles:

Multiple institutional reforms in project management
Poor inter-departmental interaction
There are no clearly stated national criteria for adequate sanitation services (meeting the hygiene requirements).

Drinking-water obstacles:

The constraint in implementation of the program for computer monitoring of drinking water quality in rural water supply systems in other oblasts is inadequate computer provision of the SSESC, and the need to improve the program for rural areas and creation of a program for cities.

Sanitation comments:

Access to drinking water is critical in the country, but it has not been adequately addressed yet. In 2008, the share of population having received access to drinking water made 90.4 per cent. This is higher than the target level of 90 per cent in 2015. In general, the dynamics is positive: for the period of 2003-2008, on average about 2.8 per cent of the population additionally received access to drinking water. But the situation in the regions is not so optimistic. The worst situation is noted in two South oblasts: in Batken oblast (76.7 per cent) and in Osh oblast (77.3 per cent) with the highest density of population.

The interim results of the program of providing access to clean drinking water Supply of drinking water to the population is the main objective of "Taza Suu" (Clean Water) program funded by a number of international organizations and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Asian Development Bank has issued loan of 36 mln. USD to the project "Rendering infrastructure services at settlement level" for recovery and construction of water pipes in 730 villages and 7 cities of Chui, Osh, Jalalabat and Batken oblasts. The co-financing by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic makes 9 mln. USD.

The main goal of similar project "Rural Water Supply and Sanitation" with the total cost of 24.5 USD under the World Bank (WB) loan is also to recover and construct rural water pipelines in 270 villages of Issyk-Kul, Naryn and Talas oblasts. In total, including input of Kyrgyzstan, about 70 mln. USD is channeled to providing clean drinking water to the population. Generally, it was planned to perform maintenance and repair works and construction of new water supply facilities in 1,000 villages of the country and 7 cities. The general goal of the above mentioned projects also implies improving management of the rural water supply infrastructure to ensure stable supply of good water to the population reliably, with minimum cost and aims at reducing prevalence of acute enteric diseases among villagers.

The ADB project "Rendering infrastructure services at settlement level" and the WB "Rural Water Supply and Sanitation" project applied the public-oriented approach, i.e. primary water supply communities directly involved in and taking the responsibility and making decisions at all stages of the project implementation. However, the intended plans were not fully performed due to increase of cost of the

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Sanitation achievements:

1. First Health Statistic Report Published in 2010
2. Strategy and master plan developed
3. Joint monitoring system established
4. Preparation of Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS) 2012 supported by UNICEF, WHO, JICA UNFPA which will provide data disaggregated to provincial level

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Water and sanitation sector assessment has been initially developed and implemented
2. A rural WASH strategy widely accepted and will be endorsed by Minister of Health soon

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Clarity on obtaining a national coverage figure-surveys (JMP) vs Nam Saat community data collection. Nam Saat data over estimates coverage because it has not been taking into account supplies that are no longer functioning.
2. Monitoring tools and systems still weak including awareness and capacity of staff

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. No complaint mechanisms
2. No case study on the health and economic benefits of drinking-water investment

Sanitation comments:

M & E in both urban and rural WASH still limited in terms of mechanism, number and capacity of staffs including equipments. So, M & E needs to be further improved.

Drinking-water comments:

Accessible, affordable, timely and effective complaint mechanisms should be in place and implemented. Case study on the health and economic benefits should be also carried out

Lebanon

Sanitation achievements:

1. Planning covered 30% of the population representing the rest of the population and will be executed in the next 8 years
2. Eight STPs were implemented so far covering 35% of the population already connected to sewerage network

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limited capabilities of Water and wastewater authorities.
2. Institutional turf wars
3. Absence of pre-treatment of industrial effluents before its release in WWTP
4. Institutional weakness in monitoring
5. Lack of cooperation and coordination between agencies
6. Lack of effluent quality monitoring programme

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Dedicated budgets
2. Institutional fragmentation

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

It is possible to present a complaint in court of justice in case of non-benefit from drinking water and a special commission can exempt citizens from the fees when they are not receiving water from suppliers.

Liberia

Sanitation achievements:

1. There is an planning, M & E framework being developed for the roll-out by the NWSHPC

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The Liberia WASH Compact, the SSP and the PRS II all have M&E as a stand-alone objective
2. Recently completed WPM (water point mapping) has provided baseline data for the first time ever
3. WASH website established and updated regularly with current data

Sanitation obstacles:

1. There is no separate investment program for sanitation
2. There is no national information system which can be used to planning

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. National budget is not disaggregated – makes it difficult to determine what activities are taking place and what needs to happen
2. Decentralized human resource capacity at national level needs to be improved to ensure sustainability

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

The logistics of getting data from the field and keeping ATLAS current.

Madagascar

Sanitation achievements:

1. BPOR
2. Base de données du secteur Eau et Assainissement (BDEA) opérationnelle et mise à jour régulièrement
3. La réconciliation des données entre le secteur, INSTAT et JMP

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Existence de Manuel de procédure du SNISE (système national intégré de suivi évaluation)
2. Base de données du secteur Eau et Assainissement (BDEA) opérationnelle et mise à jour régulièrement
3. La réconciliation des données entre le secteur, INSTAT et JMP

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Difficulté de collecter les données à temps (promptitude et complétude des données en matière d'EA)
2. Retard de la planification basée sur la PSNA
3. Non application des plans élaborés dans le secteur AEPHA

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Difficulté de collecter les données à temps (promptitude et complétude des données en matière d'EA)
2. Non application des plans élaborés dans le secteur AEPHA

Sanitation comments:

Insuffisance dans la mise en œuvre des plans élaborés
L'utilisation à bon escient des services déconcentrés en charge de l'assainissement et de la Plateforme Diorano Wash au niveau local
Le système suivi-évaluation intégré du secteur à mettre en place

Drinking-water comments:

Insuffisance dans la mise en œuvre des plans élaborés
L'utilisation à bon escient des services déconcentrés en charge de l'assainissement et de la Plateforme Diorano Wash au niveau local
Le système suivi-évaluation intégré du secteur à mettre en place

Maldives

Sanitation achievements:

1. A National Geographical Information System incorporating water and sanitation data is planned to be established by 2012

Drinking-water achievements:

A National Geographical Information System incorporating water and sanitation data is planned to be established by 2011.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. The Maldives geographically characterised of small and scattered islands make it difficult and costly to , monitor and evaluate effectively.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Mali

Sanitation achievements:

1. Réunion annuelle du sous secteur assainissement (niveaux national, régional, local et PTF) où le point de réalisation des activités de l'année n est fait et les activités de l'année n+1 sont programmées ;
2. Mise en œuvre des Plans de Développement Social, Economique et Culturel (PDSEC) des Collectivités Territoriales ;
3. Tenue de la revue annuelle du secteur eau et assainissement

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insuffisance de normes et de labels des ouvrages
2. Base de données non renseignée

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. l'insuffisance des moyens de suivi ;
2. la non appropriation de la maîtrise d'ouvrage communale par les Collectivités
- 3 la lourdeur des procédures de passation des marchés

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Projet d'alimentation en eau potable de la ville de Bamako à partir de la localité de Kabala
2. Programme Saoudien de forages et de puits et de développement rural en Afrique : phase IV

Mauritania

Sanitation achievements:

1. Adoption du document de Politique et stratégie nationale d'assainissement
1. La création d'une Direction de planification et de suivi
2. La création des Directions régionales de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement

Sanitation obstacles:

1. absence de revues périodiques du secteur
2. absence des outils pour la mise en place de bases de données
3. Absence de réseau de collecte, d'exploitation, d'harmonisation et d'actualisation des données
4. Insuffisance de ressources humaines, matérielles pour la collecte de l'information

Sanitation comments:

L'accompagnement (outillés, dotés en moyens nécessaires) des structures impliquées tant au niveau central que régional pour mettre en œuvre leur mission

Drinking-water comments:

L'accompagnement (outillés, dotés en moyens nécessaires) des structures impliquées tant au niveau central que régional pour mettre en œuvre leur mission

Drinking-water achievements:

1. La création d'une Direction de planification et de suivi
2. La création des Directions régionales de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. absence de revues périodiques du secteur
2. absence des outils pour la mise en place de bases de données
3. Absence de réseau de collecte, d'exploitation, d'harmonisation et d'actualisation des données
4. Insuffisance de ressources humaines, matérielles pour la collecte de l'information

Morocco

Sanitation achievements:

1. Actualisation de l'étude du schéma directeur d'assainissement liquide.
2. Mise en œuvre d'un programme de réutilisation des eaux usées épurées pour l'irrigation des espaces verts.
3. Mise en place d'un système de contrôle de gestion et uniformisation des rapports.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Les plans d'aménagement existants sont dépassés dans certaines villes.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Les plans d'aménagement existants sont dépassés dans certaines villes.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Actualisation de l'étude du schéma directeur d'eau potable ;
2. Mise en place d'un système de contrôle de gestion et uniformisation des rapports

Myanmar

Sanitation achievements:

1. Bottom-up reporting system is existing (NSW/HMIS)
2. Periodic survey(MICS)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Weak in routine monitoring and evaluation system

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Weakness in coordination and cooperation among governmental department and agencies.
2. Lack of training program on drinking water management.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Strengthening in the consideration of the effective measures for sustainability and conservation of water supply .
2. Promotion of public health activities with multi governmental programme.

Nepal

Sanitation achievements:

1. Separate hygiene and sanitation master plan and considered sanitation as a major theme in first WASH JSR 2011
2. Sanitation is getting focus during budgeting and sector review
3. ODF is getting major focus in the sector

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Initiated joint review of the sector-WASH-JSR
2. Recognized the need to strengthening district planning process
3. Monitoring and evaluation directives are already in place, but needs to make it fully functional at all levels

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Inadequate number of qualified staff in the implementation level
2. Software and training programmes are still in low priority action for many organizations

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Policy provisions and planning concepts are very good, but compliance is not satisfactory
2. Many organizations are working in the sector and all are planning, implementing and monitoring by their own, but there is no any joining planning and monitoring mechanism in the sector to avoid duplication and over reporting
3. Instead of maintenance, repair and rehabilitation, users are demanding new system through a new water agency and new agency never assesses the existing system. They consider as a new system and starts implementation

Sanitation comments:

present practice of project based programme implementation and self reporting seems not realistic in the sector. Thus, the need of joint planning, joint monitoring and joint evaluation is realized to move towards SWAP and programmatic approach in the sector

Drinking-water comments:

Joint planning, joint monitoring and development of single WASH plan in each district; Municipality/ Village Development Committee seems urgent intervention in the sector

Niger

Sanitation achievements:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. existence d'un programme d'investissement
2. création d'une structure de régulation du sous secteur eau
3. implication des acteurs du secteur (revue annuelle, cadre de concertation, Commission Nationale de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement)

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. absence d'une étude d'évaluation de l'impact sanitaire du sous secteur eau potable
2. insuffisance d'information sur les droits à l'eau et les obligations des usagers

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Oman

Sanitation achievements:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Strategy has been well planned to assure that drinking water supply facilities will be continued in proportion to the increased population.
2. Establishment of new water treatment plants and expansion of the existing facilities are good indications of proper planning according to the results evaluated from continuous monitoring of the system.

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Very fast increase of the population in the urban areas, due to migration of people from rural areas for jobs, trading and other facilities.
2. Expansion of urban areas, by developing surrounding lands for occupation by migrants, reaching to new heights
3. Sudden in developments in real estates, buildings, Industrial areas, new housing colonies etc., pose problems in coping up with the increased water demands.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

N/A

Panama

Sanitation achievements:

1. Los censos nacionales siguen siendo la fuente más confiable para la planificación, el monitoreo y la evaluación.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Las instituciones del sector no cuentan con un sistema de información.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water achievements:

Paraguay

Sanitation achievements:

1. Planificación física y financiera así como coordinación sectorial
2. Se han incorporado programas y proyectos de saneamiento últimamente
3. Programas y proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional

Sanitation obstacles:

1. falta de promoción al uso de los servicios sanitarios de la comunidad
2. Falta de incorporación de tecnología aplicada en el saneamiento
3. Capacidad limitada de aplicación de los recursos obtenidos

Sanitation comments:

En este momento se está realizando una planificación nacional tanto de agua como de saneamiento y que finalizará el año próximo

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Conocimiento adecuado de la calidad de agua de los prestadores del agua que beben
2. Se está realizando a través de una consultoría un plan nacional de agua.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. No existe un seguimiento adecuado de la calidad de agua en cuanto a los parámetros, como a la frecuencia de muestreo, hasta hoy impracticable, tomando en cuenta la Ley 1614
2. No hay un consenso adecuado de que parámetros efectivamente serán cumplidos por todos los prestadores de agua. La Ley 1614 tiene parámetros diferentes de la Norma de Agua Potable del Instituto Nacional de Tecnología y Normalización (falta homologarlas).

Philippines

Sanitation achievements:
 1. WSH Sector Assessment
 2. Philippine Development Plan
 3. Sanitation Roadmap

Sanitation obstacles:
 1. Limited human resource capacity
 2. Inadequate funding
 3. Ineffective M/E system

Sanitation comments:
 1. Definition of terms have to be harmonized with all agencies collecting data (e.g. NSO, DOH, DepEd)
 2. Systems for data gathering and consolidation have to be harmonized.
 3. Responsibilities for M/E at national and sub-national levels have to be defined.

Drinking-water achievements:
 1. WSH Sector assessment and monitoring system being developed
 2. Philippine water supply roadmap updated in 2010

Drinking-water obstacles:
 1. Absence of effective M/E system
 2. Inadequate strategies for operationalizing the M/E of the water supply roadmap.

Drinking-water comments:
 No single agency is responsible for M/E.

Samoa

Sanitation achievements:
 1. Data collection initiated

Sanitation obstacles:
 1. Different set of data set obtained by 3 ministries (PUMA/MOH/SBS/MWSCD)
 2. Some overlap in the institutional and regulatory roles
 3. National Sanitation Policy (2009) newly introduce, transition to adjust to policy changes

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:
 1. Development of performance indicators by EU for assessment of performance
 2. Improved performance management framework- water sector
 3. Development of asset register/ Information database

Drinking-water obstacles:
 1. Problems with SWA infrastructure (aging) or capital cripples the collection of data (e.g. water loss data)
 2. human resource capacity to plan, monitor and evaluate
 3. Reliability and validity of data

Drinking-water comments:

Tajikistan

Sanitation achievements:
 • Investments

Sanitation obstacles:
 1. Coordination body
 2. Financing
 3. Lack of integrated approach

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:
 Develop and implement national policies and strategies for monitoring and evaluation of water supply systems

Drinking-water obstacles:
 Lack of funds does not give an opportunity to reach outcomes of the programs and policies, particularly in rural areas

Drinking-water comments:
 Assessment of the drinking water at the country level was not carried out at whole. It was carried out in a certain areas with a curtain cluster methods. There are currently plans to conduct an inventory of water supply facilities in the country to assess and create development plans in urban and rural water supply system sectors

Thailand

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Some sub sector is able to quickly afford consumer requirement
2. Regulations, laws are efficient tools for management

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Some sub sectors have not been given evaluation budget
2. Lack of professionals

Drinking-water comments:

Timor-Leste

Sanitation achievements:

1. Information on sanitation has been included in HMIS, SIBS, EMIS
2. Joint sanitation planning and monitoring (Gov, partners)
3. Demand-led approach successfully increased sanitation coverage in TL

Drinking-water achievements:

1. SISBS (Water and sanitation information system) is established.
2. planning system is well coordinated
3. Water is national priority one.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Update on sanitation information has been irregular due to various reason including budget and very much depends on donor
2. Although demand-led approach successfully piloted, however resources was not sufficient to scale up across the country
3. Not an integrated information system on sanitation

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Lack of Human Resources for M&E
2. M&E structures is established but not clearly defined
3. lack of funding for monitoring and evaluation service

Sanitation comments:

5. a) MoH has included sanitation in HMIS but not used for decision making purpose
5. b) Yes, as reflected in the donor coordination meeting, Dept of Partner Management exist at MoH, Joint Planning Donor & Ministries
5. c) Commitment from government has been focused in the rural area
5. d) Early year review meeting has only set for the MoH, it was not implemented for cross Ministry and other relevant partners.
5. e) There is no system available to access
5. f) There was no claim system for sanitation occur in the country.
5. g) Base on National strategic Development Plan.
5. h) Independent sanitation-drinking water planning is being developed. These two areas are being extended into 2 different directorates
5. i) Census 2010, DHS 2009
5. j) This year, unserved population was 57% (DHS, 2010), 70% of rural (Census 2010). Gain access by next year 5%
Gain access minimum 5% plus 3% population growth. 5% , 2011 + 8%, 2012 + 11% 2013
2014 14% , 2015 17%
5. k) 2007-2011, TL through CLTS , 21 suco achieved ODF with total population approx 50,000

Drinking-water comments:

Mol and MoH need to fill this section

Comments on Section 5: Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation w.r.f to

5. a) (National information system for rural is under development)
5. f) (SIBS are carried out in each early year) Minutes of the last 2 meetings are required to be attached to the assessment report)
5. g) (Country level case study developed by Unicef and not used)
5. h) Water Quality assessment by MoH was held in 2009 Nov- Feb' 2010, and the Water distribution and quantity is held by Mol in.....
5. i) (Information should be available at Mol (DNSAS)

Togo

Sanitation achievements:

1. Document d'opérationnalisation du PNAHT
2. Plan d'actons national pour le secteur eau et assainissement (PANSEA)

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Documents stratégiques sur le sous-secteur Hygiène et Assainissement (PNAHT)
2. Plan national d'action pour le secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement (PANSEA)
3. Loi portant organisation des services publics d'EP et d'assainissement collectif des eaux usées domestiques

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Défaut d'un système sectoriel d'informations et de suivi-évaluation
2. Multiplicité de concertation entre les différents acteurs
3. Défaut de leadership pour le sous-secteur

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Lenteur dans le processus de décentralisation
2. Programmes nationaux du sous-secteur souvent non assortis de plans du financement explicites
3. Défaut d'un système sectoriel d'information et de suivi-évaluation
4. Multiplicité d'acteurs et multiplicité de cadres de concertation
5. Manque de leadership du sous-secteur
6. Faiblesse du dispositif de planification, de programmation et de suivi évaluation
7. Valeurs de référence des principaux indicateurs d'effets et d'impacts du secteur non disponibles

Sanitation comments:

- Le leadership du sous-secteur amorcé par le MEAHV doit être renforcé et confirmé.
- La planification doit prendre en compte les besoins pour l'atteinte des OMD, identifiés et validés au bout d'un processus de large participation de l'ensemble des acteurs du secteur afin d'éviter les doublons ou des omissions.
- Le système sectoriel d'informations et de suivi-évaluation, bien que piloté par le leader du sous-secteur doit s'appuyer sur un réseau d'acteurs et usagers incluant les OSC et les ONG intervenant dans le sous-secteur.

Drinking-water comments:

- Le leadership du sous-secteur amorcé par le MEAHV doit être renforcé et confirmé.
- La planification doit prendre en compte les besoins pour l'atteinte des OMD, identifiés et validés au bout d'un processus de large participation de l'ensemble des acteurs du secteur afin d'éviter les doublons ou des omissions.
- Le système sectoriel d'informations et de suivi-évaluation, bien que piloté par le leader du sous-secteur doit s'appuyer sur un réseau d'acteurs et usagers incluant les OSC et les ONG intervenant dans le sous-secteur.

Uzbekistan

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

There is an urgent need to replace the existing worn-out water-supply networks.

Drinking-water comments:

Viet Nam

Sanitation achievements:

1. Ministry of Health has issued standards on drinking and domestic water quality and on latrine-sanitation conditions. Circulars on monitoring and supervision of water quality and sanitary latrines were also issued
2. Database on Water and Sanitation Sector Assessment has been set up in 2011. The first Water and Sanitation Sector Assessment Report is planned to be issued in December 2011
3. All investment projects in water supply and sanitation, wastewater treatment have current status assessment report. EIA report and independent monitoring of environmental management based on criteria from donors and regulations of the government

Drinking-water achievements:

1. All investment projects in water supply and sanitation, wastewater treatment have Current status Assessment report, EIA report and independent monitoring and environmental management based on criteria from donors and regulations from the government.
2. Mechanisms and regulations on the right of users in using drainage services were stipulated in the Decree 88/2007/ ND-CP
3. A database on water supply and drainage has been set up

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Some investors in localities oversee planning for monitoring and supervising environmental management plans.
2. In some localities, information and reporting systems related to sanitation are not synchronized, without coordination with related agencies
3. There are too many state management units in the sanitation but there is no focal and competent authority to coordinate water and sanitation activities.
4. Capacity of local staff is limited

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. There hasn't been a focal agency that is competent to coordinate monitoring and evaluating water supply sector
2. Some investors in localities oversee planning work, monitoring and supervising environmental management plans
3. In some localities, information and reporting systems related to drinking water supply are not synchronized or without unified cooperation with related stakeholders
4. Responsibilities among ministries and agencies are not clearly defined.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Planning hasn't been integrated with climate change issues and not updated with reality or not based on the demands from people

- In planning and implementation, the way of thinking is still passive or too much relying on subsidies

Yemen

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Ministry of water and environment has established an Monitoring and evaluation Unit reporting directly to the Deputy Minister (Water). The Unit is currently staffed with a senior Coordinator and a junior specialist.

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

The monitoring and evaluation of NISSIP is done by Joint Annual Review (JAR) reports which discussed with all related agencies yearly.

Drinking-water comments:

Zimbabwe

Sanitation achievements:

- 1.Demand driven plans
- 2.Strong community participation at both planning and monitoring and evaluation stages

Sanitation obstacles:

- 1.Shrinking budgets to support plans
- 2.Weakened management structures at all levels
- 3 Shortage of key personnel..

Sanitation comments:

Community Based Planning (CBP) has helped a lot in redirecting areas of investment priority taking into consideration requirements by community of beneficiaries.

Drinking-water achievements:

- 1.Setting up of a harmonized database (covering all the 3 sub-sectors) hosted by Ministry of Water Resources Development and Management.
- 2.Evidenence based WASH budget for 2012 following a series of monitoring and evaluation reports like the Multiple Indicator Monitoring Survey (MIMS) Report, Zimbabwe Country Status Overview (CSO) Report, the Zimbabwe Nutrition Survey Report, Zimbabwe Joint Monitoring Plan (JMP) Report, the Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) etc,
- 3.

Drinking-water obstacles:

- 1.Key sector terms like access and calculation of coverage not clearly defined
- 2.Monitoring and evaluation tools have not been standardised across all the 3 sub-sectors resulting in conflicting reports

Drinking-water comments:

Government through the National Action Committee is still trailing behind partners when it comes to issues of information management and reporting. When it comes to sector planning using NAC administrative data, the report that forms the basis of all the figures is the 2004 Village Based Consultative Inventory which is now outdated considering a dwindle in the sector that occurred between 2004 and 2009

06. Question 6: Budgeting and Expenditure

Afghanistan

Sanitation achievements:

- Different designs and for different parts of people and area have been planned and approved.
- Donors have more attention on sanitation issues and some sanitation projects have been implemented.

Drinking-water achievements:

- Donors spend more money on these activities
- There is a good progress at capacity development programs
- Sharing five years action plan with donors and stakeholders
- There is a good coordination between stakeholders
- Guidelines, policies and designs are already approved.

Sanitation obstacles:

- There is not a clear funding system by donors.
- Most of the projects have been implemented between welfare people and rich area.
- In Afghanistan and especially in Kabul city more than 70 percent of area is unplanned.
- There is not any comprehensive sanitation master plan.

Drinking-water obstacles:

- Lack of coordination between donors and stakeholders
- Plans have not been implemented correctly.
- Complicated logistic and financial system
- No submission of authority to others
- Low capacity for consumption of budget

Sanitation comments:

In sanitation issues high authorities must have more attention and support.

Drinking-water comments:

In Afghanistan access to safe drinking water is low, so international commitment for increasing of access to drinking water is necessary.

Five years action plan have been implemented partially, in case of donating by others, the plan would be implemented completely.

Angola

Sanitation achievements:

1. Inclusion of sanitation budgetary lines in the integrated municipalities programs for poverty reduction
2. Inclusion of sanitation budgetary lines at provincial governments expenses

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The budgeting planning begins at local level (municipality and province)
2. Promptness to accede to the donor credit lines

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limited budget for sanitation programs at rural level
2. weak institutional alignment between the Ministry of Environment and Provincial Government to assume their co-participation costs with donors for sanitation programs
- 3.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Budget cuts at central government, taking into account the states revenues and other national priorities
2. Relative centralization of fund allocation by provincial governments to municipal WASH projects
3. The SISAS does not capture yet financial fluxes information, to show the consolidated investments by the governments, partners and NGOs

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Under the PEDISA, SISAS is expected to develop a financial module to capture investment information and budgets/expenditures
Notwithstanding the compromise assumed by the countries to allocate 5% at least of their GDP to WASH, Angola government is allocation up to 2% of its GDP.

Azerbaijan

Sanitation achievements:
 1. Construction of treatment facilities has been started in some of the smaller cities.

Sanitation obstacles:
 1. None

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Bangladesh

Sanitation achievements:
 1. Sector Investment Plan has been prepared for 2011-2015
 2. A Part of (20%) Upazila budget is earmarked for water and sanitation head to be spent through Union parishad.
 3. Partial allocation is in pipeline
 4. Revised target has been agreed

Sanitation obstacles:
 1. Hard to reach area are not getting services as per the sectoral policy and plan
 2. Financial flows to sanitation sub-sector insufficient

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:
 1. Sector Investment Plan has been prepared for 2011-2015
 2. A Part of (20%) Upazila budget is earmarked for water and sanitation head to be spent through Union parishad

Drinking-water obstacles:
 1. Provision for operational budget is inadequate
 2. Hard to reach area are not getting services as per the sectoral policy and plan

Benin

Sanitation achievements:
 1. 1. Efforts progressifs de l'Etat dans le financement de l'assainissement
 2. Disponibilité des Bailleurs à financer le domaine

Sanitation obstacles:
 Obstacles ou difficultés:
 1. Sous-secteur pas suffisamment organisé pour drainer une forte mobilisation des ressources financières considérables
 2. Faible contribution du budget national au sous-secteur de l'HA
 3. Procédures lourdes pour faciliter les dépenses

Sanitation comments:
 Refus de plus en plus catégorique des bailleurs de subventionner l'assainissement domestique

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:
 Réalisations ou succès :
 1. . Taux d'exécution financière 35,83% en 2010

Drinking-water obstacles:
 Obstacles ou difficultés:
 1. Lourdeur et long délais de passation des marchés
 2. les difficultés économiques de l'Etat béninois ces deux dernières années
 3. Baisse notables des financements sur les deux dernières années

Bhutan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Efficient utilization of donor and domestic funded sanitation projects for both urban and rural
2. Strong political commitment
- 3 Planning underway to scale up the rural programme will include detailed costings to enable it to be appropriately budgeted and planned for in coming five year plans.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Due to the strong political commitment, the budget allocation in each year is on the increasing trend
2. Allowance for consideration of ad hoc plans for water supply schemes beyond budget allocation is also made

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Rural programme is currently dependent on external funding support which is inadequate to meet MDGs
2. Sanitation has less political commitment and investment comparatively to water sector.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Under-utilization of budget

Sanitation comments:

As the target for sanitation coverage is 100%. this is inclusive of the poor households and therefore budget is not specifically targeted and monitored to address the sanitation situation of the poor.

Drinking-water comments:

As the target for water supply coverage is 100%, this is inclusive of the poor households and therefore it is not specifically targeted to the poor

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Sanitation achievements:

1. Inversiones en saneamiento dirigidas a los sectores más deprimidos
2. Todo proyecto se planifica y ejecuta considerando en forma simultánea agua potable, saneamiento y tratamiento de agua residual

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Existen recursos para cumplimiento de los ODM
2. Se cuenta con mayor financiamiento para proyecto de agua en el área rural (Mi Agua)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Recursos financieros todavía limitados
 2. Débil capacidad de ejecución
- Saisissez du texte, l'adresse d'un site Web ou importez un document à traduire.
Annuler

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. No existe evaluación financiera ex post.

Sanitation comments:

Alta rotación de Autoridades de nivel de decisión debilita la capacidad de gestión de recursos

Drinking-water comments:

La información sobre presupuesto y gasto está muy dispersa.

Brazil

Sanitation achievements:

1. Planos Plurianuais para períodos de quatro anos; 2. Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento – PAC I e II; 3. Plano Nacional de Saneamento Básico – Plansab em elaboração.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Planos Plurianuais – PPA, de quatro em quatro anos; 2. Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento – PAC I e II; 3. Plano Nacional de Saneamento Básico - Plansab, em elaboração, ainda não aprovado oficialmente.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Contingenciamento de recursos financeiros que algumas vezes já aconteceu; 2. Em diversos casos, precária gestão na aplicação dos recursos orçamentários, em especial, em alguns estados e municípios.

Drinking-water obstacles:

. Dificuldades típicas das relações do pacto federativo União, Unidades Federais, Municípios; 2. Emendas parlamentares que, às vezes ficam à margem do planejamento nacional, regional, municipal e local.

Sanitation comments:

Na maioria das vezes, os recursos aplicados em saneamento rural são não onerosos. Existem pouquíssimas experiências em nível municipal cujos investimentos podem ter como fonte as tarifas ou recursos próprios dos municípios.

Drinking-water comments:

Em termos de planejamento nacional, não há uma previsão ou inclusão de doações nacionais ou externas, oriundas de organismos oficiais ou não governamentais. Na maioria das vezes, estas doações acontecem mediante negociações em nível regional, municipal e de Associações comunitárias.

Burkina Faso

Sanitation achievements:

Urbain

1. Signature d'accords technique et de financement avec les PTF et les bailleurs de fonds

Rural

1. inscription d'une ligne budgétaire dans le budget de l'état pour l'assainissement
2. amélioration du budget programme du secteur

Drinking-water achievements:

Urbain

1. Budget annuel
2. Financement presque entièrement acquis

Rural

1. accroissement progressif du budget de l'Etat alloué à l'eau potable
2. mise en place de l'appui budgétaire sectoriel

Sanitation obstacles:

Urbain

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Faible taux de décaissement annuel par rapport aux délais de réalisation
2. Procédures de passation des marchés

Rural

1. manque d'informations ou informations tardives sur les programmations financière de certains acteurs
2. Procédures nationales (passation des marchés)
3. Autres procédures (avis de non objection)

Drinking-water obstacles:

Urbain

1. Longue procédure de passation des marchés
2. Incapacité des entreprises

Rural

1. insuffisance de ressources financières pour combler les besoins en milieu rural
2. Longue procédure de passation des marchés.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Burundi

Sanitation achievements:

Réalisations ou Produits :

1. Financement de la construction des latrines améliorées dans les milieux scolaires
2. Mise en place d'un Show Room des latrines de différents types pour démonstration
- 3.

Drinking-water achievements:

Réalisations ou succès :

1. Inauguration de quelques stations de pompage au niveau national
2. Réception de 35 adductions d'eau potable
3. Réhabilitation et extension des infrastructures hydrauliques dans 4 provinces du pays

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Insuffisance du Budget pour le secteur
2. Manque de documents de plaidoyer
3. Insuffisance de volonté politique

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. La non consolidation des données du secteur dans un format national
2. Indisponibilité d'une structure chargée du Suivi et Evaluation dans le secteur
3. Insuffisance des financements

Sanitation comments:

Nous constatons qu'il ya un déséquilibre entre les financements accordé au secteur Eau à ceux accordé au secteur Assainissement. Ce dernier reste est placé au dernier rang des priorité. Les décideurs n'ont pas encore pris conscience de l'importance de l'assainissement.

Drinking-water comments:

SANS OBJET

Cambodia

Sanitation achievements:

1. RWSS sector investment plan was updated in 2005 (for 2005-2015) and in 2009 (2010-2025) including the drinking water supply and sanitation in rural areas;
2. Key Government institutions and main Development Partners (donor communities) participate in the TWG-RWSSH, through which, the RWSS sector promotes and coordinates the financial planning and resource mobilizations, policy, and strategic guidance for RWSS programs;
3. Many organizations (ADB, USAID, UNHABITAT, WB) are interested in improving sanitation and hygiene practices through the formulation of the rural sanitation working group (SWG).
4. The Government has issued the Sub-Decree for National Sanitation Day on 13 November every year.
5. Many organizations (ADB, USAID, UNHABITAT, WB) are interested in improving sanitation in urban (MPWT)

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
 - a. RWSS sector investment plan was updated in 2005 (for 2005-2015) and in 2009 (2010-2025) including the drinking water supply and sanitation in rural areas;
 - b. Key Government institutions and main Development Partners (donor communities) participate in the TWG-RWSSH, through which, the RWSS sector promotes and coordinates the financial planning and resource mobilizations for RWSS programs;
 - c. Rural Water Supply: Through CMDG and NSDP planning process, the RWS sub-sector promotes government funds for regular drinking water supply improvements in rural areas

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of investment funds in the sanitation and hygiene sub-sector is the major constraint in the sub-sector's sustainable development. Sanitation and hygiene investment is bundled with water supply investments among major development partners such as ADB and the WB
2. In rural communities, sanitation and hygiene is low priority and households cannot access improved sanitation facilities due to poverty and are largely dependent/ waiting for government and NGO subsidies
3. Low private sector involvement in increasing demand for improved sanitation facilities
4. Sanitation seems to be ignored for improvement and most donors are not interested.
5. Lack of financial support from government (MPWT)

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Rural Water Supply
 - a. As per the outlines in the National Policy frameworks, beneficiary communities would mobilize financial resources for operation and maintenance of their own water supply facilities. However, the communities are still slow in financial resource mobilization (due to poverty, and weak in ownership sense).
 - b. Although the donor funds are increasing for rural water supply improvements, there are still only for project-base financing approaches (project by project); due to lack of master plan for long-term rural water supply improvements, the financial mobilization strategy could not effectively applied for program-wise developments, and therefore there is still lack of secured funds for long-term development.
 - c. Private sector investments in rural water supply improvements are still weak due to (i) narrow profit margin from small size of works, (ii) lack of legal reinforcements for security of their long-term investments, and (iii) disperse locations spreading in remote areas.
2. Urban Water Supply
 - a. There is limited budget for both private and public on investment for drinking water.

Sanitation comments:

Even if the national budgets is gradually increasing every year to support the coverage plan on rural sanitation, but the fund management should be used more effective in changing the people mind-set in waiting for subsidy. Also, the budget support for the poor households to have access the rural sanitation should be highly considered and consensus to reach the total sanitation in the commune and villages.

Drinking-water comments:

Cameroon

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Réalisations ou succès :

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Création de nouveaux points d'eau potable
- 2.
- 3.

1. Sous-consommation du budget alloué à l'eau potable
- 2.
- 3.

Central African Republic

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

1. réalisations dans le cadre du DSRP1 (Document stratégique de réduction de la pauvreté)

1. Manque de motivation de certains partenaires

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Elaboration d'un programme national d'investissement dans le cadre du projet appui institutionnel en cours pour garantir le développement durable du secteur

1. Dépendance vis-à-vis de l'extérieur
2. Inexistence d'un mécanisme de financement stable du secteur.

Chad

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

1. réalisation de 502 latrines dans le cadre du projet PNEAR (Etat/BAD)
2. 100 villages ont atteint le statut FDAL dans le Chari Baguirmi (Unicef)

1. les techniciens du domaine ne sont pas toujours associés à la discussion budgétaire
2. la contribution de l'Etat est faible
3. la difficulté de mobiliser les fonds au niveau du trésor public

Le service du budget devra mieux prendre en compte la programmation faite par les services techniques de l'Etat

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Elaboration d'un programme national d'investissement dans le cadre du projet appui institutionnel en cours pour garantir le développement durable du secteur

Colombia

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Congo

Sanitation achievements:

1. Adoption d'une ligne budgétaire d'investissement
2. Prise en compte par le CDMT du budget et dépenses d'assainissement
3. Existence de contreparties congolaises pour le cofinancement des projets d'assainissement (PEEDU, PABP...e

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Adoption de lignes budgétaires spécifiques pour le secteur de l'eau potable;
2. Construction de l'usine de DJIRI et réhabilitation de l'usine de traitement d'eau potable du Djoué
3. Réhabilitation des ouvrages de traitement d'eau potable et bien d'autres

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insuffisance des financements alloués à l'assainissement
2. Difficultés de décaissement des fonds de contrepartie de l'Etat

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Transport d'eau dans les anciens et nouveaux quartiers
2. Vétusté de la tuyauterie
3. La distribution d'eau ne suit pas la politique d'aménagement et d'urbanisation avec l'agrandissement des villes dans les départements

Sanitation comments:

La budgétisation des dépenses liées des projets d'assainissement doit s'intéresser à la sensibilisation et à l'information des bénéficiaires ainsi qu'à leur formation, tout ceci doit être couplé à la réalisation dans chaque département d'actions spécifiques de construction de latrines.

Drinking-water comments:

Les efforts du Gouvernement sont non négligeables dans cette activité pour assurer de l'eau potable à une plus grande partie de la population Congolaise, car le Congo est entouré des cours d'eau, des rivières et fleuves. Cependant beaucoup reste encore à faire compte tenu des enjeux de l'eau potable et de son importance. Des vraies stratégies doivent être bâties avec certains organismes qui nous accompagnent dans ce domaine, car tout n'est pas fait sur fonds propres c'est le cas de l'OMS ; PNUD etc.

Côte d'Ivoire

Sanitation achievements:

1. Convention Etat_SODECI (Contrat d'affermage pour la gestion du réseau collectif pour la ville d'Abidjan)
2. Le DSRP 2009-2015 planifie une évolution progressive vers l'appui budgétaire sectoriel
3. Engagement de l'Etat pour la création d'un fonds national de financement de l'assainissement et du drainage

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Réalisation d'ouvrages tels les châteaux d'eau
- Reprise de la coopération avec les bailleurs
2. PPU (Plan Présidentiel d'Urgence)
3. Existence d'un mécanisme financier

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Le financement de l'Etat pour le secteur de l'assainissement est faible
2. L'assainissement n'est pas traité de façon prioritaire par l'Etat et les collectivités territoriales
3. Les dettes de l'Etat envers la SODECI constituent un frein aux investissements dans le domaine de l'assainissement

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Faiblesse du financement
2. Arriérés de l'Etat à l'endroit du secteur
3. Imprévisibilité des appuis extérieurs

Sanitation comments:

Créer une structure chargée de l'assainissement en milieu rural

Drinking-water comments:

Réalisations ou succès :

1. Reprise de la coopération avec les bailleurs
2. PPU (Plan Présidentiel d'Urgence) où le secteur de l'eau est une des priorités
3. Existence d'un fonds dans le secteur de l'eau pour couvrir l'entretien des infrastructures existantes et le développement des nouvelles infrastructures en milieu urbain

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Faiblesse du financement
2. Arriérés de l'Etat à l'endroit du secteur
3. Imprévisibilité des appuis extérieurs
4. Le mécanisme de gestion du fonds n'est pas efficace en ne permettant pas les nouveaux investissements

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Sanitation achievements:

1. Budget allocated

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Bottleneck at the disbursement level.

Sanitation comments:

Budget and expenditures should be implemented at the provincial and local level.

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. lack of a clear operation and maintenance policies of drinking water supply both urban and rural

Drinking-water comments:

Setting up accountability in the sector

Dominican Republic

Sanitation achievements:

1. Ampliación de la cobertura
2. Reducción de la contaminación

Sanitation obstacles:

1. No asignación de recurso para saneamiento. Se contempla dentro del componente agua

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. El aumento del gasto en APS permite aumentar la cobertura
2. Ampliación de las redes a nivel nacional

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Inversión insuficiente por parte del gobierno nacional
2. Falta de cumplimiento de los planes de desarrollo de APS

Egypt

Sanitation achievements:

1. a budget of 20 Billion L.E has been allocated for the current 5-year plan to raise the wastewater coverage percentage in rural from 11% to 40%
2. setting an annual budget for rehabilitation

Sanitation obstacles:

1. low cost recovery due to water tariffs that are among the lowest in the world, requiring government subsidies
2. insufficient budgets to cover all the investment plans.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. setting an annual budget for rehabilitation

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. low cost recovery due to water tariffs that are among the lowest in the world, requiring government subsidies
2. insufficient budgets to cover all the investment plans.

El Salvador

Sanitation achievements:

1. A nivel nacional se ha incrementado las inversiones tanto en saneamiento como en agua a nivel rural y urbana
2. Los gobiernos municipales proveen sus presupuestos fondos destinados para proyectos de agua y saneamiento con juntas rurales y gobierno central.
3. Compromiso del gobierno en invertir en saneamiento en los 100 municipios más pobres del país.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. cuentas y balances auditados que reflejan transparencia
2. presupuesto bien orientado para el cumplimiento de las metas del milenio las cuales ya se lograron y la ampliación de la cobertura.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. El presupuesto de inversión en las zonas rurales (agua como saneamiento) es bajo en la mayoría de las instituciones

1. The budget for investment in rural areas (water and sanitation) is low in most institutions

Drinking-water obstacles:

presupuesto no define la inversión en agua y saneamiento por separado

Sanitation comments:

Considerando que no está definido un monto específico para saneamiento en los presupuestos oficiales, por lo que se muestra una inversión menor a los sistemas abastecimiento de agua, sin embargo se observa que se están haciendo esfuerzos para lograr una mayor cobertura en el ámbito rural y periurbano principalmente.

Es necesario y urgente tener como país un Plan de Saneamiento que involucre a todos los actores a nivel local y nacional, separando la zona urbana y rural acompañado de un Plan de inversión. Según Información no se cuenta con Instrumentos oficiales para evaluar y proyectar el saneamiento. Algunos logros y obstáculos encontrados

Drinking-water comments:

A pesar de que las metas del ODM que ya se lograron, debería de revisarse si en cuanto a calidad y cantidad se han cumplido para agua de consumo humano.

Equatorial Guinea

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Ethiopia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Interest of donors to support WASH programs
2. Household expenditure is increasing due to economic growth

Sanitation obstacles:

1. No separate public line budget for Hygiene and Sanitation
2. Difficult to track Sanitation and Hygiene specific budgets from the WASH sector and actors (Bi-lateral and multilateral)

Sanitation comments:

- Lack of committed budget to implement the currently endorsed SAP

Drinking-water comments:
Harmonization undertaken

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Community contribution
2. Government commitment

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Timely setting

Fiji

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Gabon

Sanitation achievements:

Réalisations ou Produits

1. Code de l'eau et schéma directeur d'assainissement en cours de réalisation
2. Création d'une agence de régulation du secteur Eau et Electricité
3. Réforme du conseil national de l'eau et de l'électricité

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Absence de cadre juridique, réglementaire et institutionnel
2. Absence de coordination des départements
3. Faiblesse des ressources humaines et financières

Sanitation comments:

Renforcement du cadre réglementaire et augmentation des ressources financières

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Réalisations ou succès :

1. Loi de finance
2. Projet de construction d'un barrage hydro électrique

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Faible taux de décaissement (Lourdeurs administratives)

Gambia

Sanitation achievements:

1. The councils have some budget lines for overall environment sanitation – solid waste management
2. A national budget tracking with NAMS was done as basis for advocacy
3. Increased Government commitment at policy level

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of budgetary allocation for sanitation
2. Sanitation budget is subsumed into health and environmental budget
3. Sanitation not seen as a stand-alone development issue

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Ghana

Sanitation achievements:

1. A clear budget line for sanitation has been included in the budget since 2010
2. Budgetary allocation for sanitation has increased in 2011

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Untimely release of budget allocated for sanitation
2. Failure to disburse the full amount of funds allocated for sanitation

Sanitation comments:

The associated bureaucracy within the civil service is the major cause of untimely disbursement and failure to access beyond 50% of the national budget allocated for sanitation.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. There is political commitment to increase budgetary support for drinking water through the Ghana Compact
2. Actual allocation to the water sector has increased over the past two years.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Inability to access and use all the allocated yearly budget for water (just between 30-40% of 2009 and 2010 were actually utilised)
2. Financial inflows from donors is dwindling due to impression that the MDG target for water has already been achieved. This notwithstanding, while a large proportion of the population is still unserved due to the unavailable facilities in some communities, some facilities are non-functional and worsened by increasing population growth.

Drinking-water comments:

Guinea

Sanitation achievements:

1. La volonté du Gouvernement d'investir dans ce secteur

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Bouclage du financement par le Budget National de Développement (BND) des Projets de réalisation des forages industriels de Kobaya et Demoudoula (6000 m³/jour), des 178 forages de proximité et la construction de la station de traitement d'eau du lac de Sonfonia (10 000 m³/jour) pour atténuer le manque d'eau à Conakry
2. Bouclage du financement par la Coopération Française de la réhabilitation du captage de Kitéma (1700 m³/jour) pour atténuer le manque d'eau à Conakry
3. Bouclage du financement par le CICR et la SEG des Projets de renforcement de la production d'eau potable dans les villes de Mali (3 puits améliorés équipés de groupes électropompes+fourniture de 3 pompes de reprises et d'un groupe électrogène), de Mamou (3 forages industriels équipés de groupes électropompes+fourniture de 3 pompes de reprises et d'un groupe électrogène)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Manque de ligne budgétaire pour l'assainissement autonome
2. Absence de synergie dans le cadre de concertation avec les acteurs impliqués.
3. conflit de compétence entre les parties prenantes

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Retard de décaissement des Projets financés sur le Budget National de Développement
2. Inflation importante

Sanitation comments:

Le secteur de l'assainissement autonome ne bénéficie pas de budget spécifique pour la réalisation des ouvrages.

Drinking-water comments:

La situation politique instable et difficile que le pays connaît depuis 2000 s'est traduite par un tarissement progressif et long des financements extérieurs dans le secteur. Les financements sur ressources propres de l'Etat et de la SEG n'ont pu couvrir à eux seuls le besoin important du secteur en investissements nouveaux. C'est l'un des facteurs négatifs qui a contribué à diminuer l'accès continu à l'eau potable de la grande majorité de la population.

