

GLAAS 2013/2014 Country Survey

Raw Output of Written Comments Provided by GLAAS respondent countries - SECTION B on Monitoring

March 5, 2015

This written comment compilation includes responses from the following countries:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Table of Contents

01.	Impacts of sector review - examples	2
02.	External assistance for sector review	12
03.	Is further assistance needed with sector reviews?.....	19
04.	Insufficiencies in drinking-water surveillance	26
05.	Tracking progress among disadvantaged groups	36
06.	Performance indicators.....	44
07.	Service provider reporting – other mechanisms used.....	53
08.	Additional comments on monitoring.....	60

Please refer to UN-Water GLAAS 2013/2014 Country Survey for additional context.

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01. Impacts of sector review - examples

Question B2a. Please give an example of a time when regular performance review or Joint Sector Review resulted in a substantial change to policy, strategy, or programming.

Afghanistan: MRRD will bring the necessary change required based on the new NRVA report 2011-12 to the Afghanistan National Rural WASH policy in 2014.

Angola: Com base num Decreto Presidencial, todos os Departamentos Ministeriais devem realizar anualmente dois Conselhos Consultivos. Neste contexto os Ministérios responsáveis pelo sector da Água e Saneamento avaliam o grau de implementação dos programas existentes. Como exemplo o MINEA, durante a realização do Conselho Consultivo é feita uma avaliação nacional do Sector das Águas. Em relação à «Água Rural», o Programa «Água para Todos» realiza anualmente um balanço. O MINAMB, avalia a aplicação do Regulamento sobre a Qualidade da Água e o grau de implementação do Programa Saneamento Total Liderado pelas Comunidades e Escolas. Do mesmo modo o MINSA também avalia todos os programas que concorrem para a melhoria da saúde da população, incluindo água, saneamento e higiene, por exemplo, a Estratégia Nacional de Promoção da Saúde. Os Conselhos Consultivos anuais, assim como os balanços anuais dos Programas Sectoriais contribuem de forma substancial para a melhoria das políticas e estratégias do Executivo. Neste momento se está trabalhando no sentido de se criar um mecanismo de coordenação multisectorial. Nos planos do Governo de Angola está prevista a criação do CNA – Conselho Nacional da Água, um mecanismo de coordenação multisectorial que tratará da Gestão da água, em Geral.

Argentina:
No comments

Azerbaijan:
Review of 2011 contributed to the development of: 1. Strategies for Drinking Water in Azerbaijan (2011-2035); 2.State Program on socio-economic development of Baku and towns (2011-2013); 3.State Program on socio-economic support for the drinking water supply in rural areas (2011-2015).

Bangladesh:
Based on the progress the programs are prepared to achieve the target.

Belarus:
Listed in B1 sector surveys conducted annually except Census (once in 10 years) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey to assess the situation of children and women (conducted in 2005 and 2012) . Based on review of the sector in 2001 the first State Program for Water Supply and Sanitation "Clean Water" (approved by the Council of Ministers on January 17, 2002 № 52) was developed. The purpose of the program - providing the population with safe drinking water, the development of water and wastewater (sanitation) systems, improving the reliability of their work, and the creation of favourable conditions for living. The program set targets to increase the population's access to centralized water supply systems and improved sanitation systems, water treatment installations, sets out measures to achieve these goals and funding sources. Coordinator of State Program– the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services . Later based on the results of the first State Program and sector reviews in 2006 and 2011 next State Programmes for Water Supply and Sanitation "Clean Water" were developed: the second for the period 2006-2010 and third for the period 2011-2015.

Benin:
Lors de la revue sectorielle de 2009, des résultats alarmants d'analyse d'eau ont été publiés et ont suscité l'élaboration de la stratégie nationale de surveillance de la qualité de l'eau.

Bhutan:
The 11th Five Year Plan was drafted based on the findings from Bhutan Multiple Indicator Survey 2010.This national level survey resulted in reviewing the Rural Sanitation Sector Policy,2002 and for urban sector it encouraged for reviewing the existing acts ,regulations and guidelines.

Bolivia:

Las epsas reguladas cuentan con contratos/licencias con la aaps y las evaluaciones que realiza la aaps se basa en las metas y condiciones contractuales establecidas en el contrato. El seguimiento se realiza a través de indicadores de servicio, que permiten determinar las necesidades de mejora por parte de la epsa regulada los resultados del seguimiento de la aaps, permiten establecer mejoras en el servicio por parte de la epsa la vigilancia de la calidad del agua realizada por salud ambiental del sedes cbba, permite evidenciar si el agua provista por semapa cumple la calidad del servicio según la nb 512. Si existe una no-conformidad, se notifica inmediatamente a la epsa, para la toma de acciones inmediatas.

Botswana:

-Water Sector reforms were done from 2008 – 2013. These came about as a result of the BNWMP review recommendations. The reforms reduced water authorities to 2 (WUC being the water supply and waste water service authority and DWA as the resource manager); The movement of Department of Sanitation and Waste management from Local Government to Ministry of Environment (MEWT), saw the transfer of sanitation infrastructure development from MLG and formation of Department of Waste Management and Pollution Control in 2002.

Brazil:

Em 2007, o Governo Federal criou o PAC: Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento para investimentos em infraestrutura e incluiu o componente saneamento básico, que hoje contém uma carteira de R\$ 96 bilhões de investimentos, dos quais R\$ 26 bilhões estão executados e o restante se espera que sejam executados num prazo de até 4 anos. Em 2013 o Ministério das Cidades finalizou a preparação do Plano Nacional de Saneamento Básico – PLANSAB.

Burkina Faso:

No comments

Burundi:

La mise en œuvre des recommandations des RAC (2009-2010-2012) ont aboutit à quelques changements de la programmation (élaboration des textes d'application du code de l'eau en cours, élaboration de la politique nationale d'Assainissement adoptée le 18 Septembre 2013). Elaboration des Normes des rejets des eaux usées adoptée en 2013.

Cambodia:

There is no regular performance for sector review set in the plan. So far there were only two reviews conducted, first in 2006 and second in 2012 with external support.

Cameroon:

Rapport diagnostique qui abouti à l'élaboration de la Stratégie Nationale d'Assainissement Liquide

Central African Republic:

Relecture du code de l'Eau Elaboration texte application du Code de l'Eau Etablissement d'un programme d'investissement du secteur Eau et Assainissement.

Chad:

Suite à l'analyse et perspectives du secteur de nouvelles orientations ont été données en vue d'atteindre les OMD d'ici 2015.

Chile:

Sector Urbano El análisis de indicadores de calidad de servicio genera un grado de competencia por una mejor ubicación en el ranking resultante, por parte de las empresas concesionarias y, en definitiva, mejoramiento para los usuarios. El análisis de la percepción de los clientes es uno de los aspectos que permiten focalizar la fiscalización que la SISS realiza. Sector Rural En el caso de usuarios de sistemas existentes, el Estado no tiene competencias en la administración de los sistemas de Agua Potable Rural por lo que se requiere regular este aspecto ya que son inversiones públicas. De la evaluación anual se derivan ajustes a los Convenios que se suscriben en forma bianual con las empresas sanitarias urbanas. Esto ha permitido que en los convenios vigentes se hayan homologado las condiciones base, se haya ajustado el personal de asistencia requerido y se hayan establecido indicadores de desempeño.

Colombia:

En la vigencia 2005 con la expedición del documento Visión Colombia 2019 y el Plan de Desarrollo del Sector de Acueducto y Alcantarillado se da inicio a un proceso que generó cambios estructurales como la expedición del Acto legislativo 004 de 2007 en el cual se crea una bolsa de independiente para AP y SB en el Sistema General de Participaciones, y la creación de los Planes Departamentales de Agua

Congo:

Sur la base des états des lieux réalisés par le bureau d'études SOGREAH-ICEA, un programme de restructuration du secteur de l'eau est mis en œuvre dans le cadre du projet Eau-Électricité et Développement Urbain (PEEDU) et une augmentation des ressources financiers dans le secteur.

Cook Islands:

Api report

Costa Rica:

La evaluación FOCARD permite la preparación de propuesta de una política pública en saneamiento, presentada al Gobierno central en el 2012. En proceso de revisión (Entregada a Consejo de Gobierno). El informe de la Contraloría, también propone la formulación de la política nacional de saneamiento de las aguas residuales, donde trabajan MSalud, MINAE, AyA. (ambas respuestas son propuestas en proceso de preparación)

Côte d'Ivoire:

Eau potable : En 2006, revue du secteur, ayant abouti à la création de l'ONEP (Décret N° 2006-274 du 23 août 2006 portant création et organisation de la société d'Etat dénommée « Office National de l'Eau Potable » (ONEP)) Assainissement : Etude institutionnelle ayant abouti à la création de l'ONAD (Décret n°2011-482 du 28 décembre 2011) et du FNAD (Décret n°2011-483 du 28 décembre 2011); Etude portant sur l'évaluation du contrat d'affermage pour l'entretien et l'exploitation des réseaux et ouvrages d'assainissement et de drainage de la ville d'Abidjan : pour la renégociation du contrat expirant en 2015. Hygiène : - Revue sectorielle, bilan du CLUSTER ont révélé la nécessité de la création d'un groupe sectoriel, de la définition d'une Politique et d'une Stratégie Nationale d'Hygiène Communautaire - Meilleure visibilité des actions des partenaires gouvernementaux et des partenaires ONG

Cuba:

A partir del examen sectorial de agua y saneamiento realizado en el año 2011 aprobó por el Gobierno del país la Política Nacional Hidráulica.

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

Le questionnaire GLAAS RDC permet de planifier et prendre des mesures correctrices sur les actions dans le secteur. Aucune suggestion sur l'impact de l'analyse du secteur, ce pourquoi il faut envisager les études pour obtenir ces informations. Les résultats de GLAAS ont été utilisés pour l'élaborer: - Le Plan stratégique multi sectoriels d'élimination de cholera; - Contrat de performance état REGIDESO (voir le document en annexe)

Dominican Republic:

No comments

El Salvador:

Momento actual cuando ya se han oficializado algunas estrategias o se tiene en proceso la formulación de más políticas y estrategias. <http://www.latinosanpanama2013.info/informes/paises/el-salvador/linea-de-base/politica-nacionalde- saneamiento/>

Eritrea:

The shift from PHAST approach to CLTS approach is based on critical review of the two programme approaches; Sector review helped in identifying the problems to propose solutions and prepare action plans; Rapid rural water supply coverage assessment helped in preparing plans and programs

Estonia:

No comments

Ethiopia:

In Ethiopia Joint Technical Review (JTR) process is conducted semi-annually through bringing together the government and major WASH Development Partners as well as Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to review program implementation including progress and challenges in the WASH sector. It has provided excellent opportunity for “big picture” learning and strategic problem solving. This process feeds the review results into the annual Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) in which case all WASH actors in the country are included. This exercise has influenced the government and Donor Assistance Group (DAG) to establish the National WASH Inventory Mechanism (NWI); revise MoU; WASH Implementation Framework (WIF); WASH Management Information System (WASH MIS) in collaboration with Hawassa University and SNV; and also recently the preparation of the One WASH National Program (OWNP).

Fiji:

Pacific Wastewater Association Utilities Benchmarking resulted in privatisation of the Water Authority/service provision and National Water Resource Policy. Strengthening Coordination in emergencies resulted in adoption of Cluster approach and Fiji national cluster system which includes WASH Cluster

Gabon:

Elaboration de la politique nationale d’approvisionnement en eau en cours

Gambia:

The study resulted in the formulation of National Water Policy and the National Sanitation Policy and Plan (although the latter has yet to be approved)

Georgia:

NA

Ghana:

Ghana’s urban water sector is currently undergoing restructuring. From a wholly Ghana Water Company Ltd (GWCL) operated utility, it entered into a management contract with Aqua Vitens Rand Ltd (AVRL) in 2006 – 2011. Following sector concerns, government established the Ghana Urban Water Ltd (GUWL) to act as operator after the AVRL contract. There is now a merger of GWCL and GUWL into one public utility, GWCL, which started on 1st August, 2013 to ensure efficient urban water supply. The physical integration of documents, workers and facilities is being sorted out as of now. A new Legislative Instrument (LI) for Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) was recently passed to strengthen the scope and functions of the Agency. Currently, there is a process in place to mainstream the Water Directorate into the structure of the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH).

Guinea:

L’organisation des états généraux de la santé; Le processus d’élaboration du Document de Stratégie Réduction de la Pauvreté (DSRP); Le processus d’Analyse de Situation et Estimation des Besoins -ASEB- dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la Déclaration de Libreville sur la santé et l’environnement en Afrique

Guinea-Bissau:

No comments

Haiti:

N/A

Honduras:

Se aprobó una Política Nacional del Sector APS de Honduras, en sesión ordinaria del Consejo Nacional de Agua Potable y Saneamiento (CONASA), mediante Resolución en punto único de agenda, celebrada el 18 de Marzo del 2013. Se ha elaborado el plan nacional de agua potable y saneamiento (PLANAP), basado en la política del sector y está en proceso la elaboración del plan nacional integrado de agua potable y saneamiento. Se está trabajando en la política financiera del sector por parte de CONASA. Por último, se está trabajando en el

Sistema de Información de Agua y Saneamiento Rural (SIASAR), iniciado del 2013, tomando como base el SIAR (Sistema de información de acueductos rurales del SANAA). Como consecuencia del ejercicio de MAPAS, el sector tomó la iniciativa de revisar los indicadores y metas nacionales (2011).

India:

In 2012, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been revamped into Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) improving the coverage of individual household toilets and similarly the Integrated rural water supply programme has been revamped to National Rural Drinking water programme to improve safe water supply in rural India

Indonesia:

Performance reviews conducted for each sector have a different review time. For Echelon 3 (field technical order financial) performance review conducted every month. Echelon 2 (field of strategy and program) performance review is done 5-6 times per year. Echelon 1 (field direction, procurement and policy) performance review is done 2-3 times per year. For example in making budget sanitation and drinking water will be regulated in the joint ministerial regulation. There are several ministries involved in it, namely, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works, Bappenas, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of National Education.

Iran (Islamic Republic of):

E.g. to create wastewater systems in rural areas, at the time of monitoring, given the low physical progress and the provincial nature of the budget, a separate item under the title of "Creating Wastewater Systems in Prioritized villages to be Funded by Loan or Government" has been considered in the Addendum to the Bill for national budget. - Compilation of the national strategy for drinking water based on reviews undertaken and according to routine systems

Jordan:

Sector reviews usually result in updating the sector strategy and updating Jordan National Agenda.

Kazakhstan:

No comments

Kenya:

The sector review has consistently indicated the weaknesses in rural water provision; currently the national water policy is being reviewed to include better legal and institutional changes to improve water service provision in rural areas. - There is a shift from PHASE, PHAST to CLTS approach since 2010. Integration of water and sanitation with HIV AIDS Services.

Kyrgyzstan:

The sanitation and hygiene campaign was held in 1481 villages of the country; with usage of PHAST method the indicators of the campaign has increased to 3-7% in average. The indicator of toilet clearance has increased to 53%, but the usage of hot water has decreased to 5%. According to the review of sector work, 2008, in the rural area the "Long-term strategy of rural water supply and sanitation of the Kyrgyz Republic" was developed, which was not adopted by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. Currently in the result of the sector work review the "State development program of water supply and sewage in settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic" is developed. The issues of drinking water supply and sewage were included in the "National strategy of stable development of the KR for 2013-2017 from 21.01.2013, №11. The results of joint reviews of the public agencies, donors, NGO has allowed to include the sector problems of water supply and sanitation to the Plan of stable development of the country in the context of the Record on water and health problems, National plan of water supply and sewage development.

Lao People's Democratic Republic:

The Government of Lao PDR initiated a process in the mid-1990s that resulted in the formulation of the first National Strategy for Rural Water Supply and Environmental Health Sector in 1997, which was updated and revised in 2004. These Strategy documents attempted to be inclusive and to guide the sector. They advocated for and were partially effective in some areas: promoting greater community participation (the "7-Step" process); encouraging greater collaboration with sector stakeholders; and promoting the need to improve the quality of services. However, the expressed ideals were often not effectively applied by sector stakeholders.

This National Plan of Action for Rural WASH aims to assist sector stakeholders at national, provincial, district and village levels, and to guide them in an agreed direction, resulting in better coordinated and harmonised approaches and activities relating to rural sanitation, water service delivery and hygiene services. The Strategy revision process was designed and implemented to encourage strong participation by the Government, its agencies, and international and national development partners at different levels (national, regional, provincial, district and community participants). The overall lead government agency on the process was the Centre for Environmental Health and Water Supply ("Nam Saat") of the Ministry of Health. This process endeavoured to create ownership of the revision process and the development of the Strategy. The content of the Strategy is a reflection of the discussions and contributions made by sector stakeholders through consultative workshops, from four rapid assessments and from the direct discussions with stakeholders.

Lebanon:

No comments

Lesotho:

Shortcomings identified in the 2011 annual sector review resulted in changes on monitoring indicators. In view of these shortcomings, the Government proposed changes to the Financing Agreement, so that the use of outcome indicators be postponed and be replaced by output indicators. This should provide space for Bureau of Statistics to properly institutionalise the Continuous Multi-Purpose Survey (CMS) procedures and budgets and carry out the Water and Sanitation Module in the CMS at least twice yearly.

Liberia:

The first annual JSR occurred in February 2013. A report was created and changes were made to the Sector Operations Matrix, but they are not considered substantial.

Lithuania:

The amendments of Drinking water supply and waste water management law has been prepared.

Madagascar:

Ass : On n'a pas fait une évaluation formelle sépare mais on a fait une évaluation pendant la revue sectorielle octobre 2011 et on a décidé de la nécessité de mettre à jour la politique et stratégie nationale existante, et on va élaborer chaque stratégie composante. Eau : modification substantielle de la politique et de la stratégie et nouvelle planification 2013. Hyg : même résultat avec l'assainissement et eau potable.

Maldives:

NA

Mali:

Par rapport à la programmation : -la création de l'ANGESEM, cellule du schéma directeur d'assainissement de Bamako; les recommandations sont faites lors de la revue et une feuille de route permet sa mise en œuvre. (Eau) - plan stratégique d'Assainissement des Villes ; manuel de procédure du PROSEA;

Mauritania:

Neant

Mexico:

Los resultados de las evaluaciones de los programas sectoriales del CONEVAL se han tomado en cuenta para la reformulación de las reglas de operación de dichos programas de la Secretaría de Salud (SS), de la Comisión Nacional del Agua (Conagua) y de la Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas (CDI).