Guinea-Bissau

Sanitation achievements:

1 La déclaration de Thekwine a été signé avec le Ministre chargé de assainissement mais pas encore d'allocations budgétaires

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Manque de reconnaissance de l'importance du secteur de assainissement

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Haiti

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Honduras

Sanitation achievements:

1. En los sistemas rurales y periurbanos existe una contribución comunitaria entre un 25-30 % del costo del proyecto.
2. Se implementan modelos de gestión desconcentrados/descentralizados para la prestación de los servicios lo que ha venido a mejorar las coberturas y calidad del servicio.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Más del 75% de los fondos del subsector agua están en el presupuesto
2. En los sistemas rurales y periurbanos existe una contribución comunitaria alrededor del 25% del costo del proyecto.
3. Se han estado implementando modelos de gestión desconcentrados/descentralizados de los servicios lo que ha venido a mejorar la prestación y las coberturas.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. A nivel nacional no se produce un informe que refleje la totalidad de inversiones en el sector, tampoco que desglose los subsectores agua, saneamiento e higiene, ni los ámbitos urbano y rural (los informes son parciales ya que tampoco registran las donaciones de ONG, iglesias, Clubes, etc.).
2. El presupuesto anual para el subsector de Saneamiento es menos del 50% de lo necesario para alcanzar las Metas Nacionales de incremento de coberturas definidas por el Gobierno
3. Bajo porcentaje de ejecución de los fondos asignados al sector.

Drinking-water obstacles:

- Ninguna institución gubernamental produce un informe que no refleje la totalidad de inversiones de todo el sector ni desglosa los subsectores Agua, saneamiento e higiene, ni los ámbitos urbanos y rurales, por lo tanto los informes que se presentan son parciales ya que tampoco registran las donaciones de ONG, iglesias, Clubes, etc.
2. El presupuesto anual para el subsector de Agua Potable Urbana es menos del 50% de lo necesario para alcanzar las Metas Nacionales de incremento de coberturas definidas por el Gobierno
 3. Bajo porcentaje de ejecución de los fondos asignados al sector.
 4. No existe un Fondo para el subsector Agua Potable.

Sanitation comments:

En el marco del Plan de Nación y a través de la Secretarías de Planificación (SEPLAN) y Finanzas (SEFIN) se implementará el seguimiento a la ejecución financiera nacional.

Drinking-water comments:

India

Sanitation achievements:

1. Dedicated funding for marginalised groups
2. Consistent rise in the allocated budget over the decade

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The entire budget is allocated to states based on the norms, published in the National policy guidelines.
2. The releases are published online and are based on the audited accounts of expenditure by states.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insufficient budget to accelerate coverage at desired pace
2. Absorption capacity of implementing machinery

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Due to limitation of working season (no work in rains), sometimes the expenditure levels are low, resulting in high opening balances with states

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

The process of releases has been made fully transparent and linked to the norms fixed under the policy.

Indonesia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Since 2010 the government has also appropriated special allocation funds (DAK) for sanitation separate from drinking water budget
2. Improvement in sanitation budgeting, which is potentially equal to drink-water budget. At the national, the allocation for sanitation development in the national budget has increased 10 times in 2009 since 2005, or equal to 4 times increase in percentage of total budget from 0.3% in 2005 to 1.2% in 2009. The planned mid-term expenditure for sanitation development of 2010 – 2014 increases around 4 times compared to sanitation budget in the periode of 2005 – 2009.
3. Donor commitments for sanitation utilized in Indonesia is high.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Effective spending and budget in water and sanitation tend to be increased over the years (APBN, DAK, APBD)
2. Appreciation (Incentive) mechanism for Local Government with high budget in drinking-water supply program
3. Development of alternative funding resources: Development public funding (obligation, etc) ; Commercial loan; credit guarantee and interest subsidy; Development private partnership, as funding investor, operator, strategic and equity investor, or even CSR.

Here are the example of several public private partnership program:

- Umbulan Water spring Project, East Java
- Jatiluhur Water supply System
- Klungkung Regency (Tukad Unda) Water Supply, Bali
- Solid Waste Final Disposal and Treatment Facility - Greater Bandung

Sanitation obstacles:

- There is a dependence on central government budget allocations to support initiatives related to drinking water and sanitation facilities. The results of a study on water and sanitation completed in 2003-2005 revealed that only 0.01 percent to 1.37 percent of district development budgets (APBD) were allocated to support water and sanitation programs.
2. Scheme to improve the investment climate to stimulate the active participation of the private sector and the community through Public Private Partnerships, as well as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has not been well developed yet.
 3. Local government's budget in sanitation is still low (Provincial and district level)
 4. Sanitation strategy document, as a basic in deciding district/city sanitation budget, is still not widely implemented

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. There is a dependence on central government budget allocations to support initiatives related to drinking water and sanitation facilities. The results of a study on water and sanitation completed in 2003-2005 revealed that only 0.01 percent to 1.37 percent of district development budgets (APBD) were allocated to support water and sanitation programs.
2. Scheme to improve the investment climate to stimulate the active participation of the private sector and the community through Public Private Partnerships, as well as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has not been well developed yet.
3. The provision of improved drinking water by urban water utilities owned by the local governments (PDAM) and non-publically owned water supply companies (non-PDAM) is limited.
4. Budgets and expenditures (National and local level) for Drinking-Water supply is still limited (less priority)

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Government Budget (APBN) has been able to contributes 10% of total investment needs for water development, while for sanitation, the government budget has been able to fulfills 20% of the total required investments.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Sanitation achievements:

1. Identification of financial resources required for investing and achieving of goals (specify other methods of securing credit)
2. Encouragement policy makes for improving and investing in sanitation

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Increasing of government financial support

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Tariffs don't determine
2. Discounted Tariffs and lack of receipt of whole price

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Allocating of budget is not according to programme needs
2. financial constraints

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Jordan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Performance indicators are now included in the national budget
2. The budget for 2011 and the projects for 2012-2013 show increased spending on sanitation as a percentage of the total water and sanitation budget

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Performance indicators are now included in the national budget
2. The budget for 2011 and the projects for 2012-2013 show increased spending on sanitation as a percentage of the total water and sanitation budget

Sanitation obstacles:

1. The process for selecting capital projects in the budget does not include a formal evaluation of the quantitative benefits of each project with respect to performance indicators
2. There is no asset management plan
3. There is no cost-benefit analysis for deciding when and where to extend the sewer network

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. The process for selecting capital projects in the budget doesn't include a formal evaluation of the quantitative benefits of each project with respect to performance indicators
2. There's no asset management plan
3. There's no cost-benefit analysis for deciding when and where to extend the sewer network

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Kenya

Sanitation achievements:

- 1.an increase in financial resource allocation 10%
- 2.increased absorption capacity
- 3.community participation and ownership has increased

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Expenditure (thus absorption) has been over 75%.
2. Capturing off donor commitments and reporting has improved.
3. Annual increments of budgets over the last 10 years.

Sanitation obstacles:

- 1.disbursed fund are less than that budgeted for
- 2.inadequate funds

Drinking-water obstacles:

- 1.Conditions of development support still continue to slow down implementation.
- 2.Use of different investment tools by various partners especially in rural areas.
- 3.limited or no reporting at all of expenditures by NGOs, FBOs ,etc in the water sector

Sanitation comments:

Need for decentralisation in the funding process for different levels to enhance better outcomes

Drinking-water comments:

The process of budgeting and expenditure reporting gradually improving.

Kyrgyzstan

Sanitation achievements:

The water supply and sewage projects had the following positive impacts:

- improving access for the villagers to safe drinking water;
- decreasing prevalence of the communicable and parasitic diseases;
- improving quality of drinking water by microbiological indicators;
- changing the hygiene and sanitation skills;
- improving partners' interaction in addressing the water supply issues;
- improving the infrastructure of sanitary entities, etc.

However, achieving the target indicator in improving the sewage system seems problematic.

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

The Ministry of Finance of the KR has information only where the government is a guarantor under the state investment programs.

In general, there are the following characteristics:

- for lack of funds, and therefore, inadequate volume of the maintenance and recovery works, the existing infrastructure often fails;
- values for share of the population having access to the sewage system in different oblasts significantly vary: the difference between the lowest indicator of 3.2 per cent (Batken oblast) and the highest one of 37.2 per cent (Chui oblast) makes 34 percentage points;
- improving access to the sewage system is a problem not only in rural, but also the urban areas. The urban population in most oblasts exceeds the population having access to the sewage system. Except for Chui and Osh oblasts, the areas directly surrounding the capital Bishkek city and the South capital – Osh city. However, the situation is also difficult here, due to the internal migration processes resulting in high concentration of people in Bishkek city and other big cities of the country. As a result, rings of squatter areas without water disposal systems appeared around the capital. Thus, the reasons for constraints in progress on access to the sewage system, are mainly economic by nature. However, in this aspect, there are also cultural and educational problems.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Access to the sewage system defines not just the sanitary and hygienic conditions of people's life, but it indirectly reflects the housing quality. Unlike access to clean drinking water, improving the population access to the sewage system appeared to be a more complicated task. Modest success has been achieved in this area: in the period 2003-2008, separate stretch of the main trunk sewer has decreased by 12 km, the street sewage network increased by 70 km only. In 2008, only 23.5 per cent of the population was connected to the sewage networks. While in 2003-2008, the share of population using this utility was decreasing by 0.9 per cent per year. In rural areas, there are virtually no municipal sewage and drainage systems. Construction of cesspits lavatories (toilets) used everywhere, is the responsibility of an individual family or organization, such as government agencies and schools.

Drinking-water comments:

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Sanitation achievements:

1. Coordination between government and donors still continued
2. Getting some monitoring funds from government
3. community contribution and more private participation

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Percentage of the drinking- water budget is estimated and targeted to the poor families in rural and remote areas especially ethnic minority groups
2. Identification of budgets, investment and subsidies for drinking-water systems and services in both urban and rural WASH

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Government budgets still limited
2. General budgets from development partners for water and sanitation has reduced
3. Natural disaster- particularly floods in 2011

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Insufficiency of financial flows at both national and local government levels to meet MDG targets. Draft rural WASH strategy estimates that the average annual investment over the last 10 years
- 2.

Sanitation comments:

Public and private partnership should be more enhanced. The poor families should be also considered in terms of subsidies. The capital gained from the development projects like dam projects, mining and other taxes should be considered to support to both urban and rural WASH

Drinking-water comments:

Improvement of financial flow should be further taking into consideration in order to meet and MDG and NSDP

Lebanon

Sanitation achievements:

1. Donor community remains committed to sanitation sector in Lebanon
2. STP's continue to come on stream

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Political wrangling over prioritisation of budgets
2. Developing budgets to serve other considerations

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Lebanon has achieved a high level of improved sanitation coverage according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), but it still is at 50% less of its needs to attain the national sanitation target (i.e. 100% connection to sewerage networks by 2020). The expenditure did not exceed 26% of the budget allocated for sanitation. The NIMBY syndromes, the political conflict on the priorities, in addition to some technical obstacles blocks the execution and the expenditure in consequence. On the other hand, sometimes the execution of some projects stop because the budget allocated become insufficient due to financial inflation or unexpected expensive technicalities.

Drinking-water comments:

In the drinking water sector also, expectations and budgeting don't always meet reality and execution of a lot of projects stop after allocating budgets for them.

Lesotho

Sanitation achievements:

1. The EU funded Maseru Wastewater Project is a major achievement in the urban sanitation activities and will significantly improve sanitation services in Maseru
2. The Government of Lesotho has provided significant funding to the rural sanitation activities and the donor funded rural water and sanitation projects will contribute significantly to the rural sanitation progress

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The water sector is currently receiving a major share of the Government's capital budget and the Government is implementing the Metolong bulk water supply programme for the capital Maseru and surrounding towns and villages with support from a number of Development Partners.
2. The water sector has developed the Interim Water and Sanitation Strategy as the basis for EU Sector Budget Support that will improve the level and predictability of funding for the sector

Sanitation obstacles:

1. The Government's financial management system does not monitor the expenditures for sanitation separately from water and therefore no comprehensive data are available covering the sanitation activities of the water sector combined with the local government, health and education sectors' expenditures.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Cost recovery in rural areas: The contribution to O&M costs in rural water systems from the water users is low and Government continue to use part of the rural water budget to subsidise major repairs in rural water systems. Clarity of roles of local government authorities and the water sector needed
2. Contract management as well as timely payment of suppliers and contractors remains to be a challenge for effective implementation in the sector.
3. Detailed involvement of Development Partners in administration and approval of sector activities leads to delays in implementation.
4. The capital budget for the water sector is dominated for the Metolong Project and delays in the implementation of one or two major contracts affect the utilisation rate of the capital budget significantly

Sanitation comments:

Providing specific budgets and expenditure reports on sanitation is a challenge since there are several government, local government and non-governmental actors in sanitation as well as private investments and the governments financial management system does not differentiate sanitation and water expenditures at an aggregated level. The development of the M&E system in the water sector could over time provide data on sanitation and in cooperation with the Bureau of Statistics it should be possible also to get data on household investments in sanitation as part of the CMS surveys

Drinking-water comments:

The Government's financial management system is improving with the implementation of the IFMIS however the objective based budgeting and linking the recurrent budgets to the capital budgets is not yet effective. Problems with the implementation and use of the IFMIS has resulted in long delays in payment to the private sector for supplies and works affecting the utilisation of budgets as well as the profitability/ survival of the private sector in Lesotho

Liberia

Sanitation achievements:

There is a budget and expenditure framework being developed for the roll-out by the NWSHPC

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The Liberia WASH Compact has improving finance mechanisms as a stand-alone commitment
2. The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs drove the development of the Liberia WASH Compact
3. WSP has agreed to develop a robust sector investment plan in early 2012

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of dialogue between the WASH sector and MoFin
2. There is no real sector performance monitoring with regards to inputs (i.e. finance) and outputs in the sanitation sub-sector
3. There is no clear budget line for sanitation which national agencies can use to plan their intervention

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Perceived lack of political will to give WASH a stand alone budget line in the national budget
2. Lack of dialogue between the WASH sector and MoFin
3. There is no real sector performance monitoring with regards to inputs (i.e. finance) and outputs in the sanitation sub-sector

Sanitation comments:

n/a

Drinking-water comments:

Critical to the success of implementation of the immediate Liberia WASH Compact deliverables and the sector strategic plan is financial resourcing for the sector. For the next annual budget, the Liberia MoFin needs to insert WASH as a stand-alone budget line.

Madagascar

Sanitation achievements:

1. AEPHA intégré dans les lois de finances (Programme d'Investissement Public et ressources externes)
2. BPOR pour les 05 des 22 régions disponibles
3. Le Fonds Mondial de l'Assainissement

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Forte dépendance par rapport aux bailleurs de fonds
2. Manque de système fiable pour mesurer l'allocation des fonds pour les pauvres
3. Déséquilibre entre approche subventionnée et non-subventionnée

Sanitation comments:

Le budget alloué par l'Etat pour le secteur AEPHA est loin d'être suffisant par rapport aux objectifs à atteindre (besoin de financement estimé à 200 Millions de Dollars par an pour l'achèvement de l'OMD, alors que le secteur fonctionne avec moins 50 Millions de Dollars).

Drinking-water achievements:

- 1 AEPHA intégré dans les lois de finances (Programme d'Investissement Public et ressources externes)
2. BPOR pour les 05 des 22 régions disponibles

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Forte dépendance par rapport aux bailleurs de fonds
2. Manque de système fiable pour mesurer l'allocation des fonds pour les pauvres
3. Déséquilibre entre approche subventionnée et non-subventionnée

Drinking-water comments:

Le budget alloué par l'Etat pour le secteur AEPHA est loin d'être suffisant par rapport aux objectifs à atteindre (besoin de financement estimé à 200 Millions de Dollar par an pour l'achèvement de l'OMD, alors que le secteur fonctionne avec moins 50 Millions de Dollar).

Malawi

Sanitation achievements:

1. Creation of a separate budget line in the Government's National Budget
2. Increased recognition of Sanitation by donors

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Low recognition (at Government level) of the sanitation as a priority area
2. Limited knowledge of the role of sanitation in development among policy makers
3. Slow fiscal devolution to the District Councils

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

- Tracking of sanitation expenditure,
- Propose provision of additional resources in the Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) {of the City/District Councils} to target Sanitation infrastructure for urban Centres.

Drinking-water comments:

Maldives

Sanitation achievements:

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

- *There is no separate % for the poor as the sanitation budget covers whole communities

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Mali

Sanitation achievements:

1. Mise en œuvre du projet d'assainissement dans les régions de Gao, Ségou et Koulikoro sur financement BAD
2. Mise en œuvre du Projet d'Appui Dano-Suédois dans les régions de Sikasso, Mopti et Koulikoro
3. Mise en œuvre de l'Assainissement Total Piloté par la Communauté (ATPC) dans les régions de Mopti, Ségou, Sikasso, Koulikoro et Kayes

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Existence de Budget Programme par Objectifs (BPO)
2. Existence de Cadre de Dépenses à Moyen Terme (CDMT)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insuffisance des ressources financières
2. Différence d'approches d'intervention des projets/programmes

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. La non application de la déclaration de Paris (alignement des procédures des bailleurs sur celles nationale)
2. Lourdeur dans les procédures de passation des marchés

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Mauritania

Sanitation achievements:

1. Les contre parties de projets sont mobilisées
2. Nomenclature de budget une ligne pour l'assainissement
3. Plan d'investissement 2011-2015

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Budget sectoriel en deçà de l'objectif africain (AMCOW)
2. Difficulté de décaissement
1. centralisation de la gestion des ressources financières

Sanitation comments:

Il est vraiment nécessaire d'augmenter la ligne spécifique pour l'assainissement rural

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Plan d'investissement 2011-2015

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Pas de budget programme pour l'eau
2. centralisation de la gestion des ressources financières

Mongolia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Increased state investment on the sanitation sub-sector in the last year.
2. Thorough new technologies

Sanitation obstacles:

1. low monitoring and regulation system of the budget.
2. Under budgeted.
3. Result is not satisfied.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Improved budget expenditure.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Under budget.

Morocco

Sanitation achievements:

1. Accroissement important des investissements alloués au secteur.
2. Conventions de partenariat pour le financement des projets d'assainissement liquide.
3. Création de fonds de l'Etat permettant le cofinancement des projets à caractère environnemental.
4. Fond d'Assainissement Liquide et d'Épuration des Eaux Usées (FALEEU).
5. Fond National pour l'Environnement (FNE).

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Entraves institutionnelles et administratives pour la concrétisation des projets de réutilisation des eaux usées
2. Recouvrement des coûts.

Sanitation comments:

- Les dotations budgétaires de l'Etat allouées au secteur ne suivent pas le rythme de réalisation des projets.

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Pérennisation et sécurisation des infrastructures d'eau potable ;
2. Accroissement des investissements alloués au secteur ;
3. Amélioration du taux d'accès à l'eau potable en milieu rural à 91% en 2010.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. difficulté pour la révision tarifaire régulière.
2. Les ressources en eau à mobiliser sont de plus en plus coûteuses.

Mozambique

Sanitation achievements:

1. Inclusion of WASH budget line in state government budget
2. Establishment of common fund for rural water and sanitation interventions (half-year monitoring and evaluation meetings assembling government institutions and NGOs working on water supply and sanitation - PRONASAR)
3. Underway decentralization of budget planning for WASH

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Creation of the common basket fund for rural water supply and sanitation (PRONASAR)
2. Existence of the Investment Fund for Water Supply Infrastructures (FIPAG) and AIAS with a clear responsibility to invest on urban water supply and sanitation
- 3.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. In time budget allocation to fulfil the yearly water and sanitation programs
2. Discrepancy between responsibilities decentralized to the local governments and resources allocated to implement these decentralize roles
3. Existing budget is still far way to meet the MDGs

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Late financial disbursement
2. Difficulties to gather financial information from not institutional partners (the ones that do not sit GAS)

Sanitation comments:

The African Water Ministers have expressed their joint commitment to allocate at least 0.5% of their GDP to sanitation and hygiene promotion programs in the meeting of the African Ministerial Commission for Water (AMCOW) held in 2008 in Durban. Up to date, this jointly target agreed has not come through, as financial resources are far away from the minimal desired to achieve the MDGs.

Drinking-water comments:

Need to improve inter-sectorial coordination

Myanmar

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Nepal

Sanitation achievements:

1. Earlier there was no separate budget line for sanitation, but now separate sanitation budget line is allocated in GoN/DWSS budget
2. Expenditure and reporting system has been developed
3. Off budget allocations are also contribution in sector

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Budget and expenditure are transparent, auditing is mandatory, no one can escape it
2. Budget and expenditure are continuously increasing

Sanitation obstacles:

1. It is difficult to expand in all programmes and organizations involved in the sector
2. Sanitation is a low priority activity for some organizations
3. Poor local governance and weak institutional arrangement to look after the WASH in local bodies resulting low performance in WASH sector

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Budget and long term targets are not matching, allocation is always around 50% of actually required
2. Off budget financing are not well linked with national targets and reflected in the budgetary process

Sanitation comments:

Currently interest of actors is increasing in the sanitation and mainstreaming of the SAN programmes is essential. For which, all sector actors should focus sanitation as a priority component with set individual targets according to their capacity. It will help to meet the national target and people's expectations

Drinking-water comments:

Establishment of strong linkage between long term national target and budget allocation is an urgent need. Budget allocation for the improvement of functionality and water quality is essential

Niger

Sanitation achievements:

1. généralisation des schémas directeurs d'assainissement
2. élaboration des plans locaux d'eau et d'assainissement (PLEA)
3. budgétisation pour le sous secteur

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insuffisances des ressources locales pour le financement du sous secteur
2. insuffisance de financement pour l'assainissement

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Nigeria

Sanitation achievements:

1. Increase sanitation budget provision in line ministries, departments and agencies
2. The water law is currently being reviewed to enforce budget implementation

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Inadequate budget provision and release for sanitation at national and state level
2. Inadequate consultation with all level of stakeholders in budgeting process
3. Low investment level in operation and maintenance

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. State water agencies are developing reforms to attract private sector and enable investments

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Inadequate budget provision

Oman

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Private sector participation is encouraged in way of IWPPS and IWPs – in construction and operation of Desalination plants.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Recent Global recession – though not had an impact directly – indirectly slowed down the private sector participation.

Drinking-water comments:

Pakistan

Sanitation achievements:

- Expenditure on Watsan increased 250% from Rs.10.3 billion in 2004-5 to Rs.25 billion in 2011-12
- Expenditure on water sanitation and hygiene in early recovery in flood affected areas in 2010-2011 estimated at Rs 21.4 billion
- Budget for water and sanitation allocated towards sanitation increased from 10% to 33%

Drinking-water achievements:

- WASH recognized as a vital area for intervention in the early recovery programmes in flood affected districts
- Decentralization process with devolution of resources to the provinces
- Increase in number of water schemes and utilization
- Proportion increase in household connections

Sanitation obstacles:

- Inadequate allocation to subsector as a proportion of GDP
- High share of Non Revenue Water (30% or more)
- Low Tariffs

Drinking-water obstacles:

- No sector wide approach
- No disaggregation of expenditures by water and sanitation
- Inadequate water measurement processes (water meter)

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Panama

Sanitation achievements:

1. Ha sido importante contar con recursos específicos para el tratamiento de las aguas residuales en la ciudad y Bahía de Panamá y con la exigencia de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales en todos los proyectos urbanísticos.

Drinking-water achievements:

- Ha sido importante contar con los recursos requeridos para realizar mejoras e incrementar los sistemas de abastecimiento de agua potable.

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Paraguay

Sanitation achievements:

1. Hay en el presupuesto general de gastos ,recursos del estado, que esta en distintos ministerios y en varios gobiernos locales, además de los presupuestos de Essap y Senasa, contribuyen al saneamiento
2. Acuerdo generalizado de que el gran déficit en Paraguay se encuentra en el saneamiento principalmente
3. Mayores recursos presupuestarios en las instituciones públicas destinados al subsector saneamiento

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Mayor cantidad de proyectos en Agua como el acueducto del chaco que permitirán alcanzar las metas del milenio en agua y atención a la población vulnerable

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Falta integrar todos esos esfuerzos aislados por distintos entes para conocer lo que se esta invirtiendo en el saneamiento
2. Ausencia de una concienciación sobre todo a nivel de los políticos de la importancia del saneamiento
3. Tambien falta la integración de la relación estrecha entre agua potable y saneamiento.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Falta de capacitacion, prevision de presupuestos para adecuada una operación y mantenimiento de los sistemas de agua potable
2. Falta de apropiación y pertinencia de los sistemas de agua del Chaco por parte de la población indígena
3. Falta de asistencia técnica a los sistemas de agua rurales que es una tarea a recuperar por el Senasa, incluso con los smas privados.
4. Falta de una adecuada valoración al agua

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Philippines

Sanitation achievements:

1. Limited grants on sanitation
2. DOH Administrative Order on Sustainable Sanitation Plan allocating P 600 Million/year
3. Private sector participation model (Maynilad/Manila Water) in Metro Manila.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Budget for waterless municipalities (P 1.5 B/year) for rural areas
2. Alternative loan windows (Government financing institutions)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Poor operationalization of the plans due to lack of budget at national and sub-national levels.
2. Lack of technology packages with cost estimates that LGUs can select.
3. Lack of financial schemes for the

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Limited funds of utilities to expand and maintain facilities (Government and ODA)
2. Tedious government processes for the procurement of goods and services

Sanitation comments:

Public investment in water supply and sanitation infrastructure went mostly to the water sector (97%) and only a miniscule 3 percent went to sanitation. Most of the investments in sanitation come from private investments in household toilets, housing estate wastewater treatment and on-site wastewater treatments among commercial, industrial and institutional establishments. The Philippine Environment Monitor estimates that over a 10-year period, the country will need to invest Php250 billion (nearly US\$5 billion) in physical infrastructure. (Source: Philippine Water and Sanitation Sector Assessment, 2011)

Drinking-water comments:

Public infrastructure expenditures from 2001 to 2007 amounted to Php869 billion of which Php645 billion was from national government and GOCCs while Php224 billion was from LGUs. Of the Php645 billion national infrastructure spending, water projects (water supply, irrigation and flood control) accounted for Php110 billion while other infrastructure projects spent Php535 billion representing 12.2% and 87.4% respectively. However, most of the water projects expenditure went to irrigation and flood control with only 14.6% of the water projects (Php16 billion) going to water supply. National government spent Php3.7 billion while LWUA and MWSS spent Php12.3 billion during the period. (Source: Philippine Water and Sanitation Sector Assessment, 2011)

Water supply investments have been significantly low relative to overall public infrastructure spending. It is also characterized by bias in favor of Metro Manila and other urban areas. This phenomenon is attributed to the orientation of the public infrastructure priorities of the national government (NG) and the absence of a coherent financing framework for the water supply sector. (Source: Philippine Water Supply Roadmap, 2008)

Rwanda

Sanitation achievements:

1. Improvement of Sanitation in Urban and rural Area as a budget line
2. Common Evaluation performance framework is in place and operational coordinated by the Ministry of Finance

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Increase of National Budget commitments in water supply
2. Full absorption of national water supply budget

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Low budget for sanitation compared to water
2. Unreliability of data on sanitation
3. Low level investment by the private sector

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Limited funding due to other conflicting needs

Sanitation comments:

Government budget has specific budget for sanitation though very low. The government resources not enough to fund all the needs in all the sectors.

Drinking-water comments:

Question F: Some water and sanitation projects are implementing water supply in remote poor rural areas and budget for rural projects is >25%
Decrease of donor participation in water supply due to low ranking in government priorities

Samoa

Sanitation achievements:

1. The collaboration of government and donor in sanitation project e.g. subsidy scheme

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Substantial donor funding (EU, ADB, JICA etc) has led to much improvements in water supply
2. Effective Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) in water sector
3. Transparency- reporting in consistent meetings- open discussions and communications

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Use of funds is limited under government provisions

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Still need more donor funding for rural water supply/ untreated schemes, need more government support through CSO
2. Increased efficiency in revenue tariff collection
3. Need effective planning on utilisation of funds

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Senegal

Sanitation achievements:

- 1) Elaboration avec le Ministère des Finances d'une stratégie de plaidoyer pour le relèvement des allocations budgétaires au sous-secteur de l'assainissement (DPES)
- 2) Elaboration d'un CDSMT pour le sous-secteur de l'assainissement

Drinking-water achievements:

1. le taux d'accès nettement amélioré
2. la politique des branchements sociaux pour les pauvres

Sanitation obstacles:

- 1) Non mise en œuvre d'une stratégie de ciblage des pauvres en milieu rural
- 2) Non définition d'une stratégie nationale de financement durable et innovante du sous-secteur de l'assainissement
- 3) Absence de politique de décentralisation dans la gestion et l'exécution financière des crédits au sous-secteur

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Sierra Leone

Sanitation achievements:

The low cost in the implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)
2. Low incidence of diarrhea in CLTS

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The low cost for the implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation has increased the demand for access to safe drinking water
2. Low incidence of diarrhea in CLTS communities hence increased saving on medical to take care of other expenditures
3. fiscal decentralisation to the local authorities

Sanitation obstacles:

. Donor fatigue
2. The Euro zone crisis

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Donor fatigue
2. The Euro crisis

Sanitation comments:

There is a high level of competition for donor funding as crisis increases in other parts of the world; famine in the Horn of Africa, natural disasters and political and social conflicts.

Drinking-water comments:

South Africa

Sanitation achievements:

1. The Government has allocated funds to deal with specific priority needs, e.g. eradication of bucket toilets, eradication of schools and clinics water and sanitation backlogs the rural household infrastructure programme.
2. Bucket systems in formal settlements have been significantly reduced; water and sanitation backlogs in health facilities have been eradicated and the water and sanitation backlog in schools have been significantly reduced.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. National Treasury has implemented a standard accounting procedure in large local authorities with smaller local authorities to follow within the next 3-5 years.
2. National Treasury publishes local government account statements on the Web and institutes corrective action if necessary.
3. Private sector and the banking sector of SA uses official Treasury accounting data to develop investment risk profiles for Municipalities

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Operation and maintenance budgets remain inadequate.
2. Many rural schools/clinics still experience water and sanitation problems.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Lack of and/or poor financial management skills within local authorities. Water is not ring fenced in municipalities.
2. Weak Human Resources capacity in local authorities hampers the appointment of appropriately qualified financial staff.
3. Inadequate financial planning and lack of funding models for water services.

Sanitation comments:

The Municipal Infrastructure Grant allocation to Municipalities caters for both basic water supply and sanitation. Municipalities in many instances allocate inappropriate levels of funding to sanitation. The Government has however introduced specific short-term grants to address rural sanitation backlogs.

Drinking-water comments:

Many smaller local authorities have poor financial credit ratings or disclaimers due to the associated poor socio-economic profile of customers

South Sudan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Managed to reflect donor funding as budget support in provision of sanitation water through Aid Management Information System (AIMS)
2. Developed unit for the management of sanitation

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Managed to reflect donor funding as budget support in provision of safe drinking water through Aid Management Information System (AIMS)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of specific budget line for sanitation
2. Lack of funds

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. No specific budget line item for Safe drinking water in the approved budget to help in the monitoring
2. Inadequate budget provision (lack of funds)

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Sri Lanka

Sanitation achievements:

1. The Sri Lankan government identified the importance and created a separate ministry for water supply and sewerage.
2. A separate budget head was created for sewerage/ sanitation in the capital budget provisions of the country.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Substantial increase in budget allocation year by year.
2. Financial Regulations are available for annual budgeting and they are being complied with by every government entity; drinking water supply services are included in it.
3. Well documented checks and controls are available; Audits take place. Hence expenditures are verified independently. This includes drinking water supply services.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Capital Budget for the implementation of sewerage projects has been very low in the past.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Lack of funds
2. Free water supply to tenement gardens, public toilets and public bathing places in Colombo is a burden to the utility organization.
3. Extreme weather conditions, disasters necessitate free water supply to beneficiaries.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Sudan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Availability of detailed budgeted 2012-2016 Strategic plans for scaling up access to sanitation.
2. Increased donors interest in financing sanitation projects

Sanitation obstacles:

1. No separate budget line for sanitation at federal and state level.
2. Inadequate national and state level funding for sanitation compared with the requirements

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Increase access to improved water is one of the government main budgetary thrusts compared with other basic services.
2. Availability of detailed budgeted 2012-2016 Strategic plans for scaling up access to improved water.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Inadequate national and state level funding for water compared with the requirements.

Tajikistan

Sanitation achievements:

.Began an inventory of existing facilities to create a data base and evaluate the existing structure, planning and budgeting. Donors appeared the interest in this sector

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Extremely inadequate funding of the sector.
2. Lack of the necessary database.
3. No clear rules and mechanism for setting tariffs that would increase efficiency and ensure the transparency and predictability

Sanitation comments:

No Clear rules and mechanism for setting tariffs. The issue of financial sustainability of the system is very acute. Need to increase funding for the sector of the state budget.

Drinking-water achievements:

Main Budgetary funds are not foreseen for maintenance of existing facilities

Drinking-water obstacles:

Due to the difficulty of financial resources, adequate funding is not provided, which brings to not reasonable expenses in emergencies

Drinking-water comments:

When budgeting takes into account the involvement of investment required, but sometimes the demand of the international financial institutions, mandatory share of government and communities in large amounts do not give the opportunity to participate, (financial difficulties of the government and low income communities

Thailand

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Sufficient budget providing for management
2. Balance/ over sheet expenditure planning in some sub sector has been provided

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Some subsector especially for local administration organization doesn't have adequate budget

Drinking-water comments:

Timor-Leste

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements: 1. increase of investment for water in 2010 and 2011 (Chief of Finance to provide the data in number increasing in Dollars-Percentage)	Drinking-water obstacles:	6.a) MoH: 2011 budget is 5000,00 its for monitoring and advocacy meeting 6.b) Mostly from Donors contribution 6.c) (the subsidy is only for vulnerable groups) 6.h) Persija koaliala sr, Alex (sanitation adviser)
		Drinking-water comments: 6.h) (has to be confirm from Mol-chief of Finance Department)

Togo

Sanitation achievements: 1. Institution des allocations budgétaires par l'Etat 2. Appuis financiers des partenaires techniques et financiers	Sanitation obstacles: 1. Allocations budgétaires de l'Etat encore très faible par rapport aux besoins pour l'atteinte des OMD 2. Défaut d'études de réalisation des infrastructures dans la majeure partie du pays	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements: . Elaboration d'un Cadre de Dépenses à Moyen Terme (CDMT)	Drinking-water obstacles: 1. Faible mobilisation des ressources 2. Insuffisance de ressources humaines qualifiées pour la maîtrise d'ouvrage	Drinking-water comments:

Uganda

Sanitation achievements: Achievements: 1. Profile of sanitation has been raised globally, nationally and locally. 2. Specific budget line for sanitation created under Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) 3. Policies and strategies in place	Sanitation obstacles: Obstacles: 1. Lack of financing for the sanitation budget line is still a big challenge 2. planning and budgeting for sanitation and hygiene not a priority for government and lower local government councils 3. Percentage of budgetary allocations for sanitation and hygiene still minimal compared to other activity budgets.	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	Drinking-water comments:

Uzbekistan

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	Drinking-water comments:

Viet Nam

Sanitation achievements:

1. In the National Target Program 3, sanitation will be lead by the Ministry of Health and budget for sanitation will be distributed clearly for each sub-project
2. Vietnamese Government has had several policies to support socialization in environmental protection in general and in sanitation particularly as Decree No 04/2009/ND-CP on giving priority, support to activities in environmental services up to 2020 in Decision QD249/2009/QD-TTg by Prime Minister on approval of development projects of environmental services up to 2020 in which there is a list of sanitation activities in the priority of providing supports by the government

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Mode of funding allocation step by step is institutionalized
2. Mobilization of funds is diversified

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Too many ministries and agencies take part in planning for budget and expenditure for sanitation
2. Management and allocation of budgets for sanitation activities at localities haven't been carried out properly as stipulated
3. Sustainability

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Funding allocation is still unreasonable, focusing more on investment and less on administration
2. Socialization of funding is still limited while national budget is limited or even lack of fun expenditure
3. Many projects and programs have the same objectives but integration especially international funds with different methods of management

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Yemen

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Zimbabwe

Sanitation achievements:

1. Formation of the Sanitation and Hygiene Taskforce has helped lay out sanitation and hygiene related line items requiring prioritization during the budgeting process
2. Budgeting and expenditure is now demand driven and strongly reflecting a component of community involvement and contribution
3. More resources now towards hygiene promotion

Drinking-water achievements:

1. A Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) was set up at national level to manage all the funds coming into the sector from various funding institutions
2. Urban Local Authorities now have an obligation to set up independent WASH accounts and ring fence all WASH funds as a sustainability measure

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Sanitation and hygiene issues have been overshadowed by water and not receiving enough attention to attract investment
2. The budgeting and expenditure has not been able to reflect community contribution for long term sustainability of investment

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Failure by cooperating partners to declare funds they have for specific projects which makes consolidation of available sector funds difficult
2. Limited funding from government.

Sanitation comments:

Budget for sanitation from the national Fiscus is now moving away from funding the hardware component in favour of demand creation. This is believed to be sustainable as communities become more responsible after behaviour change

Drinking-water comments:

Utilities especially the Rural District Councils have for long been finding it difficult to ring fence WASH funds and in other scenarios budget for WASH in the annual budget presentations. This on its own has left WASH issues to be championed by donors without meaningful contribution from the concerned Local Authorities which are relegated to the position spectators.

07. Question 7: Participation and Equity

Afghanistan

Sanitation achievements:

Equity is part of Sanitation strategy in the country
Sanitation for all including the informal settlements and slum area are considered
Polices are included for vulnerable other marginalized groups
In law and policies regarding equality and supporting poor people we have strong points.

Drinking-water achievements:

There are some projects for poor people.

Sanitation obstacles:

Poor implementation through private sector
Poor private sector capacity
Insecurity
There is a weak monitoring regarding increasing access of poor people to sanitation facilities.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Above mentioned projects are not enough for poor people.
There is not a fair system to meet poor people's need.
There is a weak monitoring regarding increasing access of poor people to sanitation facilities.

Sanitation comments:

In some area Because of security problems sanitation projects have not been implemented completely.
We should have national sanitation criteria and we focus more on data collection.

Drinking-water comments:

Angola

Sanitation achievements:

Achievements:

1. The Survey on Well-Being (IBEP) assesses the level of equity on sanitation programs
2. The expansion of the CLTS programs to the other five provinces encompasses a participatory and equity approach
3. The draft proposal of the National Policy of Environmental Sanitation is based on the principle of equity

Drinking-water achievements:

Achievements:

1. Introduction of subsidies on water supply and sanitation provision by the government
2. Promotion of the participation and leadership of women in the community committees of water and sanitation management
3. Gender inclusion in the PEDISA

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles:

1. Lack of capacity building to national and local professionals/staff on equity and gender issues
2. Few NGOs working on WASH with specialized skills on equity and gender issues
- 3.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles:

1. The vast majority of population do not take their financial responsibility on paying for water supply (more than 60% do not pay their water). Still, only few users have contracts of water supply
2. The subsidies dot not discriminate by the water users income instead, by the consumed quantities

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Under the PDISA, it is predicted the creation of the Regulatory Council of Water Supply and Sanitation, which among many functions will care about the users rights

Azerbaijan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Public opinion is taken into consideration in making decisions on sanitation projects.

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

нет1. NONE

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Bangladesh

Sanitation achievements:

1. Participation at all level of development is increasing

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Community participation is taking place at different levels.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Equity related issues especially for marginalised and disadvantages people were not addressed.

Drinking-water comments:

Benin

Sanitation achievements:

Réalizations ou Produits :

1. Le taux de réalisation global pour l'année 2010 selon le Budget Programme par Objectif (BPO) est de 77% pour les latrines institutionnelles et de 44,4% pour les latrines familiales contre respectivement 70,9 % et 39,4 % en 2009.
2. Par rapport aux prévisions budgétaires du BPO, 28,3% ont pu être mobilisées et le taux de réalisation financière est de 80,3 % contre 69 % en 2009.
3. 5195 latrines sont utilisées dont 3407 sont bien entretenues sur un total de 5611

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés:

1. Moins du quart des localités ciblées sont couvertes par la PHA à moins de 5 ans de l'échéance de 2015

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

RAS

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Bhutan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Manual developed for rural sanitation options includes consideration for access for people with disabilities.
2. Rural Sanitation programme emphasises and monitors community participation and decision making.
3. Decentralised government processes.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. No national sanitation policy for urban and limited references for rural sanitation.
2. No specific targeting or strategies for poorer households, vulnerable or marginalised.
3. Limited civil society present in Bhutan

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

As the target for water supply coverage is 100%, this is inclusive of the poor households and therefore is not specifically targeted to the poor

Drinking-water achievements:

1. water management committees in place to manage operation and maintenance of water supply schemes at the scheme level.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Public consultation with service users not uniformly implemented

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Sanitation achievements:

1. Vigencia plena y obligatoria del Desarrollo Comunitario (DESCOM)
2. Guía de Equidad de Género

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Vigencia del DESCOM
2. Implementación de programas de provisión de agua en áreas periurbanas

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Recursos financieros limitados
2. Gran dispersión de centros poblados (más de 27.000 pequeñas poblaciones rurales dispersas, de menos de 500 habitantes)
3. Limitaciones en RRHH y financieros para la aplicación del DESCOM
4. No se toman en cuenta las necesidades de las personas con discapacidad

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. No se toman en cuenta las necesidades de las personas con discapacidad
2. Distorsiones en la participación que vulneran el derecho universal de acceso al agua

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

“Difundir el derecho al acceso universal del agua” para evitar distorsiones respecto al uso de la fuente de agua, y el retraso en la ejecución de proyectos

Brazil

Sanitation achievements:

1. Lei nº 11.445/2007 que coloca a participação, controle social e equidade como princípios do saneamento básico. 2. Plano Nacional de Saneamento Básico – Plansab que explicita estes princípios da Lei, em termos de diretrizes, estratégias e programas. 3. Participação social em instâncias colegiadas nos diversos níveis de Governo; Conferências Nacionais de Saúde, das Cidades, do Meio Ambiente e Saúde Ambiental

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Lei 11.445/2007, suas diretrizes e seus princípios de equidade, integralidade, universalização do acesso adequado, participação e controle social, intersetorialidade, sustentabilidade e matriz tecnológica 2. Orçamento participativo em alguns poucos estados e municípios; 3. Planos Plurianuais de quatro em quatro anos; 4. Planos Municipais de Saneamento Básico; 5. Plano Nacional de Saneamento Básico – Plansab, em elaboração. 6. Instâncias colegiadas (Conselhos) em vários níveis de Governo e por áreas temáticas; 7. Conferências Nacionais, em diversos níveis e por áreas temáticas.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Informações e comunicação insuficientes sobre as políticas públicas, programas e projetos; 2. A participação dos usuários ainda não é uma cultura predominante na consciência e prática de grande parte dos gestores e da sociedade civil.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Dificuldades próprias das relações entre União, Unidades Federativas e Municípios; 2. Ainda não é uma cultura predominante a importância e necessidade da participação dos usuários, da sociedade como um todo nas ações e serviços de saneamento básico rural. Muitas vezes, os gestores e profissionais não são adeptos desta nova concepção de educação em saúde, mobilização social e participação comunitária; 3. Ainda existem dificuldades operacionais no sentido de conciliar o processo educativo com a execução físico-financeira e orçamentária.

Sanitation comments:

Em termos de resultados a partir dos PPA e PAC, ainda é incipiente, mas utiliza indicadores sociais para a distribuição e aplicação de recursos financeiros e orçamentários.

Drinking-water comments:

O processo educativo, numa perspectiva compartilhada e construtiva, e não somente informativa, é de fundamental importância para a sustentabilidade e eficácia das ações, dos serviços de saneamento rural, de forma que a aplicação de recursos públicos tenha seu sentido social.

Burkina Faso

Sanitation achievements:

Rural

Réalisations ou Produits :

1. Promotion de l'assainissement autonome pour répondre aux besoins de toute la population
2. Subvention des ouvrages
3. Existence de plusieurs cadres officiels de concertation
4. Présentation de la stratégie nationale aux différents acteurs locaux

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Urbain

1. Branchements inactifs

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

En milieu rural, un accent est mis sur l'équité de l'accès à l'eau potable. Des dispositions sont prises pour réduire les écarts entre communes : toutes les communes rurales devront désormais atteindre le seuil minimum de 65% en termes d'accès à l'eau potable d'ici à 2015.

Drinking-water achievements:

Urbain

1. Projet AEP Quartiers périphériques (Zongo, Bissighin, Bogodogo, Zongo et Toukin)
2. Branchements promotionnels jusqu'en 2015.
3. Tranches tarifaires de l'ONEA

Rural

1. La programmation des ouvrages tient compte de la disparité des taux d'accès à l'eau potable dans les communes.

Burundi

Sanitation achievements:

Réalisations ou Produits :

1. Document de politique d'hygiène et Assainissement encours de finalisation qui prendra en compte l'équité et la participation communautaire
2. Elaboration et validation de la stratégie de santé communautaire et manuel de procédure

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Manque de définition de politique claire liée à la participation et équité

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Insuffisance d'implication communautaire dans la planification des actions dans le secteur

Sanitation comments:

Pas d'orientation claire sur la participation et l'équité

Drinking-water comments:

La communauté a besoin d'être sensibilisée sur l'importance de la participation dans la planification des actions

Drinking-water achievements:

Réalisations ou succès :

1. Prise en compte de l'approche genre dans les activités communautaires autour des points d'eau

Cambodia

Sanitation achievements:

1. CLTS triggering has been facilitated by national and provincial team in line with the national guideline on participatory actions by local community
2. Development the participatory approach for increasing the rural sanitation and hygiene practices through the updated guideline for CLTS and National Guideline for Hygiene Promotion
3. Capacity building to key staff at national and sub-national on facilitation the process of community participation for rural sanitation sub-sector

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of staff at district office
2. Commitment of local authority (commune chief and village chief) is limited in supporting the increased plan for sanitation
3. Lack of fund for project implementation

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Rural Sanitation and hygiene implementation guidelines have been developed, such as Community participation in CLTS triggering, School children participation in School WASH Program, Hand-washing with soap program in rural community, but the practical implementation those guidelines have been limited to get feedback for updated and improved guideline.

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Cameroon

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

- Obstacles ou difficultés :
1. tarification de l'eau élevée ne permettant pas une bonne équité
 - 2.
 - 3.

Drinking-water comments:

Central African Republic

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Manque de sensibilisation en matière d'assainissement par les acteurs

Sanitation comments:

Promouvoir les opérations de sensibilisation dans le milieu urbain et rural (en tenant compte des groupes vulnérables).

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Chad

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Taux d'alphabétisation faible pour les filles
2. Taux de déperdition élevé

Sanitation comments:

Faible taux de présence des femmes dans les instances décisionnelles

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Mise en place de la CCGA et délocalisation
2. Création de la Direction du suivi d'exploitation des ouvrages hydrauliques

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Taux de couverture CCAG faible
2. Faiblesse des ressources de fonctionnement de la DSEOH

Drinking-water comments:

Colombia

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Congo

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Existence des espaces d'échange et de communication entre le ministère, l'opérateur et la population
2. Mise en œuvre de programmes d'eau aussi bien en milieu urbain que rural

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Irrégularité de l'espace partage

Drinking-water comments:

Une des conditions de mise en œuvre de la participation et de l'équité reste liée au dynamisme des organisations de la société civile donc le regroupement au sein de plateformes reste timide.