Mongolia:

No comments

Morocco:

Sanitation National Programme, revised in 2008, helped to review the objectives of the country and extend the zone of action of the program with an adaptation of technologies, a review of the financial arrangements and the acceleration of the intervention in the management of the sanitation service - The National Water

Strategy, developed in 2009, has identified the major orientations of the water sector with weaknesses (water scarcity, low funding) and strengths (political mobilization of water , saving water .. program).

Mozambique:

Increase of governmental investment (resources) targeting rural water supply; Change of the approach/methodology for determination rural water services coverage; Adoption of CLTS as strategy to eliminate open defecation

Myanmar:

Thematic working group meeting regularly held on 1st week of month involving all INGOs In this TWG meeting, government agencies participate one time in every three time TWG meetings

Nepal:

Functionality of the water supply system is now a focused issue. - sanitation promotion strategy is now focused in the area like Terai where the sanitation coverage is too low; Implementation guideline of Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan(SHMP) has been prepared; Momentum gained in achieving targets on sanitation coverage; Formulation of WASH Sector Development Plan is in progress.

Niger:

La révision des indicateurs d'évaluation de l'eau potable en 2010 La prise en compte de l'EcoSan et l'ATPC en 2008 La généralisation des Plans Locaux Eau et Assainissement en 2010

Nigeria:

(i) In 2006, joint sector review assessment of Drinking Water and Sanitation resulted in the setting-up of 2008-National WSSSRP (National Water Supply Sanitation Sector Reform Programme) supported by the World Bank (ii) In 1995, National Water Resources Master Plan led to the review of the National Water Resources Bill In 2006, Rapid Assessment of Drinking Water Quality led to the establishment of the 2007 – Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality. The Standard is undergoing review. (iii) In 2013, the performances of the different actors improved in the implementation of programmes.

Oman:

Royal decree number [missing]– issued in 2007 for establishment of PAEW and the policies and regulation of PAEW was issued in 2010 -Haya Water was created in 2002 and Master Plan was issued in 2010.

Pakistan:

Water and Sanitation Sector Status Report 2012. -Draft Service Delivery Assessment Report for Punjab Province 2013. -To be approved Pakistan Water Supply and Sanitation Study Vol I and II – 2012. These reports resulted in highlighting the investment needs in the sector, and there is shift of increased allocation for sanitation within the sectoral allocations made for water and sanitation.

Panama:

Aunque son recientes la presentación de los resultados se han dado algunas iniciativas producto de ese consenso logrado durante el examen sectorial como es: Implementar el Sistema de Información de Agua y Saneamiento Rural (SIASAR) Elaborar el Manual de Agua y Saneamiento Rural (MASAR) para mejorar la coordinación entre las entidades ejecutoras de obras de acueductos y saneamiento. Institucionalizar el Comité Interinstitucional (CIAPAS) Se mantiene un sistema de coordinación y seguimiento a las obras que ejecutan PRONADEL, MINSA, CONADES y PAN Se busca fortalecer el recurso humano con la contratación de los Técnicos en Gestión en Agua y Saneamiento (TEGAS) Se busca financiamiento para ejecutar obras en 34 comunidades de Bocas del Toro y 35 de Darién para elevar sus coberturas arriba del 90% en agua potable PANADIS realiza cursos específicos para promover intercambio de experiencias e incrementar capacidad de actores claves del sector. En el caso de Promoción o Práctica de la Higiene los resultados fueron compartidos con el Ministerio de Educación (MEDUCA), con UNICEF y los regionales de Promoción de la Salud (Línea Base 2012).

Paraguay:

Impuestos por los órganos de aplicación: Sumario y multa a prestadores por transgresión al marco regulatorio Intervenciones cautelares a prestadores (Juntas de Saneamientos y Privados) por mal servicio de prestación.

Peru:

La información procesada y presentada por SUNASS tiene un interés regulatorio, la información es utilizada por el Ente Rector y demás instituciones públicas y privadas para la toma de decisiones y estadísticas de carácter sectorial.

Philippines:

The JMP data became a reference of the Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016) for subsequent government support to water and sanitation projects.

Republic of Moldova:

Last Joint sector review in water and sanitation was realised in 2012. Obtained results were used for the development of a draft revised National Strategy on Water and sanitation, which will contain a new Annex related to Financing Strategy of the sector.

Rwanda:

The Joint Sector review report has shown that the existing strategies for water supply, sanitation and hygiene were not in line with the new targets of the second phase of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS2). The existing strategies were therefore reviewed and adjusted to the new targets.

Senegal:

La RAC 2009 a aboutit à la révision à la baisse du paquet technologique initial du PEPAM (pour l'assainissement en milieu rural) qui s'était révélé trop coûteux.

Serbia:

1. Based on the Evaluation of the Programme on the protection of population from communicable diseases in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2002-2010, revision and renewal are performing with defining new priority and specific goals. 2. Based on the results from the National Health Survey, conducting every 6 years, introduction of the health promotion in educational programme for primary and secondary school was proposed.

Sierra Leone:

Improved Sector Coordination, Result and Accountability Framework (M&E Plan)- Health Sector National M&E Plan – Water Sector

South Africa:

The Department of Water Affairs' Blue Drop programme has substantially raised the level of municipal drinking water compliance. Water must meet SANS 241 standards and in this regard there has been a definite improvement. There have however not been any changes to policy, strategy or programming.

South Sudan:

The assessment of the performance of the sector during preparation of Rural and Urban WASH action, Investment and Implementation Plans led to identification of the needed interventions and their costs, mapping of stakeholders and identification of necessary institution arrangements. Also the bi-annual planning and coordination meetings that were regularly conducted helped the sector to regularly modify and adopt to new ways of improvement, e.g 2012, Yambio resolution, on which some were translated into 2012 HLM commitments

Sri Lanka:

None. But, under the Sri Lanka comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (SLC DMP 2014 – 2018), it is proposed to conduct damage/loss and need assessments for the disasters which affects more than 50,000 people. This assessment covers damage and loss to all economic sectors [Attachment].

Sudan:

The role of partners was clearly determined especially in the strategies and plans related to external support , the WASH project was restructuring and it was agreed that the leading of sanitation activities and hygiene promotion is Ministry of Health. The staff of project should be nominated from the staff of the Ministry of

Health at the federal, state and locality levels, also the plans have been linked with water and environmental sanitation plans at federal and state level.

Tajikistan:

Targeted assessment

TFYR Macedonia:

In order to integrate the monitoring and analysis of the data concerning the quality and safety of the drinking water, there is a plan to create a centralized software solution for collecting and analysing data from all water supply systems.

Thailand:

No comments

Timor-Leste:

Sector consultative workshop on sanitation. The substantial change in the policy is the commitment of the government to redirect the subsidy approach not for general population but only applied for vulnerable groups. (regular performance review not exist) JMP held in every 2 years

Togo:

La revue annuelle du secteur eau et assainissement organisée en janvier 2011 a permis d'analyser les résultats atteints à travers la mise en œuvre des programmes et projets de développement sectoriels, les contraintes rencontrées et de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour plus d'efficacité dans la mise en œuvre. Cette revue a contribué à la programmation des actions dans le cadre de l'élaboration de la Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Promotion de l'Emploi (SCAPE).

Tonga:

When the Tonga Water Board find things that needs improvement, they will adjust to that and change their program for further improvement to their performance

Tunisia:

Development plans are preceded by a systematic sector review to define constraints in order to plan to overcome them during the next Development Plan. Among the measures recommended in the sector review and taken into account when developing the Plan: For Rural Drinking Water: The concentration of investment efforts on disadvantaged areas with raising the threshold cost/capita. The design of water supply systems based on exclusive distribution by individual connections. The transfer of the management of complex supply systems that exceed the capacity of Water Users Associations to SONEDE after rehabilitation. Strengthening the control of water quality in rural areas. For Urban drinking water: Improving the quality of drinking water when exceeding a salinity of 1.5 g/l through desalinisation or transfer inter-gouvernorates . Revision of the water tariff (7 slices instead of 5); Certification of regional directorates of SONEDE to improve the quality of service for subscribers; The encouragement of private sector integration in the frame of a national spin-off program; Setting up energy-saving program and adoption of renewable energy technologies; Remote monitoring and remote management of complex supply systems; The control of water quality in real time. For Hygiene Promotion: The control of water quality and distance in real time. Strengthening of health coverage for the sanitary control of water in urban and rural areas; Strengthening the analytical capacity for water analysis. For sanitation; The tertiary treatment of wastewater for use in agriculture and environmental protection; Revision of water tariff (7 slices instead of 5); The encouragement of integration of the private sector in the frame of a national spin-off program; Setting up an energy saving program and adoption of renewable energy technologies; Remote monitoring and remote management of complex supply systems.

Uganda:

Key JSR Undertakings with real impact include: Formation of Water Resources Management Zones; Creation of a separate sanitation budget line & increased funding for sanitation; Review of calculation methods for deriving access indicators for water & sanitation; Using at least 3% of the water supply investment fund for source protection.

Ukraine:

According to the Annual National report on drinking water quality and state of drinking water supply in Ukraine for the period from 2010 developed by: - Project "Water Strategy of Ukraine" for the period up to 2020 - The National Programme on Water Resources Management and Environmental Rehabilitation of the Dnipro River in the period up to 2021, approved by the Law of Ukraine of 24 May 2012 № 4836-VI.

United Republic of Tanzania:

Joint water sector review of 2010 resulted to rearrangement of implementation of sanitation component. The component was transferred from Ministry of Water to Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Uruguay:

No comments

Vanuatu:

Some reviews may lead to business plan (operational) changes as opposed to actual policy changes.

Viet Nam:

Information on change of WASH policy, strategy from Joint Sector Review is not available.

West Bank and Gaza Strip:

Institutional Water Sector Review In Palestine, Final Report, 2011 was an initial step for the WASH sector review. Then assessment was started, then a new Water Law was developed and submitted for approval, resulted in formulation of the organizational structure of the water Sector, Strategies for water and waste water sector, and development of some by-Laws. Performance Monitoring of Water Service Providers in Palestine, 2012 for Water and Wastewater sector strategy Non Revenue Water (NRW) strategies. Developing assist manual for educating Students from grade 1 to grade 4 for hygiene messages (Manual title and link.) Semi annual review is made with cooperation with MOPAD

http://www.mopad.pna.ps/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=310&catid=9&Itemid=136

http://www.mopad.pna.ps/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=309&catid=9&Itemid=136

Yemen:

In fact, Joint Annual Review 3 in 2008 has contributed significantly in updating the "National Water Strategy and Investment Program (NWSIP 2009-2015) resulting in preparation and issuing the NWSSIP II (2009-2015) The NWSSIP II has incorporated the lessons learnt and experiences gained throughout the NWSSIP I (2005-2009) implementation, and the irrigation sector is now more fully interlinked into the integrated water resources management frameworks and plans. Based on NWSSIP II, the Water Sector Support Program WSSP was established as main platform for implementing the NWSSIP II through all water subsectors and relevant stakeholders. There was, in addition, a determination by government to request external partners to take a sector wide approach to financing through the mentioned WSSP which is financed by certain leading external partners with the government of Yemen. However, things did not go as smooth as it should be, the WSSP did not prove an effective mechanism in the same enabling environment like Yemen, and the Joint Annual review which should be annually undertaken has not been hold since 2008. It seems that key persons are the major force beyond the previous achievements than the existence of a practical Joint Sector Review regularly or the factors of such mechanisms of JAR and WSSP to be sustainable. It is the fragile capacity of Ministry of Water and Environment that contribute to that collapse after formatting such an exemplary water strategy.

Zimbabwe:

National Water Policy; National WASH Data Harmonization; Water Sector Investment Analysis; Dam Safety Study; Sanitation Focused Participatory Health and Hygiene Education; National Village Based Consultative Inventory for WASH Facilities Sanitation; and Hygiene Action Plan.

02. External assistance for sector review

Question B2b. Please indicate whether you have received external assistance to support sector review.

Afghanistan:

MRRD-MOPH-MOE receives external technical support from UNICEF for the sector review, policy development and capacity building issues.

Angola:

A avaliação efectuada pelo IBEP, em 2009, foi levada a cabo com o apoio técnico do UNICEF, e com o financiamento do Banco Mundial.

Argentina:

No comments

Azerbaijan:

Yes. our state; the Islamic Development Bank; the Asian Development Bank; the Japan Agency for International Relations; the Korea Agency of International Affairs; the Saudi Fund for Development; the German bank Kfw; Swiss SEKO

Bangladesh:

Yes, it is done by WHO and UNICEF

Belarus:

The project "Development of Water supply and Wastewater Systems" funded by a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (2012). MICS survey were conducted by the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus with financial and technical support from UNICEF.

Benin:

Aucune assistance technique

Bhutan:

For both rural and urban sector SNV provided technical support.

Bolivia:

El seguimiento se realiza a través de indicadores de servicio, que permiten determinar las necesidades de mejora por parte de la EPSA regulada los resultados del seguimiento de la AAPS, permiten establecer mejoras en el servicio por parte de la epsa la vigilancia de la calidad del agua realizada por salud ambiental del sedes cbba, permite evidenciar si el agua provista por semapa cumple la calidad del servicio según la nb 512. Si existe una no-conformidad, se notifica inmediatamente a la EPSA, para la toma de acciones inmediatas. La AAPS realiza el seguimiento a las epsas, la AAPS no recibio ninguna asistencia externa en seguimiento. La AAPS realiza asistencia tecnica a las epsas reguladas en el tema de indicadores en el area de salud, particularmente en oficinas de salud ambiental, no se recibio asistencia tecnica.

Botswana:

The World Bank were engaged as Consultants in the Water Sector reforms. No external funding was availed to government of Botswana.

Brazil:

Sim. Para ações da revisão das normas nacionais de vigilância da qualidade da água com apoio da OPAS.

Burkina Faso:

Il n'y a pas eu d'assistance technique dans l'organisation de la revue du secteur depuis 2011.

Burundi:

Oui, avec l'appui de la Coopération Allemande qui est Chef de file des PTF dans le secteur

Cambodia:

Second Sector Review (2012) supported by World Bank to review the following areas: Service Level Targets and Coverage; Institutional, Legal, And Regulatory Frameworks; Assessment of Urban Service Provision; Assessment of Provision of rural water supply and sanitation services; International sector experience.

Cameroon:

Oui, l'assistance financière de la Banque Mondiale et l'assistance technique d'un consultant privé

Central African Republic:

Appui Bureau d'Etudes SOGREAH

Chad:

no

Chile:

Sector Urbano: No. Sector Rural: No

Colombia:

No comments

Congo:

Oui, nous avons reçu une assistance technique de la banque mondiale, de l'UNICEF du Programme Eau et Assainissement (WSP), la Banque Africaine de développement (BAD), Banque Arabe de Développement Économique pour l'Afrique (BADEA)

Cook Islands:

No comments

Costa Rica:

COSUDE BID, OPS/OMS, BIRF, KFW y JICA (antes JBIC)

Côte d'Ivoire:

Assainissement : Etude effectuée par le groupe Nodalis Conseil / TERRABO Centre Suisse mandaté pour faire une étude de l'impact de l'approche ATPC sur les communautés. Hygiene: non

Cuba:

Se ha realizado asistencia técnica en 1994 , que se realizó con asesoría de OPS

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

UN GLASS et autres PTF du gouvernement de la RDC Oui le pays a bénéficie l'assistance technique de : -BAD ; - UNICEF ; -UE/PARAU ; -GIZ ; -BM ; -DFID, etc.

Dominican Republic:

No comments

El Salvador:

Si se ha recibido

Eritrea:

Yes, the sector review for sanitation was supported by external technical assistance ; Yes, for water sector review EU; Yes for rural water supply coverage UNICEF

Estonia:

No comments

Ethiopia:

Ethiopia has used in-country WASH actors through coordination platforms to conduct Joint Technical Reviews. However, during the preparation of the National WASH Framework (WIF) and OWNPN, the country involved external technical assistance.

Fiji:

SPC, UNICEF, WHO, JICA and NGO's

Gabon:

Oui, consultants CEEAC

Gambia:

Yes- European Union funded the Water study, and UNICEF funded Sanitation and the support was both financial and technical.

Georgia:

No, we have not received external technical assistance to support reporting.

Ghana:

Yes. Through the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendation, Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation (GWSC) was set up. In 1999, through the Water Sector Restructuring, GWCL evolved. Further restructuring in 2005, saw the emergence of AVRIL on a management contract.

Guinea:

Oui : Unicef, OMS, GIZ, UA, AFD, BAD,

Guinea-Bissau:

No comments

Haiti:

N/A

Honduras:

Se ha contado con el apoyo técnico de OPS/OMS para el GLAAS 2011 y para MAPAS del PAS/Banco Mundial y del PROMOSAS en cuanto a planes nacionales (Banco Mundial).

India:

World bank

Indonesia:

Yes, Echelon 3 of technician support outside the government (NGOs, etc). There is support from the project and partner which has the different activities and sub-activities, both in terms of targets and locations.

Iran (Islamic Republic of):

No comments

Jordan:

USAID is currently providing technical assistance through a project with the title "Institutional Strengthening and Support Program" to support sector review.

Kazakhstan:

No comments

Kenya:

Yes, the annual sector review has previously supported by WSP, UNICEF, Embassy of Sweden GIZ, SNV, UASAIID/ FHI360, WASH alliance, AMREF

Kyrgyzstan:

Preparation of the specified documents was provided with support of the World Bank, Norway MFA, UNECE, Finland government and European Union. The project CAHI, ADB project (18 villages of the Chui region), The previously mentioned program was developed under the support of the World Bank.

Lao People's Democratic Republic:

The overall lead government agency on the process was the Centre for Environmental Health and Water Supply ("Nam Saat") of the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the external technical assistance supported by UNICEF, Lao PDR and SNV (Netherlands Development Organization) and other consultancy firm who took part in the sector assessment. This process endeavoured to create ownership of the revision process and the development of the Strategy and becoming so called National Plan of Action for Rural WASH. The content of the Strategy is a reflection of the discussions and contributions made by sector stakeholders through consultative workshops, from four rapid assessments and from the direct discussions with stakeholders. The process included several steps and components: Three national workshops involving national stakeholders; Regional consultations involving provincial, district and community representatives; Efforts to gather information (through four assessments).

Lebanon:

Yes

Lesotho:

none

Liberia:

Yes, partners provided external technical assistance in providing status updates for several priority activities of the Sector Strategic Plan.