Côte d'Ivoire

Sanitation achievements:

1. Implication des usagers dans l'assainissement individuel.
2. Construction des toilettes publiques par les municipalités ou des particuliers

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Pas de politique d'équité
2. Pas de mécanismes de suivi dans réalisations autres que celle de l'Etat (municipalités, particuliers, etc.)
3. Manque de moyens financiers pour satisfaire les besoins de toutes les couches sociales dans les lieux publics.

Sanitation comments:

Le financement de l'assainissement non collectif relève uniquement des ménages. Cela prévaut aussi bien à Abidjan comme à l'intérieur. Il faudra associer les populations urbaines et rurales à tous les travaux pour avoir leur adhésion et leur avis favorable

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Prise en compte des couches défavorisées dans le schéma tarifaire

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Inexistence d'un cadre de Planification spécifique pro-pauvres
2. Inexistence d'un cadre d'évaluation des actions relatives à l'équité

Drinking-water comments:

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Sanitation achievements:

1. an on-going demand led National program is under implementation mainly by two Ministries- Health and primary and secondary education.
2. Vulnerable population's participation in the decision making process has been admitted and executed by the local community throughout the project 's cycle.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. The equity has not been incorporated in any of the project component.
2. The government at central, provincial and even at the local level does not any policy on human rights.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. lack of participation and equity policy in both urban and rural areas.
2. Civil society not aware of his human rights to water

Dominican Republic

Sanitation achievements:

1. Ampliación de los servicios de APS contribuye a reducir la brecha de exclusión social
2. Mayor participación a través de las Juntas de vecinos

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Falta de recursos para el seguimiento
2. Dificultad en el acceso a los servicios

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Ampliación de la cobertura
2. Disminución de las enfermedades hídricas
3. Ahorro de ingresos de las familias por la no compra de agua purificada

Egypt

Sanitation achievements:

1. Implementing plans to raise the sanitation coverage percentage in rural & poor areas.
2. Implementing Low-Cost wastewater treatment techniques to ensure affordable sanitation
3. Establishment of a regulatory agency EWRA which reviews the proposals for tariff adjustments, monitors the application of technical standards and reviews customer complaints.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. large number of slums in Egypt as about 25% of the population lives in slums
2. lack of organized governmental efforts to curb the spread of slums

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. large number of slums in Egypt as about 25% of the population lives in slums
2. lack of organized governmental efforts to curb the spread of slums

Drinking-water achievements:

1. establishment of a regulatory agency EWRA which reviews the proposals for tariff adjustments, monitors the application of technical standards and reviews customer complaints
2. providing government subsidies

El Salvador

Sanitation achievements:

1. A nivel rural, hay mayor aprovechamiento del tiempo (dos horas acarreo de agua) las mujeres invierten ese tiempo para la ejecución de proyectos productivos y aseo del hogar.
2. Se ha mejorado la calidad de vida con la adopción de técnicas sanitarias como lavado de manos y uso de letrinas mejoradas
3. Disponibilidad y capacidad de las mujeres, niños y niñas para el aprendizaje del conocimiento en saneamiento.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Existe una mayor participación en la toma de decisiones por parte de la mujer en área rural
2. Existe participación comunitaria para los planes o programas a desarrollar en el área rural.
3. Se cuenta con una institución gubernamental (CD) que atiende las denuncias y demandas de los usuarios de AP hacia los operadores del service.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. El financiamiento,
2. Asistencia técnica local.

1. The funding,
2. Local technical assistance.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Poca participación de mujeres en puestos estrategicos.
2. Poca inversión en el desarrollo de capacidades a nivel técnicos.
3. No se cuenta una participación activa de las comunidades.

Sanitation comments:

Que a pesar que no se tiene un control de medición específico para la mujer y las niñas a nivel nacional, las Instituciones en la ejecución de sus programas tienen controles e impactos, que facilitan la incidencia en gestión comunitaria.

En la mayoría de los proyectos de las juntas administradoras de agua potable y saneamiento a nivel rural son liderados por mujeres.

Drinking-water comments:

Equatorial Guinea

Sanitation achievements:

1. Los discapacitados tiene casas modernas

1. The disabled have modern houses

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Subsiste la insuficiente practica de equidad

1. There remains insufficient equity practice

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Ethiopia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Consideration of disability issues in some projects of INGOs and Civil Societies
2. Preparation of School WASH Design which addressed girls and disabled students

Drinking-water achievements:

1. National criteria for equity set.
2. Gender balance is addressed

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of awareness on equity and inclusion issues
2. Lack of support to address equity issues

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

- HEP is designed to address equity issues at household levels however lacks addressing in urban settings

Drinking-water comments:

Among the 7 WASHCO members above 50% are women
Those who cannot afford to pay for water they have the opportunity get water

Fiji

Sanitation achievements:

1. Provision by government 1/3 contribution by communities and 2/3 by government under the Self Help project Initiative

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Customer Satisfaction survey is currently ongoing for the Urban centres
2. Establishment of Water and Sanitation Improvement committee (WAF and MoH

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Self Help Project initiative need to be followed up

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

The Water Authority of Fiji through the Fiji National University is currently conducting a Customer Service Satisfaction survey in the urban areas where homes are connected to their connection systems.

Drinking-water comments:

Gabon

Sanitation achievements:

Réalisations ou Produits

1. Code de l'eau et schéma directeur d'assainissement en cours de réalisation
2. Création d'une agence de régulation du secteur Eau et Electricité
3. Réforme du conseil national de l'eau et de l'électricité

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Absence de cadre juridique, réglementaire et institutionnel
2. Absence de coordination des départements
3. Faiblesse des ressources humaines et financières

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Absence de mécanisme de concertation
- 2.
- 3.

Sanitation comments:

Renforcement de la communication entre services publics, coordination et suivi évaluation. SIG

Drinking-water comments:

Gambia

Sanitation achievements:

1. CLTS has now been rolled out in the country and community driven
2. Selection of communities is based on most marginalised

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Non-existence of nationwide consultative planning mechanism to enable communities effect on sanitation problems
2. Weak private sector participation-unorganised
3. Low awareness of sanitation resulting in low priority.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Ghana

Sanitation achievements:

1. The adoption of CLTS has shifted from “individual households” to the “community” as a unit. The benefits of Open Defecation Free status are shared equally by all members of the community
2. Increased consciousness amongst stakeholders to adapt and promote more inclusive designs of sanitation infrastructure that are more gender, child and disability friendly

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The Public Utilities Regulatory Commission has a clear Pro-poor policy which guides the targeting of urban poor for improved drinking water services
2. As part of the pro-poor component of the ongoing Urban Water project, a number of poor communities have been provided with public stand posts to obtain water directly from the utility, instead of third party providers
3. The National Community Water and Sanitation Program has a inbuilt pro-poor mechanisms that allow communities to exempt the poor from paying for water

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Weak enforcement of building regulations in urban areas have led to complete absence of sanitation facilities in houses occupied by low income people
2. Absence of data on the various dimensions of equity and inclusion with regard to access and use of sanitation services

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Lack of adequate data on the various dimensions of equity
2. Difficulty in targeting the poor for subsidies

Sanitation comments:

The majority of the urban poor will remain without access to sanitation facilities in their homes unless stricter measures are adopted to compel land lords to provide such facilities in homes targeting low income tenants. This can be achieved by ensuring compliance with national building codes.

Drinking-water comments:

None.

Guinea

Sanitation achievements:

1. La prise en compte de la question genre dans le document de politique nationale
2. La nomination à la tête de la Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement et du Cadre de Vie d'une femme comme Directrice.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Le Programme National d'Alimentation en Eau Potable et d'Assainissement prévoit
 - La prise en compte des pauvres et la systématisation de la prise en compte des enfants
 - La prise en compte des handicapés physiques

Sanitation obstacles:

1. La non vulgarisation du document de politique nationale de l'assainissement
2. Le faible taux des femmes orientées dans cette filière de gestion des excréta.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Le document de politique traite l'équité et sa mise en œuvre permettra de résoudre le problème de genre

Drinking-water comments:

Pour permettre aux couches sociales démunies des centres urbains d'avoir l'accès à l'eau potable, une tarification par tranche est appliquée

Guinea-Bissau

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
	1. Absence de politique sur le genre dans le secteur de l'assainissement	
Drinking-water achievements:	2. Faible engagement de la société civile dans le domaine de l'assainissement	Drinking-water comments:
	3. Manque d'IEC sur l'assainissement	
	Drinking-water obstacles:	

Haiti

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	Drinking-water comments:

Honduras

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
1. El modelo de gestión rural es un cien por ciento voluntariados de la sociedad civil.	1. El proceso participativo se dificulta a nivel urbano.	A nivel urbano la participación comunitaria se dificulta por motivos de seguridad personal de pertenecer a organizaciones líderes
2. A nivel de las organizaciones sectoriales del municipio existe una alta participación ciudadanas en las asociaciones de las juntas de agua municipales (AJAM), Comités de Saneamiento Comunitarios, Comisiones Municipales de Agua y Saneamiento (COMAS), Unidades de Supervisión y Control Local (USCL) y en las Juntas Directivas de los prestadores desconcentrados / descentralizados existentes.	2. Existe poca comunicación del prestador urbano con la población.	
	3. No existen lineamientos específicos para la asignación presupuestaria asociada a las necesidades insatisfechas.	Drinking-water comments:
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	
1. El modelo de gestión rural es un cien por ciento voluntariados de la sociedad civil.	1. El proceso participativo se dificulta a nivel urbano.	
2. A nivel de las organizaciones sectoriales del municipio existe una alta participación ciudadanas en las asociaciones de las juntas de agua municipales (AJAM), Comités de Saneamiento Comunitarios, Comisiones Municipales de Agua y Saneamiento (COMAS), Unidades de Supervisión y Control Local (USCL) y en las Juntas Directivas de los prestadores desconcentrados / descentralizados existentes.	2. Existe poca comunicación del prestador urbano con la población.	
	3. No existen lineamiento específicos para la asignación presupuestaria asociada a las necesidades insatisfechas.	
	4. La participación de la mujer aún es baja en las diferentes instancias sectoriales.	

India

Sanitation achievements:

1. Commensurate results yet to be witnessed
2. Geographical locations hindrance to effective demand creation

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The National policy guidelines earmark specific proportion of budget outlays for water supply in SC/ST (weaker sections) concentrated habitations.
2. Provision is made for reduced tariff for weaker sections of society through cross subsidy.
3. Incentive to States for handing over management of drinking water facilities to local PRIs (rural bodies).

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. There is need for capacity building of PRIs and VWSC members for their active participation.
2. Active Civil Society Organizations are not present in most of the villages.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Institutional mechanisms are being developed at block and village levels for active community participation in the sector but capacity building will take some time.

Indonesia

Sanitation achievements:

1. The Community Led Total Sanitation Approach (CLTS) adopted by Ministry of Health has been implemented since 2010 and will be continued until 2014. This demand-responsive approach emphasizes behavioral change and broad community participation in creating a clean environment—improving access and behavior, while at the same time building up the necessary infrastructure (improved sanitation facilities)
2. Particularly for communal system, community participation is one of the prerequisite for construction
3. Lack of access to sanitation is one of the criteria for allocation special budget for sanitation.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Twinning Programs by Perpamsi: to conduct horizontal learning between well maintain PDAM and less-maintain PDAM
2. National policies for drinking-water supply established by President, with priority to scarcity water areas through 'Cluster-4 Program'

Sanitation obstacles:

1. There is no policy or strategy with specific provision for disabilities.
2. Community awareness of the importance of clean water use, and sanitation and hygiene practices remains low

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

1. significant disparity in providing water supply piping system between one province to another.
2. Different geographic conditions

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Sanitation achievements:
 1. Indicators for monitoring health quality have been approved
 2. Development of agreements between organizations

Drinking-water achievements:
 1. Law of targeted subsidy

Sanitation obstacles:
 Poor information in some areas

Drinking-water obstacles:
 1. Lack of complete implementation of law of targeted subsidy
 2. Lack of information to stratified people based on their socioeconomic situation

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Jordan

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:
 1. The majority of households (98%) in urban, rural areas and refugee camps are connected to tap water

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Kenya

Sanitation achievements:
 1. new constitution
 2. grassroot participation

Sanitation obstacles:
 1. inadequate resource
 2. inadequate capacity

Sanitation comments:
 Need for specific provisions to cater for special needs and groups

Drinking-water achievements:
 1. Development of pro-poor implementation plan
 2. Development of UPC and CPC funding models
 3. Improved resources mobilisation by WSTF

Drinking-water obstacles:
 1. No specific targets set for the vulnerable in national policies
 2. Participation and equity still hindered by traditional gender relations and inadequate communication,
 3. No clear subsidy policies

Drinking-water comments:
 Participation will be enhanced as awareness improves and through effective communication.

Kyrgyzstan

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Sanitation achievements:

1. Urban people contribute and participate well
2. Gradual increase in contribution and participation from community and private sector in rural WASH
3. Clear government policy in terms of participation and equality particularly in rural and remote areas. All partner involvements participated and assisted in the natural disaster as well as outbreak diseases.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Clearly defined procedures in laws, strategy for informing, consulting with and supporting participation of communities in planning, budgeting and implementing for drinking-water at national and local level
2. National drinking-water strategy refers to equity criteria and proposes differentiated strategic targets to ensure vulnerable and marginalized groups to have adequate access

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Geographic areas were difficult to access particularly in the northern areas
2. Poverty rate still high in comparison with Asian countries
3. Many ethnic groups leading to the hard communication of different cultures

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Not periodically assess and analyse the equity criteria set
2. No process to ensure that the needs of the poor are taken into account in pricing policies and in the design of new water infrastructure
3. No national drinking-water policy/strategies include specific provisions for slums, informal settlements, for people with disabilities, public areas, health emergencies in large populations, etc.

Sanitation comments:

IEC materials should be introduced more specifically targeted in the ethnic groups. Improvement of national socio-economic plan to increase the household income

Drinking-water comments:

A national drinking-water policy should be further developed to include slums, informal settlements, for people with disabilities, public areas, health emergencies in large pop etc

A periodic assessment concerning the equity criteria set should be further carried out with all stakeholder participants

Lebanon

Sanitation achievements:

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Consulting with the community is not part of governmental institutions' corporate culture.
2. Approach to sanitation governance is based on top down approach
3. No government or policy support.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Corporate culture does not exist for community consultation.
2. Top down approach towards policy and institutional management.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Lesotho

Sanitation achievements:

1. the regulator for piped urban water and sanitation services is being established and is in the process of developing the regulatory framework that will include equity and participation aspects and develop mechanisms for monitoring access

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The regulator for piped urban water and sanitation services has been established and is in the process of developing the regulatory framework that will include equity and participation aspects

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Community participation on a voluntary basis hindered by the practices of community development projects providing financial incentives and therefore volunteer participation in sanitation promotion is limited. Financial resources for paying for effective community programmes is a limiting factor
2. MCA Project implementation procedures with full responsibility to contractors for implementation of latrines limits the community/ household participation

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Services to the poor in urban areas: WASCO has tested pre-paid technologies for providing low-cost water services for the poor in urban areas from public standpipes however these are not widely installed and the poor households continue to pay much higher cost for water services by buying water from neighbours. Part of the reason is that WASCO as a private company is expected to be financially self-sustaining while the present tariff structure implies that the water from public standpipes is delivered for a cost below the production cost. The regulatory framework being developed by the Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority is expected to address this

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

h) Water and sanitation policy contains statements on gender. There is no specific gender strategy for the sector however in rural water gender balance in management committees etc is applied consistently

j) Specific plans are available using low cost pre-paid technology for public standpipes however this has not yet been implemented to scale

k) Urban Water utility report in public available annual reports including results of customer satisfaction surveys

Liberia

Sanitation achievements:

1. There is addressed in the SSP

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Equity in terms of service provision is a stand-alone commitment in the Liberia WASH Compact, SSP and PRS II
2. The Compact has cross-cutting issues for gender equity
3. The NWSHPC is driving and monitoring the outworking of the COMpact roadmap through bi-annual (6-monthly) reviews

Sanitation obstacles:

1. General Comment: No planning, monitoring and evaluation systems in place

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Attitude to customer service in Liberia is still in its embryonic stages
2. Limited amount of private sector involvement in the WASH sector
3. Lack of financial resourcing

Sanitation comments:

n/a

Drinking-water comments:

n/a

Madagascar

Sanitation achievements:

1. Engagement de prise en considération de la dimension de l'équité inclusion dans le cadre de convention internationale,
2. Adoption des normes de construction pour les personnes handicapées, marginalisées
3. Disponibilité du plan type des infrastructures pour les personnes à motricité réduite et vulnérables

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Engagement de prise en considération de la dimension de l'équité inclusion dans le cadre de convention internationale,
2. programme et planification en eau potable pour le milieu rural
3. divers atelier sur l'eau potable

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Problème de pérennisation de la gestion communautaire
2. Insuffisance du suivi et de l'évaluation au niveau local

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Problème de pérennisation de la gestion communautaire
2. Vulgarisation de code de l'eau et des textes réglementaires
3. Eau, source de propagande politique

Sanitation comments:

Révision ou l'adéquation de la politique et stratégie national pour la prise en compte de l'aspect équité et inclusion

Drinking-water comments:

Elaboration d'une politique et stratégie de l'eau potable

Malawi

Sanitation achievements:

1. There is bottom up approach in planning and implementation of projects
2. There has been targeted intervention in needy Districts
3. Formation of Sanitation clubs in communities and schools

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Construction of community managed water supply facilities
2. Establishment of water user associations

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Political interference in targeting the vulnerable and marginalised
2. Limited understanding of issues of menstrual Hygiene
3. Dwindling spirit of self-help with misunderstanding of democracy

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Limited financial resources
2. Unsatisfactory performance by some contractors
3. Fuel shortage slowing down work progress

Sanitation comments:

- Personal interest in targeting of the vulnerable and marginalised groups

Drinking-water comments:

Maldives

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Mali

Sanitation achievements:

1. Existence de cadres de concertation
2. Capitalisation des données sur les réalisations et les financements des autres intervenants dans le sous secteur
3. Transmission des fiches de collecte de données à certains partenaires

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Le plan national d'accès à l'eau
2. la revue annuelle eau et assainissement
3. le Programme Sectoriel Eau et Assainissement (PROSEA)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Tenue irrégulière des réunions de cadres de concertation
2. Non obtention des données de certains acteurs

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. faiblesse dans la programmation des besoins en eau potable au niveau des Plans de Développement Social Economique et culturel (PDSEC)
2. la faible fonctionnalité des organes consultatifs dans la gestion des ressources en eau.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Mauritania

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. la mise en place de la délégation du Service Public de l'Eau
2. la création de l'Office National de l'Eau en milieu Rural

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. la vétusté des réseaux
2. insuffisance des ressources humains et financiers
3. faiblesse d'implications des opérateurs privés dans la DSP
4. cout élevé de l'eau pour les pauvres par rapport aux riches

Drinking-water comments:

Néant

Mongolia

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. No immunity for vulnerable part of a society.
2. Poor knowledge and information.
3. Low citizens' participation.

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water obstacles:

low citizens' participation on drinking water system and service.

Morocco

Sanitation achievements:

1. Initiative Nationale pour le Développement Humain (INDH) : programme national visant à améliorer les conditions de vie des populations défavorisées.
2. Nouvelle constitution instauré en 2011 riche en plusieurs dispositions qui touchent aux fondements de la société marocaine
3. Organisation de plusieurs séances de formation auprès de la population rurale pour vulgariser la construction des fosses septiques.
4. Tarification sur le service d'assainissement symbolique.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Approche participative dans les projets d'alimentation en eau potable rurale ;
2. Initiative Nationale pour le Développement Humain (INDH) : programme national visant à améliorer les conditions de vie des populations défavorisées.
3. Mise en place d'une nouvelle constitution

Sanitation obstacles:

1. La population dans la plupart des cas n'est pas organisée dans des associations.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Malgré les efforts entrepris en matière d'éducation, le taux d'analphabétisme reste relativement élevé dans les populations âgées féminines dans le milieu rural.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Mozambique

Sanitation achievements:

1. Water policy provides a ground to motivate hygiene promotion for women
2. Water policy define that sanitation provision for socially marginalized group is primarily under the State's responsibility. Thus, WASH programs include specific components and budget line to address those marginalized groups

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Implementation of participation and community education
2. Dissemination of the policies and strategies of the sub-sector

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Not much has been done to promote women hygiene on the ground, although it is legally defined that women are central on WASH programs
2. Limited resources undermine an effective promotion of hygiene to the socially marginalized group

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Governance system is not yet strengthened as desirable

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Engagement of the private sector, NGOs, OCBs and local activists should be highly seen as sine qua non condition to sustainably expand rural water supply and sanitation coverage (PESA-ASR 2007, 29)

Myanmar

Sanitation achievements:

1. Actual situation of sanitation have been realized and persuade the community.
(Information awaited)

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. The whole community can't participate

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Nepal

Sanitation achievements:

1. GoN is piloting output based aid approaches, revolving fund, and subsidy and cross-subsidy approach to address the need of vulnerable section of the society
2. Applying the reaching-not-served people concepts
3. ODF declaration is one of the approach to address all sections of society

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Mandatory provision of one third number of women in water users and sanitation committees (WUSC) with at least one important position
2. Cross subsidy provision and practices within the community
3. Relaxation of contribution up to 50% for socially deprived, poor and excluded people

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Elite domination in the society is super shading genuine demand of deprived/vulnerable section of the society
2. Poor governance resulting weak monitoring of the service delivery
3. Community awareness, demand generation and rational distribution of resources are difficult in the community and resulting poor hygiene practice in the community

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Absence of monitoring mechanism and poor compliance of equity and participatory provisions
2. Awareness within the deprived peoples is very low
3.

Sanitation comments:

Service delivery assurance to the marginated group of the society needs serious attention and multidimensional intervention, monitoring and surveillance, which is beyond the capacity of existing GoN system

Drinking-water comments:

Needs to establish structure policy monitoring to ensure service delivery in deprived sectio of the community and ensure equity

Niger

Sanitation achievements:

1. .Prise en compte des aspects genre dans les réalisations de l'assainissement

Drinking-water achievements:

existence des programmes d'investissement pour les pauvres en urbain

Sanitation obstacles:

1. absence de critère d'équité

Drinking-water obstacles:

absence des études pour évaluer les impacts

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Nigeria

Sanitation achievements:

1. Community based organisation engaged in sanitation programme including vulnerable and marginalized groups.
2. Decentralized management system which encourages participation of all stakeholders.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Development of national low income household strategy
2. Policy being developed by states having the involvement of all stakeholders
3. Development of water consumers association, water and sanitation committee and volunteers hygiene promoters in local governments and communities

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Inadequate capacity to implement equity based program
2. Poor budget allocation

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Some religious believes does not allow direct interaction between male and female in the northern part to meet together and make decision at community level.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Oman

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

N/A

Drinking-water obstacles:

N/A

Drinking-water comments:

Pakistan

Sanitation achievements:

- About 15,000 villages participating in community led total sanitation, component sharing and school led total sanitation
- Orangi Pilot Project in slum areas of Karachi and other areas with component sharing
- Ensuring 100 % safe management of excreta, attaining and sustaining the open defecation free status. Promoting the use of safe, hygienic latrines and other sanitation facilities for men, women and children living in district four districts. Managing liquid waste and its treatment in number of villages as rewards to ODF status to attain total sanitation status through community mobilization using PATS

Drinking-water achievements:

- Inadequate participation of civil society and consumers in district development committees
- Organizing and sustaining consumer rights groups for operation and maintenance

Sanitation obstacles:

- Low level of participation of civil society organizations in district planning for sanitation services (district development committees)
- Resource constraints

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Panama

Sanitation achievements:

1. El Programa Conjunto de Gobernanza en Agua y Saneamiento, se ha constituido en un modelo de gestión con participación y equidad para el sector rural.
2. Las políticas de financiamiento incorporan la participación y empoderamiento de la comunidad como un requisito.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. El Programa Conjunto de Gobernanza en Agua y Saneamiento, se ha constituido en un modelo de gestión para el sector rural.
2. Las políticas de financiamiento incorporan la participación y empoderamiento de la comunidad como un requisito.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Las comunidades no están preparadas para participar y empoderarse de los problemas y no lo demanda como un derecho humano

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Las comunidades no están preparadas para participar y empoderarse de los problemas, y no lo demanda como un derecho humano.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Paraguay

Sanitation achievements:

1. Se observa una mayor participación sobre todo de las mujeres, aunque aun no ocupando los puestos de lideresas en la JS, comisiones vecinales, etc.
2. Mayor conciencia de la importancia de la participación ciudadana en la temática del Saneamiento

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Mayor participación de los hombres y las mujeres en las actividades de los sistemas y el servicio de agua potable

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Aun falta una valoración adecuada en todos los niveles, de la incorporación de las mujeres en cargos de decisión de las empresas de agua
2. Falta de participación aun mayor de la población, para reclamar sus derechos así como cumplir sus obligaciones

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Falta de mayor promoción de la participación y la equidad
2. Se precisa de una mayor incorporación de mujeres en los puestos de decisión de las empresas de agua, es decir falta su empoderamiento.

Sanitation comments:

Los proyectos y programas del saneamiento deben incorporar aspectos de refuerzo sobre la participación y la equidad de las poblaciones involucradas.

Drinking-water comments:

Philippines

Sanitation achievements:

1. Organization of the Philippine Ecological Sanitation Network with government and non-government members.
2. Introduction of Community-led Total Sanitation in selected provinces and municipalities

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Involvement of NGOs in the development of Roadmap development and water forums.
2. Participation of private sector in Metro Manila water supply services
3. Local government provides equity for nationally funded projects. Proportion of equity depends on the income classification of local government

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Absence of specific policy on equity
2. Limited participation of stakeholders
3. Dole out mentality

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Weak coordination of NGO efforts
2. Weak monitoring of equity provided by local government
3. Private sector participation is limited in Metro Manila

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Rwanda

Sanitation achievements:

1. Construction of semi- Ecosan toilets to serve the vulnerable
2. National criteria for selection of the vulnerable groups is done by the local government through community

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Equity is highlighted in the national policy;
2. Water supply projects are designed for remote poor areas
3. Vulnerable groups get water for free in Rwanda (Rural)
4. Availability of drinking water quality surveillance strategic action plan

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limited participation from the vulnerable group

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Poor rural water tariff is higher than urban
2. Unconnected people are paying higher than backyard connection owners

Sanitation comments:

The involvement of the whole community and neighbours in supporting the vulnerable.

Drinking-water comments:

Samoa

Sanitation achievements:

1. Efforts initiative with schools and hospitals via subsidy scheme increasing awareness and participation
2. TV commercials on Wash Hands (MoH), building septic tank (MWTI) Development Consent Requirements (PUMA/MNRE)

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Gender equity has been encouraged in effective water management especially recognizing the vital roles of women played in this area.
2. Water supply services extended to all communities (urban and rural) regardless of financial status
3. Community outreach programmes encourage the collaboration and participation of people in water conservation and management

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Strengthen collaboration with all relevant stakeholders to increase community participation

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Mentality of people that water is a free gift of nature thus, discourage to pay water bills
2. Lack of participation in water conservation in some areas and rainwater harvesting thus need more consolidated and coordinated campaigns and awareness involving other resources/ organisations/ ministries
3. People tampering with SWA assets

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Senegal

Sanitation achievements:

1. Les ouvrages dans les lieux publics intègrent le principe de séparation Hommes-Femmes et prévoient des facilités d'accès pour les personnes handicapées ;
2. Le ciblage des zones d'intervention est basé sur les niveaux d'accès aux services ;
3. Des programmes spécifiques sont développés pour les zones périurbaines.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Le ciblage des zones d'intervention est basé sur les niveaux d'accès aux services pour éviter les disparités criardes ;
2. Une politique tarifaire avec une tranche sociale subventionnée et non taxée est appliquée ;
3. Les femmes participent de plus en plus dans les ASUFOR pour la gestion du service d'eau en milieu rural.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. L'absence d'un Manuel de référence qui définit des orientations et procédures pour la prise en charge des principes d'équité dans le sous-secteur de l'assainissement
2. L'approche de Planification et de Budgétisation sensible au Genre n'est pas encore une réalité dans le sous-secteur de l'assainissement ;
3. Le partenariat Etat-OSC n'est pas effectif pour faciliter une évaluation conjointe de l'impact des politiques sur les aspects Equité.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. L'absence d'un Manuel de référence qui définit des orientations et procédures pour la prise en charge des principes d'équité dans le sous-secteur de l'eau potable ;
2. L'approche de Planification et de Budgétisation sensible au Genre n'est pas encore une réalité dans le sous-secteur de l'eau potable;
3. Le partenariat Etat-OSC n'est pas encore très dynamique pour faciliter une évaluation conjointe de l'impact des politiques sur les aspects Equité.

Sanitation comments:

Les ouvrages dans les écoles ne prévoient pas les aspects liés à l'hygiène menstruelle.

Drinking-water comments:

Sierra Leone

Sanitation achievements:

1. CLTS has created the bottom-top approach to sanitation in communities, hence people having ownership in their sanitation facilities.
2. O& M is a priority in the sustainability of sanitation facilities.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. CLTS has created bottom – top approach to sanitation in communities, hence people having ownership in their WASH facilities
- 2.O&M is a priority in the sustainability of WASH facilities

Sanitation obstacles:

- 1.Misuse and misappropriation of project inputs
- 2.Slow implementation due to seasonal variation

Drinking-water obstacles:

- 1.Misuse and misappropriation of project inputs
- 2.Slow implementation due to seasonal variation

Sanitation comments:

Local councils to establish mechanisms to meet the costs of O&M with the willingness and ability of the community to operate maintain and manage the chosen option.

Drinking-water comments:

Local Councils to establish mechanisms to meet the cost of O&M with the willingness and ability of the community to operate maintain and manage the chosen option

South Africa

Sanitation achievements:

1. Coordinating forums for citizens such as Provincial and District sanitation task teams were established to coordinate strategic sanitation issues.
2. Project steering committees include community representatives.
3. Health officials, on an on going basis, educate the community on health issues.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Acceptance of appropriate technology and levels of service remains a challenge. Some communities demand waterborne systems

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Unrealistic community expectations with respect to service levels and job creation.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Tariff setting by local authorities needs to be based on the principal of cost reflective tariffs and cost recovery.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) implemented by municipalities has prescribed protocols on participation of stakeholders with respect to municipal services.
2. The Department's approach to focus on giving water and sanitation access to all households has by default ensured women and children are positively impacted upon.
3. Focus of the service delivery is on local job creation.

South Sudan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Gender segregated latrine facilities
- 2 30% of community water user committees are women.
3. 18% of the different training programmes/activities constitute of women

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of Gender disaggregated targets

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Insecurity in some places
2. Skilled Human Resource
3. Lack of funds

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Water Information Management System (WIMS) has been setup to help identify water points for equity distribution

Sri Lanka

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Government declaration to include basic facilities for access by differently abled persons
2. Establishment of 17 RWS District offices by the NWSDB to serve the rural community

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Some of the influential, rich people obtain Samurdhi registration thereby entitling themselves to benefits granted to the poor. As a result the needy community cannot be identified.

Drinking-water comments:

Sudan

Sanitation achievements:

1. WASH 2012-2016 Strategic Plans were prepared using participatory approach starting from the Locality level.
2. The currently utilized sanitation promotional approach (CATS) is one of the best example for community full participation in both planning and implementation.
3. The output of the above Strategic planning exercise and 2010 Sudan Health Household survey were used as guideline to address the equity by targeting the areas with less access

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Un availability of the detailed access to sanitation information.
2. Participatory approach is a time consuming approach

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Inadequate funding and structures to effectively address equity.
2. Participatory approach is a time consuming approach.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The majority of the small scale water sources such as hand pumps and small motorized systems are managed by communities.
2. WASH 2012-2016 Strategic Plans were prepared using participatory approach starting from the Locality level
3. Availability of national surveys up to Locality level to identify the difference in access level which is the main inputs to realize the equity policy.

Tajikistan

Sanitation achievements:

There are positive development in terms of awareness and action taken on water, sanitation and sewage system

Sanitation obstacles:

.Population are not well informed, there is no transparency in the financing? The population is not active in matters of sanitation and water supply

Sanitation comments:

USAID- Tajikistan drinking water project, Healthy lifestyle center etc

Drinking-water achievements:

inspectors identified among the customers for dealing with subscribers, to collect funds/ payment for services and simultaneously improve the culture of users

Drinking-water obstacles:

Establish privileges/incentives for certain categories of groups

Drinking-water comments:

Ensuring the availability of social protection to poor population for water supply services payments

Thailand

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements: 1. Water User network has participated in criteria, regulation development for village water management 2. Community volunteer for drinking water surveillance has been participating in water quality monitoring	Drinking-water obstacles: 1. Capacity building for public in some area is necessary	Drinking-water comments: 1. There is public forum provision for feedback service 2. Public participation in management awareness should be raised

Timor-Leste

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements: 1. Advocacy meeting, socialization, built new system within the community of drinking-water 2. Government celebrate 2010 world water days with conducted talk show on TVTL 3. Government have thinking to set up national water day and the proposal has been submitted to Ministry of Infrastructure in 2004 but didn't approved	Drinking-water obstacles: 1. Still have community legal connection in urban area and also some of rural areas 2. The consumer are still not able to control for the maintenance system that they are used 3. The drinking-water system were not coverage community at all	7 .a) (the policy are going to approval by council of ministry of Timor-Leste) 7.d) (Under Prime Ministry cabinet there was civil society/NGOs support funding) 7.f) (see # a) 7.h) (see # a) 7.i) (see # a and JMP report) Drinking-water comments:  Still need external and internal support in terms of funding and human resource.  Law enforcement  Lack of communication among the institution is not inadequate flow

Togo

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	Drinking-water comments:

Uganda

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	Drinking-water comments:

Uzbekistan

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	Drinking-water comments:

Viet Nam

Sanitation achievements:

1. According to regulations, all projects have to consult community before preparing feasibility study and project implementation. All projects in water supply and sanitation have followed with this regulation.
2. Households in the project areas take part in preparation, implementation and operation of the project via consultation or supervision
3. Local Women Union and other social organizations are able to take part in management of budget of the projects for poor households

Sanitation obstacles:

1. In some localities, investors and local government haven't paid sufficient attention to those issues
2. There is still discrimination between men and women in some local areas
3. Knowledge and awareness of general population is a big obstacle

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Law on disables in 2010
2. Law on Gender Equality in 2006
3. Poverty Reduction Program

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Implementation of policy to support vulnerable groups is still limited
2. Limited resources

Yemen

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Zimbabwe

Sanitation achievements:

Equity is part of Sanitation strategy in the country
 Sanitation for all including the informal settlements and slum area are considered
 Polices are included for vulnerable other marginalized groups
 In law and policies regarding equality and supporting poor people we have strong points.

Sanitation obstacles:

Poor implementation through private sector
 Poor private sector capacity
 Insecurity
 There is a weak monitoring regarding increasing access of poor people to sanitation facilities.

Sanitation comments:

In some area Because of security problems sanitation projects have not been implemented completely.
 We should have national sanitation criteria and we focus more on data collection.

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

There are some projects for poor people.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Above mentioned projects are not enough for poor people.
 There is not a fair system to meet poor people's need.
 There is a weak monitoring regarding increasing access of poor people to sanitation facilities.

08. Question 7k and 7l: Examples of Collaboration with Users

Afghanistan

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Angola

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Azerbaijan

Sanitation collaboration with users:
Community meetings in some areas.

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Bangladesh

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
Organizing of SACOSAN IV in 2011.

Benin

Sanitation collaboration with users:
la revue annuelle du secteur AEPHA pour l'année 2010 a été tenue avec
l'ensemble des acteurs intervenants dans le secteur et les résultats
enregistrés
ont été présentés

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Bhutan

Sanitation collaboration with users:
NA

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
Meetings conducted by the municipal authority with the public for
installation
of water meter.
Water management committee in place to look into operation and
maintenance of water supply schemes.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Sanitation collaboration with users:
Asambleas de socios en sistemas cooperativos y comunitarios
rurales.

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
Asambleas anuales de socios en cooperativas de servicios y
comités de agua

Brazil

Sanitation collaboration with users:
Conferências municipais, estaduais e Nacional; conselhos
municipais, estaduais e Nacional. A elaboração do Plano Nacional
de Saneamento Básico de forma participativa por meio dos
seminários regionais e audiências públicas.

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
Isto acontece nas reuniões dos Conselhos (instancias colegiadas)
Nacionais, Estaduais e Municipais, bem como nas diversas
Conferências Municipais, Estaduais e Nacional de acordo com as
diversas políticas públicas de Saúde, Meio Ambiente e das Cidades.

Burkina Faso

Sanitation collaboration with users:
Comités régionaux et nationaux de pilotage du PN-AEPA, Revue conjointe, différentes rencontres,...

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
-Réunion avec la ligue des consommateurs tenue le 28/09/2011
-Revue conjointe annuelle (regroupant tous les acteurs et les bénéficiaires)

Burundi

Sanitation collaboration with users:
Ces rencontres n'ont pas encore eu lieu

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
SANS OBJET

Cambodia

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Cameroon

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
Rencontre annuelle des acteurs du secteur de l'eau

Central African Republic

Sanitation collaboration with users:
Il n'y a pas eu de rencontre avec les utilisateurs de services

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Chad

Sanitation collaboration with users:
Comité technique de suivi (interministériel)
AG (OSC)

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
Rencontres de sensibilisation, mises en place des comités de gestion, suivi rapproché par le CCAG,

Colombia

Sanitation collaboration with users:
Existió en el anterior gobierno el mecanismo de audiencias públicas, a través del cual se discutían los proyectos de inversión social prioritarios en los municipios. También las entidades del sector tienen el mecanismo de participación ciudadana donde se exponen los proyectos de Ley.

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Congo

Sanitation collaboration with users:
Jusque-là, les utilisateurs et bénéficiaires sont peu impliqués dans la réalisation des projets. Cependant, de nouvelles approches participatives introduites à la faveur de certains projets visent à corriger ces insuffisances.

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
En matière d'eau potable, des rencontres ont lieu entre les différents acteurs. C'est le cas des espaces partagés sont organisés par le MEH avec la SNDE et les bénéficiaires

Côte d'Ivoire

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

08. Examples of Collaboration with Users

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Dominican Republic

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Egypt

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

El Salvador

Sanitation collaboration with users:

La comisión técnica interinstitucional de recursos hídricos y la participación de la sociedad civil en la consulta de propuesta de ante proyecto de la política de agua potable y saneamiento.

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Pagina web de [www. anda.gob.sv](http://www.anda.gob.sv) , Visita domiciliar para reclamo de tarifas de los usuarios, Atención al cliente

Equatorial Guinea

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Los discapacitados ya disponen viviendas modernas y coches (Buena Esperanza)

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

The disabled now have modern homes and cars (Good Hope)

Ethiopia

Sanitation collaboration with users:

There was phone online deviations and discussions among service providers(utilities) and users.

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

WASHCOM organize meeting with users (community)

Fiji

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Periodic meetings with the Consumer Council and ECREA (Ecumenical Center for Research, Education and Advocacy) which both advocate for service users

Gabon

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Gambia

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Ghana

Sanitation collaboration with users:
A National Environmental Sanitation Conference was held in December 2010, and this brought together sector professionals and service users to discuss issues of common interest

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
1) The Ghana Water Forum organised in September 2011 brought together sector stakeholders and user groups to deliberate on critical issues
2) The Public Utilities Regulatory Commission has been organising sessions with user groups to solicit their opinions on pricing and quality of services

Guinea

Sanitation collaboration with users:
Inexistence de cadre de concertation et d'échange avec les bénéficiaires.

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
- Atelier de sensibilisation avec les représentants des consommateurs sur l'impact des branchements clandestins ;
- Atelier de formation des Services Publics de l'Eau

Guinea-Bissau

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Haiti

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Honduras

Sanitation collaboration with users:
El SANAA publica en su sitio web la memoria anual de resultados. Las Juntas de Agua rurales realizan asambleas anuales.

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
Las Juntas de Agua convocan asambleas para informar al usuario sobre la situación de los servicios.

India

Sanitation collaboration with users:
1. Provision for 32% of Total Budget for marginalised communities (SCs/STs).
2. Active involvement of women in implementation

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
Village Water and Sanitation Committees are being formed in villages for active community /users participation in water supply activities.

Indonesia

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Jordan

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

08. Examples of Collaboration with Users

Kenya

Sanitation collaboration with users:
Nairobi water company

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
Each WSP has an open day and has to have a consultative meeting (well documented) before applying for tariff review to WASREB.

Kyrgyzstan

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Sanitation collaboration with users:
There were the representatives of service users included in the Committee in urban sub-sector. In rural WASH, 7 step approaches were introduced to discuss and share with users in order to plan and agree together for implementation

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Lebanon

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Lesotho

Sanitation collaboration with users:
All activities in rural areas include a participatory planning and capacity building process with the communities that also include gender and equity issues.

In urban areas there are some limited community participation in the implementation of the on-site sanitation activities

Participation is also ensured through the ESIA processes

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
All activities in rural areas include a participatory planning and capacity building process with the communities that also include gender and equity issues
The urban water utility WASCO undertake customer satisfaction surveys on annual basis as a mechanism for feedback from our customers as far as service delivery is concerned.

Liberia

Sanitation collaboration with users:
MCC met with representatives of urban poor communities selected for FISH project (proposal submitted).

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
NWSHPC has collaborated with MCC for the development of the concept note for FISH Monrovia which is an urban slum sanitation project.

Madagascar

Sanitation collaboration with users:
Dans le cas de comité de gestion des infrastructures d'assainissement au niveau local

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
Atelier (BPOR), enquête, comité de gestion des points d'eau, affermage

Malawi

Sanitation collaboration with users:

- The EU/EIB Peri-Urban Project

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Department of Water Supply Services in conjunction with water utilities has been organising meetings with users on establishment of Water User Associations in regional water boards

Maldives

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Mali

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Les réunions de concertation avec les acteurs de l'assainissement ; les réunions annuelles de la revue du secteur eau et assainissement.

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Revue sectorielle Eau et Assainissement ; Rencontre entre les OSC et les deux départements en charge de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement

I) Des réponses ci-dessus, donner succinctement 2 ou 3 réalisations significatives et 2-3 obstacles liés à la participation et l'équité dans le sous-secteur de l'assainissement ?

Réalisations ou Produits :

1. Existence de cadres de concertation
2. Capitalisation des données sur les réalisations et les financements des autres intervenants dans le sous-secteur
3. Transmission des fiches de collecte de données à certains partenaires

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Tenue irrégulière des réunions de cadres de concertation
2. Non obtention des données de certains acteurs

Mauritania

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Néant

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

- Délégués du Service Public de l'eau
- Office National du service d'Eau en milieu Rural
- Société Nationale de l'Eau

Mongolia

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Reporting results of services and take a request.

Morocco

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

-Conseils d'administration et annuels de l'ONEP et des régions auxquels sont représentés des élus qui représentent les citoyens.

08. Examples of Collaboration with Users

Mozambique

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Myanmar

Sanitation collaboration with users:

At least, quarterly meeting conducted between local sanitation committee and service users

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

1. Development of Proposed Drinking water Quality Standards in 1990, 1998, 2006 and 2011
2. Myanmar Drinking water Quality Standards (Draft) are recommended recently.

Nepal

Sanitation collaboration with users:

All government programmes are being designed and implemented through user committees or with the consultation with user committees through districts

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

As a mandatory provision almost all water users' association are conducting annual general meeting (AGM) with the participation of all concerned agencies

Niger

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Nigeria

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

- Stakeholders (users) meeting in development of state policy and water laws
- Framework for regulatory water supply in Nigeria. Series of meetings with stakeholders at state level including service users

Oman

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Periodical meetings and interactions are held with the IWP – Private sector water producers and arising issues discussed. Consumers can access anytime the Consumer sections to put in their views and or can reach the Departments through call centres. Interaction with consumers also being held in Community Exhibitions and Schools and similar gatherings.

Pakistan

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

- Punjab Rural Water Supply – operation and maintenance done by community groups
 - Changa Pani project of Planning and Development Department, Punjab – good example of component sharing
 - Rehabilitation of Karez (deep wells) by IUCN in Balochistan
-

Panama

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Se fortalecen, consolidan y se han vuelto sostenibles los Consejos Consultivos Provinciales Interinstitucionales donde se escuchan las demandas de la comunidad y se planifican las inversiones correspondientes.

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Se fortalecen, se consolidan y se han vuelto sostenibles los Consejos Consultivos Interinstitucionales Provinciales donde se escuchan las demandas de la comunidad y se planifican las inversiones correspondientes.

Paraguay

Sanitation collaboration with users:

La realización del primer congreso de las juntas de saneamiento constituyo un ejemplo de reuniones con los usuarios del servicio (500 personas de todo el Paraguay).

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Realización de reuniones focales en las ciudades muestras sobre disposición al pago del servicio y aceptación de la tecnología aplicar
Dentro de la preparación del Programa de Saneamiento y Agua Potable para el chaco y Ciudades Intermedias de la Región Oriental..

Philippines

Sanitation collaboration with users:

None.

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

-Public hearings on water tariff increase; project identification forum;

Rwanda

Sanitation collaboration with users:

- One month Clean and Green Environment Campaigns in May-June 2011.
- EWSA accountability/open day carried out across the country and annually

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Annual Accountability day organized by EWSA

Samoa

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Systematic complaint mechanism through customer services unit, community awareness and outreach programmes done by public relations unit

Senegal

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Sierra Leone

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Ministry of Health and Sanitation taking the lead in ensuring that the public ordinance act is implemented

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

MEWR together with Water Sector Department taking the lead in ensuring that the water policy and strategy is implemented.

South Africa

Sanitation collaboration with users:
Before project implementation Municipalities engage with communities.

The Minister of Human Settlements has appointed a Ministerial Sanitation Task Team to assess the quality of sanitation provision in the country. During November 2011, the Task Team met with Municipalities, Stakeholders as well as communities.

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
Water Utilities submit annual Business Plans to DWA for approval and also act as implementing agents for DWA.
Utility performance targets set by both DWA and Utilities annually.

South Sudan

Sanitation collaboration with users:
Community participation in identification of sites and during handing over

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Sri Lanka

Sanitation collaboration with users:

4th South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN IV)

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
1. Government declaration to include basic facilities for access by differently abled persons
2. Establishment of 17 RWS District offices by the NWSDB to serve the rural community

Sudan

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
There are regular meetings with service users at the community or government/community managed facilities.