Lithuania:

No

Madagascar:

Ass: Oui Cabinet de facilitation externe, Eau : Oui Cabinet de facilitation externe.

Maldives:

Yes.

Mali:

Les danois et suédois à travers le PADS/PROSEA. Assistance technique de l'OMS, UNICEF

Mauritania:

Neant

Mexico:

El Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social (CONEVAL) recibió asistencia técnica del Banco Mundial (BM) para la realización de las evaluaciones de los programas federalizados. Asimismo las dependencias que tienen préstamos de ese organismo y del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) realizan conjuntamente evaluaciones de eficacia.

Mongolia:

1. Control management network was renovated through JICA project in water supply and sewerage authority of Ulaanbaatar city 2. The Central laboratory of SPIM was equipped by investment of China

Morocco:

Yes, donors and international cooperation agencies involved in the strategic review and post evaluation of the sector.

Mozambique:

Yes.

Myanmar:

Yes, WHO and UNICEF for some stakeholder agencies, not for all stakeholders and fellowship programs

Nepal:

None

Niger:

WSP/Banque Mondiale Agence Française de Développement Coopération Danoise UNICEF Coopération Suisse
Union Européenne Coopération Belge

Nigeria:

Yes, UNICEF, JICA, World Bank, EU

Oman:

Yes – Veolia Water group was contribution to improve water sector

Pakistan:

WSP-SA, World Bank, UNICEF

Panama:

Se contó con el apoyo del Banco Mundial (BM) y del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) en el caso del examen sectorial de agua potable y saneamiento. El proyecto de Gobernanza en Zonas indígenas conto con asistencia técnica permanente por parte de OPS, UNICEF, OIT y PNUD. OPS promueve los Planes de Seguridad de Agua en las instituciones del sector. En el caso de Promoción o Práctica de la Higiene, se ha recibido asistencia técnica externa por parte de UNICEF

Paraguay:

No

Peru:

Para evaluar el avance de la Meta 7 de los ODM relacionada con agua y saneamiento: 2012

Philippines:

Yes. WHO provided support by sending a consultant to develop the framework of sector assessment in 2010-2011 and complete the required report.

Republic of Moldova:

Sector review was performed by a project team supported by EU.

Rwanda:

The Water and Sanitation Sector received a support from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Rwandan Office, who hired a Consultant to review the existing strategies and harmonise them with the new Government Targets

Senegal:

NON

Serbia:

No, we have not received external technical assistance to support reporting.

Sierra Leone:

yes

South Africa:

Yes external assessors were appointed to assist DWA do the Blue Drop (drinking water quality) and Green Drop (wastewater quality) assessments.

South Sudan:

YES FROM UNICEF – SOUTH SUDAN AND GIZ

Sri Lanka:

Asian Development Bank – Technical Assistance Project 7078

Sudan:

Yes there is external support From UNICEF and JICA for water , environmental sanitation and hygiene promotion

Tajikistan:

yes

TFYR Macedonia:

No technical assistance so far received.

Thailand:

No comments

Timor-Leste:

AusAID, Unicef, WHO,

Togo:

La revue organisée en 2011 a connu l'appui financière du ministère en charge de la planification à travers le Secrétariat technique du DSRP (Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté).

Tonga:

YES

Tunisia:

Yes technical assistance funded per many Donors in the water sector and sanitation except health sector

Uganda:

yes

Ukraine:

No

United Republic of Tanzania:

Development partners (Including internal and external technical expert) effectively participated in programme review

Uruguay:

No comments

Vanuatu:

Yes

Viet Nam:

No external technical assistance to support sector review

West Bank and Gaza Strip:

Yes, technical assistance was received to support the sector review

Yemen:

Yes. water sector donor agencies and other external consultants have participated in facilitating and providing technical support to the annual water review

Zimbabwe:

Technical support in facilitating the review

03. Is further assistance needed with sector reviews?

Question B2c. Please indicate whether further assistance is needed (with sector review).

Afghanistan:

To achieve the MDG goals and targets, the government of Afghanistan, specially the line Ministries which are working in the WASH sector needs more support from international communities, WB, UN agencies etc. Based on the policy we need around 70million US dollar each year for the WASH sector but only less than 30million is provided each year for this purpose therefore we have a big gap which needs more support from international communities.

Angola:

É necessário um maior apoio financeiro e de reforço de capacidade institucional, bem como a advocacia para afectação no Orçamento Geral do Estado, de uma maior verba para o Sector de Água, Saneamento e Higiene.

Argentina:

No comments

Azerbaijan:

No

Bangladesh:

Yes

Belarus:

Yes: financial and methodological

Benin:

Le besoin d'une assistance existe. Une évaluation de la méthodologie de mise en œuvre des revues s'impose avec une assistance extérieure et citoyenne

Bhutan:

Assistance in technical know how and funding resources are required in all three sectors(water,sanitation and hygiene).Further due to single NGO in sanitation sector,the water and hygiene sector requires additional NGOs/developmental partners.

Bolivia:

En el area de salud, se necesita asistencia en la vigilancia de la calidad del agua potable particularmente en el area rural, y el equipamiento necesario para realizar el seguimiento como el fortalecimiento de recursos humanos. Es imprescindible realizar la vigilancia de la calidad del agua en los establecimientos de salud y educacion.

Botswana:

Yes. There is need to implement BNWMP review recommendations including the implementation of the IWRM plan. The BNMPWW&S needs review. There is need to develop monitoring and evaluation tools for WASH programmes.

Brazil:

Sim, especialmente para os temas de: regulação, Direitos Humanos à Água e ao Esgotamento Sanitário, gênero, mudança de comportamento, organização e capacitação de atores sociais para a participação e o controle social das funções de planejamento, regulação, fiscalização e prestação dos serviços.

Burkina Faso:

No comments

Burundi:

Oui dans le domaine de renforcement des capacités, du suivi évaluation et analyse des impacts de l'approvisionnement en eau potable, de l'assainissement décent et de l'hygiène sur les populations bénéficiaires.

Cambodia:

Updating policy, regulation and law for WASH sector; Advocacy to law maker to priority on WASH sector; Strengthening the coordination strategy for attracting donors funding for the sector in both rural and urban; Develop pro-poor support mechanism for sector wide to allow poor access to WASH services.

Cameroon:

Oui les besoins sont encore considérables

Central African Republic:

Mise en œuvre du programme d'investissement

Chad:

Yes

Chile:

Sector Urbano: No. Sector Rural: Si

Colombia:

No comments

Congo:

Oui

Cook Islands:

No comments

Costa Rica:

Es requerida para la evaluación y valoración de la infraestructura que se tiene y de la que se requiere. Así como acciones para determinar formación de capital humano desde técnicos, profesional y post grados; formación y capacitación de comunidades. Se requiere apoyo para el trabajo por tarifas, determinación de políticas/planificación, preparación de planes maestros Si, especialmente en cuanto a la definición de políticas en materia de saneamiento. Apoyo en la gestión de la información sobre el recurso hídrico. Validación y adopción de tecnologías alternativas.

Côte d'Ivoire:

Groupe Nodalis sollicité pour l'atelier d'adoption des recommandations de l'évaluation. Hygiène : oui

Cuba:

Sí, en la Gestión local de los servicios de agua y saneamiento

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

Oui, - pour l'analyse des goulots d'étranglement dans le secteur WASH ; Pour certaines d'enquêtes (cartographie des intervenants du secteur WASH)

Dominican Republic:

No comments

El Salvador:

Si

Eritrea:

Yes, further assistance in technical and financial support will be required

Estonia:

No comments

Ethiopia:

The capacity building on skills of financial tracking and the overall Monitoring and Evaluation of programs.

Fiji:

There is a need.

Gabon:

Oui

Gambia:

Yes, for comprehensive sector review

Georgia:

Yes, we need further assistance

Ghana:

There should be clear commitments on the part of government to provide the required investment for infrastructural development and on the part of consumers to paying realistic tariffs.

Guinea:

Oui, le pays a encore besoin d'assistance aussi bien technique que financière vu le faible niveau de développement du secteur

Guinea-Bissau:

No comments

Haiti:

Il est fondamental d'avoir une assistance technique en vue de renforcer la coordination nationale de l'eau et de l'assainissement en Haiti

Honduras:

Se necesita el involucramiento de más agencias de cooperación internacional para la implementación, seguimiento y evaluación de políticas, planes y otras iniciativas sectoriales.

India:

Can't say

Indonesia:

In this year, we expand the coverage to achieve the goal until 100%. Therefore, we still need external technical assistance to support sector review. The limitations of staff who always have a flexible time for easier entry into the community is necessary for time efficiency in achieving the objectives of activities.

Iran (Islamic Republic of):

No comments

Jordan:

Further assistant is needed in updating National Agenda and strategy.

Kazakhstan:

No comments

Kenya:

Yes , as we try to better the quality of review technical assistance in different areas is still needed.

Kyrgyzstan:

Additional support is required for assistance in Target indications implementation, worked out in context of the Record on water and health problems. In order to improve the work of water supply and canalization sector, the additional assistance is required.

Lao People's Democratic Republic:

The overall lead government agency on the process was the Centre for Environmental Health and Water Supply ("Nam Saat") of the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the external technical assistance supported by UNICEF, Lao PDR and SNV (Netherlands Development Organization) and other consultancy firm who took part in the sector assessment. This process endeavoured to create ownership of the revision process and the development of the Strategy and becoming so called National Plan of Action for Rural WASH. The content of the Strategy is a reflection of the discussions and contributions made by sector stakeholders through consultative workshops, from four rapid assessments and from the direct discussions with stakeholders. The process included several steps and components: Three national workshops involving national stakeholders; Regional consultations involving provincial, district and community representatives; Efforts to gather information (through four assessments).