Tajikistan

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
Regular meetings with customers, advising them on rational use and the timely payment of services for drinking water

Thailand

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
1. Mobile municipality service
2. Meeting between bottling water manufacturer and government officer
3. Water user network meeting
4. Village water utility committee meeting

Timor-Leste

Sanitation collaboration with users:
The country of Timor-Leste has sanitation working meeting as regularly which is lead by Ministry of Health.

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
GMF to support community level for monitoring and controlling the water supply system .

Togo

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

08. Examples of Collaboration with Users

Uganda

Sanitation collaboration with users:
NA

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Uzbekistan

Sanitation collaboration with users:

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Viet Nam

Sanitation collaboration with users:

1. For all projects, during project preparation, it is necessary to consult community in the proposed project area. The content of consultation consists of affordability, commitment on connection, ect
2. Communication activities encourage the use of water supply and sanitation services are organized before during and after project implementation process in order to increase knowledge and awareness of community and encourage them to use services
3. All projects extract a part of their budgets to support poor households to have access to water

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Yemen

Sanitation collaboration with users:
in the discussion of the EIA studies for the projects with the related groups.
Coordination with Water & environmental NGOs during the preparation the studies and executed the project
it is clear in the irrigation water

Drinking-water collaboration with users:

Zimbabwe

Sanitation collaboration with users:
none

Drinking-water collaboration with users:
None

09. Question 8: Outputs

Afghanistan

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Angola

Sanitation comments:

In Urban areas, the central government ensures financial resources through the Government Expenditure Fund. At rural areas, a proportion on resources is guaranteed by international partners and NGOs. Recently, there was initiated the Integrated Municipal Program for Poverty Reduction, which included clearly defined budgetary lines for sanitation interventions.

Drinking-water comments:

These norms are currently only applied to Luanda City and it is not consistently. Water quality monitoring is based on the European Union directive guides. It underway a construction project of five provincial laboratories for water quality.

Azerbaijan

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Bangladesh

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Benin

Sanitation comments:

La structure étatique chargée de l'Hygiène et de l'assainissement de base reste confrontée à la problématique de la motivation des RC (hygiénistes).

Ceux-ci travaillant sur la base du bénévolat, il arrive fréquemment qu'ils abandonnent le travail pour diverse raisons fortement liées à la motivation.

La faible collaboration entre en les Agents d'hygiène (niveau DHAB) et les animateurs des structures chargées de l'intermédiation sociale

Drinking-water comments:

Bhutan

Sanitation comments:

Currently sanitation programmes for both rural and urban communities that emphasis demand driven approaches and build on the existing government system are being piloted and further developed with the expectation that these will be applied at scale in the future

Drinking-water comments:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Sanitation comments:

Se recomienda generar políticas nacionales valorizando el uso de las soluciones alternativas de saneamiento como el baño ecológico, letrinas mejoradas, cámaras sépticas, artefactos sanitarios ahorradores, como parte de los programas oficiales en el desarrollo y la promoción de las tecnologías apropiadas, tanto en áreas urbanas como rurales, buscando romper las resistencias a su uso.

It is recommended to create national policies valuing the use of alternatives such as ecological improved latrines, septic tanks, sanitary savers, as part of government programs in the development and promotion of appropriate technologies, both in urban areas and rural areas, seeking to break the resistance to its use.

Drinking-water comments:

Brazil

Sanitation comments:

Eestá em elaboração a proposta de um Programa Nacional de Saneamento Rural, coordenado pelo Ministério da Saúde – Fundação Nacional de Saúde, em consonância com a proposta preliminar do Plano Nacional de Saneamento Básico – Plansab, sob coordenação do Ministério das Cidades.

The proposal is in preparation of a National Rural Sanitation Programme, coordinated by the Ministry of Health - National Health Foundation, in line with the preliminary proposal of the National Sanitation - Plansab, coordinated by the Ministry of Cities.

Drinking-water comments:

Os resultados aparecem nos Censos a cada 10 anos, mas sobretudo nas Pesquisas Nacionais por Amostra de Domicílios – IBGE/PNAD, anualmente e também na Pesquisa Nacional de Saneamento Básico – PNSB, a cada dez anos. Além destas pesquisas não há um programa de monitoramento e avaliação sobre as ações de saneamento rural. A Funasa faz anualmente relatório de gestão sobre a execução dos investimentos em saneamento rural no País.

The results appear in the Census every 10 years, but especially in the National Surveys Household Survey - IBGE / PNAD, and also annually in the National Sanitation - PNSB, every ten years. In addition to these studies there is a program monitoring and evaluation of the actions of rural sanitation. Funasa makes an annual management report on the implementation of investment in rural sanitation in the country

Burkina Faso

Sanitation comments:

Le suivi et l'évaluation devront faire l'objet de services spécialisés indépendants.

Drinking-water comments:

Les réalisations d'infrastructures d'eau potable ne sont communiquées selon les règles établies en la matière. En principe, toute réalisation doit être déclarée mais les formulaires IOTA (Infrastructures, Ouvrages, Travaux et aménagement) élaborés à cet effet ne sont pas renseignés par les entreprises et les bureaux d'études.

Burundi

Sanitation comments:

Introduction dans quelques provinces du pays l'approche Assainissement
Total Piloté par la Communauté ATPC/CLTS
Mise en œuvre de l'approche ECOSAN dans 4 provinces financées par la BAD

Drinking-water comments:

Manque d'équipements pour faire l'analyse de la qualité de l'Eau de boisson
Manque d'agence de régulation du secteur Eau

Cambodia

Sanitation comments:

1. Currently, increase in sanitation is not measure annually but there are plans to conduct government-led nation-wide sample-based KAP surveys at 2-year intervals. The first KAP survey was implemented in 2010.
2. The final draft of the RWSSH Strategy identifies sanitation solutions that are recommended for further study and implementation such as hygiene promotion, CLTS, and sanitation marketing. With the formal endorsement by Government of the Strategy soon and subsequent development of implementing guidelines, sanitation solutions will be implemented by government at scale.
3. Monitoring and evaluation of sanitation solutions are mostly project-based, done by project implementers outside of government

Drinking-water comments:

Cameroon

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Central African Republic

Sanitation comments:

Vulgariser les technologies appropriées dans le pays (en milieu rural et urbain)

Drinking-water comments:

Chad

Sanitation comments:

Les approches sont définies et connues, mais les moyens de leurs mis en opérations sont quasi inexistants

Drinking-water comments:

Colombia

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Congo

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

L'Etat congolais avec ces structures appropriées (ADGH, ANHYR, ORSE...) s'attèle à assurer l'accès à l'eau potable à tous aussi bien en milieu urbain que rural à travers des systèmes adaptés et la création du Fonds Spécial pour Eau

Côte d'Ivoire

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Sanitation comments:

Only the national program led by the government has an active monitoring and evaluation component.

Drinking-water comments:

Definition of national framework related to drinking water system and services need to be prepared

Dominican Republic

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

En el ítem a) es bueno dejar constancia de que se selecciono Incremento anual es más del 75% de lo que se necesita para alcanzar la meta, pero en realidad la meta ya fue superada. In item a) is good to record that an annual increment was selected over 75% of what it takes to reach the goal, but in fact the goal has already been surpassed

Egypt

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

El Salvador

Sanitation comments:

El Saneamiento es el servicio nacional que menos atención le ha proporcionado el gobierno central.

Sanitation is the most neglected national service provided by the central government.

Drinking-water comments:

Debido a la falta de una ley no hay un ente regulador, existen normativas que regulan la calidad del agua de consumo humano del MINSAL y ANDA

Due to the lack of a laws there is no regulator, there are regulations governing the quality of drinking water by ANDA and MINSAL

Equatorial Guinea

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Ethiopia

Sanitation comments:

• Even though national latrine technology options are in place, it is not fully implemented at scale

Drinking-water comments:

Annual service coverage increased due to increased resources allocation through Universal Access Plan

Fiji

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

At present, the Fiji Government has drafted a Rural Water Policy as well as the Drinking Water Quality Standard whereby Rural water supplies should be fluoridated. This is being done in collaboration with the Mineral Resources Department, Water and Sewerage Department, Ministry of Health and the Water Authority of Fiji.

Gabon

Sanitation comments:

Mettre en œuvre le suivi de l'accessibilité

Drinking-water comments:

Gambia

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Ghana

Sanitation comments:

Sanitation value chain analysis process is currently being assessed. This will seek to identify new solutions for sustainable urban sanitation challenges.

Drinking-water comments:

Communities' ability to maintain adequate service levels derived from facilities provided over time is a major challenge. This can be attributed to low financial capacity of communities coupled with increase in population of users of facilities and lack of post construction external support to community

Guinea

Sanitation comments:

L'adoption par la Guinée en 2009 l'approche ATPC et sa mise en œuvre en basse Guinée, moyenne guinée et en Guinée forestière. La mise en œuvre du projet assainissement autonome du quartier Yimbaya école financé par l'AFD.

Drinking-water comments:

Pour assurer la couverture globale de la demande en eau potable de l'ensemble du pays, dans les conditions optimales, les actions suivantes sont envisagées:

- l'actualisation des études du Plan Directeur de production, de transport et de distribution en vue de la révision du programme national d'investissement dans ce secteur;
- l'amélioration de la gestion technique, commerciale et financière du secteur;
- l'amélioration du cadre institutionnel actuel en intégrant les conditions juridiques et financières nécessaires pour l'implantation des différentes formes du secteur privé.

Guinea-Bissau

Sanitation comments:

L'approche CLTS (ATPC) est développée seulement en milieu rural

Drinking-water comments:

Haiti

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Honduras

Sanitation comments:

La definición de la política nacional de saneamiento, en proceso de formulación, incluirá lineamientos técnicos considerando tecnologías apropiadas al medio.

The definition of the national sanitation policy, in the process of formulation, technical guidelines will include appropriate technology considering the environment.

Drinking-water comments:

India

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Through the National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme, extensive water quality testing is being done by community participation.

Indonesia

Sanitation comments:

The percentage of households with access to improved sanitation facilities has doubled since 1993, but in 2009 only 51.19 percent of the national population had access to improved sanitation, while the MDG target for access to basic sanitation is 62.41 percent of the population by 2015. Although the central government allocated budget increased significantly, the commitment of local government to allocate sufficient budget for drinking water and sanitation is still low.

Drinking-water comments:

Many institutions and agencies are involved in the development of water and sanitation facilities, but more intensive coordination is required, especially at the stage of planning for implementation of programs.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Jordan

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Legal framework for the drinking-water regulator is under development. Utilities are currently monitored by Water Authority of Jordan Water Sector Audit Unit (WASU).

Kenya

Sanitation comments:

Advocacy for increased funding in sanitation, especial to the local level

Drinking-water comments:

Water Services Regulatory Board(WASREB) monitors service provision.

Kyrgyzstan

Sanitation comments:

It is necessary to develop and implement the social sanitation and hygienic programs and strengthen the inter-sectoral interaction.

Drinking-water comments:

Access to clean drinking water is critical in the country, but it has not been adequately addressed yet. In 2008, the share of population having received access to drinking water made 90.4 per cent. This is higher than the target level of 90 per cent in 2015. In general, the dynamics is positive: for the period of 2003-2008, on average about 2.8 per cent of the population additionally received access to drinking water. But the situation in the regions is not so optimistic. The worst situation is noted in two South oblasts: in Batken oblast (76.7 per cent) and in Osh oblast (77.3 per cent) with the highest density of population.

The interim results of the program of providing access to clean drinking water

Supply of drinking water to the population is the main objective of “Taza Suu” program funded by a number of international organizations and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Asian Development Bank has issued loan of 36 mln. USD to project “Rendering infrastructure services at settlement level” for recovery and construction of water pipelines in 730 villages and 7 cities of Chui, Osh, Jalalabat and Batken oblasts. The co-financing by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic makes 9 mln. USD.

The main goal of similar project “Rural Water Supply and Sanitation” with the total cost of 24.5 USD under the World Bank (WB) loan is also to recover and construct rural water pipelines in 270 villages of Issyk-Kul, Naryn and Talas oblasts. In total, including input of Kyrgyzstan, about 70 mln. USD is channeled to providing clean drinking water to the population.

Generally, it was planned to perform maintenance and repair works and construction of new water supply facilities in 1,000 villages of the country and 7 cities. The general goal of the above mentioned projects also implies improving management of the rural water supply infrastructure to ensure stable supply of good water to the population reliably, with minimum cost and aims at reducing prevalence of acute enteric diseases among villagers. The ADB project “Rendering infrastructure services at settlement level” and the WB “Rural Water Supply and Sanitation” project applied the public-oriented approach, i.e. primarily working with rural communities directly involved in and taking the responsibility and making decisions at all stages of the project implementation. However, the intended plans were not fully performed due to increase of cost of the rural water supply component per capita from 20 to 80 USD.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Sanitation comments:

Hygiene improvement should be further focused parallel with M & E in both urban and rural WASH. Public awareness on hygiene and sanitation should beqidely increased for behavior changes.

Drinking-water comments:

A drinking-water quality should be regularly monitored at both urban and rural water supplies by the Department of Hygiene and Prevention, Ministry of Health, to ensure the safety of drinking water to consumers, Water safety plan should be also initiated and piloted for rural water supplies as part of an integrated WASH approach in the community

Lebanon

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Lesotho

Sanitation comments:

The only periodical monitoring of developments in sanitation and the use of different technologies are the Bureau of statistic's CMS that only once have included the water and sanitation module, however in the future this module will be applied regularly and will provide data on the use of facilities as well as affordability

Drinking-water comments:

Affordability is part of the aspects covered in the Bureau of Statistics CMS Surveys and the urban water utility is planning to implement a programme of public standpipes to improve affordability

Liberia

Sanitation comments:

n/a

Drinking-water comments:

WSSC (Water Supply Sanitation Commission) currently being established. Further political will is required with the establishment of the WSSCC in particular the executive order still needs to be signed by the president.

Madagascar

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Mise en place et Opérationnalisation de la SOREA (organisme régulateur)
Mise en place de la politique et stratégie de l'eau potable
Redynamisation de l'ANDEA

Malawi

Sanitation comments:

- We need to improve on integrated monitoring and evaluation to enable accurate and timely tracking of outputs.

Drinking-water comments:

Maldives

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Mali

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Mauritania

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

- Mettre en place une harmonisation de tarification de l'eau en milieu rural
- Assurer la performance du Service public de l'Eau en milieu rural
- Mettre en place un format national pour le rapport

Mongolia

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Formulating coordinating committee on usage and service of water supply, sewerage system facility.

Morocco

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Mozambique

Sanitation comments:

- Progress on the implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and other programs like PRONASAR, Children Friendly Schools, 1 million initiative, as communities are progressively adhering to that approach
- Construction of Improved Toilets and Provision of Water to Schools (Children Friendly Schools for Africa Program)
- Widespread though not total adherence to Improved Toilets in Peri-urban areas
- Fecal sludge management is a major problem in urban areas

Drinking-water comments:

Myanmar

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Nepal

Sanitation comments:

Always resource gap during budget allocation, but poor implementation quality and status of software activities. It is because of high priority in construction side and limited dedicated human resources for hygiene and sanitation

Drinking-water comments:

Urgent need of umbrella water supply act to streamline efforts and institutions of the sector

Niger

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Le rôle du régulateur n'est pas bien connu par le public

Nigeria

Sanitation comments:

CLTS adopted for scaling up sanitation on the country. Approach implemented in more than 32 states in the country.

Drinking-water comments:

Oman

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Pakistan

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Panama

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Paraguay

Sanitation comments:

Se espera lograr un significativo incremento en las soluciones de saneamiento a partir del año 2012 hasta el 2015 con la implementación del Programa de Saneamiento y Agua Potable para el Chaco y Ciudades Intermedias de la Región oriental de Paraguay, con la asistencia financiera del BID-AECID.

It hopes to achieve a significant increase in sanitation solutions from 2012 to 2015 with the implementation of the Program Drinking Water and Sanitation for Cities Chaco and Middle Eastern Region of Paraguay, with financial assistance from the IDB-AECI.

Drinking-water comments:

Philippines

Sanitation comments:

There is a difference of about 13 percentage points between the JMP and NEDA sanitation estimates. Such a difference can be explained by the fact that the JMP considers that shared sanitation facilities, even if they are improved, should not be considered as improved. This is due to concerns that shared sanitation facilities might not be maintained and cleaned properly thus they are likely not to stimulate use by all members of the household. NEDA considers that improved types of sanitation facilities, even if they are shared should be counted as improved. (Source: Philippine Water and Sanitation Sector Assessment, 2011)

Number of sanitation facilities devastated by natural calamities are not usually reported. It affects accuracy of administrative reporting which counts additional facilities only.

Drinking-water comments:

According to NEDA, (2010), the water supply coverage estimate for the Philippines is lower than that from the JMP. On the other hand, the projected coverage for 2015 according to NEDA is lower than the target. However such a difference is below 5 percentage points and according to the UN criteria this should be viewed as an achieved target. (Source: Philippine Water and Sanitation Sector Assessment, 2011)

Rwanda

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Samoa

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Senegal

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Sierra Leone

Sanitation comments:

The scaling up of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) with the implementation of sanitation marketing will to the sanitation solution at the rural levels.

Drinking-water comments:

- Concerning question (f), The policy recommend the need for a regulator; the national regulator is being developed
- The scaling up of Community Led Total Sanitation with the implementation of sanitation marketing will go a long way to the sanitation solution at the rural levels increasing demand for safe drinking water

South Africa

Sanitation comments:

None

Drinking-water comments:

1. In terms of quality, the Department's Blue Drop incentive based DWA drinking water regulatory system is an excellent example of a successful programme that has achieved success within local authorities with an increasing number of Blue Drop awards being presented to municipalities annually.
2. Although there is a comprehensive macro programme with other government departments, in partnership with municipalities, the challenge however remains scheme functionality.
3. The Department has its own targets to address total services, however the provision of intermediate services to cater for urban migration is a challenge as temporary service can become permanent over time placing additional stress on municipal water reticulation systems.
4. There are high levels of non-revenue water in many municipalities.

South Sudan

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Sri Lanka

Sanitation comments:

An average sewer connection costs about Rs.40,000.00 (equiv. US \$ 400) which is very expensive for a middle class family. Owing to this reasons many householders have not obtained sewer connections in sewer areas of townships.

Drinking-water comments:

The Ministry of Water Supply & Drainage is the regulator for national drinking water supply

Sudan

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

0.5

Tajikistan

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

The quality of water depends not only on the source, but mainly for technical condition of the existing systems. Therefore, monitoring the status of water supply and water quality gives a great effect/ impact

Thailand

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Authorized central agency should be specified for community service auditing

Timor-Leste

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

1. Leaking and illegal connection within distribution line
2. > 50 % of leaking pipe still happen in urban areas Dili.
3. Quality of water treatment plant among production are inadequate (chlorination treated)
4. all borehole system is chlorinated base on WSP's workshop experiences in 2009

(source: Mr. Celso Amado/head, department of water and sanitation Dili district), 11/08/2011

Togo

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Uganda

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Uzbekistan

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Viet Nam

Sanitation comments:

-sanitation and hygiene are still not really sustainable in the use and maintenance of latrine and sanitation works
 - Custom of using fresh human waste without treatment to make fertilizers
 and use for aquaculture is still remained though reduced
 - Solid and wastewater in rural areas are still challenging

Drinking-water comments:

Yemen

Sanitation comments:

The sanitation projects are not planned for long time and not planned for the increment of the population, and also most of the sanitation projects are not finishing in time .

Drinking-water comments:

Zimbabwe

Sanitation comments:

To increase the outputs from the sanitation component, there is a strong need to change the strategy of delivering sanitation. This calls for need to adopt community approaches to sanitation especially under the rural sub-sector. This will help boost coverage as communities out of behaviour change construct self initiated sanitation facilities.

Drinking-water comments:

In as much as access has increased in both the Rural and Urban contexts in terms of reduction in the walking distance to fetch water (in many if not all the urban set ups and some rural communities, utilities have been able to bring water into the home) a new challenge is emerging in form of time taken to get the water after reaching the source. In Rural areas, communities have to join very long queues before getting the water. In Urban contexts, the scenario is the same, tapes are inside the home but with water running for less than 5 hours a day especially in the high density residential suburbs.

10. Question 9: Sustainability

Afghanistan

Sanitation achievements:

Some management and sanitation improvement programs have been conducted.

Drinking-water achievements:

For all cities feasibility studies have been done. Some projects in different cities have been implemented. There is strategy to conserve water resources. Capacity building water supply conservation operators have been done.

Sanitation obstacles:

There is not any coordination between above mentioned plans. Progress report is not available on time and continuous for stakeholders.

Drinking-water obstacles:

There is not enough money. There is not justice and fair development. There is not responsibility between local people to support the projects. Security

Sanitation comments:

While implemented projects have some direct and indirect effects on climate, but we have not any national target or goal in this regard.

Drinking-water comments:

Angola

Sanitation achievements:

Achievements:

1. Expansion of the CLTS approach to a total of 11 provinces
2. Allocated budget to Municipal governments for operation and maintenance of sanitation infrastructures
- 3.

Drinking-water achievements:

Achievements:

1. Implementation of the community management model of water and sanitation (MOGECA)
2. Continuation of decentralization program
- 3.

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles:

1. Limited human resources, specially at local level
2. Inexistence of NGOS based at local level
3. Slowness on administrative decentralization and deconcentration processes

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles:

1. No sustainability of the MOGECA in areas with high level of rural migration (people leaving rural areas to urban centres)
2. No sustainability of the public water supply enterprise, as the vast majority of people do not pay for water
3. Projection of water users is challenged by weak statistic information, as there is no updated population census
4. There is no a clearly defined system for investment recovery

Sanitation comments:

The sustainability can be improved with a better participation of communities at planning, implementation and evaluation stages.

Drinking-water comments:

׍ Under PDESA it is expected the creation of a Public Enterprise to Promote Investment on WASH ׍ Notwithstanding the financial decentralization to the municipalities, it needed a fiscal decentralization to them ׍ The expected population census will support the planning process of WASH

Azerbaijan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Slums are being gradually done away with, the population being resettled to newly-built homes.

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Bangladesh

Sanitation achievements:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Development of National Water Safety Framework

Sanitation obstacles:

Natural disasters like monsoon flood, flash flood cyclones often damage the sanitation facilities.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. All development plans are project-based short-term solutions. There should be demand-based long-term solution(s).

Sanitation comments:

NA

Drinking-water comments:

Enhance the capacities of the Water Supply Section (WSS) of City Corporations and Paurashavas in the short run through, among others: i) staff recruitment and training, ii) establishment of separate accounts for WSS and introduction of double entry(transparent) accounting system

Provide WSS more autonomy in the long run to operate in commercial terms

Benin

Sanitation achievements:

A Réalisations ou Produits :

1. secteur privé disponible

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés:

1. Peu de crédit pour le secteur privé d'assainissement
2. le secteur privé n'a pas de site de traitement qui répond aux normes
3. faible valorisation des produits

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Bhutan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Introduction of taridd system in municipal town areas has been successfully introduced
2. Rural Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion Program (RSHP) initiated by SNV in collaboration with PHED in development to be implemented at scale includes sanitation supply chain development and capacity building for the private sector
3. Government is working to provide an enabling environment for private sector involvement

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limited private Sector involvement given the perceived small market size
2. Rural supply chain development is still in its initial stages.
3. Rural communities face significant challenges in terms of remoteness and unfavourable economies of scale and dependency on external markets

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. emergency preparedness plan is being developed
2. Water safety plan implementation is underway

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. The urban and rural water supply is publicly financed without private sector investment and minimum user cost recovery

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Sanitation achievements:

1. Puesta en marcha del SENASBA (Servicio Nacional de Saneamiento Básico)
2. Los recursos financieros se incrementaron, aunque no son aún suficientes

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Se cumplirán los ODM
2. Puesta en marcha del SENASBA
3. DESCOM – FI acompaña todo el ciclo del proyecto
4. Autoridad de Agua Potable y Saneamiento (AAPS) amplía el universo de la regulación

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limitada capacidad de gestión para la ejecución de programas grandes
2. Falta de información sobre el área rural dispersa
3. No existe evaluación ex post
4. Baja sostenibilidad de los servicios de agua y saneamiento

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Falta de recursos financieros para apoyo a la sostenibilidad
2. Ausencia de políticas para desarrollar e implementar planes de seguridad

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

En el inciso "a" el inventario es parcial, solo cubre aproximadamente el 45% de los operadores y fue realizado en 2005

Previendo los efectos del cambio climático se están implementando las siguientes medidas: Campañas para uso eficiente del agua utilizando artefactos de bajo consumo, micro medición en los sistemas de abastecimiento, aprovechamiento del agua de lluvia para uso doméstico.

In the subsection "a" the inventory is partial only covering about 45% of operators and was conducted in 2005

Anticipating the effects of climate change is being implemented using the following measures: Campaigns for the efficient use of water using low-power devices, micro measurement of supply systems, rainwater harvesting for domestic use.

Brazil

Sanitation achievements:

1. Conferências municipais, estaduais e nacional;
2. Conselhos municipais, estaduais e nacional;

1. Conferences; local, state and national levels;
2. City councils, state and national levels;

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Existem algumas experiências bem sucedidas como o Sistema Integrado de Saneamento Rural – SISAR, nos estados do Ceará e Piauí; Central de Associações Comunitárias, no estado da Bahia no que se refere à gestão, manutenção e operação dos sistemas em áreas rurais, tendo a participação efetiva das comunidades, e bom controle da qualidade da água, bem como universalização do acesso; 2. Nesta perspectiva, outros estados estão promovendo programas de saneamento rural, como Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco; 3. Estados do Paraná e Minas Gerais vêm desenvolvendo programas

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insuficiência de recursos financeiros e humanos para atender as metas de universalização a curto prazo; 2. Complexidade das relações entre Governo Federal, estaduais e municipais.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Ainda não é predominante a existência de programas estaduais de saneamento básico rural, menos ainda de planos municipais de saneamento básico rural; 2. As ações de saneamento básico rural têm sido de curto e médio prazos como foi o Projeto Alvorada, no início do século XXI e atualmente o PAC I e II.

Sanitation comments:

No que se refere às áreas rurais, a sustentabilidade das políticas públicas de saneamento básico, bem como dos sistemas coletivos/públicos e das ações de saneamento básico dependem em grande parte da capacidade de gestão/gerenciamento da União, das Unidades Federadas e dos Municípios. Em termos de gestão, a grande carência se encontra principalmente em diversos Municípios. Neste sentido, o Plansab (em elaboração), está propondo um programa estruturante.

Drinking-water comments:

O Programa Nacional de Saneamento Básico – Plansab, ainda em elaboração, propõe a elaboração de um Programa Nacional de Saneamento Rural, o que poderá fortalecer a construção de programas estaduais e municipais, além da previsão de recursos e metas a médio e longo prazo.

Burkina Faso

Sanitation achievements:

Rural

1. Délivrance des agréments aux entreprises exerçant dans le domaine de l'assainissement
2. Formation des entreprises et artisans locaux

Drinking-water achievements:

Urbain

1. L'enquête de satisfaction
2. L'étude sur la réduction des pertes d'eau
3. Périmètre de protection des ouvrages

Rural

1. Périmètre de protection des ouvrages
2. Outils d'application de la réforme du système de gestion des infrastructures d'AEP

Sanitation obstacles:

Rural

1. Organisation des acteurs de la filière
2. Pas de dispositions attractive spécifique dans le secteur de l'assainissement

Drinking-water obstacles:

Urbain

1. Urbanisation galopante
2. Accroissement rapide de la population
3. Rareté de la ressource en eau

Rural

Lenteur dans la diffusion des outils Lenteur dans la diffusion des outils

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Le problème de la rareté de l'eau se résout au niveau national, l'ONEA n'est qu'un usager.

Burundi

Sanitation achievements:

A Réalisations ou Produits :

1. Elaboration d'une politique nationale , d'une stratégie et d'un code de l'eau qui tiennent compte de l'assainissement de base.
- 2.Elaboration d'un plan de reforme institutionnelle dans le secteur Eau

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Insuffisance de volonté politique des décideurs
2. Insuffisance de planification dans le secteur
- 3.Manque de budget spécifique pour le suivi et l'évaluation afin d'assurer la durabilité des réalisations

Sanitation comments:

Les aspects liés à la durabilité ne sont pris en compte dans beaucoup de réalisation et Projets car il n'y a pas de budget spécifique pour assurer cette durabilité. Non plus la population il n'y a pas de programme chargé d'éduquer /Sensibiliser la population à l'entretien /gestion des ouvrages mis en place.

Drinking-water achievements:

Réalisations ou Produits :

1. Une mise à jour de l'inventaire des infrastructures d'eau et d'assainissement est en cours
2. Une chaîne d'approvisionnement des pièces de recharges est opérationnelle

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Absence de standards /normes de la qualité de l'eau potable
2. Absence d'un système de suivi et évaluation dans le secteur
3. Manque de révision régulière des tarifs

Drinking-water comments:

La population n'est pas sensibilisée/Eduquée à l'entretien/gestion de l'eau potable

Cambodia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Government through MRD has developed guidelines on Hygiene Promotion and for CLTS and is developing guidelines for Sanitation Marketing and frameworks for Behavior Change Communication in line with the RWSSH Strategy. These guidelines will provide the implementation framework for government-led and NGO-led projects that utilize these approaches.
2. Projects that use hard-ware subsidies are slowly integrating soft-ware approaches (demand creation, behaviour change approaches) to their projects
3. Advocacy guideline has been developed to make sure every organization and local authority is aware a low sanitation coverage in rural community

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Main/ large projects on sanitation improvement are still prioritizing hardware subsidies and Government is still largely focused availing of grants and loans that are hardware subsidy based approaches.
2. Limited resources and lack of political support and will to scale up proven approaches such as CLTS and hygiene promotion, establish sector-wide M&E, and develop capacity at all levels of relevant government agencies.
3. Local authority is still neglected on how to fully participate in the rural sanitation program

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Sector
 - a. Wide approach for sanitation is not an interest subject (low priority)
 - b. Human resource for both water supply and sanitation is very limited (with sanitation the worse-off)
 - c. International and domestic donors and investors are more likely to take action on water supply rather than sanitation which leads to the sanitation situation being constant and worrying
 - d. Lack of funds result in slow improvement in both water supply and sanitation especially water supply which needs huge amount of money for expansion.
 - e. There seem to be low progress in private sector participation in both water supply and sanitation
2. Rural Drinking Water Sector
 - a. Insufficient financial resources for RWSS Sector investment to increase the RWSS services to attain the CMDG targets;
 - b. Low professional and skilled technicians at sub-National level for RWSS implementation managements, especially in difficult and remote rural areas;
 - c. Lack of effective community-based institutions and weak political supports at local levels for sustainable operation and maintenance management of rural water supply facilities;
 - d. Limited availability of low-cost appropriate technology development for exploitations of groundwater and surface water sources for rural water supply systems;
 - e. Communities are still weak in self-reliance development concepts, and low motivations in the self-sustainable management for their water supply facilities including O&M fund establishments and community management system developments.

Sanitation comments:

Implementation of sanitation solutions is generally project-based and short-term. Lack of sector-wide implementation plan based on the outcomes identified in the RWSSH strategy that all stakeholders/ project owners can use as implementation frameworks.

Drinking-water comments:

Cameroon

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Central African Republic

Sanitation achievements:

Projet en préparation dans le cadre du programme d'assainissement de l'AGETIP

2.

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Faiblesse du financement du secteur qui n'est pas à la hauteur des besoins et qui provient d'ailleurs à plus de 90% de l'extérieur ;

2. Insuffisance des cadres spécialisés,

Sanitation comments:

- Sensibiliser les utilisateurs des services dans le domaine de l'assainissement

- Mobiliser le secteur privé pour le secteur de l'assainissement

Drinking-water achievements:

1. La restructuration de la SODECA ;

2. Le renforcement des capacités des acteurs du secteur ;

3. La réhabilitation des ouvrages et des systèmes d'alimentation en eau et assainissement ;

Drinking-water comments:

Chad

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Colombia

Sanitation achievements:

Se ha incorporado la gestión del riesgo en los planes departamentales de agua y saneamiento, y se vienen viabilizando proyectos que consideren la rehabilitación de sistemas en aquellos municipios afectados por la ola invernal. Se han diseñado y divulgado guías para formulación de planes de emergencia y contingencia.

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Congo

Sanitation achievements:

1. Création d'organes spécifiques comme ANHYR, ORSE...
2. Mise en place de comité de gestion
3. Utilisation de matériaux locaux et de main d'œuvre locale pour les projets

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Mise en place des comités de gestion
2. Intégration des approches participatives aux projets
3. Création d'organes (ANHYR)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Absence de suivi, d'entretien et maintenance des équipements

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Absence des pièces de rechange
2. Faible capacité des artisans réparateurs
3. Faiblesse des formations des artisans réparateurs

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Côte d'Ivoire

Sanitation achievements:

1. les latrines sèches à séparation d'urines (EcoSan)
2. Fosses ventilées

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Faiblesse du mécanisme de financement
2. Insuffisance de plan de développement
3. Manque de moyens financiers pour le suivi évaluation

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Il faut des programmes innovants tenant compte de l'évolution du cycle et de la nature des produits

Drinking-water comments:

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Sanitation achievements:

1. A water code has been drafted and technically approved to be submitted to the Parliament for its 'approval.
2. a thorough analysis has been made on decentralization of Water, Hygiene and sanitation followed by strong recommendations for a better and sustainable decentralization strategy.

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. lack of a political will at both national and provincial level to promote the sector
2. lack of specialized human resources to design and implement efficiently water, Hygiene and sanitation project.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. lack of resources both financial and human to sustain the drinking water system and services

Sanitation comments:

Low cost sanitation should be promoted by private sector in rural areas.

Drinking-water comments:

Set up a drinking water systems and services performance indicators

Dominican Republic

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	Drinking-water comments:
1. Mejor calidad de agua servida 2. Aumento de la cobertura 3. Mantenimiento continuo de la cobertura	1. Dificultad en la protección de la Cuenca alta de los ríos 2. Limitados recursos para aplicación de la política pública en APS	
1. Improved quality of wastewater 2. Increased coverage 3. Ongoing maintenance of the coverage	1. Difficulty in protecting the upper watershed of the rivers 2. Limited resources for public policy implementation in APS	

Egypt

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
1 Utilizing unconventional water sources	1. Rapid growth and unbalanced distribution of the population	
Drinking-water achievements:	2. Private sector participation in operating water and sanitation systems is still limited.	Drinking-water comments:
1 Utilizing unconventional water sources		
2. Reduce water losses in the networks & Reduce the unaccounted for water	Drinking-water obstacles:	
	1. Rapid growth and unbalanced distribution of the population	
	2. The average per capita share is 200 (l/c/d), while the actual domestic water use is lower because of network losses, and furthermore it varies considerably between different localities in Egypt (70 l/c/d in upper Egypt to 330 l/c/d in Cairo) , beside discontinuous water supply in some areas.	

El Salvador

Sanitation achievements:

1. Las instituciones han priorizado el saneamiento rural y periurbano en sus planes de desarrollo institucional
2. Se cuenta con propuesta de política de agua y saneamiento que incorpora el derecho humano al saneamiento y el cambio climático

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Que existe un mandato de ampliación de la cobertura a nivel rural especialmente a las familias más pobres (POD 2010 -2014)
2. Cada institución operadora tiene una responsabilidad directa en la rendición de cuentas, garantizando la transparencia del manejo de los recursos financieros.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. No existe una instancia pública o privada responsable de la demanda real en saneamiento,
2. La capacidad de pago de los usuarios en el ámbito rural.
3. No existe una estrategia de sostenibilidad definida

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. La carencia de una planificación integral.
2. No existe un sistema que integre toda la información estratégica para nuevas planificaciones orientadas a la demanda de los usuarios a nivel urbano, periurbano y rural.

Sanitation comments:

El país requiere que el saneamiento sea visto y atendido desde una perspectiva integral y no como un servicio independiente de los usos del agua.

Drinking-water comments:

A pesar que se están haciendo esfuerzo en la legislación del agua, existen varios en el marco de la posibilidad reducir la brecha del no agua no facturada, así como también es importante y prioritario definir una estrategia de sostenibilidad que garantice la capacidad de pago de los usuarios en ámbito urbano, periurbano y rural considerando su nivel de ingreso económico.

Equatorial Guinea

Sanitation achievements:

1. Macro-Proyecto de vivienda para todos Horizonte 2020
2. Fomento de nuevos Centros Educativos modernos

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Inaccesible a viviendas modernas por costo elevados y la mala gestión
1. Inaccessible to modern housing for high cost and poor management

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Formación de recursos humanos, financiamientos de los programas, evaluación, sensibilización, y monitoreo de las actividades cuidado y mantenimiento

Drinking-water comments:

Ethiopia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Urban housing program is improving the sanitation conditions of previously slum areas
2. Increased involvement of private sectors in urban sanitation supplies

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Formation of Water Board Utilities
2. Establishing water committee in Rural settlements area

Sanitation obstacles:

1. High cost of sanitation technologies and supplies
2. Lack of private and public investment to improve the existing unimproved latrines in rural households
3. No companies, operators and entrepreneurs to handle the demand for excreta treatment and disposal

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

The sanitation implementation will continue sustainably through HEP and Health Extension Workers deployed in the country but the latrines constructed by the households are from cat method up the sanitation ladder and also constructed from locally available materials so that some of the latrines may not sustainably used.

Drinking-water comments:

Fiji

Sanitation achievements:

1. Plans are being developed for Urban centres
2. Infrastructure upgrading works to meet the standards

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Availability of finance to fund the projects

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

The Department of iTaukei Affairs under the Ministry of Provincial development has decreed that any young man living in the village who wants to get married needs to have proper Sanitation facilities .i.e. Bathroom and restroom before marriage. This is done in order to promote healthy living in the village.

Drinking-water comments:

Gabon

Sanitation achievements:

Réalisations ou Produits

1. Code de l'eau et schéma directeur d'assainissement en cours de réalisation
2. Création d'une agence de régulation du secteur Eau et Electricité
3. Réforme du conseil national de l'eau et de l'électricité

Drinking-water achievements:

Réalisations ou Produits :

1. Extension des réseaux d'eau dans les deux milieux urbain et rural
- 2.
- 3.

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Absence de cadre juridique, réglementaire et institutionnel
2. Absence de coordination des départements
3. Faiblesse des ressources humaines et financières

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Difficulté d'accès au site au niveau urbain
2. Construction anarchique
3. Voies de canalisation (URD)

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Gambia

Sanitation achievements:

1. General targets and strategy outlined in the National Policy Documents
2. Enforcement of Public Health Act

Drinking-water achievements:

1. 95% of solar water supply systems operational
2. Private sector participation
3. Community participation

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Outputs and targets are not clearly stated to indicate rural and urban dimension, gender or budget specific targets.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Manpower constraints
2. Low turnover for drinking-water systems

Sanitation comments:

Certain settlements have become prone to floods and earlier sanitation facilities are no longer able to resist the destructive force. New technologies therefore need to be developed, tested and if found successful promoted nationwide in areas prone to flooding and/ or other consequences of extreme weather patterns.

Drinking-water comments:

Ghana

Sanitation achievements:

1. An enabling environment with conducive policies have been created leading to significant growth of the private sector in Sanitation service delivery over the past 3 years
2. The removal of subsidies for household latrines will impact positively on sustainability

Drinking-water achievements:

1. A service delivery approach is being adopted to address the challenges of sustainability under the current project approach
2. There has been adequate stakeholder mobilisation on the need to refocus on service levels, rather than facilities provision
3. The financial performance of the urban utility has improved over the past 2 years

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Little progress in the number of sanitation facilities provided over the last 3 years
2. Lack of treatment facilities for final disposal of faecal sludge

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. The pressure of desiring to prioritise construction of new facilities over maintaining existing ones
2. Lack of data on the level of sustainability of water facilities provided
3. Absence of a system to monitor functionality

Sanitation comments:

None

Drinking-water comments:

None

Guinea

Sanitation achievements:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Création d'un réseau de maintenance (Comités des Points d'Eau, artisans réparateurs, vendeurs de pièces)
2. Reboisement du site des forages industriels de Kobaya

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Occupation de l'emprise des conduites de transport et de distribution
2. Envahissements des sites des forages de Kakimbo (10 000m3/jour pour Conakry) et des captages de Kakoulima (3 000m3/jour pour Conakry)
3. Non renforcement du Service National de l'Aménagement des points d'Eau (SNAPE)

Sanitation comments:

La mise en place d'un cadre de concertation entre les différentes parties prenantes en matière d'assainissement.

Drinking-water comments:

Les contraintes ci-dessous ont une forte incidence sur la durabilité de la fourniture des services de l'eau potable surtout en milieu urbain :

- le niveau élevé des pertes techniques mais aussi et surtout des pertes commerciales causées par une fraude généralisée et massive. L'incidence de cette fraude se reflète dans la dégradation de la santé financière de la société des Eaux de Guinée (SEG) ;
- La forte augmentation depuis 2005 des prix des produits pétroliers et des produits de traitement de l'eau, l'inflation constituent des facteurs aggravant de la situation financière du secteur urbain de l'eau potable.
- Une tarification inappropriée qui ne couvre pas les charges opérationnelles de la SEG.
- Une faible exploitation des capacités installées de production due aux difficultés énergétiques (plus de 80% des centres de l'intérieur fonctionnent sur des groupes électrogènes).

Guinea-Bissau

Sanitation achievements:

1. Disponibilité de plaques San Plat pour acheter par la population

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insuffisance des techniciens pour la construction des latrines type EcoSan

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

La construction des drainages pluviaux et réseaux des égouts seulement dans les grands centres urbains est très limitée
Absence des stations de traitement des eaux usées
Seulement une société de vidange des fosses septiques dans le pays

Drinking-water comments:

Haiti

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Honduras

Sanitation achievements:

1. Los prestadores cuentan con un instrumento metodológico e instancia legal para la definición y aprobación de sus tarifas.
2. Los nuevos modelos de gestión implementados en el país apuntan a una prestación con una visión empresarial y han generado mayor sostenibilidad financiera.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Los prestadores cuentan con un instrumento metodológico e instancia legal para la definición y aprobación de sus tarifas.
2. Los nuevos modelos de gestión implementados por el ente regulador apuntan a una prestación con una visión empresarial y han generado mayor sostenibilidad financiera
3. Existen experiencias en la implementación de los planes de seguridad del agua como herramienta de gestión

Sanitation obstacles:

1. La mayoría de los prestadores existentes no tienen una gestión con visión comercial/ empresarial.
2. Los prestadores no cuentan aun con la asistencia técnica definida por la Ley Marco para el apoyo de su gestión.
3. El Sector APS no cuenta con un sistema formal de capacitación y acreditación de técnicos prestadores de servicios.
4. No existe una política definida para la adopción de soluciones tecnológicas de acuerdo a capacidad del prestador y tamaño de población

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. La mayoría de los prestadores existentes no tienen una gestión con visión comercial/ empresarial.
2. Los prestadores no cuentan aun con las instancias definidas por la Ley Marco para brindarle su asistencia técnica que apoyen su gestión.
3. Aun el Sector no cuenta con un sistema formal de capacitación y acreditación de técnicos al prestador para realizar una buena gestión
4. La descentralización de los servicios que marca la Ley Marco es aún incipiente.

Sanitation comments:

La mayoría de los sistemas operan con tarifas que no cubren los costos de mantenimiento preventivo y correctivo.

Drinking-water comments:

Los programas de inversión todavía no integran medidas de reducción de riesgos en su diseño, construcción y operación.
Esta situación deberá enmendarse a futuro inmediato pues la reciente aprobación de la Ley del Sistema Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos (SINAGER) .
Además se ha aprobado un fondo para el desarrollo de proyectos de infraestructura en el área rural.

India

Sanitation achievements:

- Annual Achievement to the tune of 7% annually over last three years
2. Significant improvement in access to sanitation with poorest quintile as suggested by NSS

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Launched National Drinking Water security pilot projects for sustainable water supply in water stressed areas.
2. Up to 20% of NRDWP funds allocated for sustainability of sources and schemes and these funds are given on 100% grant basis to the States.
3. Standard operating procedures for provision of drinking water supply during emergencies have been prepared.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Sustainability of Sanitation Coverage yet not witnessed

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Lack of skills and capacities of village level functionaries for preparing village water safety security plans.
2. Most of the Rural Water Supply schemes are based on ground water and over exploitation of GW for agricultural activities is adversely affecting the sustainability of W.S. Schemes.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Sustainability of water supply schemes is also adversely affected due to hydro geological limitations in many water stressed areas. Irregular or inadequate rainfall also worsens the situation.

Indonesia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Sanitation Marketing, to support supply side, is implemented in many projects
2. Development of CSR guidance to finance MDG, including for sanitation

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Existing water supply project :
- PAMSIMAS (Community-based Water and Sanitation Program)
 - UWSSP (Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project)
2. Development and implementation of alternative technology, including reclamation
3. Ground water conservation programs

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Still lack of number and capacity for artisan/technician in rural areas
2. Limited numbers of private involved in sanitation business

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. The construction of drinking-water system is faraway less than the increasing of population number

Sanitation comments:

Technical assistance to community and artisan/ technician in post construction is one of the sanitation program

Drinking-water comments:

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Sanitation achievements:

1. Community participation in construction of toilets in rural areas

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Migration of rural inhabitants to cities
2. Poor knowledge of health, attitude and practices of people particularly in remote areas
3. uncontrolled growth of urban areas

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Jordan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Most Urban centres are fully served with sewer network
2. About 50% of rural areas are served with sewer networks
3. There are sufficient companies, operators and entrepreneurs to meet the demand of households for sanitation facilities in urban centres

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Programs are currently implemented to drop the Non-revenue water
2. Operation and maintenance costs for utilities are covered by revenues

Sanitation obstacles:

1. water tariff and the inability to recover operation and maintenance cost
2. Limited budget

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Financial
2. Need to fully develop emergency preparedness plan for water supply
3. Scarcity of water resources

Sanitation comments:

Climate change assessments not performed.

Drinking-water comments:

Kenya

Sanitation achievements:

1. public pay toilets are self sustaining
2. CLTS

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Major urban utilities have business plans for expansion.
2. The Regulator continuously facilitates Regular Tariff Adjustments
3. Decision making has been decentralised.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. aging infrastructure and dilapidated
2. slow rate of implementation and bureaucracy

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Non revenue water remains high
2. Small utilities grappling with sustainability issues and have stagnated.
3. Insufficient investment planning and financing poses a big challenge to achievement of the MDGs

Sanitation comments:

Sustained sanitation campaigns is crucial to sustainability of sanitation services.

Drinking-water comments:

Operational autonomy has been decentralised to the Water Services Providers (WSP) level.

Kyrgyzstan

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Sanitation achievements:

1. Coordination and cooperation with private sector particularly PPP being enhanced
2. Awareness of JMP is increased in recent year for both urban and rural WASH sectors particularly its definition

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Operation and maintenance systems are in place for rural water systems
2. Tariff reviews regularly conducted and tariffs adjusted accordingly and published
3. Having a business plans for expanding connections and for securing water resources

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Development of sanitation products and services and for creating demand still limited
2. No sufficient information about the percentage of service provision that is contracted out to the private sector

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. No inventories are regularly prepared of rural drinking water infrastructure including national estimate of rural water points that are non-functional
2. No effective supply chain for spare parts including in remote areas
3. No emergency preparedness plan for water supply

Sanitation comments:

There are no sanitation systems and services been assessed in the light of climate change scenarios yet.

However, there is a National Climate Change Strategy 2010 that includes adaptation strategies for specific sub-sectors on water resources and public health as two of the seven sub0sectors. There is also a national adaptation plan of action for Climate Change that includes specific project related primarily to water supply resilience. A recent study was also completed for Health impacts of Climate Change that makes recommendations about improving sanitation as a means of mitigating likely increases in food and water-borne diseases

However, at present the design of new sanitation systems does not take account of expected climate change particularly extreme weather conditions yet

Drinking-water comments:

Inventory of rural drinking-water infrastructure including national estimate of rural water points that are non-functional should be prepared and supply chain for spare parts should be developed

Now Laos is frequently suffered with natural disaster particularly with typhoon leading to flooding every year in many provinces. Therefore, emergency preparedness and response plans for water supply should be strongly developed with all stakeholders

Lebanon

Sanitation achievements:

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Institutional confusion
2. Lack of policy drive

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Sustainability requires continuity in policy terms and fiscal resources. Since 2000, water and wastewater establishments newly created by merging several public water services, become responsible for the water and wastewater sector. They inherited a load of diverged interests from the older regime. The ownership of the networks that belonged to the municipalities being one of these unresolved problems.

Drinking-water comments:

Lesotho

Sanitation achievements:

1. The rural sanitation programme implemented in Lesotho since the 1980s combined with the ongoing construction of subsidised latrines in rural areas by DRWS has resulted in that latrine builders are available in most rural areas

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The capacity for implementation of rural water systems is considerable (DRWS Districts and the private sector) and can with improvements in predictability and level of funding as well as organisational improvements achieve the MDGs in rural areas.

2. The investments over the last 3 years in water infrastructure in urban areas including the overall distribution network combined with improvements from the Metolong project in bulk water supply to Maseru and surrounding towns and villages will enable WASCO to provide water services to a large proportion of the urban population. An effective strategy for supplying water to poor households and promoting domestic connections is needed to increase the coverage.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. The urban sanitation services (emptying of septic tanks and latrines) are mainly provided by the urban water utility WASCO represented in all urban areas with little private sector participation
2. Guidance from a sanitation strategy determining the appropriate technologies to be promoted and a clear implementation strategy could facilitate active private sector participation in sanitation

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Rural Water: the capacity of the Village Water and Health Committees and the lowest level of local government, the Community Councils to manage, operate and maintain the water systems is inadequate and the government continue to subsidise the major repairs and expansion of rural water systems
2. The majority of rural water systems rely on spring sources that are prone to drought and the increasing erosion of catchments and the anticipated climate changes are threatening the sustainability of the water sources.
3. Urban Water: considerable tariff increases are needed for the urban water utility WASCO to achieve full cost recovery as envisaged in the water policy. The analysis from the Strategic Financial Planning project indicate that annual increases of 4% above inflation over the next 10 years as well as considerable improvement in the operating efficiencies are needed for the utility to achieve cost recovery for expansion and replacement investments

Sanitation comments:

The private sector hardware stores in Lesotho sell portable corrugated iron latrine superstructures that are commonly used on a shallow unlined pit in both rural and urban areas for households who invest in their own sanitation facilities. With small design improvements such as a concrete slab these could fulfil the JMP definitions for improved facilities and contribute significantly to the coverage in Lesotho.

Drinking-water comments:

The water sector developed an IWRM strategy however the strategy has only to a very limited extent been implemented and the resulting inadequate attention to catchment planning and management is a serious threat to the sustainability of the rural water systems as well as food security and livelihoods in rural areas

Liberia

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments: n/a
Drinking-water achievements: 1. Development of SSP 2. WPM produced new information on sustainability	Drinking-water obstacles: 1. Insufficient funds 2. Lack of adequate capacity 3. Institutional reform	Drinking-water comments: n/a

Madagascar

Sanitation achievements: 1. Aménagement et curage du canal 2. Construction et réhabilitation de bloc sanitaire, 3. Mise en place de système de pré-collecte des ordures	Sanitation obstacles: 1. encadrement des personnels de l'HIMO 2. Divergence de point de vue entre les différentes entités membres de la plateforme Niveau intellectuel différent des personnels membres 3. Obtention des terrains pour la construction Niveau d'éducation des personnels	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements: 1. Opérationnalisation parcelle des agences de bassin (trois bassins dans le sud) 2. Détermination de facteur de pérennisation des systèmes d'AEP de certain programme et projet du secteur	Drinking-water obstacles: 1. système de protection non respecté et ne suit pas les normes 2. non-respect de manuel de procédures et des textes réglementaires	Drinking-water comments: Impact du changement climatique sur la disponibilité des ressources en eau à Madagascar

Malawi

Sanitation achievements: 1. Informal communities now realise the challenges of sanitation 2. Development of the Sanitation Marketing Strategy 3. Private Sector Capacity building to enable it take-up Sanitation as a Business	Sanitation obstacles: . In-availability of various options of low cost appropriate Technologies 2. Poor economic status of communities 3. Limited Micro-finance Institutions supporting the initiative of provision of sanitation Loans	Sanitation comments: • There is need to build human resource capacity at district level to develop bankable plans and proposals on sanitation. • There is need to strengthen private/public partnership on sanitation
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	Drinking-water comments:

Maldives

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles: Sanitation equipments and products has to be imported which increases the cost of implementing projects and providing services	Sanitation comments: private sector = Public-Private Partnership (PPP)
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	Drinking-water comments:

Mali

Sanitation achievements:

1. les maçons sont formés pour la réalisation des ouvrages
2. les sociétés privées s'occupent pour la plupart de l'évacuation des boues de vidange

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insuffisance du nombre des maçons
2. Absence de lieux de dépotage des boues de vidange

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. le code de l'eau et ses textes d'application
2. le Plan d'Action de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau (PAGIRE)

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. la faible application du code de l'eau
2. la faible mobilisation de fonds pour financer le PAGIRE.

Mauritania

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

- 1 Mécanisme d'accès aux financements assez lourd
- 2 Le passage à l'échelle nationale avec la GIRE
- 3 Déficit de renforcement des capacités dans le secteur

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Existence d'un service chargé du contrôle de la qualité de l'eau
2. Existence du centre de ressource en eau pour le suivi des ressources en eau
3. Adoption de la GIRE
4. Existence d'une structure en charge d'étude sur la santé publique

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Mécanisme d'accès aux financements assez lourd
2. Le passage à l'échelle nationale avec la GIRE
2. Déficit de renforcement des capacités dans le secteur
3. Absence d'une carte hydrologique sur la qualité des eaux

Drinking-water comments:

Développer un plan de renforcement des capacités des cadres dans le secteur de l'eau

Mongolia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Improved standard on small scale waste water treatment tank.
2. Developed small picture album on scale waste water treatment tank.
3. Developing methodology of evaluation of the sufficiency of sanitation facility.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Sanitation facility of the ger area not desided
2. low access of information.
3. No technical solutions.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Water distribution line outdated in UB city.

Drinking-water comments:

1. Ulaanbaatar city, aimags, and center of the soums should have future water supply forward plans (until 2030).
2. Utilize solar energy and wind power to produce water.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Water distribution points were connected in line in UB.
2. Portable water supply improved in Aimags.

Morocco

Sanitation achievements:

1. Tarification : les tarifs de la redevance d'assainissement sont fixés par Arrêté du Ministre délégué auprès du Premier Ministre, chargé des Affaires Economique et Générales et répondent aux trois principales considérations ; sociales, économiques et financières. Les pouvoirs publics ont adopté la consommation d'eau potable comme assiette de la redevance d'assainissement.

2. développement d'une expertise nationale dans le domaine de l'assainissement via la formation et le renforcement des capacités

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Elaboration d'une stratégie nationale pour la gestion des ressources en eau,
2. Réalisation de plusieurs études de sécurité des systèmes d'Alimentation en Eau Potable.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insuffisance du financement pour le secteur d'assainissement ce qui crée un obstacle aux réalisations de projets.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Recouvrement des coûts,
2. Rareté de la ressource en eau.
3. Pérennisation des systèmes d'alimentation en eau potable rural.
4. Perte d'eau potable dans les réseaux de distribution.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

- Réutilisation des eaux usées épurées
- Collecte des eaux pluviales

Mozambique

Sanitation achievements:

1. In order to ensure sustainability of sanitation services, there is underway a training program for local artisans on construction of improved pit toilets (there was created demonstration centres for WASH technology diffusion).
2. There is under a creation of autonomous services of sanitation which will contribute for sustainability at municipality level
3. Training of local social workers on community sanitation and hygiene promotion (The Ministry of Health has allocated Prevention and Sanitation Education Agents (APES) to assist at least two families within their communities in terms of sanitation and hygiene promotion)

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Realization of Community education plans for rural sanitation.
2. Creation of Local Water Committees
3. Participation of communities on maintenance cost

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Private sector do not see sanitation sector as profitable one, reason why there has low adherence of private actors on WASH
2. Because sanitation sector has not been much privileged, it has been challenging to establish autonomous services for sanitation delivery and maintenance
2. Limited institutional capacity to look after sanitation across all the country (human resources and financial resources to retain trained staff)

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Deficient system to supply parts of water supply small schemes, hand and motorized pumps, etc
2. Limited financial capacity of rural population to maintain water infrastructures

Sanitation comments:

Sanitation is a low profile subsector. It is still of very low political priority among social basic services provision. The inexistence of specific sanitation fees or tax (despite legal provision making this possible) leads to low attention paid to sanitation by both users, private sector and to some extent by some local government structures.

Drinking-water comments:

In regard to 9b) it should be referred that there is a system to supply parts for rural water sources (but it is still limited), but it is under private sector

Myanmar

Sanitation achievements:
1. Encourage local entrepreneurs

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:
1. Unaffordable to purchase sanitary facilities for remote community.
2. Cost of sanitation facilities are depend on local situation.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Nepal

Sanitation achievements:
1. Many informal settlements are already formalized by the government, but problem is associated with illegal encroachment to the public land
2. For ODF declaration all formal/ informal settlements within the delineated area VDC/ Municipality or some wards will also be addressed
3.

Drinking-water achievements:
1. WUSC operated urban and semi-urban utilities are able to reduce revenue water up to 10%
2. Some of the utilities are developing their business plan

Sanitation obstacles:
1. Government is not in the favour of encouraging people to encroach in to the public land, which is creating informal settlements
2. To overcome traditional sanitation & hygiene practices and poverty related multidimensional issues is a serious challenge in the sanitation
3.

Drinking-water obstacles:
1. Urban utilities operated by government owned institutions are highly affected by political interferences and petty interest of different trade unions (unionism)
2. Some of the WUSCs in rural W/S are not functional

Sanitation comments:
campaigning for ODF is ok- creating environment, but follow-up is essential at least for 3-5 years to sustain the environment of ODF for ever.

Drinking-water comments:
Functionality of any water supply system is highly dependent on the functionality of its operator (private, public and water users' committee) Thus, urgent need is to make operator fully functional and develop WUSC and VMSW as a small entrepreneur for the smooth operation of water supply systems

Niger

Sanitation achievements:
1. faible performance du secteur privé
2. absence d'infrastructure de traitement des déchets

Drinking-water achievements:
1. guide des services publics de l'eau
2. existence d'inventaire et de son actualisation annuelle

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:
1. absence du Plan national GIRE
2. manque de certains textes d'application du code de l'eau

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Nigeria

Sanitation achievements:

1. Over 1000 communities have been declared open defecation free since 2008.
2. Over 4000 communities are implementing CLTS.
3. Community ownership of sanitation projects

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Sanitation in a difficult environment (hydrological, geological terrain).
2. Inadequate funding to scale up. Rural/urban migration.
3. Inadequate monitoring and evaluation.

Sanitation comments:

Urban sanitation is a challenge in term of planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Oman

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Treated water supply has been extended up to some of the rural areas, such as Dakhaliya and South Batina regions, with water sources from Sea Water Desalination plants.
2. Dependency on the ground water is discouraged and the desalinated water production is being increased.
3. One Dam has been constructed recently and is in operation across a stream in Wilayat Qurayyat to store and preserve the rain water run-off. This is for both Agricultural purposes and for Drinking purpose.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Irregular rain fall in the Region is one major drawback which limits the water resources..
2. High algal blooms in the sea line due to aggressive temperatures is one main hazard to the desalination plants along the coast line

Drinking-water comments:

Pakistan

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

- More than 90% of the population has access to improved drinking water
- Increasing community involvement in water supply schemes

Drinking-water obstacles:

- Weak operation and maintenance mechanisms
- Weak water quality monitoring mechanism

Drinking-water comments:

Panama

Sanitation achievements:

1. Avance importante en el tratamiento de aguas residuales.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Las comunidades no están preparadas para participar y empoderarse de los problemas, y no lo demanda como un derecho humano.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Se mantienen o incrementan los niveles altos de cobertura que ya se han alcanzado.
2. Vigilancia permanente para garantizar la calidad del agua, particularmente en el área urbana lo cual es percibido de manera satisfactoria por la comunidad.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Los procesos de deforestación generan problemas de calidad y cantidad en las fuentes de agua cruda.

Paraguay

Sanitation achievements:

1. La realización de estudios que permitan determinar la capacidad de pago así como la disposición al pago en distintos proyectos a realizar
2. Se analizan propuestas de incorporar en el sistema financiero la herramienta de fideicomiso para incorporar la participación privada en el sector.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Falta de concienciación adecuada sobre la necesidad de sostenibilidad del saneamiento.
2. Se hace necesaria la capacitación adecuada de personas en cuanto al saneamiento en varios niveles.

Sanitation comments:

Para lograr la sostenibilidad se requiere el desarrollo de un programa de promoción y educación sanitaria de la población usuaria, y una capacitación técnica al interior de los recursos humanos del prestador de servicio.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Ya se han realizado PSA en algunos lugares del país como experiencias piloto

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Universalizar los PSA a todos los sistemas de agua
2. Falta un seguimiento y monitoreo de todos los prestadores de agua de los PSA a través de alguna institución hábil técnicamente en cuanto a PSA.
3. El laboratorio de DIGESA debe ser reestructurado de tal manera a convertirse en uno de referencia

Drinking-water comments:

Philippines

Sanitation achievements:

1. Concession agreement with MWSS in Metro Manila
2. LGU and water utility partnership on sanitation projects

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Expansion of Water safet plans to 13 Water Districts
2. Partnership with Civil society organizations
3. Godfather approach of water districts on capacity building

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limited coverage of private service providers
2. Prohibitive cost of DEWATS/sewerage interventions
3. Limited investment of private sector for treatment and disposal of sewage

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Limited funds to reduce Non-revenue water
2. LGU interferences in Water District operations

Sanitation comments:

No tools yet are available for assessing the vulnerability of sanitation on climate change.

Drinking-water comments:

Rwanda

Sanitation achievements:

1. Private sector involvement in the construction of sanitation facilities;
2. Two local companies manufacturing the eco-slabs

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Water tariff review studies in both rural and urban
2. Policy is targeting cost recovery to ensure sustainability in urban
- 3.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. The management of the public sanitation infrastructure

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Capacity of delegated management by private operators in rural areas and local government as asset owner

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Samoa

Sanitation achievements:

1. Training of local plumbers on proper septic tank construction

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Expansion of water supply services to rural areas/ Savaii, including rehabilitation works and development of new assets (WTPs and intakes)
 2. Rehabilitation of reticulation systems in some urban areas under way.
- Moreover, pipe replacement under way to try and reduce water leakages
3. Externally funded projects that provide assistance to improve water services, assets and provide capacity building for staff

Sanitation obstacles:

1. National Sanitation Policy New, transition to policy changes
2. Limited staff and technical expertise
3. Formulating effluent standards required for Wastewater Treatment Plant and private users regulation

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Very high non revenue water levels
2. Aging infrastructure and systems
3. Resource constraints (staff, vehicles, tools, equipment, computers, excavators, asset replacement, offices)

Sanitation comments:

People have been encouraged to move inland or raise house foundation to 1m

Drinking-water comments:

Senegal

Sanitation achievements:

1. Des stratégies d'approvisionnement efficaces sont élaborées et mises en œuvre pour faciliter la réalisation d'ouvrages en milieu rural
2. le renforcement de capacités des artisans locaux
3. l'installation de systèmes d'assainissement semi collectif en milieu péri urbain

Drinking-water achievements:

1. L'élaboration d'un Plan d'Action pour la GIRE avec une charte GIRE ;
2. L'élaboration d'un Plan de réduction des consommations des maraîchers, de l'Administration et le plan prospectif pour l'AEP de Dakar et de la Petite Côte à l'horizon 2025 ;
3. La fixation et le suivi de normes bactériologiques et physicochimique pour la qualité de l'eau en zone urbaine ;

Sanitation obstacles:

1. faiblesse du système de gestion du semi collectif
2. vétusté du réseau
3. insuffisance du financement

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. L'absence de plans de sécurité de l'eau en milieu rural ;
2. L'absence d'un cadre de suivi exhaustif des impacts des prélèvements pour les différents usages de l'eau ;

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Sierra Leone

Sanitation achievements:

1. Working in partnership with each other to improve water, sanitation and Hygiene in the Communities.
2. Improved sanitation in the slums and informal settlement in the urban areas
3. scaling up maintenance of urban sanitation systems by promoting private sector participation

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Working in partnership with each other to improve water, sanitation and Hygiene in the communities
2. scaling up maintenance of urban WASH by promoting private sector participation

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limited Government capacity
2. Few funding sources
3. Poor documentation and accountability

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Limited Government capacity
2. Few funding sources
3. Poor documentation and accountability

Sanitation comments:

The implementation of WASH activities has been divided into 2 part- the software and the hardware, the hardware is implemented in the dry season while the software is implemented during a particular extreme weather conditions.

Drinking-water comments:

Local Councils to establish mechanisms to meet the cost of O&M with the willingness and ability of the community to operate maintain and manage the chosen option

South Africa

Sanitation achievements:

1. The construction of single pit toilets with fixed top structures has been discouraged.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Strong oversight of utilities and an intervention protocol.
2. Initiated asset management and water conservation and demand management programmes.
3. National Treasury working with local authorities and providing strong financial oversight.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Inadequate operation and maintenance of on-site sanitation has led to non-functioning facilities.
2. VIP toilets are unsustainable in some cases due to non-adherence to norms and standards.
3. Waste Water treatment works in rural have reached their full capacity and are no longer functioning properly.
4. Aging infrastructure and poor operation and maintenance.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. An inadequate business approach to water services.
2. A Lack of technical expertise in the Water Sector.
3. An insufficient/inadequate funding model for operation and maintenance.
4. Poor financial management.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Economic development is not always viable in some municipal areas due to the location of some communities with associated high cost and effort especially with respect to water resources development.

South Sudan

Sanitation achievements:

1. The Country has started rolling out Community Total Led Sanitation (CTLS)

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Formed and trained Water user committees in rural areas

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Conflicting approach to sanitation.
2. Lack of finance

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Funds for operation and maintenance
2. Supply chain management especially in purchase of spare parts

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Sri Lanka

Sanitation achievements:

1. The climate conditions of the country is conducive for biodegradation of toilet waste throughout the year

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Establishments of District RWS units to support for CBOS
2. Water quality surveillance programmes being implemented jointly by MWSD and MOH

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Long stretches of roads where people drive for several hours do not have proper toilet facilities.
2. Toilet facilities in public places such as markets, bus stands, railway stations etc. are in a poor state.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Timely fund requirements.
2. Cost recovery tariff adjustments
3. Lack of control for new investments

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Investment for preventive maintenance and for implementation of proper asset management plans shall be given priority.

Sudan

Sanitation achievements:

1. CATS approach is a very promising approach for more outputs and sustainability of rural sanitation.
2. Household latrine design guidelines which is in line with the global definition of improved sanitation are approved and published.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Cultural, awareness and poverty barriers that hinder expansion of onsite
2. Funding obstacles with regard to urban network sanitation.
3. 29% of the population are still using traditional unimproved sanitation

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Twelve water facilities design guidelines which are in line with the global definition of improved sanitation are approved and published.
2. 2012-2016 WASH national and state level strategic plans with strong O&M components are approved and under implementation.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Difficulties in approving water tariff at the political level.
2. Water revenue is not enough to cover O&M and replacement costs.
3. Difficulties in collecting water tariff

Tajikistan

Sanitation achievements:

In the private sector in urban areas noted some improvements to sanitation, used more modern methods of drainage and wastewater treatment at the local level

Sanitation obstacles:

Extremely not enough developed plans for rural developments on sanitation. Do not create joint venture or association on this issues, economic and environmental issues are not addressed

Sanitation comments:

Sustainability of the sanitation services is very low so as not yet created the necessary sanitary condition

Drinking-water achievements:

Development of "National Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation"
"Strategy for development of water sector in the Republic of Tajikistan", "Program to improve the provision of clean drinking water RT" for the period 2007- 2020

Drinking-water obstacles:

Insufficient funding for these programs and strategies

Drinking-water comments:

Sufficient funding
- Conduct timely monitoring of water quality
- Organization of water registration, installation of water meters
- timely overhaul and maintenance
- Improved coordination of activities between suppliers and consumers
- increase the user's culture
- provision of targeted and effective use of budget funds, and coordinate management of loans, grants and other funds

Thailand

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

1. Natural water resource has deteriorated in quality and quantity
2. People prefer to consume bottled water rather than tap water
3. Local politics interfere with pricing
4. Insufficient budget for quality operation

1. Public participation is effective mechanism for service improvement including transparency, equity, which is key element addressed in the 11th Thailand National Economic and Social Development
2. Local Administration Organization should be built capacity of natural resource conservation
3. Department of Local Administration Organization with regarding to drinking water quality operation and service

Timor-Leste

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

1. in the water treatment plan side is chlorinated
 2. improvement of intake system of water treatment plan to prevent sedimentation or turbidity
 3. Government has strong partnership with ADB and JICA
- ADB is covering support for distribution line system on WTP
JICA is covering support for production system

1. Lack of operation cost for ongoing maintenance system
2. Lack of human resources in terms of professionals and technical skill on area of drinking-water treatment plans system
3. less of capacity on WTP intake system for sedimentation process because only < 1000 NTU therefore unable to operate in rain season event floods

Togo

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

1. Technologies appropriées à faible coût
2. Disponibilité des matériaux de construction

1. Faible mobilisation des ressources financières i
2. Faible chasse aux bonnes pratiques d'assainissement

Nécessité d'intégrer désormais, à la conception des interventions en assainissement, des études de faisabilité et d'acceptabilité afin de garantir une meilleure durabilité des services

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

1. Existence des réseaux d'agents d'entretien dans la plupart des localités
2. Existence de la base de données PROGRES

1. Non disponibilité des réseaux de pièces de rechanges
2. Insuffisance de ressources financières

Uganda

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Uzbekistan

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Viet Nam

Sanitation achievements:

1. There were already concrete regulations and laws on drinking water and sanitation
2. Orientation and vision of sanitation in the mid-term and long-term were defined
3. Funding from agencies, organizations in sanitation were mobilized and step-by-step investment from private sector on this area is encouraged

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Outputs are institutionalized in legal documents

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Laws and regulations are still new, therefore, application is still difficult and adjustments need to be made for implementation
2. Funding sources were not focused on a focal point, therefore, there are sometimes overlapping of projects and programs, leading to waste resources. Role of private sector in sanitation is still limited
3. Awareness of public leading to behavior change is still limited. Habit of relying on subsidy from the government still exists

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. When population density increases, industries and services develop accompanied with increased demand for water use and water source pollution
2. Vietnam is an agriculture country in which cultural merit and awareness of people are still not high. To meet demands for human resource from water supply sector, it is required to train a large resource of management staff and operators of water supply system
3. Flow rate per capita of Vietnam is low. Vietnam is not a country with rich water resources. Flow rate per capita is getting more and more decreased; therefore, saving in exploitation and use of water needs to become a national policy to ensure sustainable development
4. Water supply systems develop accompanied by logistics, equipment for water sector; therefore, development of facilities for producing materials and equipment for water sector requires attention from all sectors and levels

Sanitation comments:

- communication should be run one step ahead of time in order to create demands from community, leading to the ownership of community in sanitation
- Models of management on water and sanitation from state level to provincial level are not unified yet
- Lack of models for cheap services that are suitable for regional features and income of community

Drinking-water comments:

Development of water supply has to be based on a foundation of comprehensive and sustainable development of socio-economy of the country. Comprehensive development, first of all, represents in development of all sectors and people are beneficiaries from the development. Sustainable development needs planning for resources and a long-term vision for stable and lasting development. Requirements for planning policy have to be strategic. Some responsibilities and measures on policy in management of investment to develop water supply sector toward sustainable development are mentioned in: Orientation of water supply development 2025, Vision to 2050

Yemen

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Climate change - Sanitation systems and services were assessed in the light of climate change scenarios.

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

The design of the new sanitation systems and treatment stations are taken account of the expected climate change weather conditions according to the climate change programme..

The local committee pays 70 % of the water bill consumption for sustainability of sanitation service, this amount is used for maintenance and operation.

Drinking-water comments:

Zimbabwe

Sanitation achievements:

- 1.Operation and maintenance of all services can be done at community level
- 2.Structures exist at local level for capacity development especially in the rural sub-sector

Sanitation obstacles:

- 1.Failure to retain capacitated artisans
- 2.Supply chain for spares not clearly defined

Sanitation comments:

Sustainability of sanitation services is only possible with capacity development at local level and making sure that spares and materials are made available locally. This is the gap that still exists in the Zimbabwean sector even though efforts are being put towards ensuring that this is revitalised again after years of economic decline impacting on service provision.

Drinking-water achievements:

- 1.The Urban Sub-Sector through the Urban Emergency Rehabilitation Taskforce has carried out rapid assessments for the majority of urban local authorities both big and small. These assessments are now used to inform the nature of interventions required per each urban local authority whether it be in terms of rehabilitations and or investment in new infrastructure.
- 2.Government has adopted Community Based Management (CBM) as the strategy to manage water infrastructure. This has gone a long way in creating capacity, sense of ownership and responsibility amongst the local communities in managing their WASH services

Drinking-water obstacles:

- 1.Inventories difficult to conduct due to incapacitated institutional structures at sub-national levels
- 2.Supply chains not defined because communities are not fully responsible for operation and maintenance

Drinking-water comments:

Community ownership of water services in urban areas is still a very raw area requiring urgent attention. Communities are not yet prepared to pay for services. Some households go for months without paying their monthly bills for water only to get awakened after a disconnection. However what also demotivates them from paying their bills is that there is no water flowing in their taps for most of the times especially during critical times.

11. Question 9j and 9l: Slums and Climate Change Planning/Programs

Afghanistan

Sanitation programs for slums:
More than 70 percent of Kabul is unplanned area; we have the same problem in other cities. So ministry of urban development affairs has an improvement program for those areas which has been a successful plan.

Climate change planning:
There is not any plan in this regard.

Angola

Sanitation programs for slums:
The Angolan Government has drafts guiding plans for requalification of anarchic construction (slums). Under this program, latrines will not be an adequate option, but common and individual toilets where possible.
Existence of National Enterprise, but not sufficient to respond to national demand. The same is applied to the quality services supplied by National Enterprise which is still of concern.

Climate change planning:
no

Azerbaijan

Sanitation programs for slums:
Building effluent disposal lines and a reliable system of water supply.

Climate change planning:
Building covered water ducts.

Bangladesh

Sanitation programs for slums:
The project under UNDP named UPPR (Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction) is specifically for slum and informal settlement.

Climate change planning:
No.

Benin

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:
Quelques efforts ont été faits par l'Etat dans ce sens à travers la construction de collecteurs pour drainer l'eau vers la lagune et la mer. (voir DGURF/MEHU)

Bhutan

Sanitation programs for slums:
None

Climate change planning:
Sanitation systems and services have not been assessed in the light of climate change scenarios. However, options have been piloted (eg. Eco sanitation)

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:
Previendo los efectos del cambio climático se están implementando las siguientes medidas: Reúso de aguas residuales, captación de metano

Brazil

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:
No momento, ainda não.

Burkina Faso

Sanitation programs for slums:

Urbain

Le suivi et l'évaluation devront faire l'objet de services spécialisés indépendants.

Rural

Il n'en n'existe pas pour le moment en ce qui concerne le milieu rural

Climate change planning:
Non

Burundi

Sanitation programs for slums:

Sans objet

Climate change planning:
Sans objet

Cambodia

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Cameroon

Sanitation programs for slums:

AUCUN

Climate change planning:

Central African Republic

Sanitation programs for slums:

Il n'existe pas de programmes spécifiques, mais les Travaux à haute intensité de main d'œuvre réalisés par l'AGETIF CAF touchent parfois l'assainissement des bidonvilles

Climate change planning:

Chad

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Colombia

Sanitation programs for slums:

Programa Saneamiento para asentamientos del Viceministerio de Agua y Saneamiento: El objetivo que tiene el Programa de Saneamiento para Asentamientos, es el de mejorar las condiciones de vida de la población en las zonas de extrema pobreza de las ciudades de manera individual y colectiva, medida en términos de mejoramiento de la vivienda y dotación de los servicios públicos domiciliarios básicos (Fuente: www.mavd.gov.co)

Climate change planning:

Congo

Sanitation programs for slums:

Aucun programme spécifique

Climate change planning:

Oui, les systèmes d'assainissement prennent en compte tous les scénarii en s'appuyant sur l'évolution du contexte et les réalités locales (us, coutumes, intempéries...)

Côte d'Ivoire

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Non, les systèmes et services d'assainissement n'ont-ils pas été évalués à la lumière des scénarios de changement climatique.

Mais, la conception des nouveaux systèmes d'assainissement tient compte du changement climatique prévu, en particulier les conditions météorologiques extrêmes.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

NO

Dominican Republic

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Egypt

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

El Salvador

Sanitation programs for slums:

Programa de ANDA en Zonas periféricas a las ciudades: Programa de Infraestructura en agua potable y saneamiento básico en áreas periurbanas y rurales de El Salvador.
FISDL, ejecuta el programa de comunidades solidarias en 100 municipios más pobres.

Climate change planning:

No, se esperaba que a partir de la aprobación de la política y ley del agua y saneamiento, todos los programas y proyectos públicos y privados deban considerar la incorporación de las acciones de cambio climático que aseguren el bienestar de la población. Por ejemplo ANDA está introduciendo y en proyección desarrollar el enfoque de adaptación al cambio climático en los proyectos que ejecutara

Equatorial Guinea

Sanitation programs for slums:
El Gobierno ha establecido un programa de "VIVIENDA PARA TODO" 2020

Climate change planning:
Se tomo medidas (Técnicamente) para evitar las inundaciones

Ethiopia

Sanitation programs for slums:

- Slum upgrading and legalization of informal settlements are ongoing
- There is focus to start sanitation marketing and SanMartS

Climate change planning:
No, but there is separately prepared National Climate Change Adaptation Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Health in which it addresses some of the climate change scenarios.

Fiji

Sanitation programs for slums:
There are no specific programmes only Regulatory framework

Climate change planning:
There are plans for reinforcement and plans are in place for emergency and disasters

Gabon

Sanitation programs for slums:
Programmes non existants

Climate change planning:
Pas d'évaluation

Gambia

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:
These are recent developments which have not been fully integrated in the planning process.

Ghana

Sanitation programs for slums:
1) Government is collaborating with NGOs to upgrade sanitation infrastructure in about six (6) slums. This includes construction of drains, micro credit to finance household toilets and public latrines

Climate change planning:
Not systematically assessed

Guinea

Sanitation programs for slums:
Aucun document ne prend en compte les bidons villes et les établissements humains informels.

Climate change planning:
Pour le moment aucun système et service d'assainissement n'a été évalué pour comprendre si c'est en fonction des scénarios de changement climatique.

Guinea-Bissau

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:
NON

Haiti

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Honduras

Sanitation programs for slums:
Programa de Barrios en Desarrollo dependiente del SANAA.

Climate change planning:
Los programas de inversión todavía no integran medidas de reducción de riesgos en su diseño, construcción y operación. Esta situación deberá enmendarse a futuro inmediato pues la reciente aprobación de la Ley del Sistema Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos (SINAGER) establece la obligatoriedad de incorporar dicha medida.

India

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:
No

Indonesia

Sanitation programs for slums:
NUSSP (Neighbourhood Upgrading and Shelter Sector Project (NUSSP)
PLP2K-BK (Structuring Programs and Neighborhood-based Slum Area)
Sapola (Slum Alleviation Policy and Action Planning)

Climate change planning:
Climate change - Not yet, there should be some changes to adopt the extreme weather conditions, for example design of drainage system, but the progress still slow.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Jordan

Sanitation programs for slums:
The responsible side for refugee camps is the Palestinians Affairs Directorate financed by UNRWA

Climate change planning:

Water Authority of Jordan provides connection services and service follow up

Kenya

Sanitation programs for slums:
Slum upgrading programmes
NGOs

Climate change planning:
NO

Kyrgyzstan

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:
The Plan of "Adaptation of Healthcare Sector towards Climate Change" has been developed and submitted to the MoH for approval. The National Strategy and Climate Change Adaptation Plan in the Kyrgyz Republic are under development.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Sanitation programs for slums:

There are no specific programs for slums and informal settlements

Climate change planning:

Lebanon

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

No. The sanitation systems are aimed to protect coastal waters and inland water resources.

Lesotho

Sanitation programs for slums:

There are no slums and informal settlements as such in Lesotho. More than 50% of urban housing is rented and most rental housing consisted of Malaene (rows of single and double rooms with shared latrines and water). The recent Demographic and Health Survey (2009) revealed that the urban sanitation coverage is less than 30% when shared facilities are not included in 'improved facilities' in accordance with the JMP definitions.

Climate change planning:

No specific assessment has been made in terms of climate change and design of sanitation facilities

Liberia

Sanitation programs for slums:

MCC has an IMPACT (door-to-door garbage collection and disposal)

Climate change planning:

no

Madagascar

Sanitation programs for slums:

APIPA, CARE, WSUP, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, Practica: aménagement et curage de canal
SAMVA, EDEN, ENDA OI, IRCOD, école de Monde, Médair : gestion des déchets
EAST : bloc sanitaire, renforcement des capacités et gestion des déchets.
etc.

Climate change planning:

Malawi

Sanitation programs for slums:

- The EU/EIB Peri-Urban Project,
- The African Water Facility Peri-Urban Programme ,
- CCODE programmes,
- UNDP/UN-Habitat Project.
- Bill and Melinda Gates Project

Climate change planning:

- Not yet. There is need to build knowledge base, understanding and capacity on the link between Sanitation and Climate Change.

Maldives

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

All new sanitation systems designs are approved only after Environmental Impact Assessment done properly.

Mali

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:
Non**Mauritania**Sanitation programs for slums:
LE PROGRAMME ATPC QUI S'OCCUPE ESSENTIELLEMENT DU
MILIEU RURALClimate change planning:
Développer un plan de renforcement des capacités des cadres
dans le sous-secteur**Mongolia**Sanitation programs for slums:
1. Upgrading ger area into apartment program 2008
2. New investment mid-term review program
3. National water program endorsed SGH Resolution 24, 2010
4. National program on Environmental Health endorsed
Government Resolution 245, 2005
5. National Program on Improvement of Sanitation Facilities
endorsed Government Resolution 246, 2006Climate change planning:
The assessment of sanitation systems and services were relied on
meteorological condition. The re-designing of new sanitation
systems has considered harsh weather condition.**Morocco**Sanitation programs for slums:
- Le programme national de rattrapage de la desserte en matière
d'eau potable et d'assainissement des quartiers périurbain est en
cours d'élaboration.Climate change planning:
oui**Mozambique**Sanitation programs for slums:
- It is in experimental phase the establishment of private sector
actor to remove latrine sludge within the most populated areas
(slums)
- Implementation of Children Friendly Schools for Africa
- Implementation of Improved Toilets Programs in Peri-urban areas
(distribution of slabs)
- Pilot projects of Club toilets in densely populated areas (slums)Climate change planning:

There has not been elaborated yet sanitation systems that take
into account climate changes**Myanmar**Sanitation programs for slums:
Programmes are frequently developed by Yangon City
Development Committee/Mandalay City Development CommitteeClimate change planning:
Assessable to Climate Change. Minor modification in designs**Nepal**Sanitation programs for slums:
Local bodies, NGOs, & Civil Society organizations are involved in
the programmes
dedicated to the slums and informal settlement

Climate change planning:

Niger

Sanitation programs for slums:

1. la systématisation des formations des maçons locaux pour la réalisation des ouvrages d'assainissement améliorés
2. généralisation des schémas directeurs d'assainissement

Climate change planning:

Nigeria

Sanitation programs for slums:

UN Habitat project in Plateau State under the Water for African Cities initiative.

Climate change planning:

NO. There is lack of adequate capacity to predict the impact of climate change as it affect rainfall characteristics and variability and other water resources and sanitation facilities.

Oman

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Pakistan

Sanitation programs for slums:

- Orangi Pilot Project
- Sindh Katchi Abadis Directorate
- Rural Support Programme Network
- Pakistan Institute of Environment, Development and Action Research (PIEDAR)
- Lodhran Pilot Programme

Climate change planning:

Panama

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Sí, especialmente en las nuevas infraestructuras.
Yes, especially in new infrastructure.

Paraguay

Sanitation programs for slums:

Existe uno llamado Programa de Saneamiento y Agua Potable para el Chaco y Ciudades Intermedias de la Región oriental de Paraguay al cual pueden aplicar.

Climate change planning:

En general no han sido contemplados los aspectos del cambio climático, aun cuando existe mayor conciencia de su impacto.

Philippines

Sanitation programs for slums:

None

Climate change planning:

Not yet

Rwanda

Sanitation programs for slums:
Evall-Water and Sanitation for African Cities-ongoing

Climate change planning:
The design include the element of climate change but it has not been assessed.
Question i: Construction of latrines, management, sludge management

Samoa

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Senegal

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:
Non

Sierra Leone

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Urban WASH Consortium program consisting of GOAL Sierra Leone, Concern Worldwide, Oxfam, Save the children and ACF. Yes

South Africa

Sanitation programs for slums:
The Informal Settlements Upgrading and Emergency housing programme has been established.

Climate change planning:
No.
This area still needs to be investigated and developed.

South Sudan

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Sri Lanka

Sanitation programs for slums:
A project is planned to be implemented in Colombo area to provide subsidies for low income community to obtain improved sanitation facilities.

Climate change planning:
Yes. When designing on site sanitation systems high ground water table and scarcity of water is considered.
Discussions & knowledge management on going

Sudan

Sanitation programs for slums:

1. CATS approach is a very promising approach for more outputs and sustainability of rural sanitation.
2. Household latrine design guidelines which is in line with the global definition of improved sanitation are approved and published.

Climate change planning:

No

Tajikistan

Sanitation programs for slums:

Does not exist

Climate change planning:

The country has developed a Draft National Climate Change and Health Adaptation and Action Plans for the period 2011-2020, where also addressed the issue of climate change mitigation for water sanitation services .
The document is under the review of the Tajikistan Government

Thailand

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Timor-Leste

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Togo

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Les actions actuelles en matière d'assainissement tiennent compte des changements climatiques.

Uganda

Sanitation programs for slums:
NGOs and CBOs programmes

Climate change planning:
No

Uzbekistan

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

Viet Nam

Sanitation programs for slums:

Climate change planning:

At present, climate change has just been taken into account in the context of climate change, therefore, design of sanitation system is still in need of improvement during the implementation

Yemen

Sanitation programs for slums:

There are many programs of water & sanitation serving slums and informal settlements and their schools implemented by Social Fund for Development through of water & environment unit and of participation of the local committee and most of these projects fully successful and take continuity.

Climate change planning:

Zimbabwe

Sanitation programs for slums:

Programme on Ecological Sanitation Technologies-These technologies are being introduced as temporary structures as people in and around these slums are not permanent residents. This is a two way programme. One aspect is to carry out trials on these new technologies to see if they work for Zimbabwean communities and second one is to make sure that this unserved population at least have some form of facilities to dispose of their excreta in a better dignified manner than before.

Climate change planning:

Climate change still remains a stamping block in the sector requiring a lot of research to inform appropriate development and subsequent technologies. The sector is now starting to respond to climate change challenges. Instead of the 3m deep lined pit for the Blair latrine, the sector is now initiating another stronger and shallower pit to guard against falling in of the pit and contamination of the water table in light of increased rainfall intensities likely to raise water table levels. This is called the 2m deep corbelled pit where the interlocking nature of bricks during pit lining ensures that the pit becomes stronger and the wider base of the pit though shallow in depth ensures that the capacity of the corbelled pit remains the same with that of the 3m straight lined pit if not better

12. Question 10: Human Resources

Afghanistan

Sanitation achievements:

- Capacity development programs have been conducted.
- Experts and advisors are working on related issues.
- For better results experts and advisors are important

Drinking-water achievements:

Advisors have been employed by donors. There are donors with clear responsibilities on water supply issues.

Sanitation obstacles:

- Qualified candidates are not selected for capacity development programs.
- In trainings Suitable programs are not designed.
- Focus on Kabul at training programs is much more than provinces.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Lack of enough experts
Lack of pay attention to capacity building in a proper way.

Sanitation comments:

There should be more capacity building at provinces and districts.
There should be factories to produce materials for sanitation facilities in provinces.

Drinking-water comments:

Angola

Sanitation achievements:

Achievements:

1. Establishment of the UTNSA and nominated its National Coordinator
2. Establishment of the Inter-sectoral Technical Group, composed by Ministry of Health, Education, Energy and Water, Territorial Administration, Agriculture and Fishery and Environment.
3. Establishment at high of the Multi-sectoral Technical Commission for Environment, attended by Ministers, Vice-Ministers and States Secretaries

Drinking-water achievements:

Achievements:

1. On-job training of local staff when there is running external projects or projects implemented by consultants

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles:

1. Weak planning and distribution of human resources
2. Lack of capacity-building for central and local staff on advanced sanitation
3. Lack incentives, which in turn lead to brain drain of government staff to NGOs and International Partners

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles:

1. Few qualified staff mainly at government institutions
2. Lack of specialized local institutions to deliver WASH trainings and courses
3. Weak observance of the carrier of the WASH staff

Sanitation comments:

There data corresponding to the UTNSA for rural sanitation
There is an incentive policy for Health Staff which is inserted at the national policy for public staff.
It is expected that until 2020, the WASH sector should have 7500 professional at national level (public staff). This is an estimation drafted by the Technical Assistance to the National Directorate of Water and Sanitation.

Drinking-water comments:

Under the Institutional Support to the Water and Sanitation Sector (PAISAS), it is expected an inventory of human resources staff on WASH
Under PAISAS it is also predicted an program for formation of specialized staff on WASH to respond to the growing demand; Existence of WASH staff promotional policy under the Ministry of Health. This practice is desirable to be implemented in other governmental institutions
Existence of ad-hoc training

Azerbaijan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Training, re-training and professional development of the personnel sent abroad for training.

Drinking-water achievements:

Training, re-training and professional development of the personnel sent abroad for training.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of funds to have specialists educated and trained abroad.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Lack of funds to have professionals educated and trained abroad.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Burundi

Sanitation achievements:

Réalizations ou Produits :

1. Création des institutions d'Enseignement et de formation dans le secteur (niveau Technicien seulement)
2. Mise en place de relais/agents de santé communautaire dans tout le pays qui appui pour le développement du secteur
- 3.

Drinking-water achievements:

Réalizations ou Produits :

1. Octroi des stages de formations à l'extérieure du pays pour des cadres et agents du secteur de l'Eau potable
2. Formation/recyclage des intervenant dans le secteur

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Insuffisance des établissements de formation/Enseignement pour les cadres supérieurs dans le secteur
2. Manque de motivation du personnel en place
- 3.

Les ressources humaines dans le secteur restent insuffisantes en qualité et en quantités

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Insuffisance du personnel qualifiés dans le secteur
2. Insuffisance des institutions de formations/enseignement en matière de l'Eau potable
3. Manque de programme de formation continue pour le personnel

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Nous constatons que l'environnement professionnel est à assainir et à améliorer

Benin

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Burkina Faso

Sanitation achievements:

Rural

1. Formation des cadres dans les écoles (2iE...)
2. Recrutement d'agents spécialisés en assainissement affectés dans les centres secondaires
3. Formation annuelle des artisans

Drinking-water achievements:

Urbain

1. CEMEau
2. Plan de formation

Rural

1. Un plan de renforcement des ressources humaines a été élaboré et est en cours de mise en œuvre ;
2. Un plan triennal de formation existe pour le ministère (et prend en compte le personnel de la DGRE).

Sanitation obstacles:

Rural

1. Financement pour les formations et le recrutement
2. Absence de motivation des cadres

Drinking-water obstacles:

Urbain

1. Plan de carrière
2. Mobilité du personnel

Rural

1. Insuffisance de personnel qualifié ;
2. L'hémorragie du personnel.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Améliorer la rémunération du personnel.

Bangladesh

Sanitation achievements:

1. Opportunity for skill and knowledge development has been increased
2. Capacity for disaster management is being improved
3. Capacity of water & sanitation staff at all levels is being improved

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Opportunity for skill and knowledge development has been increased
2. Capacity for disaster management has been improved
3. Capacity of water & sanitation staff at all levels has been improved

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Budget for WSS sector and number of staff are decreasing.
2. Lag of broad career planning

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Budget for WSS sector and number of staff are decreasing.
2. Lag of broad career planning

Sanitation comments:

The government line agency, Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) for Water Supply and Sanitation services should be strengthened

Drinking-water comments:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Sanitation achievements:

1. Puesta en marcha del SENASBA
2. Primera Formación de Recursos Humanos en Universidades (Programa Multidonante UNICEF)
3. Escuela de Formación de Recursos Humanos en la Chiquitanía – San Ignacio – Santa Cruz
4. Escuela de formación TEKOVE - KATU en Gutierrez, Santa Cruz.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Puesta en marcha del SENASBA
2. Primera Formación de Recursos Humanos en Universidades (Programa Multidonante UNICEF)
3. Escuela de Formación de Recursos Humanos en la Chiquitanía – San Ignacio – Santa Cruz
4. Escuela de formación TEKOVE - KATU en Gutierrez, Santa Cruz.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Personal insuficiente
 2. Bajos salarios
 3. Capacitación deficiente en los operadores de áreas rurales y pequeñas ciudades (2.000 a 10.000 habitantes) y en el área rural
1. insufficient staff
 2. low wages
 3. Deficient capacitation of operators in rural areas and small towns (2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants) and rural areas

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Personal insuficiente
2. Bajos salarios
3. Capacitación deficiente en los operadores de áreas rurales y pequeñas ciudades (2.000 a 10.000 habitantes) y en el área rural

Sanitation comments:

Se requiere reforzar la política Nacional de formación de RRHH y los recursos financieros para este fin.
Alta migración de personal que ya fue capacitado.