Lebanon:

yes

Lesotho:

No

Liberia:

Yes, partners will continue to offer technical and financial support to the JSR.

Lithuania:

No comments

Madagascar:

Ass: Oui (Evaluation CLTS, étude de goulot d'étranglement/WASH BAT, mise à jour code de l'eau). Eau: Oui inventaire fonctionnalité des systèmes AEP, développement du concept GIRE, procédure de délégation de gestion des systèmes AEP.

Maldives:

Yes.

Mali:

oui

Mauritania:

Oui pour tout le secteur WASH

Mexico:

Se requiere la asistencia técnica para fortalecer los mecanismos de evaluación existentes.

Mongolia:

1. Specialization and training of workforces in developed countries 2. Introduce new technique and technology.

Morocco:

Yes, mainly concerning the review of the national hygiene promotion program

Mozambique:

Yes further assistance is needed on documentation processes as well as organizing and presenting evidence based study case of how a given program or policy is performing. This is the information that by the end of the

day would better inform the decision making process based on clear and consistence statement and evidences.

Myanmar:

Yes.

Nepal:

Not needed

Niger:

L'assistance est nécessaire dans les trois domaines (eau, hygiène et assainissement) et plus particulièrement dans le domaine de l'assainissement pour maîtriser les indicateurs du sous secteur.

Nigeria:

Yes, external Assistance is needed to facilitate a Policy framework, programme implementation, Capacity Building

Oman:

Yes- technical support to conduct a national assessment for WASH (WHO/other – agencies / ESCWA/

Pakistan:

Yes – to develop an equity profile for WASH in Pakistan

Panama:

Sí se necesita para el sector de Agua Potable y Saneamiento para conocer y adaptar nuevas tecnologías y para incorporar de forma permanente a las comunidades en la gestión y desarrollo de los proyectos. Se requiere recursos para difundir el SIASAR y el MASAR y de esta manera fortalecer la rectoría en el área rural. En el caso de Promoción o Práctica de la Higiene se necesita un consultor para definir las Políticas de Estado en materia de Promoción de la Higiene

Paraguay:

Si

Peru:

Se requiere asistencia: -Desarrollo de un sistema de información sectorial que incluya información sobre cobertura, calidad de los servicios, recursos humanos, institucionalidad. -Desarrollo de un mecanismo de integración intersectorial -Para la implementación de los Planes de Control de Calidad basados en la metodología de los Planes de Seguridad del Agua en el marco del Decreto Supremo N° 031-2010-SA que aprobó el Reglamento de la Calidad de Agua de Consumo Humano

Philippines:

Further assistance is needed to institutionalize the sector assessment process, update the sector assessment and publish the report.

Republic of Moldova:

Further assistance is needed to carry a National Assessment on Hygiene promotion and practices, the latest from 2010 was focused only on schools but not in general population

Rwanda:

Further assistance is needed especially in regular assessment if the strategies are well implemented according to the plan and what could be the adjustment in the implementation

Senegal:

Non.

Serbia:

Yes, we need further assistance.

Sierra Leone:

Yes

South Africa:

No further assistance required, although due to capacity and financial constraints the Blue and Green Drop programmes will alternate yearly.

South Sudan:

Yes, due to the fact that the country financial situation is shaky, therefore to roll out the plans we need a range of assistances including lobbying, technical support and funding. In fact, last year 2013 we did not meet because government lacked finances due to the austerity situation; hence assistance was needed on logistical support but there was no funding.

Sri Lanka:

Yes

Sudan:

Need of extra support especially in water surveillance system, capacity building, water safety, provision of field kits and disinfection

Tajikistan:

Yes, for the conduction of the thorough review of the water and sanitation sector, further assistance is necessary.

TFYR Macedonia:

No comments

Thailand:

No comments

Timor-Leste:

Develop 2 focal points for sector performance review specialist through scholarship program.

Togo:

En dehors de cette revue organisée en 2011, le ministère en charge de l'eau et de l'assainissement n'a jamais organisé une revue élargie à tous les partenaires, aujourd'hui l'organisation des revues constitue un défi majeur pour le secteur et donc un appui technique et financier est vivement recherché pour l'organisation de ces revues à partir de 2014.

Tonga:

YES

Tunisia:

Yes

Uganda:

yes

Ukraine:

Yes

United Republic of Tanzania:

Financial resources required to increase coverage of field visit during review missions

Uruguay:

No comments

Vanuatu:

Yes

Viet Nam:

Further technical and financial assistances for a national-scale survey on drinking water and sanitation in 2015 is needed to assess the achievements of WASH sector

West Bank and Gaza Strip:

Further assistance is needed to produce plans for areas that don't have plans and the implementation of these plans. Further surveys and assessments is needed Assistance is needed to apply the post evaluation to monitor and evaluate the applied programs effect, and periodically to measure and assist wash situation in schools

Yemen:

Yes. Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) severely lacks capacity and the proper enabling environment. Building the local capacities in strategic integrated planning and evaluation is one of many major weaknesses the sector suffers from. Hence, providing long and short term training programs on the different levels (national, regional and basin levels) and proper effective techniques of joint planning and assessment are very important to ensure the continuity and sustainability of the mentioned joint works.

Zimbabwe:

Yes in international best practices.

04. Insufficiencies in drinking-water surveillance

Question B3c. Please describe the reasons for any insufficiencies (e.g. low frequency of surveillance, lack of staff for follow-up action, etc.).

Afghanistan:

Different factors: 1- Lack of qualified and relevant staff 2- Lack of financial resources 3- Low frequency of surveillance 4- Lack of water quality laboratories at the regional and provincial level 5- Lack of chemicals and consumables inside the country.

Angola:

A baixa frequência da vigilância, ligada à falta de uma estratégia institucional. No entanto, o País carece de capital humano para realização de vigilâncias e auditorias independentes. O Governo de Angola está investindo neste momento na construção de sete (7) Laboratórios Regionais para a análise da qualidade da água.

Argentina:

No existe en el país un sistema de vigilancia de la calidad del agua. La Argentina tuvo uno hasta que la combinación de la descentralización y/o privatización de los servicios en las décadas de los 80 y 90 lo desactivó de hecho sin que, hasta la fecha, se reconstituyera la voluntad política necesaria para su implementación. Algunos actores del sector consideran que se cumple con uno de sus componentes a través de la fiscalización y auditorias que efectúan los Entes reguladores, sobre el control de dicha calidad y sobre los procedimientos de Gestión que aplican las empresas o instituciones proveedoras de los servicios. Sin embargo estos Organismos no comunican estos resultados a las autoridades de Salud. (1) Si bien el control de la calidad del agua está en manos de las empresas e instituciones prestadoras de esos servicios, existen en el país Organismos oficiales de regulación y control que fiscalizan y verifican la adecuada realización de dicho control y de la confiabilidad de sus resultados y auditan y comprueban la aplicación de los procedimientos de gestión y de buenas prácticas

Azerbaijan:

The national drinking water standards have not been developed, used the State Standard 2874-82 "Drinking Water" of Soviet era.

Bangladesh:

Regular drinking water quality surveillance system is not established. Water quality tests are done only when necessary.

Belarus:

In compliance with standard sanitary requirements water in wells associated with agricultural activities (use of organic and mineral fertilizers) and violation of sanitary regulations for the location, equipment and operation of wells; high physical deterioration of networks (water supply and wastewater) and sewage treatment facilities. Comments: frequency of water quality control determined based on the results of risk assessment.

Benin:

insuffisance de personnel insuffisance d'équipements Absence de plan national de surveillance de la qualité de l'eau Absence d'une autorité indépendante de régulation du secteur

Bhutan:

For rural sector: Impossible to monitor the water supply schemes due to high number of schemes and geographical locations in mountainous terrain. Further, inadequate funds and lack of staff in the central public health laboratory regular monitoring is not possible.

Bolivia:

El seguimiento realiza el laboratorio de la aaps, en cumplimiento a las disposiciones de la norma nb 512 de calidad del agua potable. El laboratorio solamente realiza analisis de los 5 parametros minimos y 16 parametros basicos. Se necesita ampliar la capacidad del laboratorio y realizar un fortalecimiento en recursos humanos para ampliar la vigilancia a las epsas reguladas. La vigilancia de calidad se realiza coordinando con las

regionales de la AAPS en Santa Cruz, Tarija y Cochabamba. Los contratos suscritos entre la AAPS y la EPSA, establecen controles de calidad del agua, por medio de muestreos y analisis de laboratorio, en los siguientes componentes del sistema: en fuentes de agua, plantas de potabilizacion,

Botswana:

Inadequate capacity in terms of staff, equipment and skill; Lack of accredited testing facilities. There is only one laboratory which has recently been accredited; low frequency of surveillance by environmental health officers; one food control laboratory in the country.