Drinking-water comments:

Brazil

Sanitation achievements:

1. Concursos públicos em nível federal, (em especial na Funasa, depois de muitos anos) em diversos estados e municípios.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Em nível central e regional, a Funasa tem promovido concursos recentemente para preenchimento de vagas com profissionais de nível superior, na sua grande maioria ocupando funções na área de saneamento básico. Contudo, ainda é insuficiente para a demanda em termos de volume de trabalho. Esta carência tem sido suplementada com a contratação de prestadores de serviços técnicos (consultores) por tempo delimitado. No mercado de trabalho, há carência de profissionais formados/habilitados e/ou com experiência em saneamento básico, em especial no campo da engenharia sanitária para as áreas rurais.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Carência de plano de metas de RH para os setores de saneamento básico, inclusive saneamento rural.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Em grande parte, devido à carência de programas a médio e longo prazo, nas três esferas de Governo, as políticas para recursos humanos ainda são precárias, pontuais e assistemáticas.

Sanitation comments:

Não há sistemas de informação que apresentem dados sobre as condições de recursos humanos nos estados e municípios, em termos de saneamento rural.

Drinking-water comments:

Ainda não existem concursos ou planos de carreira profissional dirigido especificamente para atuação em saneamento rural, nos diversos níveis de governo.

Bhutan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Sanitation is incorporated as part of the rural health workers roles who are present throughout the country

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Enhanced capacity building at all levels

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Inadequate numbers of professionals and technicians and competing priorities.
2. Currently no dedicated sanitation staff at the national level for the rural programme although a capacity development programme is underway.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Inadequate numbers of professionals and technicians
2. Limited capacity and experiences
3. Key challenge is the limited number of engineers available at the district / sub district level

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Central African Republic

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Intégration de cadres dans la fonction publique de 2007 à 2010

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Insuffisance de personnels qualifiés et spécialisés
 2. Indisponibilité des bourses de formation
 3. Insuffisance de formation du personnel et des nouveaux cadres
 4. absence d'un plan de formation dans le domaine

Drinking-water comments:

Côte d'Ivoire

Sanitation achievements:

1. Etude institutionnelle et politique sectorielles en cours
 2. Existence d'un ministère spécifique chargé de l'assainissement
 3. Evaluation des contrats d'affermage

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Absence de motivation du personnel
 2. Budget insuffisant pour le recrutement de nouveaux agents
 3. Tout le personnel est concentré à Abidjan

Sanitation comments:

Renforcement des capacités
 Appel à d'autres corps de métier

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Cameroon

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Manque de formation spécialisée
 2. Insuffisance de financement dans la formation
 3. Absence de structure de formation spécialisée

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Manque de formation spécialisée
 2. Insuffisance de financement dans la formation
 3. Insuffisance de structure de formation spécialisée

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles: 1. Lack of policy and strategy to develop human resources in the sanitation sub sector.	Sanitation comments: Identification of training institutes is underway.
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles: 1. no recruitment to replace retirees or back up older staff 2. No financial resources allocated to hygiene promotion	Drinking-water comments: Set up a drinking water specialized school to train current staff and replace older staff by young well educated professionals.

Congo

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles: 1. Insuffisance de personnel (ressources humaines) 2. Absence de formation continue sur place ou à l'extérieur du pays 3. Faible capacités des ressources humaines	Sanitation comments: En zone rural, l'assainissement est incompris. Il y est important de disposer de personnel qualifié pour mener des campagnes d'informations et de sensibilisations en matière d'IEC.
Drinking-water achievements: 1. Possibilités de formation continue du personnel 2. Une étude disponible en besoin de personnel	Drinking-water obstacles: 1. Déficit du personnel 2. sous qualification du personnel	Drinking-water comments: Etablir un plan d'embauche en tenant compte du besoin réel de l'entreprise tout en veillant à un équilibre entre le personnel évoluant dans les grandes villes et celui évoluant dans les centres secondaires

Colombia

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	Drinking-water comments:

Dominican Republic

Sanitation achievements: 1. Incorporación de más recursos humanos 2. Capacitación de los recursos humanos	Sanitation obstacles: 1. Falta de promotores de la salud 2. Bajo presupuesto	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements: 1. Mantenimiento adecuado del servicio de agua potable 2. Conduce a control de enfermedades hídricas	Drinking-water obstacles: 1. Limitados recursos financieros 2. Limitado personal especializado en el sector	Drinking-water comments:

Egypt

Sanitation achievements:

1. Establishing training centres in the subsidiary companies & Capacity Building for the sector staff at all the levels
2. establishing technical secondary schools for water & sanitation to graduate technicians capable of working in the field of water and sanitation

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Establishing training centres in the subsidiary companies & Capacity Building for the sector staff at all the levels
2. establishing technical secondary schools for water & sanitation to graduate technicians capable of working in the field of water and sanitation

Sanitation obstacles:

1. insufficient number of skilled staff
2. Inadequate budget for hiring and retaining staff

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. insufficient number of skilled staff
2. Inadequate budget for hiring and retaining staff

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Ethiopia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Increasing number of universities providing training for Environmental Health Officers
2. Task shift to health extension workers

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limited up take of the trained Environmental Health Officers
2. Limited capacity of available professionals and workers

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. water related collages and universities increase

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. high turnover of staffs

Fiji

Sanitation achievements:

1. There has been some training for Sanitation personnel

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Not up to par

Sanitation comments:

More staff needed in the Sanitation sector. Training is also important.

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Gabon

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Obstacles ou difficultés :

1. Insuffisance de motivation (rémunération, formation)
2. Insuffisance de gestion des carrières
- 3.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water comments:

Absence d'une stratégie de déploiement (Bonne stratégie de gestion des ressources humaines)

Drinking-water obstacles:

Ghana

Sanitation achievements:

1. Training institutions for sanitation professionals/Technicians have been upgraded from Certificate to Diploma Awarding institutions
2. Establishment of Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate with committed Sanitation professionals at the national level

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The Community Ownership Management approach of the National Community Water and Sanitation Programme has eliminated the need for central government or utility staff at the local level for operation and maintenance

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Inadequate capacity of training institutions for training sanitation technicians and professionals
2. Staff are inadequately resourced to do their work, hence many have lost morale and are unmotivated

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Bad attitude of staff towards work is a major challenge
2. Lack of accountability of staff performance to the public

Sanitation comments:

None

Drinking-water comments:

None

Guinea

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Création d'un fonds d'aide à la construction
2. Prise en charge en frais médicaux des parents des travailleurs (Père et mère)

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Faiblesse de trésorerie influence négativement sur le niveau de rémunération

Drinking-water comments:

Un grand effort est à consentir pour renforcer la capacité du personnel par sa formation surtout à l'utilisation des outils modernes utilisés dans le secteur.

Gambia

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Guinea-Bissau

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

- . Inexistence d'une politique de gestion des ressources humaines

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Equatorial Guinea

Sanitation achievements:

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insuficiencias de tecnicos cualificados
2. Falta de Escuelas especializadas para la formacion del personal del Sector.
3. Falta de formacion continua de los pocos personal que se encuentra e los Ministerios involucrados.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Insuficiencias de tecnicos cualificados
2. Falta de Escuelas especializadas para la formacion del personal del Sector.
3. Falta de formacion continua de los pocos personal que se encuentra e los Ministerios involucrados.

Sanitation comments:

Creación de un Centro Nacional para la formación específica de Saneamiento

Drinking-water comments:

Creación de un Centro Nacional para la formación específica de Saneamiento el agua potable

Honduras

Sanitation achievements:

1. Se ha aprobado la Ley de la Carrera Administrativa Municipal, lo que tiene por objeto fomentar la profesionalización y estabilidad de los servidores municipales con base en el mérito.
2. En la política nacional que está en etapa final de formulación, se incorpora el tema del desarrollo del recurso humano del sector.
3. En la propuesta del Plan Nacional de Saneamiento, se valorarán las necesidades de recursos humanos en cantidad y calidad.

Drinking-water achievements:

- 1 Se ha aprobado la Ley de la Carrera Administrativa Municipal, lo que tiene por objeto fomentar la profesionalización y estabilidad de los servidores municipales con base en el mérito.
2. En la política nacional que está en etapa final de formulación, se incorpora el tema del desarrollo del recurso humano del sector.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. No existe un sistema formal orientado a la acreditación y capacitación del personal técnico del sector.
2. Los prestadores no contemplan dentro de sus presupuestos renglones presupuestarios para la capacitación de su personal.
3. No se cuenta con un plan sectorial para el fortalecimiento de capacidades.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. No existe un sistema formal orientado a la acreditación y capacitación del personal técnico del sector.
2. Los prestadores no contemplan dentro de sus presupuestos renglones presupuestarios para la capacitación de su personal.
3. No se cuenta con un plan sectorial para el fortalecimiento de capacidades.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Haiti

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Indonesia

Sanitation achievements:

1. There are some trainings for sanitation experts on facilitators
2. We conducted workshops for experts and disseminate about sanitation program, to give information about challenge in sanitation program.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Improving Management Quality of Institution through:
2. Business plan development, implementation of corporatization, asset management; enlarging access to funding resources, and improvement of human resources (PDAM)
3. Providing facilitation, capacity building, and also enlarging access to funding resources through several projects (Community level)
4. Perpamsi as an organisation to maintain horizontal learning and knowledge management of PDAM all over Indonesia.
5. PDAM directure election through fit and proper test mechanisme

Sanitation obstacles:

1. There is a gap between the demand of human resouces and its supply ((Expert = consultant, facilitator), (labor = artisan, plumbers)) in term of quantity. In the community level, there is limited numbers of communication facilitator that understand about water and sanitation scope

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

India

Sanitation achievements:

1. Key resource centres identified for training on sanitation

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Under support activities, 100% grant is given to states to setup administrative units in the states, district and blocks to provide software support for the sector activities.
2. Outlay for Support activities including human resources has been increased from 2% in 2009-10 to 8% in 2011-12.
3. National & State level key resources centres and state Tech. Agencies are identified and these institutions provide training and support capacity development.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Non availability of sufficient sanitation professionals

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. In some states, required number of KRCs is not available.
2. Training programmes need scaling up at all levels.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

The outlay under Support activities has been increased and adequate funds are being made available to the states on 100% grant basis for scaling up of the human resources and to fulfil their training needs.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Restriction on financial resources

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Jordan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Human Resources strategy is based on actual needs assessment
2. Incentives rewards by law was issued for water sector personnel
3. Water Authority of Jordan has its own centre for training operators
4. Government of Jordan policy supports women employment

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Human Resources strategy is based on actual needs assessment
2. Incentives rewards by law was issued for water sector personnel
3. Water Authority of Jordan has its own centre for training operators
4. Government of Jordan policy supports women employment

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limited budget
2. Inadequate budget for hiring and retaining staff especially with better opportunities at neighbouring countries

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Limited budget
2. Inadequate budget for hiring and retaining staff especially with better opportunities at neighbouring countries

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Kenya

Sanitation achievements:

1. Recruitment of additional personnel
2. on the job training
3. career development

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Continuous in -service short courses available for professionals and technical personnel.
2. Local availability of professional training institutions.
3. Competetive recruitment that attracts skilled manpower.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. retention of staff
2. motivation

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Schemes of service for water services personnel have not been reviewed for over 5 years
2. Job Security not assured.
3. Pending pension issues that hinder conclusive transfer of staff between Water Sector Institutions.

Sanitation comments:

Capacity development of human resource in sanitation should be a continuous component of the implementation process

Drinking-water comments:

Kyrgyzstan

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Cambodia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Internal assessment on roles and responsibilities of DRHC at national and sub-national level to make sure staff and officers understand their responsibility in sanitation and hygiene as well as the structure of Department;
2. Training of Trainers has been organized for staff at national and sub-national level by International and Local Organizations;
3. On-the-job training for sanitation and hygiene has been provided

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Urban Water Supply and Sanitation
 - a. Abroad sharing experience conducted a few times a year for drinking water
 - b. Technical training conducted by few organizations as the project which lead the central and provincial staff gain and improve more knowledge on drinking water
2. Rural Drinking Water
 - a. The DRWS has been implementing rural water supply projects with financial supports of ADB, UNICEF, and JICA. These projects include institutional supports and capacity development of project staffs through formal training programs and informal training programs (on-the-job practical trainings).
 - b. There are 25 training programs conducted within 2006 to 2009 for various staffs including technical skills for water supply technologies, community development and communication skills, GPS and hydrogeological investigation skills, water quality testing and surveillance techniques, and data collection and processing skills.
 - c. Through Water and Sanitation Sector coordination mechanism, DRWS works closely with Technical Institute of Cambodia, Royal University of Phnom Penh, and Resource Development International (NGO), for development of water quality improvements and Arsenic monitoring systems and trained technical staffs from 7 provinces.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Budget allocation for training on sanitation and drinking water is not sufficient
2. Training for sanitation and hygiene was not conducted and lack of interest
3. The government salary rates are low for the high-skilled technicians and professional staffs, and therefore the human resource development programs could not motivate to recruit professional staffs.
4. In compare with other developing sectors, the RWSS sector has lower opportunities for professional staffs, and therefore the RWSS sector has difficulties to recruit high-skill professional staffs.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Urban Water Supply: Budget allocation for training on sanitation and drinking water is not sufficient
2. Rural Water Supply: Most of capacity trainings were conducted within the Project contexts, and therefore after the project completion, well trained staffs seek for other better-paid jobs and do not stay in RWSS sector; especially in remote provinces.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Sanitation achievements:

1. Both urban and rural WASH policy and strategy address human resources. The draft rural WASH strategy aims for 1 female staff member in each district
2. There is in country education for sanitation

Drinking-water achievements:

1. A national drinking-water strategy sets targets for human resources
2. There are in-country education and training institution for drinking-water personnel

Sanitation obstacles:

1. No performance incentive policy for sanitation personnel particularly in remote areas
2. Women sanitation personnel limited

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. No performance incentives policy
2. Insufficiency of drinking-water personnel women

Sanitation comments:

73% of Lao people living in rural and remote areas. Sanitation is gender issue. So, increasing women sanitation personnel at different level particularly at community level should be further taking into consideration

Drinking-water comments:

Performance incentive policy should be further developed particularly in rural and remote areas to motive staffs to work in difficult and inaccessible areas.

Lebanon

Sanitation achievements:

1. Ongoing STP projects allow for the training of utility staff in the operation and maintenance of the plants. This training is for a period of time at the end of the construction contracts.

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Again, government policy drive is missing.
2. Failure to provide adequate fiscal resources.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Lack of government policy regarding HR development.

Liberia

Sanitation achievements:

1. Invigorated adaption of CLTS by government (and adaptation of methodology as policy)
2. The national laboratory for water testing and environmental health division (every country)
3. the decentralization of EHT (environ health technicians)

Drinking-water achievements:

1. The service provision has been detailed in the Compact. Has the largest financial commitment.
2. The national laboratory for water testing and environmental health division (every country)
3. The decentralization of EHT (environ health technicians)

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Insufficient funds

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Same as for sanitation: financing and HR capability

Sanitation comments:

Capacity building due to be developed in early 2012.

Drinking-water comments:

Capacity building due to be developed in early 2012.

Sri Lanka

Sanitation achievements:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Donor assistance made available over several years for the drinking water sector has enable substantial improvement in human resources.
2. Capability to interact in English language has helped to improve our human resources, in the field of drinking water supply.
3. The education system in Sri Lanka provides training to generate professionals in the drinking water industry.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. It is very difficult to obtain the services of competent plumbers for sewerage system maintenance.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Lesotho

Sanitation achievements:

1. The new interim strategy in the water sector do address sanitation issues
2. The quarterly SWAP coordination meetings have been effected and will also address sanitation issues

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Establishment of local government structures at district and community council level with responsibilities in water and sanitation outlined in the local government act is an opportunity for the rural water sector to develop the capacity at local level to sustain the water services, however improved cooperation between the water sector institutions and the local governments and consensus on roles and responsibilities is needed.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. The lack of a comprehensive strategy for sanitation and hygiene promotion between the water, health and education sectors and the local governments hinders the effective deployment of the human resources in a coordinated manner

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. The career possibilities in neighbouring Republic of South Africa and in projects and new authorities in the water sector in Lesotho imposes a high level of staff turn-over of professionals in the water sector

Sanitation comments:

The Ministry of Natural Resources is carrying out a human resource assessment for the water and sanitation sector to be completed in early 2012 and this will provide insight into the human resource constraints in the sector and provide plans for human resource development to fulfil the needs

Drinking-water comments:

The Ministry of Natural Resources is carrying out a human resource assessment for the water and sanitation sector to be completed in early 2012 and this will provide insight into the human resource constraints in the sector and provide plans for human resource development to fulfil the needs

The urban water utility, WASCO has been established as a company – not yet evident how this will affect the HR management issues

Morocco

Sanitation achievements:

1. Recrutement d'environ 40 ingénieurs/an, 80 techniciens/an et 60 ouvriers qualifiés/an,
2. Création en moyenne de 50 micros entreprises dans les secteurs Eau-Assainissement/hygiène,
3. Formations spécifiques aux deux secteurs.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Recrutement d'environ 40 ingénieurs/an, 80 techniciens/an et 60 ouvriers qualifiés/an,
2. Création en moyenne de 50 micros entreprises dans les secteurs Eau-Assainissement/hygiène,
3. Formations spécifiques et continues aux deux secteurs.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Faible attractivité en matière de recrutement des spécialistes en raison des salaires plus bas que ce qui est offert sur le marché de l'emploi,
2. Difficulté de redéployer le personnel sur le territoire national pour la population des techniciens/ouvriers qualifiés.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Faible attractivité des opérateurs publics en matière de recrutement des cadres techniciens en raison des salaires plus bas que ce qui est offert sur le marché de l'emploi,
2. Difficulté de redéployer le personnel sur le territoire national pour la population des techniciens/ouvriers qualifiés

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Madagascar

Sanitation achievements:

1. Recrutement des 15 techniciens en Assainissement et Génie Sanitaire
2. Existence d'un centre de formation en matière d'assainissement

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Formation des techniciens supérieurs en équipement rural hydraulique par le Centre National de l'Eau et l'Assainissement et du Génie Rural (CNEAGR)
2. Formation d'Ingénieur hydraulicien et de hydrogéologue par les universités de Tana

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Poste budgétaire insuffisant

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Poste budgétaire insuffisant au niveau du Ministère en charge de l'eau et de l'assainissement
2. Au niveau national, on n'a pas encore une stratégie nationale de développement de ressources humaines dans le secteur AEPHA

Sanitation comments:

Au niveau national, on n'a pas encore une stratégie nationale de développement de ressources humaines dans le secteur AEPHA
Perspective en cours sur la négociation pour la mise en place d'un centre spécialisé en eau et assainissement à Madagascar

Drinking-water comments:

Perspective en cours sur la négociation pour la mise en place d'un centre spécialisé en eau et assainissement à Madagascar

Maldives

Sanitation achievements:

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of enough funding for human resource development and training.
2. Lack of professionals and skilled personnel in the sector.
3. Lack of educational/training institutions for sanitation personnel.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Mali

Sanitation achievements:

1. Relecture du décret portant cadre organique pour ramener les besoins de 3165 agents à 1257 de la DNACPN et démembrements
2. Participation à des sessions de formations continues et voyages d'études

Drinking-water achievements:

1. L'effectivité de la déconcentration de la Direction Nationale de l'Hydraulique (DNH) jusqu'au niveau cercle.
2. La mise en œuvre du cadre organique de la DNH et des Directions Régionales de l'Hydraulique (DRH).

Sanitation obstacles:

Insuffisance de personnel qualifié

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. L'insuffisance du personnel entraînant un non fonctionnement correct des services régionaux et locaux
2. L'insuffisance des compétences des ressources humaines appropriées.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Myanmar

Sanitation achievements:

1. human resources are available as required.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Human resource is available as required as possible.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. specifically, no sanitarians

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Human resource capacity need to be strengthened.

Sanitation comments:

Human resource capacity needs to be strengthened

Drinking-water comments:

Human resource capacity need to be strengthened.

Mongolia

Sanitation achievements:

Drinking-water achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Human resources capacity management for specialists in the water sector is not well organized in Mongolia.
1. Not enough specialists in the water sector in the rural area.
2. Low welfare of the professionals (salary and accommodation).
3. Under budgeted.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Human resources capacity management for specialists in the water sector is not well organized in Mongolia. In the current situation, the education of the specialists does not meet labour market demands, both quantity and quality wise.
2. In order to improve performance of drinking water sector, it is necessary to have skilled engineers, professionals, technicians and gradual increase of salaries.
3. Not good work place and welfare of the professionals in the rural area.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Mozambique

Sanitation achievements:

1. Recruitment of personnel at district level to work with water supply and sanitation
2. Creation of the Administration for Water and Sanitation Infrastructures (AIAs) which has brought more staff to work on water supply and sanitation subsector.
3. AIAs has been supporting local governments of urban sanitation

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Training at provincial and local levels, in several subjects such as procurement, financial management, maintenance of motorized pumps, construction of rural water sources, etc
2. Seminars of experience exchange on good practices among rural water actors

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Limited financial resources to provide continuous training on sanitation
2. Reduced financial resources to retain qualified staff on sanitation for long-term
3. No recruitment program to strengthen human resources at central level. The Department in charge of Urban sanitation is made of almost 02 direct staff and other 02 supportive staff from Department of Rural Water (DAR)

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Limited financial resources for continuity of training and capacity-building programs
2. Few human resources specialized on water supply issues
3. Brain-drain in from public to private institutions

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

There is need to capacitate / strengthen the Training Centres of Water Supply and Sanitation in new technologies.

Mauritania

Sanitation achievements:

1. CREATIONS DES DIRECTIONS REGIONALES
2. Recrutement des 7 cadres ingénieurs en 2010 dans les différentes structures du MHA

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Recrutement des 7 cadres ingénieurs en 2010 dans les différentes structures du MHA

Sanitation obstacles:

1. manque de motivation pour l'intérieur du pays
2. insuffisance des stratégies de renforcement des capacités à travers les projets
3. un déficit de personnel qualifié et sous utilisation des professionnels
4. L'absence d'un plan de renforcement des ressources humaines

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. insuffisance des stratégies de renforcement des capacités à travers les projets
2. un déficit de personnel qualifié et sous utilisation des professionnels
3. L'absence d'un plan de renforcement des ressources humaines

Sanitation comments:

Recrutement par la fonction publique des cadres pour le secteur
Elaboration et mise en œuvre donc d'une politique de développement de ressources humaines
Elaboration d'une gestion des carrières impliquant la motivation des acteurs

Drinking-water comments:

Recrutement par la fonction publique des cadres pour le secteur
Elaboration et mise en œuvre donc d'une politique de développement de ressources humaines
Elaboration d'une gestion des carrières impliquant la motivation des acteurs

Malawi

Sanitation achievements:

1. Gender mainstreaming in the recruitment of Sanitation Personnel
2. Substantial number of Ladies/Girls taking up Technical Courses/Studies

Drinking-water achievements:

Recruitment of professional technical staff in districts where government is implementing projects

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Bureaucracy in approval processes
2. Resource availability

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Low staffing levels in technical staff at grassroots-level, that is Water Monitoring Assistants (WMA) are inadequate

Sanitation comments:

- General Motivation of staff is a challenge.
- The 9000 at the Local Level are the Health Surveillance Assistance from the Ministry of Health in line with the Decentralisation policy – 1998.

Drinking-water comments:

Niger

Sanitation achievements:

1. la dotation de chaque département d'au moins un ingénieur
2. décision d'une politique de recrutement des cadres

Sanitation obstacles:

1. manque de programmation à long terme pour la dotation du pays en cadre
2. insuffisance des cadres en quantité pour encadrer les communes

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Nigeria

Sanitation achievements:

1. Ongoing capacity upgrade of sanitation personnel.
2. Existing national capacity building program for sanitation stakeholders

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Inadequate human resource for sanitation project implementation.

Drinking-water obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Nepal

Sanitation achievements:

1. More than 500 professional engineers with master degree in the sector
2. Dedicated sanitation section in the department (DWSS) and cell in the district WSSDO

Sanitation obstacles:

1. No dedicated cell/unit staff in DDC/ DTO
2. No dedicated programme coordinator or sanitation staff in NGOs and private sector

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Proper placement and utilization of qualified professionals is lagging, departments or agencies without qualified professionals are also implementing WASH programs
2. Retaining of professionals and local technicians is a serious issue in the sector

Sanitation comments:

Preparation of resource pool of dedicated hygiene and sanitation professionals and staff is essential and establishment of joint mechanism to mobilize them and monitor activities is essential

Drinking-water comments:

Fragmentation of sector and involvement of two ministries and 3 departments and boards is a serious issue in the sector

taking place

Oman

Sanitation achievements:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Fresh Graduates are coming up and are getting trained and are showing interest to join the water sector.
2. New comers are given full motivation by HR by way of providing training and seminars to improve their skills.
3. Vocation students/candidates are given in-house training and exposure to the water sector to develop interest in the field even before their completion of the courses.

Sanitation obstacles:

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. An increased salary structure might be required to attract more candidates.
2. More pay and perks in other private sector could be one reason for the candidates reluctant to join water sector.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Pakistan

Sanitation achievements:

- Civil society organizations have designed project based training programmes for local community members and government staff in water and sanitation

Drinking-water achievements:

- Civil society organizations have designed project based training programmes for local community members and government staff in water and sanitation
- Establishment of new training programme on water sanitation and health development under faculty of environmental sciences

Sanitation obstacles:

- No formal training institutes at provincial level for training in water sanitation and hygiene

Drinking-water obstacles:

- Very limited formal training opportunities at provincial level for training in water (some training programmes in water quality – Pakistan Council for Research in Water Resources)

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Panama

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements:	1. Inexistencia de políticas específicas para la gestión de recursos humanos para incrementar y conservar personal capacitado para el sector. 1. Lack of specific policies for human resource management to increase and retain qualified personnel for the sector. Drinking-water obstacles: 1. Inexistencia de políticas de gestión de recursos humanos para conservar y actualizar conocimientos del personal en servicio. 1. Lack of management policies to preserve human resources and upgrade staff skills in service.	Con la inversión y el nivel de tecnología que se implementa en el proyecto de saneamiento de la ciudad y la bahía de Panamá se prevé un programa intensivo de capacitación del recurso humano. With the investment and the level of technology that is deployed in the sanitation project in the city and the Bay of Panama it an intensive program of training of human resources is expected. Drinking-water comments:

Philippines

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
1. Academic consortium for capacity building on sustainable sanitation has been initiated 2. Curriculum for sanitary engineers and sanitary inspectors capacity building have been developed 3. Professional organization on sanitary engineering is advocating to increase the number of sanitary engineers	1. Few students enrol in sanitary engineering profession. 2. Low qualification for sanitary inspectors (secondary education) despite high technical know-how needed. 3. Not all LGUs have budget for hiring sanitation personnel.	Salary of sanitary inspectors (about P 7,000) is lower than midwives (about P 12,000).
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	Drinking-water comments:
1. The professional organization on sanitary engineering is advocating for the increase of graduates of sanitary engineering courses. 2. Republic Act 1364 defined sanitary engineers as the professionals responsible for water purification systems. 3. Sanitary inspectors items are available per local government unit	1. Limited students are enrolled for sanitary engineering courses and limited schools are offering sanitary engineering courses. 2. No school is offering sanitarian courses (supposed courses for sanitary inspectors) 3. Sanitation personnel (sanitary engineers and sanitary inspectors are not enough to meet the required population ratio to be served.	Sanitary inspectors at the municipal/city level and sanitary engineers at the provincial level are responsible for drinking water supply systems. Other experts that assists in setting up drinking water systems are plumbers and drillers.

Paraguay

Sanitation achievements:

1. Mayor conciencia sobre la necesidad de capacitación de más recursos humanos y en varios niveles.

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Mayor conciencia de la falta de la capacitación específica y en varios niveles
2. Previsión de programas de capacitación en el Programa de Saneamiento y Agua Potable para el Chaco y Ciudades Intermedias de la Región Oriental

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Falta de capacitación en todos los niveles de recursos humanos necesarios
2. La orientación de la capacitación de los recursos humanos aun no está dirigida a la operación y mantenimiento de los sistemas de saneamiento.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Falta una certificación adecuada y una acreditación en distintos niveles a través de una capacitación adecuada
2. Algún ente de capacitación debe trabajar en los distintos niveles necesarios
3. La falta de paga adecuada a los profesionales del sector

Sanitation comments:

Habría que dar un enfoque de competencias en cuanto a las capacidades del recurso humano.
Senasa está implementando un programa de regionalización de su asistencia técnica a las juntas de saneamiento.

Drinking-water comments:

Existe necesidad de crear cursos formales de formación de recursos humanos especializados para el sector de agua potable y saneamiento en todos los niveles.

Rwanda

Sanitation achievements:

1. Availability of training institutes(e.g. environmental technology)
2. The creation of EWSA with sanitation department

Drinking-water achievements:

1. National Training program under preparation

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Budget for the recruitment of personnel
2. Lack of incentives to work in the sector

Drinking-water obstacles:

No clear structure of staff at Local Government

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Sudan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Availability of trained Sanitation human resources at WES projects at Federal, state and Locality levels to set good examples for scaling up sanitation.
2. Establishment of Khartoum Sewage system company that accommodate knowledgeable and skilled personnel with regard to network sanitation.
3. CATS technical skills for sanitation promotion is increasing as the result of increased number of UNICEF supported CATS TOT training courses

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Unavailability of clear institution responsible for sanitation
2. Inadequate sanitation training centres.
3. No clear motivation policy for sanitation professionals

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Availability of trained water sources human resources at Federal, state and Locality levels
2. Availability of National training centre at Public Water corporation.
3. Availability of university degrees and specialized three years high level water institution for different water related specializations.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Unattractive salaries at water related governmental bodies.
2. Inadequate HR training budget

Senegal

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:

Sierra Leone

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

Drinking-water obstacles:

Drinking-water comments:
Concerning question (m) The Ministry carried out the MDG Water and Sanitation costing in 2008 where the projection for the personnel was made.

El Salvador

Sanitation achievements:

1. Cumplimiento de las metas del ODM
2. Disponibilidad política para la ampliación de la cobertura

1. Cumplimiento de las metas del ODM
2. Disponibilidad política para la ampliación de la cobertura

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Existen instituciones educativas a nivel nacional que pueden contribuir a fortalecer los conocimientos del personal.
2. Las instituciones involucradas en el servicio de agua potable han iniciado el desarrollo de una estrategia de formación y fortalecimiento del personal.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Los incentivos económicos y fortalecimiento de capacidades
2. Ambiente y política laboral no favorable
3. Equidad de género en puestos estratégicos

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Falta de un marco legal
2. Débil inversión en el saneamiento.
3. Débil acceso a información en materia de saneamiento.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

South Sudan

Sanitation achievements:

1. Identified and hired staff
2. Training of staff

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Lack of highly qualified staff
2. Lack of in country training institutions

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Number of officers trained from both the centre and States

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Some skilled personnel are not available
2. There is Brain drain especially from States to NGOs

Chad

Sanitation achievements:

Sanitation obstacles:

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water achievements:

1. la création des services de suivi, conseils et d'appui aux usagers dans les provinces (CCAG)
2. la création d'une direction de suivi d'exploitation des ouvrages hydrauliques

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. faible moyen alloué aux services de suivi

Drinking-water comments:

Togo

Sanitation achievements: 1. Recrutement en 2009 pour la Fonction publique	Sanitation obstacles: 1. Défaut de recyclage du personnel 2. Défaut de motivation	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements: 1. Recrutement de personnel en 2009 suite au concours national	Drinking-water obstacles: 1. Déficit du personnel pour l'administration 2. Insuffisance de motivation	Drinking-water comments:

Thailand

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles: 1. Skill and professionals are inadequate 2. Capacity building is not sufficient	Drinking-water comments: Due to decentralization policy, the professionals in central agency have moved to other job or early retired

Tajikistan

Sanitation achievements: Specialist migrates to other countries and are gaining experience there.	Sanitation obstacles: The main problem is insufficient financing of the sector. Low wages can not support a family and qualified staffs urges to go to work in other countries	Sanitation comments: To prevent the migration of the qualified professionals, it is necessary to increase wages, the introduction of various incentives and government support
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles: Lock of human resources (skilled professionals) in the sector and trainings in the country	Drinking-water comments: Necessary to create center for training specialists for technical and managerial persons within operating organizations as well as for economical issues.

Timor-Leste

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements: 1. 16 staff were under graduated for special of drinking-water in 2010 (S1) 2. There has one master degree for sanitation and drinking-water (total undergraduate= 28, Diploma1-3 years= 46 from deference background of education such agriculture, civil engineering, public administration and high school	Drinking-water obstacles: 1. The salary is not relevant their education background and experiences 2. Salary inadequate for works and responsibility	Drinking-water comments:

Uganda

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	Drinking-water comments:

Uzbekistan

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	Drinking-water comments:

Viet Nam

Sanitation achievements: 1. Training related to sanitation has been improved via establishment of new training and specialized facilities 2. Staff and officials at different levels have a chance to learn and enhance their capacity regularly	Sanitation obstacles: 1. Budget for recruiting and retaining staff is limited, leading to vacancies or the lack of enthusiasm with their work 2. In some agencies or units, leaders don't pay attention to the quality of human resources or recruit inappropriate people, leading to ineffective performance.	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements: 1. strengthened capacity building on management skills 2. Educated and raised community awareness	Drinking-water obstacles: 1. There is not budget for salary to recruit or retain staff	Drinking-water comments:

Samoa

Sanitation achievements: 1. Review and assess development applications, environmental impact assessment reports and public complaints	Sanitation obstacles: 1. Lack civil engineering capacity	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements: 1. Greater opportunities for capacity building in-country as well as overseas (Japan) 2. Competitive salary scale for all staff	Drinking-water obstacles: 1. Shortage of engineers 2. Lack of conducive working environment 3. Need more effective and strategic Human Resource Development programs	Drinking-water comments:

Yemen

Sanitation achievements:	Sanitation obstacles:	Sanitation comments:
Drinking-water achievements:	Drinking-water obstacles:	Drinking-water comments:

South Africa

Sanitation achievements:
None

Drinking-water achievements:

1. Dedicated programme by State Education and Training Authorities (SETAS) to train staff.
2. The Development Bank of Southern Africa's staff mentoring programme.
3. The DWA Regulatory approach focuses on skills requirements and skills development (through accredited programmes)

Sanitation obstacles:

Not enough qualified engineers, technicians and waste water treatment process controllers in the sector. Graduates don't have enough work experience to either join or gain the necessary expertise in the labour market.

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Inappropriate staff structures and a lack of commitment by Human Resources (HR) Officials to fully understand the business of water services
2. Misaligned HR policies which affect service delivery.

Sanitation comments:

Drinking-water comments:

1. There is a critical need to increase technical management and governance skills within the water sector.
2. The Municipal Demarcation Board is updating its 2007/8 Municipal Capacity Assessment Report by rolling out a Web based questionnaire which will clarify the situation further.

Zimbabwe

Sanitation achievements:

1. Setting up of training institutions able to capacitate newly recruited staff
2. Tailor made courses aimed at meeting sector needs for capacity development

Drinking-water achievements:

1. At Ministerial level government has set aside funding for human resource development and employees can access this fund to further their education
2. Sector training institutions have an obligation to design tailor made courses to address specific sector challenges. This has been ongoing ever since and various employees have been accessing these courses to improve their service delivery.

Sanitation obstacles:

1. Brain drain as many of the capacity developed is attracted from somewhere in the region where there are greener pastures
2. Remuneration for artisans in the sector is still way far below pleasing, something that demotivates would-be artisans from joining the sector even though they have all the request qualifications

Drinking-water obstacles:

1. Institutions to train specialised sector human resources like engineers still a challenge
2. Funding although available is not enough to cover a reasonable number of staff. This has resulted in the abuse of the facility at Ministerial level when it comes to who to access.

Sanitation comments:

A lot of the human resources now left in the sector is new and inexperienced. There has been failure by the sector to retain experienced staff and all the institutional memory has been drained. This has also killed the flow and exchange of sector past experiences and best practices which is very important in shaping the future direction to be taken by development

Drinking-water comments:

The Water Sector is recuperating from the massive brain drain of year 2000 to 2009 caused by the economic resurgence. A lot of specialised staff like Engineers and other Technicians had skipped the country in search of greener pastures. There is therefore need for an intensive capacity building programme to close this gap.

13. Questions 8, 9, and 10: Hygiene Promotion

Afghanistan

Q8. Visual aids:

There are some materials including television and radio spots, posters, leaflet and banner which are used for capacity building.

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Yes, in 2005 promotion sanitation campaign in Kabul city by AFC office was conducted.
In Afghanistan before and after projects KAP survey are conducted, but we have not yet a survey at national level.

Q10. Handwashing studies:

The results of a survey During an assessment in Kabul city in 2005 showed 44 percent of people wash their hands before eating.

Angola

Q8. Visual aids:

- Community demonstrations and theatre
- Videos and talks
- TV and Radio spots
- Newsletter
- Pamphlets and brochures

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Assessment of the campaign for the distribution of Lixivia in Urban and Peri-urban areas
CAP study in Huila province

Azerbaijan

Q8. Visual aids:

Guidelines and teaching aids for school/university teachers and students. Numerous visual aids, such as leaflets, pamphlets, posters, etc. promoting healthy lifestyles and hygienic skills to prevent various communicable diseases.
http://www.health.gov.az/sanitariya_xidmet.html ; www.amo.edu.az

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

In September 2007, UNICEF conducted the Impact Assessment Study of Avian Influenza/Pandemic Influenza Response in Azerbaijan. The aim of the study was to determine the effect of communication strategies on preparedness and response to avian flu (A/H5N1) in Azerbaijan. As for raising the level of hygiene, one of the outcomes of the study was the confirmation of a higher frequency of hand washing. It should be noted, however, that this study was rather limited in scale (the study covering 165 people was conducted in 12 regions of the country).

Q10. Handwashing studies:

No

Bangladesh

Q8. Visual aids:

Hygiene Promotion Package (Poster, Leaflet, Pamphlet, Flash card, Flip chart, Booklet, Rhymes, Mass Electronic media, stories and a video etc.)

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

NA

Q10. Handwashing studies:

1. A study report titled Progotir Pathay 2009 prepared by UNICEF & Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics shows that 30% of total population are using soap for hand washing after defecation.

Source:

http://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/knowledgecentre_6292.htm

2. Handwashing behaviour in rural Bangladesh

Source:

<https://centre.icddr.org/pub/publication.jsp?classificationID=56&pubID=9687>

Benin

Q8. Visual aids:

- Matériels audiovisuels
- Outils PHAST
- Dépliants, banderoles
- Tee Shirt
- etc.

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

1- Mise en œuvre de document de politique d'hygiène et d'assainissement a permis de :

a- Sensibiliser les populations urbaine et rurale et d'améliorer l'utilisation de service d'assainissement de l'hygiène ;
b- construire les ouvrage d'assainissement en milieu scolaire, places publiques et promouvoir la construction des ouvrages privés dans les ménages ;

c- renforcer les capacités des acteurs dans le secteur public et privé

d- transférer les compétences aux communes et d'organiser les communes autour des questions relatives à la problématique de l'hygiène et l'assainissement.

e- Taux de couverture en latrines familiales (44% national) est estimé en 73% en milieu urbain et 23% en milieu rural (2010)

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Bhutan

Q8. Visual aids: 1. Participation posters 2. Handwashing posters 3. Flip charts 4. TV spots on handwashing 5. Sanitation posters 6. Sanitation options manual	Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts: Yes, rural sanitation and hygiene programme has been evaluated and report is available. Key finding was that more investment is needed in hygiene promotion activities	Q10. Handwashing studies: Natioan household survey using proxy indicators for hand washing combined with questions have been conducted. Web link www.nsb.gov.bt/BMIS
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Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Q8. Visual aids: Banners, Trípticos, Dípticos, Cuentos, Módulos, Cartillas, Rota folios, Juegos De Mesa , Afiches Banners, Brochures, leaflets, Stories, Modules, booklets, flip charts, Board Games, Posters	Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts: Se han evaluado en cuanto a número capacitadas desagregadas por edad y sexo En cuanto a resultados por equidad se ha capacitado a un numero ligeramente mayor de niñas y mujer en relación a niños y varones Se han conformado comités de higiene escolares CHE en todas las escuelas donde Unicef interviene Se han creado comites de vigilancia en las juntas escolares Se salió de la comunidad educativa al grupo familiar The promotion efforts have been evaluated in terms of numbers of capacitated disaggregated by age and sex With regard to income equity a slightly larger number of girls and women in relation to children and men were capacitated Committees have been formed CHE school hygiene in all schools involved Unicef Committees have been set up surveillance on school boards He left the family group educational community	Q10. Handwashing studies: Estudio implementado por Cooperación Técnica Alemana GTZ-PROAPAC : Seguimiento y Monitoreo del Programa Educativo del PROAPAC Noe.avila@proapac.org ; mery.quiton@proapac.org ; www.proapac.org Programa de Educación Sanitaria y Ambiental PESA desarrollado por SENASBA (Servicio Nacional para Sostenibilidad de Servicios en Saneamiento Básico) senasba@senasba.gob.bo Informe Cuali-Cuanti elaborado por UNICEF a.alvestegui@unicef.org Study implemented by GTZ-German Technical Cooperation PROAPAC: Monitoring and Education Program Monitoring PROAPAC Noe.avila @ proapac.org; mery.quiton @ proapac.org; www.proapac.org Program Environmental Health Education and developed by SENASBA PESA (National Service for Sustainability Sanitation Services) senasba@senasba.gob.bo Quantifying qualitative report prepared by UNICEF a.alvestegui @ unicef.org
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Brazil

Q8. Visual aids:	Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts: * Essa questão não se aplica a realidade das estratégias de promoção da saúde no Brasil.	Q10. Handwashing studies:
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Burkina Faso

Q8. Visual aids:

- Boîtes à image ;
- Dépliants ;
- Affiches ;
- Films de sensibilisation.

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Les différents projets sont en cours, les évaluations ne sont pas encore faites.

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Non.

Burundi

Q8. Visual aids:

- Séquence des figurines :c'est un ensemble d'images non commentées
- Images SARAR/PHAST

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

INDISPONIBLE

Q10. Handwashing studies:

INDISPONIBLE

Cambodia

Q8. Visual aids:

Visual aids and materials were/ are developed by MRD in collaboration with UNICEF and NGOs that focus on use of latrines, hand-washing with soap, and drinking safe water. These visual aids and materials are recommended for use by all projects and programmes on hygiene promotion. A list of these aids and materials are attached.

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Have not yet done in the evaluation. However, the formative research for rural sanitation and hygiene Behaviour Change and Communication was done in two provinces to provide inputs into the development of rural sanitation and hygiene BCC strategy.

Q10. Handwashing studies:

No government-led study based on observations of how many people do hand washing with soap. The 2010 MRD KAP survey results are based on interviews with household head and observations of hand washing stations.

Cameroon

Q8. Visual aids:

DOCUMENTAIRES
AFFICHES
DEPLANTS
BANDES DESSINEES
SPOTS

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

ETUDE CAP 03 ANS APRES LANCEMENT DU
PROJET « ASSAINISSEMENT TOTAL PILOTE
PAR LA COMMUNAUTE »

Q10. Handwashing studies:

non

Central African Republic

Q8. Visual aids:

Boîte à images : Promotion de l'hygiène en milieu scolaire
Dépliants, affiches, banderoles
Emissions radio et télé
Gadgets divers (tee-shirts, casquettes....)
Théâtres forum, sketches
Films, documentaires...

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Indisponible

Chad

Q8. Visual aids:

Boite à images

Dépliants

Affiches

Outils ATPC

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Non

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Non

Colombia

Q8. Visual aids:

En el programa Lavado de manos: cartillas, pautas en radio y televisión; folleto adjunto en la factura de servicios públicos en un municipio y campaña nacional en televisión (capítulo Lavado de manos).

<http://www.minambiente.gov.co//contenido/contenido.aspx?catID=112&conID=1812>

Dentro de la estrategia de Entornos

Saludables: materiales educativos para docentes y para escolares

(<http://minprotecciónsocial.gov.co/Paginas/EntornosSaludables.aspx>)

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Se realizó un estudio de monitoreo para medir la evolución del comportamiento de la práctica de lavado de manos y el impacto de la campaña en un departamento, teniendo como base los resultados del estudio del Banco Mundial de 2006.

Se viene promoviendo el día mundial del lavado de manos como una acción y se ha evaluado el impacto de esta actividad.

Informe de gestión del programa Lavado de manos en:

http://www.minambiente.gov.co/documentos/DocumentosAgua/programas/lavado_manos/261010_informe_avance_prog_lavado_manos.pdf

Q10. Handwashing studies:

De acuerdo al estudio del Banco Mundial (2006) en Colombia solo el 5% de la población se lava las manos en todas las situaciones de riesgo, y solo el 18% después del contacto con excretas.

http://www.minambiente.gov.co/documentos/DocumentosAgua/programas/lavado_manos/071010_estudio_comportamiento.pdf

Congo

Q8. Visual aids:

SUPPORT PAPIER ET ELECTRONIQUE

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Q10. Handwashing studies:

STRATEGIES NATIONALE DE PROMOTION D'HYGIENE EN ZONE RURALE ET PERI URBAINE /UNICEF-CONGO/ET SON RAPPORT D'ANALYSE DE SITUATION

Côte d'Ivoire

Q8. Visual aids:

Boite à image, livret conseil : Lavage des mains, hygiène alimentaire, assainissement de l'environnement

Affiches : les messages

"Les quatre étapes du lavage des mains" ,

"Le lavage des mains à l'école", "Mesures de préventions du cholera"

Autocollants: les messages

" Notre santé se trouve entre nos mains gardons les toujours propres », " Moi je me lave les mains avec du savon », "Les gestes simples pour éviter la transmission de la grippe A (H1 N1)"

Spots audiovisuels: message de sensibilisation et formation sur lavage des mains

les manuels de formation à la prévention des maladies liées aux mains sales (choléra, diarrhée, typhoïde, ...)