Brazil:

Em função do desenho institucional do setor, determinado pela Constituição Federal, e regulamentado pela Lei de Saneamento Básico (Lei no 11.445/2007), não existe no país um órgão nacional para regulação e fiscalização dos serviços de água e esgotamento sanitário. A regulação e a fiscalização cabem aos entes subnacionais municipais (5565 municipalidades) e está em processo. Em relação ao controle e vigilância da qualidade da água, por se tratar de atribuição da política de saúde, de competência do Ministério da Saúde, os parâmetros de potabilidade são regulamentados em nível central, (Portaria no. 2.914/2011 do Ministério da Saúde). O controle da qualidade da água é realizado de forma descentralizada pelos próprios prestadores de serviços (companhias estaduais, autarquias e empresas municipais, e empresas privadas), que têm por obrigação enviar os resultados das análises, bem como a avaliação do controle, mensalmente, ao órgão de vigilância. A vigilância, por sua vez, é feita por órgão municipal de vigilância sanitária, e na ausência deste, por órgão estadual. Há uma articulação em torno do assunto que é feita pelos três níveis de governos (federal, estadual e municipal), por meio do Sistema de Informação de Vigilância da Qualidade da Água para Consumo Humano (SISÁGUA). As falhas em relação ao monitoramento das ações recomendadas devem-se principalmente à: a) recursos humanos em número insuficiente e com alta rotatividade; b) dificuldade na logística para realização das coletas e envio de amostras de água aos laboratórios; c) dificuldade de aquisição de equipamentos e insumos laboratoriais.

Burkina Faso:

Insuffisance des ressources financières

Burundi:

Manque d'équipement et du personnel qualifié et spécialisé dans l'analyse de la qualité des eaux (collecte, transport et distribution).

Cambodia:

1. Rural: insufficiently performed because of lack of resources (human, finance and technical expertise) 2. Urban: required every water supply do regularly test the required basic water quality at production site and send water sample to test at MIME's laboratory every 3 months. MIME also has team to do spot check the water quality at production site but couldn't do regularly due to limited human resources and funding.

Cameroon:

Il n'existe pas de prestataire indépendant pour l'analyse de la qualité de l'eau.

Central African Republic:

1. Insuffisance de personnel 2. Manque de matériel type de troussees portatives 3. Contrôle limité aux seuls centres secondaire de SODECA (Société de Distribution d'Eau en Centrafrique)

Chad:

Analyse de la qualité de l'eau par rapport à des normes nationales est assurée par les Laboratoires du MHRU et celui de Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur.

Chile:

La vigilancia de la calidad del agua potable en zonas urbanas se basa en el autocontrol que reportan a las SISS las concesionarias, cuyos resultados se publican en el sitio web: <http://www.siss.gob.cl/577/w3-propertyvalue-3525.html> . Además, la SISS realiza controles paralelos y auditorías que permiten corroborar la información que proporcionan las empresas. De tales resultados se derivan medidas correctivas y/o sanciones. Los Comités de Agua Potable Rural deben llevar adelante un programa de monitoreo que regularmente exige

muestras bacteriológicas cada dos meses, frecuencia que depende de la cantidad de habitantes beneficiados con el servicio. El Ministerio de Salud a través de las Secretarías Regionales Ministeriales debe ejercer vigilancia sanitaria sobre los servicios de agua potable urbanos y rurales. El programa de vigilancia es definido en forma local y en la actualidad se encuentra en proceso de reformulación para ampliar su cobertura y aplicación con criterios de priorización por riesgo.

Colombia:

En zonas rurales, hay escasa presencia y frecuencia de la vigilancia debido a la falta de personal de las Direcciones Territoriales de Salud, falta de insumos químicos y de infraestructura necesaria para la vigilancia (equipos portátiles, equipos de laboratorio y medios de transporte) .Además se presentan dificultades de acceso a algunos sistemas de distribución de agua debido a la dispersión de las comunidades o situación de orden público.

Congo:

Le laboratoire de bromatologie du ministère de la Santé et de la Population, organe habilité à la surveillance et au contrôle de la qualité de l'eau effectue des analyses dont la fréquence n'est pas régulière, ceci est dû à l'insuffisance du personnel, des moyens logistiques, et absence du plan de surveillance.

Cook Islands:

Ministry of Health independently take water samples and provide results to government departments, if contamination significant public campaigns may follow. Some issues include lack of laboratory analysis capacity and staff availability.

Costa Rica:

Indeterminación de acciones para cumplir con responsabilidades que competen según legislación y lo normado. Cumplimiento de competencias en el AyA y del MSalud. La vigilancia la realiza el Ministerio de Salud quien la ostenta por Ley General de Salud pero la capacidad operativa de las áreas Rectoras es muy limitada para ejercerla en forma eficaz. El control lo realizan los operadores de los sistemas. El AyA, se encarga principalmente de sus sistemas y parcialmente a ASADAS y Municipalidades, porque no hay capacidad operativa para la atención de todos según lo reglamentado. La auditoria por los procesos de los análisis de calidad se lleva a cabo por la Contraloría General de la República. Sin embargo, los resultados de esas auditorías no autorizan incrementos de recursos que permitan que las instituciones pongan en práctica lo observado. Se cuenta con datos y algunos se procesan, pero la toma de decisiones es lenta y descoordinada. Escasez de recursos humanos, económicos y equipamiento. Además de infraestructura física. En el último modelo tarifario aprobado para las ASADAS, se incluyó un rubro para que realicen sus propios análisis de laboratorio, tal y como lo establece el reglamento para la calidad del agua potable.

Côte d'Ivoire:

En milieu urbain, la fréquence est insuffisante à cause des moyens non disponibles Hygiène : La surveillance est effectuée à la demande (INHP)

Cuba:

No comments

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- Fréquence insuffisante de la surveillance compte tenu de l'étendue du pays ayant 516 ZS ; - Insuffisance d'infrastructures et d'équipements adéquats ; Faible financement des contrôles ; - Manque des normes nationales ; - Insuffisance de personnel pour le suivi. - Absence de partenariat entre le Min Santé avec les autres institutions concernées, notamment: la DAS/MECNT,, OCC, CRAA, Ecole de Santé Publique, etc.

Dominican Republic:

No comments

El Salvador:

Falta una asignación presupuestaria en MINSAL para la vigilancia de la calidad del agua según lo demanda el Código de Salud como responsabilidad del Ministerio.

Eritrea:

Lack of mini-laboratories in the regions, insufficient reagents; Lack of transportation means to collect samples in rural areas; WQ test is done at water test laboratory whenever need arises; Most of the domestic water supply is groundwater which in most cases is free from biological pollution, rarely chemical change is seen. That is why the tests are not frequent.

Estonia:

No comments

Ethiopia:

There are several reasons for insufficiency of testing water quality against national standards in the rural parts of Ethiopia. Firstly, there are no adequate water quality testing equipment and those existing ones face shortage of reagents and accessories. Secondly, the high turnover of staff trained on water quality monitoring and Surveillance at woreda level without immediate refilling with similar professional or trainings.

Fiji:

Ministry of Health monitors water quality standards along with the national water quality lab. Procedures in place for remedial actions. Insufficiencies: insufficient tools for monitoring; no coordination in monitoring for stakeholders and sharing of data.

Gabon:

Fréquence insuffisante par manque de personnel pour le suivi et des ressources financières Communautés non formés, audit non réalisée

Gambia:

One reason is limited staff and mobility challenge as result of lack of vehicle and/fuel.

Georgia:

The national drinking water standards have been developed "Technical Reglament of the drinking water 2007"; Lack of personnel for operation and maintenance of urban and rural water supply systems; Lack of human resources for sanitary surveillance of the water supply facilities.

Ghana:

Beyond the routine monitoring using scientific parameters, a dissemination system should be put in place to help community members make meaning out of the results.

Guinea:

insuffisance d'équipement; fréquence insuffisante de la surveillance ; faible couverture du pays par le programme de surveillance.

Guinea-Bissau:

A instituição com exclusividade de competencias para realização e creditação de análises de qualidade de água, é o Laboratorio Nacional de Saude Publica (LNSP). Nao existe uma autoridade que seja ou nao reguladora e, que procede a vigilancia independente de qualidade de agua. Analises de qualidade de agua sao exigidos com vista recepção de infraestruturas de AAP as populações.

Haiti:

Problème de ressources humaines, matérielles et financières

Honduras:

El examen de calidad y auditoria no se ha hecho adecuadamente, esto debido a que existen estándares pero no se aplican ni monitorean constantemente. (Ver pág. 30. GLAAS-2011 Honduras). Se han realizado avances en la actualización de la normativa incluyendo los planes de seguridad del agua. Sin embargo las acciones de vigilancia se ven limitadas por la sostenibilidad de recursos técnicos y financieros. ERSAPS y Secretaría de Salud revisan los reportes de monitoreo de los controles de laboratorio realizado por los prestadores de acuerdo a la Norma Técnica para la Calidad del Agua Potable, acuerdo No.084 del 31.07.95, Vigencia 04.10.95 de las Secretaría de Salud. Se identifica debilidad de coordinación interinstitucional ERSAPS-SALUD.

India:

No comments

Indonesia:

Low frequency of surveillance and lack of staff for follow-up action.

Iran (Islamic Republic of):

The audits of water safety plan is under implementation as pilot in four cities, and will be extended to the entire country in the future.

Jordan:

Surveillance is performed by service provider (Water Authority of Jordan) and also performed directly by independent regulator (Ministry of Health). Water Safety Plans were implemented for the first time in 2005 in Wadi Sir. In 2011, five pilots for water safety plans were implemented in north, middle, and south. Finance is needed to expand water safety plans program.