Dispositifs alternatifs de lavage des mains, savon liquide, poubelles à pédale, caisses vitrées

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Evaluation de la stratégie Accélérée de la Survie et du Développement de l'Enfant (Rapport d'Evaluation de la SASDE 2009) a mis en évidence un taux bas de couverture dans la mise en œuvre des pratiques de lavage des mains et de l'utilisation des latrines dans certaines zones lié essentiellement à l'insuffisance voire l'absence des ouvrages malgré les activités de sensibilisation.

Evaluation de la promotion de l'Hygiène hospitalière a mis en évidence insuffisance de la qualité du lavage des mains (dispositif, produits utilisés) et une insuffisance des latrines.

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Mémoire de fin de cycle en science de l'environnement:

"Hygiène et problèmes de santé dans les écoles primaires d'Abidjan, cas des communes de Treichville et d'Abobo« 400 établissements primaires publics et privés

Résultats :

-lavage des mains avant de manger: 50.8%
-lavage des mains après les toilettes:26.95 %

-lavage des mains après une activité salissante:17 %

Etude CAP sur l'eau, l'Hygiène et Assainissement dans les zones du PUR4 (2009)

Analyse situationnelle de l'Hygiène hospitalière dans 20 districts sanitaires

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Q8. Visual aids:

Posters on hand washing and safe water collection, transportation and storage. Also See

<http://fr.calameo.com/books/000552825598bfdad2862>

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

See [Http://www.ecole-village-assainis-bdd.cd](http://www.ecole-village-assainis-bdd.cd)

Q10. Handwashing studies:

256833 school students wash their hands after going to the toilet
1001096 persons wash their hands before eating , preparing food and going to the toilet.

<http://www.ecole-village-assainis-bdd.cd>;
<http://www.ecole-assainie-bdd.cd>

Dominican Republic

Q8. Visual aids:

Demostraciones de lavado de manos, estaciones y teatro callejeros, cuñas radiales y televisivas, brochures, separatas, folletos, cruza calles, y más.

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

a Dirección General de Promoción y Educación en Salud llevo a cabo una evaluación de los mensajes y materiales audiovisuales que promovían el uso del cloro como método de desinfección del agua en Elías Piña y San Juan de la Maguana, donde arrojo como resultados que las personas conocían los mensajes, reconocían la importancia de los mismos pero no registraba cambios de comportamientos asociados. De los resultados de esta evaluación se reorientó todo el tema de promoción del uso de agua segura.

Q10. Handwashing studies:

No disponible

Egypt

Q8. Visual aids:

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS(MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)
POSTERS
NATIONAL INFECTION CONTROL GUIDE
LINES

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

NO

Q10. Handwashing studies:

INFECTION CONTROL PROGRAMME
www.mohp.gov.eg

El Salvador

Q8. Visual aids:

Cartillas, afiches, videos , teatro, radio y televisión

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

A nivel nacional no existe una evaluación
A nivel institucional, programas o convenios se evalúa el impacto obtenido en la promoción de la higiene

Q10. Handwashing studies:

A nivel nacional no existe estudios sobre la práctica de el lavado de manos
A nivel institucional, programas o convenios existen estudios y se evalúa el impacto obtenido en el cambio de comportamientos y en la reducción de las enfermedades. La OPS-OMS, UNICEF, FOCARD APS, MINISTERIO DE SALUD, ONGS evalúan los impactos obtenidos en localidades o proyectos.

PAHO-WHO, UNICEF, FOCARD APS, Ministry of Health, NGOs assess the impacts from local areas or projects.

Equatorial Guinea

Q8. Visual aids:

Afiches, rotafollo, Pancartas, charlas educacion Sanitarias, Mensajes radiales y televisadas.

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Si, se ha evaluado mediante pequeñas encuestas comunitaria de la reducción de incidencia de ciertas enfermedades

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Si, 50% de la poblacion lava las manos con agua y jabon. Pero casi el 100% sabe que hay que lavarlas con agua y jabon

* El informe no disponible por ausencia de la persona idonea.

Ethiopia

Q8. Visual aids:

- Posters and leaflets on hand washing at critical times
- Radio and televisions

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

- In the context of the Health Extension Programme (evaluation in 2008) Not publically available, including CLTSH

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Yes, there were different researches conducted. The following are some of them in brief:

1. National Formative Research on Hand washing practices

It was conducted by FMOH with financial and technical support from UNICEF and under the direct supervision of National Hygiene and Sanitation Task Force (NHSTF). Based on a sample directed by the Ethiopia Central Statistical Agency (CSA), the research was conducted across nine woredas in six regions including Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz and SNNPR. The methodology and data collection included 2049 household interviews, 195 structured household observations, 400 structured school observations, 140 behavioural trials in schools, 70 behavioural trials in households, 10 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with school children, 10 FGDs with Caregivers, 10 In-Depth Interviews with community leaders, and 20 In-Depth Interviews with school principals and teachers. With respect to current practices, the study identified the following status of hand washing:

After Defecation

- 10% of caregivers do not wash their hands after defecation. Of those washing their hands only 19% use soap.
- 22% of caregivers do not wash their hands after cleaning babies' bottom. Of those washing their hands, only 20% used soap.
- 34% of children do not wash their hands after defecation. Of those washing their hands only 18% use soap.

Before Eating

- Most food in Ethiopia is eaten with the hands.
- The majority of Caregivers that wash their hands before eating do not use soap.
- 10% of School Aged Children do not wash their hands before eating. Of those washing their hands only 12% uses soap or other substitutes.

The study also generated substantive qualitative information on knowledge levels, attitudes, conceptions, beliefs a number of barriers and motivations for improving hand washing behaviours. These findings have provided the foundation for the development of an evidenced-based communication strategy for the 2011-12 communication content.

2. Learning by Doing: Working at scale in Ethiopia

Water and Sanitation for Africa (WSP) in collaboration with Amhara Regional Health

Fiji

Q8. Visual aids:
Through hard copies like brochures, posters and handouts

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
NO evaluation has come out

Q10. Handwashing studies:
There are no studies carried out on this.

Gabon

Q8. Visual aids:
Affiches, dépliants, tee shirt, casquettes, Télé, radio, journaux
Campagnes (caravanes, JNV (Journées Nationales de Vaccination,)

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Q10. Handwashing studies:
Données non disponibles

Gambia

Q8. Visual aids:
Message booklet on WASH
Flip charts on hand washing
Audio-visual skits

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
Not yet evaluated

Q10. Handwashing studies:
Yes – MICS 2010. However, the report is yet to be published

Ghana

Q8. Visual aids:
- FLIP charts
- Posters on Water transport, maintenance , storage and use
- Posters on hand washing with soap, sanitation
- Skates
- T-shirts, base ball cups, drinking cups , etc
- PHAST Tool kit (emphasis on the use of F-diagram)

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
Yes – National hand washing programme and CLTS

Results:

The CLTS Approach has the potential of bringing Ghana back on track to achieve its MDG targets on sanitation

Q10. Handwashing studies:
Yes there are studies.

Initial analysis of the phase one of the national programme data showed significant increases in the rates of hand washing with soap with 88.7 percent of mothers washing their hands after visiting the toilet, 55.2 percent washing before eating, 25.2 percent before feeding babies and 26.2 percent after eating. These rates showed marked improvements over the baseline rates.

Hand washing with soap rates for school children also shown improvements with 87.4 percent washing their hands with soap at home, 51.6 percent washing with soap at school, 88.9 percent of children washing after the toilet and 76.2 percent washing before eating.

Guinea

Q8. Visual aids:

Les supports de communication utilisés dans nos programmes sont : les affiches sur le lavage des mains du MSHP et l'UNICEF, le guide de sensibilisation et les affiches sur les 5 clés pour un aliment plus sûr, les affiches Gardons notre environnement, film documentaire sur le lavage des mains en milieu hospitalier, film documentaire sur la gestion des déchets biomédicaux au Québec.

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Non pour le moment

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Oui, l'enquête Multiples indicateurs de croissant et de santé (MICS) réalisée en 2008 montre que 17,7% de la population se lavent les mains avant de préparer ; 37,4% avant de manger ; 14,1% avant de nourrir un bébé ; 48,3% après les toilettes ; 23,9% après la toilette des enfants ; 63,4% à d'autres occasions.

Guinea-Bissau

Q8. Visual aids:

Affiches (Promotion de lavage de mains , Désinfection d'eaux pour boire, Prévention de choléra)

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Etude CAP de base 2008, Etude CAP prévu en 2012 pour évaluer les progrès

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Etude CAP 2008- 30% des personnes lavent leurs mains avec du savon

Honduras

Q8. Visual aids:

Lavados de Manos: Afiches, Trifolios, Láminas Educativas, Videos
Agua Segura: Afiches, Trifolios, Láminas Educativas, Videos
ESCASAL: Lámina Didáctica, Afiches de monitoreo, Guía.
Visibilidad como gorras, camisetas y calcomanías.

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Se cuenta con un estudio de evaluación de la metodología de ESCASAL, realizado por UNICEF.

Q10. Handwashing studies:

No se han realizado este tipo de investigaciones.

India

Q8. Visual aids:

Audio and visual aids were used for Radio and TV

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

No

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Indonesia

Q8. Visual aids:

Above the line = TV spot, PSA, Feature, Radio spot, CD
Below the line = poster, leaflet, flyer, flash chart, flip nchart, booklet, standing banner, magazine, bulletin, newspaper.

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

These efforts had provided a good contribution in enhancing community's awareness on healthy lifestyle. Based on the results of National Basic Health Research, the coverage of healthy lifestyle at household setting reached 38,7 % (2007) and 50,11 % (2010)

Q10. Handwashing studies:

The results of Basic Human Services Study, Indonesia, 2006 indicated that : the number of people conducted hand washing with soap, as follows; after defecation (12 %), after cleaning baby and toddler's faeces (9%), before eating (14%), before feeding baby (7%), before serving food/meal (6%).

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Q8. Visual aids:
tv, radio, newspaper, computer, internet,
training slides, whiteboard

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion
efforts:
no

Q10. Handwashing studies:
no

Jordan

Q8. Visual aids:
Visual Aids
-posters
-brochures

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion
efforts:
Scattered attempts by Government &
NGOs, but not with the outline of a national
framework

Q10. Handwashing studies:
No studies

Kenya

Q8. Visual aids:
T shirts ,posters ,brochures, books,
banners, wall branding, Caps

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion
efforts:
Yes

Q10. Handwashing studies:
yes

Kyrgyzstan

Q8. Visual aids:
Manual "Joint Change of Hygiene and
Sanitation" (JCHS)

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion
efforts:
Within the "Joint Change of Hygiene and
Sanitation" program, monitoring was held
to determine the condition of toilets,
availability of wash basins and soap, use of
boiled water. Monitoring was fulfilled in
Naryn, Talas, Batken, Chui, and Osh oblasts.
It covered 152,983 households. The
monitoring results demonstrate good level
of toilet condition and availability of wash-
basins. But at the same time, high level of
use of boiled water is noticed.
Under the project "Sanitary and Hygienic
Education of the Population in Chui oblast",
the survey was held among the population
to identify the level of knowledge, attitude
and practice on sanitation and hygiene.
The survey was held in 28 villages covering
840 households. The survey results
showed that 88.6 % respondents use the
tape water, 41.4% have wash-basins, 39.4%
keep water in the covered containers,
23.1% drink boiled water, 100 % have
toilets, 57.5% of which do not meet
sanitary standards. (Data attached)

Q10. Handwashing studies:
Under the project "Sanitary and Hygienic
Education of the Population in Chui oblast"
(see p. 9), the data were obtained on the
hands washing practice which showed that
55.6% respondents wash hands with soap.
(Data attached)

Lao People's Democratic Republic**Q8. Visual aids:**

Visual aids and materials used in the hygiene promotion programme are posters, leaflets, video and mass media. In schools an educational tools called the Blue Box is used. It includes tools to support teaching hygiene and sanitation topics that existed in the national primary school curriculum. The tool is updated as third version to ensure that it is in line with the existing curriculum both primary school and all 8 teacher training colleges in entire country.

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Hygiene promotion efforts have been evaluated through KAP study

A school KAP was completed with the assistance of UNICEF in 2010. In many ways, the introduction of The Blue Box has resulted in significant achievement. There are numbers of materials that teachers and student enjoy it. Teachers report improved personal and environmental hygiene practices among students, interviews with students and observation of their fingernails indicated that hand washing with soap is not common; school with toilets in general are not well-maintained. Teachers pointed to lack of equipment and supplies for maintaining personal hygiene (e,g soap, buckes and ladles) and environmental hygiene (waste bins, cleaning supplies for toilets) Another issue is lack of demand for communities for hygiene promotion

Q10. Handwashing studies:

No study yet carried out hand washing with soap

Lebanon**Q8. Visual aids:****Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:****Q10. Handwashing studies:****Lesotho****Q8. Visual aids:**

Hand-washing with clean water and soap for all groups
Hand-washing with clean water and soap for school children
Safe water storage receptacles with taps and hygiene messages

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

No

Q10. Handwashing studies:

No

Liberia

Q8. Visual aids:

1. Visual aids developed by Health Promotion Division (PHAST toolkit, flyers...materials being improved/draft version)
2. Songs and drama
3. In the process of harmonizing materials and tools used.

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

1. Oxfam - results not shared
2. Community Health Services – yes but have not shared results
3. Concern – carried out a evaluation on their own programmes

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Community Health Services carried out a study on handwashing with soap but it has not been finalized. Division of Environmental and Occupational Health carried out one in collaboration with County Health Team in Montserrado - baseline study for CLTS – but not finalized yet. Used to pilot CLTS communities in these communities

Madagascar

Q8. Visual aids:

Trois messages : utilisation de latrines hygiéniques, préservation de l'eau potable, lavage des mains avec du savon

- Affiches A3 en couleur,
- Cartes d'invitation A6 recto-verso,
- Spots audio-visuels,
- Flyers,
- Banderoles,
- Films (camera en balade),
- Autocollants,
- Casquettes,
- T-shirts,
- Foulard,
- Livrets,
- Bracelets,
- Pins,

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Certains projets mènent des évaluations au moins à la fin de leurs programmes. Atelier de suivi évaluation du secteur en 2011 (Présentation de l'état des lieux et formulation de recommandations)

Q10. Handwashing studies:

- CAP Antananarivo et Toliara en 2004 : résultats sur le nombre de personnes sur le lavage des mains avec du savon
- Etudes faites par une Université Britannique en 2009,
- Processus RLOMD de 2006 à 2009

Malawi

Q8. Visual aids:

- Posters - (Ministry of Health. Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to provide)
- Leaflets
- T.Shirts and Caps
- Bilboards
- Videos

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

ot yet. (check with Health Education Unit and UNICEF). There is need to enhance documentation, M and E for Hygiene Promotion efforts.

Q10. Handwashing studies:

No. Plans underway to undertake one

Maldives

Q8. Visual aids:

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Mali

Q8. Visual aids:
Affiches
boîtes à image
dépliants
cassettes audio et vidéo

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
Enquête par Grappes à Indicateurs Multiples (MICS) 2010 du Mali

Q10. Handwashing studies:
Evaluation du taux de lavage des mains au savon en 2006 (rapport joint en annexe)

Mauritania

Q8. Visual aids:
Affiches domiciliaires,
projection images,
spots publicitaires
Tee shorts
Casquettes
Voiles
Médiatiques
SMS

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
Les programmes sanitaires du pays ont toujours intégré une dimension hygiène. Toutefois, en absence d'une structure réellement dédiée à la question, les efforts ont été en deçà de ce qui était attendu. A titre d'exemple, le code d'hygiène élaboré en ... n'a jamais connu d'application. Il a fallu attendre 2010 pour qu'un nouveau code d'hygiène voit le jour et qu'une direction de l'hygiène publique soit créée pour entre autre coordonner l'exécution de la politique nationale en matière d'hygiène publique.

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Mongolia

Q8. Visual aids:
There are planned to include following 2 objectives to the health education program standard of secondary school curriculum
- 'Health' Schoolbook
- 'Health' lesson plan

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
• General education school studying health lesson.
• 35 hours health lesson in year each I-XI class.

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Morocco

Q8. Visual aids:
- Projection de film, CD
- Affiches, dépliants, autocollants, brochure ... (voir exemples ci-joints)
-

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
Pas d'évaluation spécifique,
- Les évaluations se font de manière globale dont le cadre de programmes et projets se rapportant à l'eau de boisson et à l'assainissement (programme du contrôle de l'eau de boisson, programme PAGER, Projet MEDA...)

Q10. Handwashing studies:
NON

Mozambique

Q8. Visual aids:
- Community theatre
- Videos and talks
- Newsletter
- Pamphlets and brochures

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
Evaluation:
- Annual evaluation of the realization level of sanitation programs coordinated by the National Directorate of Water
Results of sanitation and hygiene promotion programs:
- Great reduction of excreta and water-related diseases, such as diarrhoeas
Since the implementation of CLTS programs, only one community has registered cholera among 44 districts which are now free of open defecation. The vast majority of those communities under CLTS are currently considered as CHOLERA ZERO COMMUNITIES

Q10. Handwashing studies:
Under CLTS programs, there different levels of research to assess how communities implement hygiene promotion recommendations and initiatives. There are simplified reports based on daily-basis observation of good practices of hygiene and sanitation.
CLTS programs show that communities have progressively adhering to it. Considerable number of communities has free themselves from open defecation. Incidence of hand wash diseases has significantly reduced.

Myanmar

Q8. Visual aids:
School hygiene promotion kits, Posters, Stickers, Flyers, TV spots, video drama and four clean campaigns through various medias .
School Text book(Subject- Myanmar, Life skill, Moral and civic)

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
Myanmar Global School based Student Health Survey 2008
Evaluation of impact of 4 cleans (MMRD and UNICEF)

Q10. Handwashing studies:
KAP study on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in 24 townships of Myanmar
Results 87% adults and children reported washing their hands after defecating but only 67% with water and soap, 32% Only water Almost wash the hands before meals, but only 38% used soap
Hygiene-related behaviours, by sex, Myanmar,2007(n=2804,x=13-15 year student, CDC & WHO Survey)

Nepal

Q8. Visual aids:
Meena cartoons; SRAR, PHAST, Health manuals, IEC materials, video clips, radio jingles

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
Evaluation of handwashing with soaps (UNICEF), health KAP impact study (FB); CDA
impact study (FB); sustainability study of WASH (NEWAH) multi indicator cluster survey 2010 (UNICEF); point of use drinking water treatment options (ENPHO)

Q10. Handwashing studies:
MICS 2010 (UNICEF); Evaluation of handwashing with soap (UNICEF) in 3 districts

Niger

Q8. Visual aids:
Image PHAST ; Messages Radiophoniques et Télévisés ; Théâtres ; Spot

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
Non

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Nigeria

Q8. Visual aids:

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Oman

Q8. Visual aids:
Health education materials such as booklets, posters, and leaflets.
Lectures in the schools and health institutions.
Video plays.
Media.

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
No evaluation done

Q10. Handwashing studies:
No

Pakistan

Q8. Visual aids:
A National Behaviour Change and Communication Strategy and Action Plan for Safe Drinking Water Sanitation and Hygiene 2010 - 2015 has been developed by the Ministry of Environment (now changed to Ministry of Disaster Management), but it has not been operationalized yet.

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
No

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Panama

Q8. Visual aids:
1. Material educativos en los temas: lavado de manos , prevención del dengue , , mes de los océanos, promoción de la salud para profesionales de la salud del comité de bioseguridad y Nosocomiales, Bandera Azul
2. En el caso de la estrategia COMBI del Plan EGI-Dengue Nacional y Regional en las 5 regiones de salud, en común acuerdo y revisión con los actores sociales los materiales fueron definidos por la comunidad

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
1-EL PROGRAMA BANDERA AZUL Mediante las Evaluaciones técnicas anuales realiza evaluaciones.
2-Los otros programas no cuentan con el mismo.

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Paraguay

Q8. Visual aids:
Afiches, trípticos, banners y otras publicaciones.

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Q10. Handwashing studies:
No se cuenta con esa investigación

Philippines

Q8. Visual aids:
Posters, videos, leaflets, flipcharts, training manuals

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
No evaluation.

Q10. Handwashing studies:
No record of studies available

Rwanda

Q8. Visual aids:
PHAST Tool Kit including photos and images used by community based health workers to sensitize target group and CBEHPP Community Hygiene Club Membership Card used as reference for behaviour change modules (Refer to Rwanda Ministry of Health to find out CBEHPP road map)

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:
Yes. HAMS and PHAST methodologies were evaluated and results showed that where HAMS and PHAST are operational, hygienic conditions in schools, public places and households increased significantly. In addition, HAMS is almost known in schools in Rwanda. But, where HAMS clubs are operational, the schools have hygienic sanitation facilities. CBEHPP not yet evaluated.

Q10. Handwashing studies:
Yes. Comprehensive food security vulnerability assessment show that women who wash their hands after visiting the toilet is 58%.

Samoa

Q8. Visual aids:
- TV commercial
- Billboards in Wash Hands Campaign
- Short Documentaries
- Presentation in villages
- Booklets/ handouts etc

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Q10. Handwashing studies:
None

Senegal

Q8. Visual aids:

Outils SARAR/PHAST de manière Général et les simulations lors des activités de sensibilisation

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

NON

Q10. Handwashing studies:

NON

Sierra Leone

Q8. Visual aids: Postal, jingles, radio discussions etc	Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts: The recently conducted KAP survey on Public-Private Partnership on Hand washing with soap shows that only 19% of the survey respondents washed their hands with soap after contact with faeces, 66.3% washed their hands with water and soap and 14.7% did not wash their hands at all. Their hand washing practices are poorer before contacting with food. 10.2% washed their hand with water and soap, 48.3% with water only and 41.5% do not wash their hands at all. (Baseline and KAP survey for Hygiene Promotion and Public Private Partnership for Hanwashing with soap(PPPHWS) in Sierra Leone, NestBullders International)	Q10. Handwashing studies: The recently conducted KAP survey on Public-Private Partnership on Hand washing with soap shows that only 19% of the survey respondents washed their hands with soap after contact with faeces, 66.3% washed their hands with water and soap and 14.7% did not wash their hands at all. Their hand washing practices are poorer before contacting with food. 10.2% washed their hand with water and soap, 48.3% with water only and 41.5% do not wash their hands at all. (Baseline and KAP survey for Hygiene Promotion and Public Private Partnership for Hanwashing with soap(PPPHWS) in Sierra Leone, NestBullders International)
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South Africa

Q8. Visual aids: Posters, flyers, adverts	Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts: No	Q10. Handwashing studies: Water Research Commission through Water Information Network of South Africa (WIN-SA) is conducting the study.
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South Sudan

Q8. Visual aids:	Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:	Q10. Handwashing studies:
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Sri Lanka

Q8. Visual aids: Posters, leaflets, booklets, book marks, video clips and PowerPoint presentations (refer attached files VA1-VA4 and http://www.healthedu.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46&Itemid=46&lang=en , http://www.healthedu.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=47&Itemid=47&lang=en , http://www.healthedu.gov.lk/web/images/pdf/msp/prevention_of_dengue.pdf , http://www.healthedu.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_joomap&Itemid=41&lang=en)	Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts: Yes, every Training of Trainers on Hand Washing programmes are evaluated getting feed backs from them, on the activities they carried out for the hygiene promotion efforts (Refer attached programme of Training of Trainers on Hand Washing technique conducted by Health Education Bureau-HEB)	Q10. Handwashing studies: Two studies on Community Medicine have been focussed partially, on hand washing of urban low income and rural mothers. Based on the results of the study for urban low income mothers, recommendations are made regarding health education and the relevance of further research on the same line for formulation of health and educational policies is stressed. The results of the study for rural mothers suggested that most of them had positive practices which need strengthening. (Refer attached scanned copy of the abstract and the cover page of PGIM library)
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Sudan

Q8. Visual aids: Posters, brochures, songs, drama, community/school sessions, household visits, hygiene/cleaning campaigns, celebrations, video, TV, radio, newspapers, big and small signboards.	Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts: 	Q10. Handwashing studies: Hand washing (KAP 2008): After defecation 52%, Before eating 79%, Before food preparation 26%.
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Tajikistan

Q8. Visual aids: Educational, and Informational materials	Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts: Only for TB, HIV and Malaria	Q10. Handwashing studies: NO
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Thailand

Q8. Visual aids: Television, radio, publications	Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts: no	Q10. Handwashing studies: no
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Timor-Leste

Q8. Visual aids: Film "Hand washing with soap" MoH/BESIK, Sanitation and hygiene songs (MOH/BESIK), Posters, Flipchart, (for copy please contact HPD resource centre /Maun Apolinario)	Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts: CLTS evaluation done in 2011. PSF evaluation done in 2009 .	Q10. Handwashing studies: On going (MoH/BESIK) will finish in October 2011
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Togo

Q8. Visual aids: Outils PHAST : Participatory to Hygiene And Sanitation Transformation ; ce sont des outils images qui facilitent la communication entre un animateur et ceux à qui l'on veut transmettre le message sur les différents comportements (bon & mauvais) et tiré des leçons ensuite. Les affiches, les dépliants, les autocollants qui donnent des messages simples, les spots radios, les émissions audiovisuelles, ...	Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts: Au cours des enquêtes MICS des évaluations sont faite. Les résultats montrent que près de 50% de la population sont sensible au problème d'hygiène	Q10. Handwashing studies: Un sondage menée au cours des campagnes de polio en 2011 montre que 75% de la population savent se laver les mains avec du savon avant de manger (Rapport de campagne polio 2011)
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Uganda

Q8. Visual aids: Posters, Fliers, Hand washing Ambassadors' guides, School Calendars	Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts: Evaluation is due in a few months time, by July 2012	Q10. Handwashing studies: Yes, the Uganda Formative and baseline Hand washing Survey. 14% washed Hands after visiting the toilet. Annual water and Environment Sector report 2010/2011 – Hand washing after the toilet using proxy indicator of the Tippy tap next to the latrine is 24% in rural areas
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Uzbekistan

Q8. Visual aids:

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Viet Nam

Q8. Visual aids:

- Slogans, advertisement
- Speaker system of wards and communes
- TV, radio, press and website

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Yes. Results of these efforts are supervised and evaluated regularly by specialized terms at local and state levels; via independent projects

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Yes. Survey results of KAP related to washing hands with soap for 15 communes conducted by MoH and Unilever in the period of 2007-2010 in which knowledge on necessity of washing hands with soap increased 48.2 % in 2006 to 73.8% in 2011 for adults etc

Yemen

Q8. Visual aids:

Not available but there are awareness programmes implemented by ministry of health and population , ministry of water and environment and its organisations on hygiene promotion i.e training courses, workshops, meeting with decision - makers on governates

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

All the hygiene promotion efforts been evaluated after we finish it or during the programmes and the main problem is all the awareness programmes are not schedules these programmes are executed according to the budget

Q10. Handwashing studies:

No there are no studies, but most of the people in urban areas are doing hand washing with soap and rare in rural areas.

Zimbabwe

Q8. Visual aids:

see pictures attached to the questionnaire: picture cards, posters, t-shirts,banners

Q9. Evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts:

Yes they have been evaluated but results coming out indicate that hygiene promotion is not a once off process. It's something that has to be ongoing. Usually instantaneous evaluation of hygiene promotion efforts does not yield tangible positive results.

Q10. Handwashing studies:

Cholera studies in 2009/10 and Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and Practices (KABP) studies for affected districts.

14. Questions 12 and 13: Hygiene Promotion

Afghanistan

Q12. Priority issues:
Hand washing, using safe drinking water, waste handling in a safe and proper way

Q13. Comments:

Angola

Q12. Priority issues:
Capacity building / training of human resources
Increment the number of community health agents
Correct application of planned budgets
Joint and integrated planning
Inclusion of sensitization programs in regard to menstrual hygiene to the students

Q13. Comments:
Need to officialise local community health agents as governmental staff, earning a month salary and benefiting of regular capacity building

extra rows in question 6)
Higiene das mãos
Importância do saneamento e higiene
Alimentação e boas práticas para uma vida mais saudável
Água é um bem essencial

question 11)3rd item, response : 1 for 100 families

Azerbaijan

Q12. Priority issues:
Professional training of personnel, ensuring a better supply of material and technical resources, better coordination between the regulatory and executive authorities.

Q13. Comments:

Bangladesh

Q12. Priority issues:
Detailed survey is needed to ascertain the present situation of Bangladesh, Development of comprehensive plan for hygiene promotion and ensuring its proper implementation.

Q13. Comments:
The best results of hygiene are achieved when it is integrated with water and sanitation intervention. Thus all development programmes related to water or sanitation should be designed as a combined package of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion components.

Benin

Q12. Priority issues:
1- Rendre opérationnel les services d'hygiène au niveau des collectivités locales,
2- renforcer les campagnes d'information et de communication des niveaux scolaires, des places publiques (marché),
3- renforcer les infrastructures d'assainissement en milieu urbain et rural,
4- mobiliser les ressources financières pour le secteur

Q13. Comments:
Rendre fonctionnel le cadre de concertation multifonctionnel sur l'hygiène et l'assainissement en vue d'optimiser la programmation et la mise en œuvre des interventions dans le secteur

Bhutan

Q12. Priority issues:

1. To develop a national hygiene promotion strategy including targets and incorporate in policy and plans.
2. To develop capacity in behaviour change communication.

Q13. Comments:

There are not full time dedicated promoters as this role is part of health workers/health assistants. It is estimated that their 10% of their work is related to hygiene promotion. Therefore the estimate of full time equivalent health promoters is based on calculating the total number of health workers/assistants multiplied by 10%.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Q12. Priority issues:

Enfermedades de origen Hídrico, hábitos de higiene personal, de vivienda y comunal, uso adecuado de sanitarios,

Q13. Comments:

Tomar en cuenta el idioma nativo en los procesos de capacitación. Utilizar capacitadores locales

Brazil

Q12. Priority issues:

*Ampliação da Estratégia Saúde da Família;
 *O Programa Nacional de Universalização do Acesso e Uso da Água – “Água para todos” é coordenado pelo Ministério da Integração Nacional (MI) com a participação de vários outros Ministérios (entre eles o Ministério da Saúde) com o objetivo de promover a universalização do acesso à água em áreas rurais para consumo humano e para a produção agrícola e alimentar, visando ao pleno desenvolvimento humano e à segurança alimentar e nutricional de famílias em situação de vulnerabilidade social, conforme decreto presidencial nº. 7.535 de 26 de julho de 2011.
 *No âmbito desse programa, o Departamento de Atenção Básica da Secretaria de Atenção à Saúde (SAS), juntamente com a Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde (SVS) e a Fundação Nacional de Saúde (Funasa), está apoiando o desenvolvimento das ações do Programa 1 Milhão de Cisternas, desenvolvido pelo Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social – MDS.
 *As ações referentes aos profissionais da Atenção Básica, previstas no Plano para Monitoramento da Qualidade da Água das Cisternas do Semiárido seriam:
 - Monitoramento da qualidade da água nas cisternas (coleta, acondicionamento e transporte de amostras) e uso do medidor de cloro.
 - Abordagem educativa junto à população e ações de saúde para manejo da água para consumo humano: uso de hipoclorito de sódio a 2,5%, acondicionamento intradomiciliar adequado da água e manutenção das cisternas.

Q13. Comments:

Burkina Faso

Q12. Priority issues:

Elaborer un programme consolidé de promotion de l'hygiène.

Q13. Comments:

-La nécessité de la mise en place d'un cadre de concertation entre les différentes structures intervenant dans le domaine de l'hygiène afin de mieux centraliser les données ;
-La nécessité d'une étude CAP en matière de lavage des mains et d'utilisation des latrines comme base de projection des actions.

Burundi

Q12. Priority issues:

Evacuation des excréta /Utilisation correcte des latrines
Protection de l'eau de boisson
Le lavage des mains aux savons surtout aux moments critiques

Q13. Comments:

Hygiène (dans tous ses aspects) n'a pas encore trouvé sa place au niveau du pouvoir public. Hygiène est placée au dernier rang des priorités par les pouvoirs publics
Le déficit de l'Hygiène est une des causes de la dégradation de l'environnement et entraîne la chaîne de transmission des maladies évitables.

Cambodia

Q12. Priority issues:

- Capacity building to the staff at national and sub-national level
- Community training to hygiene promoters and local authority
- Visual Aids and materials development
- Financial support to program implementation

Q13. Comments:

Even if the national guideline for hygiene promotion was developed in 2010, but the implementation of hygiene promotion guideline is in a small scale to learn about effective guideline on the ground. This is due to a lack of financial support of program implementation.

Cameroon

Q12. Priority issues:

Hygiène en milieu hospitalier
Hygiène en milieu scolaire
Hygiène de l'habitat et de l'environnement
Hygiène des établissements et lieux publics
Hygiène et sécurité en milieu industriel
Hygiène des ports, Aéroport et autres systèmes de transports terrestres

Q13. Comments:

- Cadre législatif et réglementaire très faible. Nous sollicitons un appui pour l'améliorer ;
- Seuls les Techniciens du Génie Sanitaire sont formés au Cameroun. Nous sollicitons des bourses en faveur des jeunes pour la formation des ingénieurs Sanitaires ;
- Les Services d'hygiène sont sous équipés. Nous sollicitons un appui pour améliorer leur performance.

Central African Republic

Q12. Priority issues:

1- La promotion d'hygiène concerne toutes les institutions car c'est un domaine transversal.
 2- Les femmes représentent 52 % de la population.
 3- Reprendre la méthode de la surveillance communautaire dans les zones rurales (qui permet aux communautés d'apprécier, analyser puis de mener des activités durables pour leur bien être).
 4- La prise en compte du genre dans la promotion d'hygiène.

Q13. Comments:

1. Revitaliser le secteur d'hygiène
 2. Disposer d'une politique nationale de promotion d'hygiène
 3. Vulgariser cette politique

Chad

Q12. Priority issues:

RH
 Contribution étatique au financement
 Coordination du secteur
 Pesanteur socioculturelle (renforcer IEC)
 Faible taux d'éducation (déperdition)

Q13. Comments:

Colombia

Q12. Priority issues:

Q13. Comments:

Congo

Q12. Priority issues:

EAU
 HYGIENE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
 ASSAINISSEMENT

Q13. Comments:

NECESSITE D'OCTROI DE BOURSES D'ETUDES QUALIFIANTES EN HYGIENE

Côte d'Ivoire

Q12. Priority issues:

Accroître l'accessibilité à l'eau potable
 Accroître la sensibilisation à l'utilisation et à la conservation de l'eau potable
 Faire la promotion de l'installation et de l'entretien des dispositifs de lavage des mains
 Faire la promotion du lavage des mains et des techniques de lavages des mains
 Faire la promotion de l'installation de l'usage et de l'entretien des latrines

Q13. Comments:

Absence de document de politique d'hygiène alimentaire, environnementale (lutte contre le péril fécal) et corporelle (le lavage des mains au savon)
 Faire des études sur l'existence des ouvrages d'assainissement et d'eau potable dans les centres de santé de Côte d'Ivoire
 Installer des stations d'épuration d'eau dans les établissements sanitaires
 Faire des études sur le lavage des mains en milieu hospitalier et en milieu communautaire
 Faire des études sur l'installation et l'utilisation des latrines en milieu hospitalier et en milieu communautaire

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Q12. Priority issues:

Human resources capacity building is required

Q13. Comments:

Hygiene promotion should be considered as one of the main component of any water and sanitation program.

Dominican Republic

Q12. Priority issues:

Campaña de promoción educación e información en la población por parte de las autoridades sanitarias.

Q13. Comments:

Los promotores de higiene propiamente dicho solo hay en las ONGs y es un dato muy fraccionado, dar estimaciones presenta un nivel importante de dificultad. Pero existen los promotores de salud a nivel nacional cerca de unos 3,500. En su mayoría del sexo femenino.

Egypt

Q12. Priority issues:

Q13. Comments:

El Salvador

Q12. Priority issues:

1. Recursos Financieros.
2. Fortalecimiento a los promotores relacionado a nuevas tecnologías
3. Incremento en número de promotores e incentivos por logros

Q13. Comments:

- No se tiene una política nacional en higiene lo que ocasiona que:
 - o Los programas responden a resultados a corto plazo.
 - o No se cuenta con recursos técnicos y financieros.
 - o No se le da la importancia que el tema necesita
 - o No existe una coordinación interinstitucional.
- Es necesario contar con una política Nacional integrada.
- Es necesario un fortalecimiento en la curricular estudiantil desde los niveles de parvularia en el tema de promoción de la higiene, saneamiento, cambio climático.

Equatorial Guinea

Q12. Priority issues:

Q13. Comments:

Ethiopia

Q12. Priority issues:

To build the capacity of health extension workers

Q13. Comments:

Currently 2 health extension workers are deployed per kebele (average 500 HHs) and one HEP supervisor for 10 Health Extension Workers (HEWs) at woreda level. Thus, the future direction is to upgrade the existing HEWs and fill the gap created by turnover of staffs.

Fiji

Q12. Priority issues:

1. Proper Hygiene
2. Proper Sanitation
3. More Sanitation Officers

Q13. Comments:

Water Hygiene promotion is usually carried out by the different health centres on Fiji. The Ministry of Health through its Doctors and Nurses in the different districts inform patients of the importance of hygiene. Additionally, the use of mass media greatly influences people's actions as adverts on TV and the radio promotes the importance of practicing washing with soap as well as boiling drinking water from wells and/or boreholes.

Gabon

Q12. Priority issues:
 Plus de coordination
 Plus de communication
 Plus de moyens financiers
 Renforcement des capacités

Q13. Comments:

Gambia

Q12. Priority issues:
 Capacity building of extension workers on participatory hygiene education

Q13. Comments:

Ghana

Q12. Priority issues:

- Community Led Total Sanitation
- Hand washing with soap
- Safe Disposal of Human Excreta
- Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage
- Personal hygiene
- Food hygiene
- Menstrual hygiene
- Environmental Hygiene
- Solid and liquid waste management

Q13. Comments:
 Health academy school project, through GES/SHEP Unit. supported by WHO contributing immensely to the school health education programme

Guinea

Q12. Priority issues:

1. Le traitement de l'eau de boisson à domicile
2. Le lavage des mains à l'eau et au savon
3. La promotion de l'utilisation des latrines hygiéniques
4. La promotion des bonnes pratiques d'hygiène alimentaire
5. La gestion des déchets biomédicaux

Q13. Comments:
 La Direction Nationale de l'Hygiène Publique (DNHP) avait été handicapée dans ces interventions par l'absence d'un cadre institutionnel, des documents de politique nationale et les plans stratégiques nationaux d'intervention. Il est à rappeler que ces documents (cadre institutionnel et politique nationale) sont disponibles et validés. En 2012, il est prévu l'élaboration des différents plans stratégiques pour permettre de fixer les objectifs annuels de couverture.
 Le projet Marché santé est une initiative de ville santé qui nous permet de focaliser la promotion des bonnes pratiques d'hygiène alimentaire dans un marché ciblé. Ce projet est pilote d'abord au niveau de la Guinée.
 Pour les cibles marginalisées, il n'y a pas un programme spécifique mais il est en cours d'élaboration avec la collaboration de l'Unicef, du ministère de l'éducation.
 Notre vision est celle d'une société dans laquelle tous les Guinéens vivent dans un environnement sain pour la santé. Elle implique:
 L'accès universel aux services de santé, d'eau potable et d'assainissement sans barrière géographique, économique et socioculturelle sur la base d'une complémentarité des secteurs public, privé, associatif et communautaire ;
 Une plus grande responsabilisation communautaire pour une meilleure implication des populations dans la prise en charge de leurs problèmes de santé et d'hygiène publique ;

Guinea-Bissau

Q12. Priority issues:

Lavage de mains
Utilisation des latrines
Désinfection des eaux pour boire

Q13. Comments:

Au niveau de la Guinée Bissau, les programmes de promotion à l'hygiène sont intégrés dans tous les programmes d'eau potable et d'assainissement

Honduras

Q12. Priority issues:

- Incremento de recurso humano (TSA, educadores en salud, TOM y TAS) y logística.
- Planificación
- Educación para la salud orientada a la higiene
- Política y definición de estrategias.
- Planes y Programas con la definición de sus metas.
- Homologación de las metodologías existentes.
- Liderazgo de la Secretaria de Salud con respecto a la implementación de las metodologías.
- Financiamiento

Q13. Comments:

- La promoción de higiene es realizado en gran medida por el personal voluntario comunitario capacitado.
- No existe una estrategia específica para promoción de la higiene.
- Es necesaria la homologación y oficialización de las metodologías existentes.
- Armonización de las iniciativas.
- Falta de un sistema de información.
- Falta de la sistematización de las experiencias.

India

Q12. Priority issues:

Q13. Comments:

Indonesia

Q12. Priority issues:

1. Awareness of policy makers, law makers, decision makers on the importance of health promotor position in the health development, particularly in the community based health development.
2. Lack of human resources (skillfull health promotor) due to shifting man power policy from one post to another post
3. We have 33 provinces and almost 500 districts/municipalities, however, mostly the organizational structure of health offices are not similar from one province to others. It means that not all provinces/district have health promotion division on its organizational structure.
4. Since Hygiene Promotion program includes not only water & sanitation, but also other interprograms (MCH, Nutrition, CDC, Non CDC, EH) & intersectors, so it needs a specific working group at all administrative levels.
5. At national level, we already have Law on Health No. 36/2009. It stipulates that every citizen is obligated to apply personal hygiene and health lifestyle (article 11). However, this law has yet to articulate and develop into local regulation or operational guidelines.
6. The target is 50% to 70 % in 2014 with the strength community through the increased clean and healthy behaviors (PHBS). Several strategies has been introduced and implemented for 5 years ahead through behavior change communication, information and education in washing hand, and other hygiene promotion.

Q13. Comments:

1. Some sections of this questionnaire are not compatible to national conditions, for instance: we do not specify our targets based on specific groups (dissabled, vulnerable, elderly, marginal groups, gender, and so on). Also, it is not easy to obtain any figures based on urban and rural.
2. There is no explanation why some coverages of this questionnaire divided into 3 categories : > 75%; 25%-50%, 25%-75%; <25%.
3. The terminology of hygiene promotion is a little bit confused. At national level, the MOH has 14 main programs, one of those is Environmental Health. It covers the provision of basic sanitation (latrine, water, solid disposal,etc) and the improvement of personal hygiene (hand washing, teeth brushing, showering). As a consequence, it's recommended to use a term of Environmental Health Promotion. In other words, the context of Enviornmental Health (EH) Promotion is much wider than Hygiene Promotion only.
4. This questionnaire does not cover the question on national budget allocation of health promotion, particularly pertaining to the percentage of health promotion budget compared to total national health budget annually.
5. In addition, this document (Section C) is not asking about legal aspect, government policy and local regulation pertaining to health promotion/EH promotion.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Q12. Priority issues:

mothers, children, seniors

Q13. Comments:

Jordan

Q12. Priority issues:

- Mothers and Children
- Schools
- Hospitals and Health Care workers
- Workers in sanitation

Q13. Comments:

Kenya

Q12. Priority issues:

STAFFING AND FUNDING ,
TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS

Q13. Comments:

Continuous support especially at grassroots level

Kyrgyzstan**Q12. Priority issues:**

The Sanitation and Hygiene program was implemented under the “Community Action on Health” (CAOH) program through the created network of rural health committees (RHC) supported by the Center for Health Promotion (CHP) at the family medicine centers.

The CHP specialists provide training in accordance with the annual work plans. For poor condition and lack of infrastructure, about 13% villagers use water from irrigation channels and rivers, 57.5% toilets do not meet the sanitary standards, in most villages there is no schedule or regular system of household wastes removal/disposal.

According to the survey by “Biom” NGO (2011), in most of the surveyed schools of Naryn, Talas, and Issyk-Kul oblasts there have never been the sewage and water supply systems: in 70% of Naryn schools, and in almost half the schools in Issyk-Kul and Talas oblasts. The highest level of availability of the operational sewage system was noted in 25% schools of Issyk-Kul oblast. About 5% of the surveyed schools in Issyk-Kul oblast have no own toilets in the school territory;

- Only in 14.3% city schools, the toilets are inside the buildings. In most cases, the school toilets are old, dirty, constructed of boards, slag block or brick in unsanitary condition, and last year they were not treated with disinfectants.

- The survey identified that most school students do not wash their hands at school. 33% teachers of Issyk-Kul schools noted that the school students generally do not wash hands when they are at school, in Naryn and Talas oblasts, 46.2% and 41% respectively. The situation in schools of all the oblasts looks as follows: mainly, the school students wash hands rarely – 19.4% and very rarely – 19.4% of the total number respondents, only 18.4% teachers stated that children wash hands after toilet. 2.5% teachers do not know whether children wash hands at school. In most schools, there are no wash-basins.

Q13. Comments:

To achieve positive results in raising awareness of the population, it is necessary to involve specialists of territorial SSEC centers who deal with registration and analysis of the situation on the communicable and parasitic diseases with further development of prophylactic measures, to joint training. It is necessary to develop the document establishing interaction between the RCHP and SSEC aimed at raising efficiency in improving awareness of the population, teaching staff, directors of educational organizations and local self-government bodies on hygiene and sanitation. It is required to activate ayil okmotu in improving the sanitary condition and infrastructure of villages. To improve the sanitary and epidemiologic well-being, additional donor assistance is required for construction of sanitary entities, toilets, public bathes.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Q12. Priority issues:
hand washing with soap
food safety
safe drinking water
personal hygiene

Q13. Comments:
Hygiene promotion is very important component of WASH at both urban and rural sector. We should strengthen it widely and deeply to make people healthy

In school settings two things that need to consider to move forward on hygiene promotion in school setting 1) school-community linkages, means future water and sanitation programming should take a more community based approach which includes the school a part of the community and 2) Demand creation and advocacy: means increase focus on IEC campaigns aimed at both schools and communities to increase demand for improved water supply and sanitation infrastructure and support improved hygiene and sanitation practices. Consider the use of traditional entertainment oriented programs to reach rural and remote communities

Lebanon

Q12. Priority issues:

Q13. Comments:
Hygiene is not a big challenge in Lebanon. There are no threatening challenges specially because the level of education and the Lebanese mode of life

Lesotho

Q12. Priority issues:

Q13. Comments:
The institutional framework with village health workers, staff at health centres and cooperation with schools is generally in place and working; however inadequate resources limits the spread and effectiveness of the hygiene efforts

Liberia

Q12. Priority issues:
1. Infrastructure
2. Improved water quality
3. Improved hygiene at community-level (i.e. availability of facilities)
4. Capacity building (both institutional and human). For e.g. increasing mobility of workers (transport)

Q13. Comments:
1. Political will to support implementation of hygiene activities (specific budget line)
2. Increased support from partners...need the profile of hygiene in Liberia
3. Advocacy: Awareness creation at community-level but requires high-level support
4. Hygiene promotion specialist/focal person needed – focuses solely on conducting and tracking hygiene issues. Recommendation: office for this in new Ministry for WASH

Madagascar

Q12. Priority issues:

A l'école : Intégration de promotion de l'hygiène dans le programme scolaire et la formation des enseignants
 Au niveau communautaire : approche intégrée avec la prise en compte de spécificités culturelles des communautés cibles

Q13. Comments:

La promotion de l'hygiène doit précéder et accompagner les infrastructures
 Nécessité de plaider auprès des autorités administratives et traditionnelles
 Problèmes pour la mise à disposition des données
 WATER AID ET HANDICAP International visent en priorité les groupes marginalisés et vulnérables
 Le MEN développe l'éducation inclusive
 Base de calcul pour la question : capacités des ressources humaines
 - Taille moyenne d'un Fokontany : 1 200
 - Nombre d'hygiénistes permanents par Fokontany : 2 ڈ 600 personnes par hygiéniste
 - Fokontany : découpage administratif

Malawi

Q12. Priority issues:

- Priority issues include Hand Washing with soap at all critical times, proper use of drop hole covers on toilets, transportation and storage of drinking water.
- The critical areas include School, Market Centres, Health Centres
- The critical occupations include food sellers in both formal and informal markets, medical staff, Toilet Cleaners, and Waste handlers are

Q13. Comments:

- Need to build capacity at community level to enable them treat, store and proper use of water.
- Need research of people's perceptions on the use of soap for hand washing and practice other hygiene behaviours
- Need to raise more resources for training in Hygiene promotion
- Promote Innovative ideas on hand washing facilities
- Encourage private sector to produce affordable soap tablets for hand washing

Maldives

Q12. Priority issues:

Q13. Comments:

Mali

Q12. Priority issues:

Lavage des mains au savon
 Promotion de l'hygiène de l'eau de boisson
 Elimination sûre des excréta

Q13. Comments:

Mettre l'accent sur la communication interpersonnelle

Mauritania

Q12. Priority issues:

- 1) Etude sectorielle sur l'état de pratique d'hygiène dans le pays (hygiène du milieu, hygiène de l'eau de consommation, hygiène alimentaire aux domiciles, hygiène en milieux de soins etc.) qui serviront de base d'élaboration des programmes et des stratégies cohérentes.
- 2) Elaboration d'un plan de formation du personnel d'hygiène
- 3) Mobilisation des ressources (matérielle et financière)

Q13. Comments:

La promotion de l'hygiène est une question de culture. L'application de notre nouvelle loi de code d'hygiène devra :

- S'appuyer sur une bonne connaissance de nos mentalités et coutumes pour élaborer des programmes qui répondent aux contextes du pays.
- Etre décentralisée au niveau des régions et communes pour impliquer l'ensemble des décideurs administratifs et élus locaux
- Comprendre le développement de l'hygiène dans toutes ses dimensions comme une importante opportunité de création d'emplois pour le pays, recycler ceux qui sont en place et former les cadres.

Mongolia

Q12. Priority issues:

Strategy plan to develop health education in 2010-2015.
Ministry of Education, Culture and Science and Ministry of Health collaborative dictate in 2010.

Q13. Comments:

Morocco

Q12. Priority issues:

- Renforcement des capacités techniques : études d'évaluation, formation du personnel.
- Renforcement des ressources humaines spécialisées.
- Renforcement du matériel didactique.

Q13. Comments:

- Intégrer la promotion de l'hygiène dans tout projet et programme d'approvisionnement d'eau potable et d'assainissement pour pérenniser les ouvrages et avoir une utilisation saine et hygiénique de l'eau de boisson et de l'assainissement.

Mozambique

Q12. Priority issues:

- More financial resources to be allocated to sanitation programs.
- Increase hygiene promotion campaigns, mainly to hand washing
- Harmonize coordination among many different institutions working on sanitation
- Target the informal markets
- Monitoring of results

Q13. Comments:

5) all the responses:

Name and area of programme(s) Estimated number of people covered

Urban Rural	
Community led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	44 Districts
Water Supply and Sanitation "One Million Initiative", funded by the Governments of Mozambique and Netherlands – UNICEF Partnership)	1.200.000 people in 18 Districts
Participation and Community Education at District Level (PEC-ZONAL)	29 districts
Children Friendly Schools of Africa	7 districts
Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WASUP) (Care and USAID)	200,000
Water and Sanitation Program (World Bank Program)	39,000
Sanitation Provision and Hygiene Promotion for Four Cities	4 cities
Sanitation Provision and Hygiene Promotion for Two Cities	200.000 inhabitants

Myanmar

Q12. Priority issues:

- To train full- time-equivalent hygiene promoters and assign at least one promoter in one township.
- To conduct national behaviour change programmes based on research about what people think and do regarding hygiene behaviour.
- To draw national strategic plan for hygiene promotion.
- To strengthen and support community based hygiene promotion programmes

Q13. Comments:

Further observations or reflections
In order to standardize with other SEARO countries in the areas of hygiene promotion, currently practicing health educators and health promoters on voluntary basis may need to train and assign on regular basis

Nepal

Q12. Priority issues:

Hand washing; POU, menstrual hygiene, food hygiene, personal hygiene, addressing marginalized, vulnerable group, modality of programs, monitoring, coordination, identification of leading agencies, various actors; Tarai, mountain, hills with scattered settlement, socio-cultural barriers, geographical

Q13. Comments:

Awareness, low literacy level, socio-cultural specific program needed; hygiene promotion program need not be super shaded by sanitation; hygiene promotion program to be lead by Ministry of Health

Niger

Q12. Priority issues:

La formation de base et recyclage du personnel, formation des élèves comme porte d'entrée pour la promotion de l'hygiène, la sensibilisation à travers les médias.

Q13. Comments:

De façon générale, beaucoup de données ne sont pas disponibles parce que elles n'ont jamais fait l'objet de collecte et de mesure à l'issue des projets

Nigeria

Q12. Priority issues:

Q13. Comments:

Oman

Q12. Priority issues:

A clear separate national policy for hygiene promotion.
Human resources that are allocated mainly for such hygiene promotion programs.
Good infrastructure
Training programs in hygiene promotions
Accurate recording and statistics for these programs.

Q13. Comments:

Pakistan

Q12. Priority issues:

- Priority issues - personal hygiene, handwashing with soap, safe latrine practices, menstrual hygiene, safe drinking water etc
- Areas – rural areas and urban slums
- Occupations – primary health care staff, teachers, paramedics, religious leaders, elected representatives

Q13. Comments:

Panama

Q12. Priority issues:

TEMAS : LAVADO DE MANOS , SANEAMIENTO AMBIENTAL ,AGUA SEGURA ,

PROFESIONES:

EDUCADORES PARA LA SALUD ,INGENIERO AMBIENTAL,LIC ORGANIZACIÓN EN DESARROLLO SOCIAL , LIC. TRABAJO SOCIAL, PROMOTORES DE SALUD Y PROMOTORES SOCIALES

AREAS :AREAS DE DIFÍCIL ACCESO, COMARCAS, URBANO MARGINALES

TOPICS: Handwashing, sanitation, safe water,

Q13. Comments:

OBSERVACIONES:

Se requiere formalizar con las universidades formadoras de profesionales de la salud convenios en donde se vincule esta temática al proceso de servicio social de los estudiantes a nivel nacional . Al igual, que el sistema educativo integre con mayor fortaleza esta temática en su área curricular. Lograr una asignación presupuestaria que nos permita intervenir sostenible con los pilares de la promoción de la salud a nivel nacional.

Paraguay

Q12. Priority issues:

Q13. Comments:

Philippines

Q12. Priority issues:

Urban poor and informal sectors in rural areas (farmers, fisherman, vendors, etc)

Q13. Comments:

Hygiene practices commonly promoted using radio and television media are handwashing and taking a bath. However, there is no baseline data, targets, and monitoring system for this component.. This concept is observed to be part of textbooks of school children and barangay (village) health workers (BHW) manuals. BHWs are considered as the health promoters at the community level.

Rwanda

Q12. Priority issues:

11a) total 300,000 60220

11b)total 40%

11c) total 1/166

11d)total 1/100

- Hand washing
- Clean latrine
- Drinking clean and safe water
- Hospital hygiene

Q13. Comments:

Hygiene promotion is done through national campaigns and CBEHPP through Community Hygiene Clubs.

Samoa

Q12. Priority issues:

- Limited staff, currently only Principle officer in Sanitation section but most of promotion is a collaboration of all water sector and Ministry of Health
- Require update information regarding current status of village and communities
- Need monitoring of behavioral change in communities and effectiveness of programs

Q13. Comments:

Senegal

Q12. Priority issues:

Le lavage des mains à l'eau et au savon, le suivi de la qualité et le traitement de l'eau de boisson, la promotion de l'hygiène alimentaire, la lutte contre les maladies liées au manque d'hygiène et aux inondations, la promotion de l'hygiène publique dans les structures d'enseignement dont les daaras au Sénégal (écoles coraniques), l'appui en supports de communication et en matériels et produits d'hygiène aux communautés (ASC, GPF, OCB, OSC) durant les activités d'assainissement.

Q13. Comments:

Insuffisance de l'appui des bailleurs aux aspects »soft « liés à la promotion de l'hygiène. Ils sont plus orientés vers la réalisation d'ouvrages et d'infrastructures sanitaires et d'assainissement; Le déficit dans le domaine de renforcement de capacités des ressources humaines existantes ; L'accompagnement des communautés dans la réalisation des infrastructures sanitaires pour mettre fin à la défécation à l'air libre

Sierra Leone

Q12. Priority issues:

Increase in the human resource capacity of hygiene promoters, incentives for the workers, and enabling environment.

Q13. Comments:

Collaboration and cooperation with all stakeholders in hygiene promotion. Enforce the implementation of the public health ordinance, environmental health policy and strategy.

South Africa

Q12. Priority issues:

User education
Health promotion related to pit emptying

Q13. Comments:

There is a need to develop health promotion monitoring tools and increase the budget.

South Sudan

Q12. Priority issues:

Q13. Comments:

Sri Lanka

Q12. Priority issues:

Dengue prevention
<http://www.epid.gov.lk/services.htm#Dengue>), Health care for infants, Waste disposal, Adverse Use of Pesticides and Other Chemicals (refer presentation; http://www.healthedu.gov.lk/web/images/pdf/msp/pesticides_and_other_chemicals.pdf for details), Quality of selling food
 Child malnutrition (refer report- http://www.unicef.org/srilanka/Nurition_and_food_security_survey_2010.pdf for details)

Q13. Comments:

Dental care among school children
 (Refer http://www.healthedu.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=43&Itemid=34&lang=en item no 05 under the services)

Sudan

Q12. Priority issues:

- 1-National Policy to be in place (final draft is available).
- 2- National and state level strategic plans (available).
- 3-Adequate funding and structure (not available).

Q13. Comments:

Tajikistan

Q12. Priority issues:

he main priority of hygiene are the prevention of infectious diseases, particularly infectious diseases transmitted by water

Q13. Comments:

Centers for promotion of healthy life style and primary health - care staffs as well as other health care providers mainly engaged with hygiene promotions

Thailand

Q12. Priority issues:

1. Drinking water quality promotion in both urban and rural areas
2. Food sanitation promotion in both urban and rural areas
3. Hygienic public toilet promotion in both urban and rural areas

Q13. Comments:

For some issues on hygiene promotion, and in some areas such as water supply system in rural area, it lacks skilled professionals for system operation

Timor-Leste

Q12. Priority issues:

Each CHC requires at least 1 sanitarian to promote sanitation and hygiene and lead demand-led sanitation and hygiene program.

Q13. Comments:

In general, human resources working in this area is still lacking in term of quantity and qualification. Sanitarian is not available in almost all CHC. National and district level staffs still have low qualifications (mostly D1 and D3 graduated).

Togo

Q12. Priority issues:

1. Renforcement des capacités des acteurs
2. Développer les outils/supports de communication pour la promotion de l'hygiène (outils PHAST, MARP, Epe, ATPC, etc.)
3. Mettre à l'échelle les problèmes d'hygiène en restaurant la police sanitaire canal de sensibilisation

Q13. Comments:

- Renforcer la logistique pour la mise en œuvre des programmes
- Renforcer la planification des activités
- Poursuivre la décentralisation effective du pays.

Uganda

Q12. Priority issues:

1. Training, equipping and Motivating more Hand washing Ambassadors (HWAs)
2. Monitoring activities of HWAs
3. Funding of sustained Hand washing promotions especially mass media and interpersonal communications

Q13. Comments:

Whereas Hand washing is being integrated into sanitation programs. It is necessary to continue its promotion for a few more years to ensure adoption of the behaviour in the society.

Uzbekistan

Q12. Priority issues:

Q13. Comments:

Viet Nam

Q12. Priority issues:

- Focus on communication and education with participation of education sector, mass organizations such as Women Union, Farmer Union etc
- Community based approach
- Socialization of sanitation activities

Q13. Comments:

Yemen

Q12. Priority issues:

Awareness programs on hygiene's promotion for decision makers of the government and the govenates.
Awareness programs on hygiene's promotion for the staff who are working in the schools & health care centres
Special Awareness programs on hygiene's promotion for the staff on rural areas

Q13. Comments:

The hygiene promotion must be Taught in schools within the school curriculum in all stages from the primary schools to high education.

The budget of the hygiene promotion must increase and not use this budget in other programmes.

Needs of continues capacity building programmes for the staff and trainers of the hygiene promotion.

Zimbabwe

Q12. Priority issues:

Handling of children's faeces
Hand washing with soap or ash
Point of use water treatment
There is also need to capacitate Village Health Workers (VHW) on their roles and responsibilities and how to discharge these responsibilities

Q13. Comments:

Hygiene promotion should be an ongoing process and not just a once off thing.

15. Question D.1: Additional Detail on Financial Management or Aid Management Systems

Afghanistan

Details on financial management system:

A national data base regarding above mentioned issues will be developed by MRRD.

Angola

Details on financial management system:

Azerbaijan

Details on financial management system:

The current system reports to the government authorities.

Bangladesh

Details on financial management system:

Benin

Details on financial management system:

Bhutan

Details on financial management system:

Multi year rolling budget and Public Expenditure Management systems (PEMS)

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Details on financial management system:

Brazil

Details on financial management system:

Sistema Integrado de Administração Financeira – SIAF, em nível federal.

Burkina Faso

Details on financial management system:

Milieu urbain

Le type de système utilisé est le modèle financier du secteur.

Les données concernées sont les données techno-commerciales et financières.

Milieu rural

Au niveau central et régional, il existe un logiciel de gestion financière et comptable qui permet de prendre en compte les données du budget de l'Etat et des PTF dans le secteur de l'eau potable et de l'assainissement.

Il existe également des fiches unifiées qui servent à collecter les données pour l'élaboration du Budget Programme du secteur de l'eau potable et de l'assainissement, la programmation et l'exécution physique et financière du PN-AEPA en milieu rural.

Burundi

Details on financial management system:

Cambodia

Details on financial management system:

Aid Effectiveness Program facilitated by Cambodia Development Committee (CDC) for the sector TWG

Cameroon

Details on financial management system:

Le Cameroun utilise le système DAD développé par la firme synergie Internationale pour la gestion de l'information sur l'aide. Le système est fonctionnel depuis 2010 et comporte toutes les informations sur les financements extérieurs. Il existe dans le système une clé de trie des données qui permet d'extraire les informations sur ces secteurs et sous secteurs. L'adresse actuelle du système qu'on peut consulter via internet est <http://dad.synisys.com/dadcameroon/>

Central African Republic

Details on financial management system:

Chad

Details on financial management system:

Top Pro

MS Project

Colombia

Details on financial management system:

Congo

Details on financial management system:

Côte d'Ivoire

Details on financial management system:
SIGFIP (Système Intégré de Gestion des Finances Publiques)
Toutes sortes de données, sauf les réalisations physiques

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Details on financial management system:

Dominican Republic

Details on financial management system:

Egypt

Details on financial management system:

El Salvador

Details on financial management system:

Equatorial Guinea

Details on financial management system:

Ethiopia

Details on financial management system:
Auditing the financial management of government by internal and external auditor
Report to donors on financial support received and utilized

Fiji

Details on financial management system:

Gabon

Details on financial management system:

Gambia

Details on financial management system:

Ghana

Details on financial management system:

Guinea

Details on financial management system:

Guinea-Bissau

Details on financial management system:

Haiti

Details on financial management system:

Honduras

Details on financial management system:

India

Details on financial management system:

A Web based online Integrated

Management Information System(IMIS) has been put in place for close monitoring of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Total Sanitation Campaign

Indonesia

Details on financial management system:

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Details on financial management system:

Foregin aid projects in urban and rural water and sanitation facilities such as World Bank loans that have guaranteed by the Iranian government to repaid the credit.

Jordan

Details on financial management system:

Aid Information Management System "Jordan Aid Information Management System (JAIMS)" on the web site of ministry of planning and international cooperation the system provide information on ongoing development projects and programs being implemented in Jordan, and are funded by foreign assistance (grants, soft loans, and technical assistance) committed by donors, as well as financing institutions and international organizations in various sectors. The system will be developed in the future to will include regional projects and programs, as well as support to NGOs. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Water Authority of Jordan and Jordan Valley Authority in addition to Government have financial management information system to track expenditures , in addition to the central Financial information management system at to track investment expenditure

Kenya

Details on financial management system:

The main systems are:

- i. Integrated Financial Management Information Systems(IFMIS) administered by Treasury
- ii. The Aid information system administered by External Recourses department of Treasury
- iii. The Budget System administered by Treasury.

Kyrgyzstan

Details on financial management system:

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Details on financial management system:

NA

Lebanon

Details on financial management system:

Lesotho

Details on financial management system:

The financial management for the Government of Lesotho is using a computerised financial management systems IFMIS that captures all the on-budget data for external and internal funding to the water and sanitation sector. There are however some problems in getting complete reporting on the water and sanitation budgets and expenditures since several ministries and local governments are implementing the activities and the expenditures are not aggregated at a national level. NGO funding is not captured in the government's system.

Comment on a(? Information systems in different institutions (WASCO, DRWS, MOH, MOE, Local Governments) exists however the information is not aggregated at national level and not available for water, sanitation and hygiene separately

Liberia

Details on financial management system:

Detailed research into this would be most welcome as it would provide a platform of which to develop a funding pipeline strategy to complement the sector investment plan.

Madagascar

Details on financial management system:

Malawi

Details on financial management system:

(IFMIS) and Aid Management Platform (AMP) to track commitments and disbursements

Maldives

Details on financial management system:

Mali

Details on financial management system:

Budget Programme par Objectif (BPO), le Cadre de Dépense à Moyen Terme (CDMT) et le logiciel d'exécution et de suivi des dépenses (PRED)

Mauritania

Details on financial management system:

Mongolia

Details on financial management system:

Morocco

Details on financial management system:

Mozambique

Details on financial management system:

National Information System on Water Supply and Sanitation (SINAS)

ODAMOZ (AIMS)

Annual joint review

Myanmar

Details on financial management system:

Data available only from MOH through NHA. No central record system even though there are many depts like DDA, YCDC, MCDC, NDC

Nepal

Details on financial management system:

Fund flowing through government channel is covered by budget and expenditure mechanism, but off budget financing is not covered

Niger

Details on financial management system:

Nigeria

Details on financial management system:

Development Aid Data Base (DAD) is being developed in National Planning Commission (NPC) to capture data on external support to the country.

Oman

Details on financial management system:

Pakistan

Details on financial management system:

Partial information is available from provincial annual development programmes and from the Economic Affairs Division. However, there is no specific management information system for WASH.

Panama

Details on financial management system:

Paraguay

Details on financial management system:

Philippines

Details on financial management system:

NEDA has ODA financial monitoring system.

Rwanda

Details on financial management system:

Samoa

Details on financial management system:

Senegal

Details on financial management system:

Sierra Leone

Details on financial management system:

South Africa

Details on financial management system:

South Sudan

Details on financial management system:

Sri Lanka

Details on financial management system:

Investments and expenditures in drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion can be tracked using Annual National Budget Estimates

(refer <http://www.treasury.gov.lk/BOM/nbd/budgetestimates2011.htm>)

Sudan

Details on financial management system:

Tajikistan

Details on financial management system:

Thailand

Details on financial management system:

SAPS

Timor-Leste

Details on financial management system:

The HMIS just established in 2010, so every think they are doing is still needs to improve for all sector. According head of department HMIS (Health Information and management system) MoH is doing only covering general data management so at the moment they don't have specific data for sanitation, hygiene promotion and drinking-water.

Togo

Details on financial management system:

Uganda

Details on financial management system:

Uzbekistan

Details on financial management system:

Viet Nam

Details on financial management system:

Yemen

Details on financial management system:

Government considers that parallel/pooled financing aligned behind NWSSIP should increase absorptive capacity and improve performance, It is also expected that this approach, supported by a proposed Medium Term Expenditure Framework for the water sector, will improve resource allocation and the efficiency of public expenditures, and reduce both managerial and financial transaction costs. Government also anticipates that the approach will reduce both managerial and financial transaction costs.

Under the Project, existing IDA-financed Project Management Units (PMUs) will be progressively integrated into mandated agencies:

- (i) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (RWSSP) will merge with (GARWSP) General Authority for Rural Water Supply Projects;
 - (ii) Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project (UWSSP) will merge with , NWSA National Water Supply Authority , Local Corporation fo water & sanitation
 - (iii) Hygiene promotion at national level project will merge with ministry of Health & Population;
-

Zimbabwe

Details on financial management system:

16. Observations on Sustainability of Service Provision

Afghanistan

Comments on sanitation service determinants:
Above mentioned factors have their impacts on sustainable sanitation services.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Angola

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

The goals of the water for all program were previously set to be met by 2012 set, 100% for Urban and 80% for Rural

Azerbaijan

Comments on sanitation service determinants:
Municipal authorities doing their duty; involvement of the local communities.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:
No MDG target have been developed in the country.

Bangladesh

Comments on sanitation service determinants:
In the Bangladesh context, shared latrines are considered an improved latrine for cluster inhabitants.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:
Implement the Policy Matrix as contained in the Partnership Framework Agreement between the Bangladesh Government and Development Partners. The policy matrix addresses three key areas: i) strengthening governance and organization structure, ii) improved financial management capacity, and iii) sustainable service delivery.

Benin

Comments on sanitation service determinants:
les questions d'ordre culturel au sein des communautés, les questions de transfert des compétences aux communes (effectivité de la décentralisation,)), surtout entre les niveaux déconcentrés et les municipalités, la question des ressources humaines au sein des communes pour la gestion du sous secteur
Assainissement

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Bhutan

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:
Drying up of water sources and increase in urbanisation is placing pressure on town water supplies.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

En poblaciones del área rural donde trabaja UNICEF se ha evidenciado que cuando se renuevan los alcaldes, también son renovados el 40% el personal capacitado en agua y saneamiento (UNICEF – Informe de Avance No 9 Programa Multidonante)

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Es importante generar políticas más rigurosas en términos de la protección de las fuentes de agua para consumo humano (cantidad y calidad) para hacer frente al impacto del cambio climático

Brazil

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Nos últimos cinco anos o Governo Federal vem ampliando o acesso da população ao saneamento por meio de financiamento para estados e municípios, no âmbito do Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento (PAC I e II). Além disto, promulgou leis, fortalecendo o quadro legal do direito ao saneamento (Lei 11.445/2007 – Lei do Saneamento -, e sua regulamentação, Decreto 7.217/2010, Lei 12.305/2010 – Lei de Resíduos Sólidos, e sua regulamentação, Decreto 7.404/2010). Não há, no país, conflitos internos que impeçam o acesso da população ao saneamento. Contudo, a baixa capacidade institucional de agentes locais e regionais, aliada às peculiaridades do arranjo federativo nacional, compõe quadro de fragilidade política, com reflexo na prestação dos serviços. No Brasil, conforme a Constituição Federal de 1988, a prestação dos serviços de saneamento é descentralizada e a competência para a provisão e regulação dos serviços de saneamento cabe aos entes federados locais (municípios). Com relação ao item 2C, foram considerados os números relativos de escolas atendidas com esgotamento sanitário por meio de rede pública ou fossa. Não foram incluídas as escolas que oferecem exclusivamente turmas de atividade complementar e/ou Atendimento Educacional Especializado.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Deve-se observar que o saneamento básico e suas condições são diferentes em áreas rurais e urbanas, também quanto aos seus determinantes para com a sustentabilidade.

It should be noted that the sanitation and their conditions are different in rural and urban areas, as well as their determinants to sustainability.

Burkina Faso

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Pour améliorer durablement les progrès et réalisation de qualité en matière d'assainissement, la subvention pour atténuer les coûts des infrastructures de plus en plus élevé s'avère nécessaire. La formation des acteurs au suivi contrôle et à la construction (maçon) des ouvrages s'avèrent aussi nécessaire, L'information, l'éducation et les conseils pour la gestion et l'entretien des ouvrages sont également déterminants.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

La durabilité du système et du service d'eau potable est liée à l'application du nouveau système de gestion des infrastructures hydrauliques d'approvisionnement en eau potable au Burkina Faso.

Burundi

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

La population n'est pas beaucoup sensibilisée sur la gestion/entretien des ouvrages d'assainissement

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Les ressources en eau au Burundi sont en abondance mais elles ne ni exploitée ni protégées.

Cambodia

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

1. Based the Sub-Decree 25 in 1992, the latrines need to be built depended on the ratio of students. It means that 2 latrines per 100 students but all schools in Cambodia do not yet apply completely this mandate because of lack of resources to construct. In addition, the new schools have been built every year in order to response the increasing the number of pupils and usually the latrines and water supply in schools have been neglected or not being considered as part of priority of annex construction of classrooms.
2. Rapid development in urban areas causes poor management of sewage system (MPWT)

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Cameroon

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Coordination insuffisante des actions dues à ce secteur

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Central African Republic

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Chad

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Des facteurs favorisant la durabilité :

Formation (IEC)

Suivi

Partenariat /Réseautage

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Colombia

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Congo

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

La vision du développement qui gouverne la stratégie de croissance des systèmes et services d'eau potable dans le cadre de la réduction de la pauvreté doit s'articuler autour de l'atteinte des OMD.

Côte d'Ivoire

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Importance de l'éducation civique et sanitaire

Performance ou faiblesse du mécanisme endogène de financement du secteur

Adéquation technologique

IEC

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

La ressource est abondante mais très inégalement répartie
Dangers de l'urbanisation anarchique sur les champs captant

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Link of any sanitation project upward and downward to provide the sector with a full acceptance of national stakeholders based on demand responsiveness.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Elaborate a drink water promotion policy taking into account the local conditions.

Dominican Republic

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Egypt

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

El Salvador

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Es importante mencionar, que a nivel de la Secretaría Técnica de Presidencia (STP), se está acompañando y liderando el proceso de gobernabilidad del agua y saneamiento, con la finalidad de presentar ante la asamblea legislativa el anteproyecto de ley general de agua y ley de agua potable y saneamiento a fin de dar respuesta a los compromisos y demandas del sector, en materia de saneamiento a nivel nacional no hay un mandato regulatorio. MINSAL tiene mandato de saneamiento básico mas en lo rural de igual forma FISDL orienta la mayor parte de los recursos financieros al área rural, MARN tiene mandato de normar todo lo relacionado a agua residuales y disposición final de los desechos sólidos, y a nivel local los gobiernos municipales a través de sus ordenanzas municipales vinculadas a las leyes nacionales.

Los impactos resultantes posiblemente se deban a la falta de un marco legal vigente, falta de inversión en nuevas tecnologías, educación ambiental y son las principales causas de un servicio de saneamiento insostenible. FISDL y ANDA, a través de la firma de un convenio de cooperación se está creado un modelo de gestión sostenible para la administración y manejo técnico de los sistemas de agua como del saneamiento en las zonas rurales del país.

En referencia a los sistemas aprobados por MINSAL (Letrinas y Fosas Sépticas), la sostenibilidad depende más de las familias, pero éstas no invierten en su sostenibilidad, generando que la cobertura baje debido al estado de la infraestructura sanitaria, por lo que el Estado tiene que reinvertir en las mismas familias, provocando estancamiento en el incremento de acceso a saneamiento

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

El agua potable es un tema de mucho debate entre la sociedad civil y el gobierno de El Salvador, sin embargo los principales factores de impactos para la sostenibilidad está la voluntad y disponibilidad política por un marco regulatorio del recurso hídrico, que vele por su continuidad y calidad del agua, que garantice la calidad ambiental y disminuya los conflictos entre comunidades con acceso y comunidades si acceso.

Una reflexión seria que a pesar que hay buena voluntad política e integración de las instancias gubernamentales por avanzar en lo político y legal del recursos agua es necesario brindar mayor atención a los temas de calidad del agua, la infraestructura y la calidad ambiental.

Equatorial Guinea

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Formación de Recursos humanos
Sensibilización en materia de saneamiento

Human Resources Training
Awareness on sanitation

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Ethiopia

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

- Health Extension Programme (HEP) of the government of Ethiopia in which more than 38,000 Health Extension Workers who are paid salary from government treasury and working at kebele/household levels.
- The existence of government driven platforms such as WASH Implementation Framework(WIF), MoU and WASH Coordination Office
- Availability of WASH Program Financing Mechanism

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

- Supply chain for preventive maintenance
- Community manage plan

Fiji

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

At present no statistics is available on water and sanitation in the rural and urban areas for the year 2011. Rural statistics is available for the various divisions (yet to be compiled into a National report)

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Gabon

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Renforcement du cadre institutionnel et réglementaire

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

- Système de gestion non opérationnel
- Insuffisance de suivi

Gambia

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

The other key determinant is affordability and willingness to pay for water which is key to sustainability

Ghana

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Increasing trend of dumping untreated faecal sludge into water bodies could jeopardize MDG coverage, as safe final disposal is a requirement to meet the JMP definition of improved Sanitation

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Guinea

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Pour la durabilité des services d'assainissement, il faut une réelle volonté politique qui doit se matérialiser par l'allocation d'un budget spécifique et la mise en place d'un cadre de concertation périodique entre les différentes parties prenantes en la matière.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Guinea-Bissau

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

1. Structure de la gestion fonctionnelle
2. Participation et appropriation des populations
3. Disponibilité des services, valorisation, Recyclage et réutilisation des déchets et excréta
4. Maintenance régulière

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

1. Structure de la gestion faible
2. Disponibilité des pièces de rechanges inexistantes
3. Cotisations des populations est faible
4. Maintenance régulier des point d'eaux irrégulière

Haiti

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Honduras

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

En el Plan Nacional de Saneamiento en proceso de desarrollo se promueven iniciativas para el uso de tecnologías apropiadas a las condiciones particulares de las localidades..

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

El Cuadro de Mandos de MAPAS (CSO) refleja para el subsector rural y urbano mayores debilidades en cuanto a planificación. Los resultados en los aspectos de operación y mantenimiento de los sistemas de agua son mejores en el ámbito urbano que en el rural.

India

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

- Empowering of Panchayat Raj Institutions (rural local bodies) in O&M of drinking water systems and services is being incentivised.
- Sustainability of Drinking Water sources is being supported by special dedicated funding of sustainability schemes.

Indonesia

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

The adequacy of regulatory framework is needed to describe clearly the role and responsibilities of stakeholders at national and local level in order to develop intensive coordination in implementing water supply and sanitation programs. The investment in improved drinking water supply and sanitations systems has to be improved, both from public and private sector. Also, the adequacy of human resources is important to be fulfilled and also the capacity to ensure that improved drinking water and sanitation systems are in place or operating correctly needs to be improved. Environmental factor also has a contribution in sustainability access to drinking water as the quality and quantity of drinking water particularly in urban areas tend to be declined

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Jordan

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Kenya

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Land ownership, culture, nature, type and cost of construction materials

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Piped water into dwelling, public standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater harvesting

Kyrgyzstan

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Unlike access to drinking water, improvement of the population's access to the sewage system turned out to be a more complicated task: currently about 24.2% population have access to the sewage system (MDG -40%). For the period of 2003-2006, the total of 2 km. sewage networks were installed and put into operation. From 2000 to 2005, the share of the population with sustainable access to the sewage system decreased at by 1.5% a year. And for lack of the maintenance and repair works, the existing infrastructure often fails. The situation gets even worse due the internal migration processes that caused high concentration of population in Bishkek city and other large cities of the country. As a result, rings of squatter areas without water disposal systems appeared around Bishkek and other cities of Chui oblast. However, beginning from 2006 worsening of the situation stopped, and in 2007, access to the sewage system even improved a bit. In particular, it happened due to active work of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Action Plan for performing the tasks within the International Sanitation Year has been approved at the CMCC meeting, and is actively implemented now. However, today it seems problematic to achieve the target indicator in improving the water disposal and sewage systems.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

In 2010, like in the previous year, deviations of water quality from the established requirements take place for the following reasons: anthropologic and man-caused pollution of the surface and ground water, lack of or poor condition of sanitary protection zones of water sources and violation of water treatment technology, depreciation of the existing water supply networks and facilities, lack of operational services and industrial control in most rural areas, unstable water supply to consumers. According to the data of territorial SSES units, currently, 234 of 1,073 water pipes (21.8%) do not comply with sanitary requirements; have no sufficient sanitary protection areas, or sets of water treatment facilities, disinfecting units. There are more than 4 thousand broken water columns (13.3%). Hourly water supply and physical depreciation of water supply networks cause emergency situations and facilitate contamination of drinking water with microbiological and chemical agents. In 2010, water quality in water pipelines fed from surface sources, does not meet the established requirements by the sanitary and chemical indicators at 9.8% (2009 – 3.3%) of surveyed samples and 25.5% samples (2009 -19.6%) – by the microbiological indicators. The pipeline drinking water taking water from ground sources had deviations from the established norms, at 2% (2009 – 1.8%) and 7.7% (2009 – 8.2%) of the surveyed samples. The highest bacterial contamination of the pipeline water was noted in Osh city (28.2%), settlements of Jalalabat oblast (22.8%), Issyk-Kul oblast (19.3%), Chui oblast (13.8%).

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Pour flush latrines are almost exclusively the only type accepted by households.

Therefore, sustainability and hygiene of sanitation facilities is highly linked to access to sufficient quantity and close proximity water

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

No further comments

Lebanon

Comments on sanitation service determinants:
Continuity in policy due to ever changing political game.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Lesotho

Comments on sanitation service determinants:
Inadequate institutional framework and cooperation mechanisms for addressing sanitation in both rural and urban areas. Limited cooperation between local government authorities, ministry of health, ministry of education and the water sector institutions on promotion of hygiene and sanitation. The Lesotho Water and Sanitation Policy (2007) and Water Act (2008) only address sanitation marginally.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:
The low functionality rate for rural water systems of about 70% could be improved through effective cooperation between the water sector and the local authorities.

Liberia

Comments on sanitation service determinants:
Liberia has a very robust Compact (expires Mar 2012) and SSP which clearly articulates cross-cutting action points relevant to Liberia and this is reflected in additional rows above.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:
n/a

Madagascar

Comments on sanitation service determinants:
Renforcement des activités d'Information d'Education et de Communication pour le Changement du Comportement (IEC/CCC) et études sur les déterminants du changement du comportement sur l'AEPHA
Renforcement de capacités des acteurs en matière d'assainissement (technologique ; technique ; marketing social ; artisans locaux ; empowerment)
Existence de deux approches distinctes concernant la subvention

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:
Délégation de gestion à un privé professionnel
Renforcement du PPP. Mise en application du manuel de procédure

Malawi

Comments on sanitation service determinants:
• Land lords vs Tenants attitudes, availability of land (in urban areas), inappropriate technology, Sanitation not being an attractive News item.
• Land Tenure Rights

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:
In drinking water supply systems, Malawi has emphasized on the importance of building strong management systems at local level to operate and maintain the facilities. For example, establishment of Water User Associations (WUA) and water point committees.

Maldives

Comments on sanitation service determinants:
High water table and non availability of adequate land restrict the use of different sewerage collection and treatment facilities.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Mali

Comments on sanitation service determinants:
Pour relever le défi de l'assainissement, il faut disposer d'une vision qui puisse mobiliser tous les acteurs, mettre en cohérence des actions jusqu'à présent disparates et augmenter le niveau de priorité politique accordée au sous secteur.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Mauritania

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Renforcer le cadre du partenariat public privé
Coordination du secteur a un niveau d'impact élevé
Renforcement des directions régionales de l'eau et de l'assainissement
Promotion de bonnes pratiques en matière d'assainissement

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Mongolia

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Involving water supply network in urban area.
Monitoring drinking water resource for herdsmen and farmer.

Morocco

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

- Le système de recouvrement des coûts devra être amélioré pour permettre un flux constant du financement pour pouvoir atteindre les objectifs de durabilité de la situation et des systèmes et services d'assainissement.
- Les opérateurs doivent respecter les cahiers de charge.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

- Mises en place d'un système de recouvrement des coûts plus approprié,
- Faire des efforts en moyen de lutte contre la pollution des ressources en eau,
- Gérer la rareté des ressources en eau en procédant à des systèmes innovants (ressources en eau non conventionnelles, réutilisation des eaux usées épurées, adaptation aux changements climatique,....

Mozambique

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

There is need of clear definition of roles and mandates of several institutions working on mainly urban sanitation. Different ministries have a role, but integrated planning and coordination is to some extent far weak. This issue of scattered action has been contributing to disperse all effort made so far on water supply and sanitation.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Myanmar

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Need to be improved to get the access to the safe drinking water supply among communities.

Nepal

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Present fragmented roles and practice of sanitation programmes implementation and weak monitoring mechanisms are the serious issues in slow progress of sanitation. In addition, allocation of responsibilities and resources is not based on the capacity of instructions. Needs to streamline activities and strong monitoring mechanism, which is expected from the newly proposed master plan. In the master plan NWASH, RWASH, DWASH and M/VWASH are proposed. Its functionality largely depends on the activeness of WASH secretariats at all levels.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Limited technical & managerial capacity of operators; water users and sanitation committee (WUSC), Nepal Water Supply Corporation, Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani limited, management boards and municipalities and poor financial management & water governance are the determinants for sustainability. Instead of fund generation, operators are depending on external support, which is a serious reason of poor functionality

Niger

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Notre réflexion sur les déterminants de la durabilité des systèmes et services d'eau potable repose sur le suivi des acquis. Une fois les systèmes mise en place même si les ressources humaines existent les moyens financiers et logistiques manquent pour permettre aux services décentralisés de l'état de poursuivre ces actions.

Nigeria

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Criteria based on positive impact of sustainability of sanitation service provision

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

- The SWAs should have sufficient autonomy to make management and budget decisions
- Accountability
- Cost reflective pricing

Oman

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

- i) On the source side extraneous pollution to the well fields is a threat and strict measures are being taken to control them..well protection zones are implemented and are followed rigidly ..
- ii) On the sea-water desalination side – the natural phenomenon of 'Red Tides and Algal Blooms' is a real threat which poses hazard to committed production..
- iii) Occasional oil spills are also experienced...
- iv) There are Govt authorised small Private network operators operating in some Rural areas and the lack of knowledge and awareness of the operators pose hazards to some extent due to extraneous pollution due to poor quality of water supply systems. We exercise strict control over these issues.
- v) Internal plumbing works in the houses are corroded and leaky and are posed to extraneous pollution in some cases in Rural areas.. awareness is being created amongst the users now ...
- vi) Apart from that the roof top tanks of the houses/consumers pose problems sometimes due to unclean tanks and pollution due to the nearby vegetation and missing tank covers, resulting in bird falls and tree leaves and similar hazards.. this results in microbial pollution as well .. we take extra measures in creating awareness to the consumers on such things by way of health education and lectures arranged in schools and community centres and exhibitions and all the efforts are working out ...reaching the people ..

Pakistan

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Policy and institutional frameworks – these exist with commitment to provide basic sanitation services for all, as a fundamental human need and a basic human right. , but are relatively recent. They require effective implementation

Financing – owing to financial constraints, overall investment in the sector is low. This requires significant increase in allocation to make an impact.

Resource allocation is not based on need assessment, criteria and data.

Human resources – there is a relative shortage of skilled human resources. Capacity of urban municipal institutions / WASAs at all levels in planning, implementation and monitoring of water supply programs and sustainable operation and maintenance of water supply systems is deficient. Our rural water sector is being operated and maintained mostly by the rural communities, without any administrative, technical, and financial support from the Government. Absence of institutional mechanism to generate reliable data on water sector.

Regulatory drivers – there is no regulatory body and this is a serious deficiency. Wastage of sweet drinking water as a result of lack of awareness, absence of regulatory frameworks, non existence of demand management tools like consumer meters and highly inappropriate tariffs.

Water quality – there is chemical, biological and physical contamination (ref) Contamination of surface and underground water aquifers due to discharge of untreated industrial, domestic and commercial effluent. Increase in arsenic levels and of other contaminants in the underground water aquifer.

Water resource issues - Water level depletion due to excessive mining of underground water and decreasing recharge of aquifers due to shortage in the movement of water through river basins.

Ageing infrastructure - Contamination of urban drinking water due to leakage in over aged water and sewerage pipes. •There is a total absence of any mechanism to rehabilitate and augment rural water supply schemes after the passage of the designed life of the scheme.

Environmental quality – Water recharge is also affected by the growing and unbridled urbanization which is resulting in concretization of land.

Internal conflict / political fragility – all provincial governments are committed to meet MDG targets for sanitation

Climate change – Pakistan falls in the vulnerable zone for climate change and disasters. There is considerable increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, coupled with erratic monsoon rains causing frequent and intense floods and droughts

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Panama

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Avanzar hacia la descentralización y promover el fortalecimiento de la organización y participación de la comunidad representan aspectos centrales para lograr el Desarrollo Humano, situación que es un determinante clave de la sostenibilidad

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Avanzar hacia la descentralización y promover el fortalecimiento de la organización y participación de la comunidad representa un aspecto central para lograr el Desarrollo Humano, situación que es un determinante clave de la sostenibilidad.

Move towards decentralization and promote the strengthening of the organization and community participation is a central aspect for achieving human development, a situation that is a key determinant of sustainability.

Paraguay

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Para la sostenibilidad en cuanto al estado y progreso del saneamiento se analizan propuestas de asistencia financiera a fondo perdido para las inversiones en obras de infraestructura a modo de evitar la incidencia de los mismos en la tarifa de los servicios, pues sino no podrían pagar con la tarifa. (subsidio del 100% a la inversión).

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

De acuerdo a la Encuesta Especializada de Agua 2010, 30% de la población toma aguas de pozos comunes

Philippines

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

The annual occurrence of natural disasters (e.g. typhoons, floods) affects the operational status of facilities which would result to repairs or new construction requiring additional investments.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Sustainability of water supply systems is threatened by natural disasters occurring annually.

Rwanda

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Performance Contract between National govt and local authorities, involvement of Public Private Partnership in Management of infrastructure, participatory approaches in planning, implementation and management, appropriate technology

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Samoa

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Maintenance of sanitary facilities could be a determinant of sustainability

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Transfer of knowledge from TA to local workers is very low. Thus, lead to maintenance and sustainability of systems problems

Senegal

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Sierra Leone

Comments on sanitation service determinants:
response 2c) for rural is 118

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:
Stakeholders to identify appropriate maintenance technology that is socially acceptable and affordable and Local Council to establish mechanism to meet the costs of O&M with the willingness and ability of the community to operate, maintain and manage the chosen option.

South Africa

Comments on sanitation service determinants:
Service delivery has been delayed by changing political priorities and implementation of inappropriate RDP levels of sanitation in rural area

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:
1. Lack of good practice.
2. Inadequate planning, not regarding water services as a business with consequent attention not being given to asset management.
3. Lack of accountability and responsibility by many municipal officials and elected councillors who clearly are not applying business principles in the fulfilling of functions providing access to water.
4. The water business is not run on a ring fenced basis and water tariffs are not cost reflective.

South Sudan

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Sri Lanka

Comments on sanitation service determinants:
As majority of toilet waste disposal is on-site, water resources are getting contaminated if waste disposal is not done safely.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:
There is no Integrated Water Resources Management Authority in the country. Therefore, water sharing issues are there among water users for agriculture, power generation, industries, drinking water, recreation, etc.

Sudan

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Tajikistan

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:
Sufficient funding for the design, construction and operation of water supply

Thailand

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:
integrate the mandates of drinking water service involved agencies

Timor-Leste

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Budget allocation on sanitation has been insufficient. In 2011, 750K allocated for latrine construction for (4,000) out of 50,000 vulnerable households. No budget allocation for sanitation demand creation. In last 5 years, TL has encountered 2 times security crisis.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

- Establishment of the Facility Management Group of water user (Especially in the rural area)
- Regular operational Maintenance on illegal connection system (In both urban and rural)

Togo

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Politique d'aménagement du territoire approprié 4

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Information éducation et communication pour un changement de comportement 4

Uganda

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

comments to Mark: there 2 responses for "aging infrastructure" 4.0 and 2.0

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

comments for Mark: question 3a): two responses for "aging infrastructure" 4.0 and 2.0

Uzbekistan

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Investments are needed.

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Viet Nam

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Awareness of people in the importance of sanitation services, especially in rural areas, mountainous area (in the management scope of MoC-town of level IV and IV) Another issue is that people refuse to pay for the monthly fee of sanitation services. There is no close linkage between regulators, producers and community in development of sanitation market

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

-Community attitude and awareness of people on water supply service
- Socialization in water supply service
- Demand-based approach

Yemen

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

The awareness programs and training courses

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

Participation of private sector for distribution drinking water after purified and reaches to the Yemeni bottled water standard and monitoring from the government. The government starts projects of distillation of the sea water, (in Taiz city which is very poor area of water). Looking for another water sources and there are plans for transfer water from the rich areas of water to the poor areas of drinking areas.

Zimbabwe

Comments on sanitation service determinants:

Availability of a strong community based management system especially for the Rural WASH Sub-Sector is a strong determinant to the sustenance of the progress made in sanitation. Also a fully cost recovery for operation and maintenance for urban utilities

Comments on drinking-water service determinants:

For rural water supply, there is a strong need to ensure effective community participation to reinforce community based management so that communities ultimately take issues of operation and maintenance as their direct responsibility and not that of government or cooperating partners. For urban water supplies, there is a strong need to separate water supply provision from regulation for effective service provision (the provider of water should not be seen doubling as a regulator)