Kazakhstan:

Insufficient laboratory control for drinking water quality in rural areas

Kenya:

No comments

Kyrgyzstan:

State sanitation and epidemic control of the quality of supplied water on a regular basis is implemented at 1091 system of centralized utility and drinking water supply. Regular monitoring of drinking water quality is provided by 50 Disease prevention centers and state sanitation and epidemic control (DPC and SSEC) of the Ministry of Health of the KR. In each DPC and EC microbiological laboratories are established, 48 of them conduct the water analysis in accordance with the sanitary and chemical indications in accordance with the approved nomenclature. The work in laboratory accreditation on compliance with the requirements of the international standard ISO/IEC 17025 – 2006 is conducted. The water suppliers of the rural area have no laboratory, that is why some RPADWC conclude the agreements with the regional DPC and SSEC. DPC and SSEC require the equipment modernization, premises renovation, and additional means for extension of analyses nomenclature, amendments to the acting legislation and acts, laboratories accreditation. Computer program of drinking water quality tracing requires the adjustment in accordance with the introduction of new microbiological indicators and necessity of data insertion according to the cities.

Lao People's Democratic Republic:

Even we had the Decision on the Management of Quality Standard for Drinking Water and Household Water Supply, issued on October 2005, including the general principles, parameters, organization and management authority where emphasized to the managing authority at each level should established a committee for management, surveillance and control of the quality of drinking water and water for household use; anyway, still lack of mechanism to establish the surveillance system due to the inadequate resources such as fund, staff, laboratory, equipment. There are no clear actions to follow up water quality analysis as well as the water pollution affected by chemical industrial and mining. The stakeholders shall be involved and considered on how to improve these activities together step by step.

Lebanon:

Laboratories are old – understaffing – lack of material -

Lesotho:

Inadequacy of district level personnel involved in water quality surveillance in appreciating conventional treatment plants including the appreciation of water safety plans. Weak follow up on systems subjected to water quality surveillance. Need to strengthen communication between water quality surveillance agency and the water supply providers

Liberia:

-Resource constraint in terms of funding and human resource capacity - Lack of systematic procedure -No independent regulator

Lithuania:

No comments

Madagascar:

Inexistence de l'organisme responsable SOREA? Manque de personnel, manque de matériel. Absence de régulateur.

Maldives:

For rural drinking water quality surveillance, due to quite long distance to reach the scattered island demands a lot of cost making it difficult to carry out testing frequently.

Mali:

En zone urbaine vérification d'une autorité de contrôle indépendante se fait uniquement à Bamako et Kati; Insuffisance d'audit par rapport aux procédures de gestion recommandées; Insuffisance en équipements de contrôle de la qualité de l'eau au niveau des structures locales (zones rurales) (kits de contrôle, ...); Rupture de consommables (milieu de culture, papiers filtres, papiers buvards) pour les analyses; Insuffisance de ressources financières pour les activités de suivi sur le terrain.

Mauritania:

Parmi les raisons des insuffisances: absence d'un dispositif permanent du suivi de la qualité de l'eau en milieu rural - insuffisance de personnel spécialisé en qualité de l'eau, insuffisance des moyens financiers.

Mexico:

Los muestreos y vigilancia de la calidad del agua de cuerpos superficiales y subterráneos son realizados por: El gobierno federal. La Secretaría de Salud (SS) y la Comisión Nacional del Agua (Conagua) realizan muestreos de calidad del agua para verificar el cumplimiento del marco normativo correspondiente; Los gobiernos estatales. Las instancias gubernamentales de salud y agua realizan muestreos de calidad del agua para verificar el cumplimiento del marco normativo correspondiente. En ocasiones

Mongolia:

Weak environmental auditing system, Inadequate staffing

Morocco:

Independent quality monitoring is provided by the Ministry of Health in the framework of the national Hygiene Control of Drinking Water. This program is currently faced with the following challenges: 1. Inadequate skilled human resources for the inspection of facilities of drinking water 2. Limited financial resources

Mozambique:

Along cross sectors in Mozambique there structural issues, like limited capacity and means (equipment) to effectively cover the whole country on water quality assessment and monitoring.

Myanmar:

Some agencies are lack of technical staffs for follow-up action and monitoring, and reference laboratories and portable water quality test kits are not totally sufficient

Nepal:

Policy for surveillance of water quality do exists. It is mentioned in National Drinking Water Quality Standards, 2006 and its implementation guidelines. However, the surveillance works has not started yet due to lack of procedural guidelines. Such guideline is under the process of development.

Niger:

No comments

Nigeria:

Funds Constraints Inadequate Capacity building

Oman:

lack of safety; Low frequency of surveillance

Pakistan:

Various provinces are at differing levels of implementation because of technical capacity issues

Panama:

Los profesionales y técnicos son insuficientes para realizar las labores de vigilancia y además un aspecto a destacar es que debido a los bajos salarios en algunas instituciones públicas, el personal emigra y no necesariamente permanece en el subsector de agua potable y saneamiento.

Paraguay:

No comments

Peru:

Insuficiente Presupuesto para realizar todas las actividades de la vigilancia sanitaria de los sistemas de agua y saneamiento; Laboratorios regionales no tienen equipamiento ni personal para realizar análisis de metales pesados; No todos los Laboratorios regionales cuentan con equipamiento y personal para realizar análisis físico químicos; No todos los laboratorios tienen el personal y equipamiento para realizar análisis de parásitos; Insuficiente personal en el ámbito nacional para realizar las actividades de: supervisión, inspección interpretación de resultados de análisis.

Philippines:

Rural drinking water quality is not usually tested and audited due to: -Lack of staff who can conduct regular water quality testing -Prohibitive cost of regular testing of all water quality parameters -Lack of capacity of laboratories to test all National Standards parameters - No auditing procedures for water quality management

Republic of Moldova:

Testing of WQ according to national standards is insufficiently performed by operators due to lack of staff and equipment, mainly is performed by territorial Centers of Public Health, but of low frequency

Rwanda:

There are not enough laboratories to perform drinking water quality analysis.

Senegal:

Il n'y a pas pour le moment, en zone rurale, le contrôle effectué par le Service National de l'Hygiène sur la qualité de l'eau demeure insuffisante.

Serbia:

Lack of personnel for operation and maintenance of rural water supply systems; Lack of human resources for sanitary surveillance of the water supply facilities; Water system ownership issue

Sierra Leone:

Currently there is Inadequate Number of Staff within the Sector who are responsible for independent surveillance. However there is adhoc surveillance that is being done by UNICEF.

South Africa:

There is no completely independent assessment of drinking water quality, as the national Department of Water Affairs, until such time (and if) an independent regulator is established, acts as regulator. Besides laboratories analyzing samples on a regular basis and occasional independent customer satisfaction surveys, there are no other formal, independent, monitoring programmes.

South Sudan:

Lack of an independent regulator; Insufficient equipment/tools; Limited staff capacities to perform task

Sri Lanka:

No comments

Sudan:

Insufficient of running cost. Weakness of control at locality level. Shortage in Lab equipments. Shortage in monitoring and Evaluation. Shortage in capacity building. Lack of research in the area of WASH.

Tajikistan:

Weak capacity of the human resources of operators; the critical state of the existing water supply and sanitation sites; lack of electrical power and hydro-mechanical equipment; insufficient funding WASH sector; low collection fee for water and sanitation services; low infrastructure of the laboratories with modern equipment in the cities; and the complete absence of a laboratory for monitoring of water quality in rural areas.

TFYR Macedonia:

In many urban areas the current condition of the water supply systems is not satisfying regarding the distribution network, main convey pipelines, water storage tanks, structures and other facilities. The network is mostly worn out, rather old, the capacity of the pipelines is not meeting the growing demands and are constructed of very different materials: cost iron, asbestos concrete, PVC, concrete etc. The final results are very high water losses, which are estimated on 10-60% of the total consumed water. Additionally, domestic water supply systems are also in a bad condition, which also increase the water losses. The water storage tanks in many cities have no sufficient capacity, which results in shortage of water during the day. This shortage of drinking water especially in the summer period leads to restriction of the water supply for few hours in a day. This measure has very negative impact on the technical condition of the network and other structures, as well as on water quality. Regarding the rural water supply systems, there are no data on their condition, or efficient system for their operation, maintenance and financing. According the experience, once they are put in operation, there is no regular monitoring on the condition, so only necessary remedies are performed when they are needed. If the system is operated and maintained by a public utility, then the condition is more under control. The frequency of surveillance is relatively low due to the lack of adequate staff.

Thailand:

No comments

Timor-Leste:

no policy on independent surveillance; facility not available to do surveillance; lack of human resources; unavailability of independent institution.

Togo:

- Le ministère de la Santé à travers l'Institut National d'Hygiène (INH) est la structure indépendante chargée de faire le contrôle et la surveillance de l'eau mais le ministère en charge ne dispose pas d'un budget consacré à cette mission. Les actions ponctuelles de suivi sont assurées avec l'appui de certaines organisations sur place telle que l'OMS. Comme autres insuffisances nous avons :- Le suivi se fait de façon ponctuelle et est limité en milieu urbain seulement - L'insuffisance des ressources humaines - Le manque de ressources matérielles (logistique) pour le suivi,

Tonga:

No comments

Tunisia:

The Control of Drinking Water Quality in Urban areas: The SONEDE utility ensure selfcontrol for water quality in urban areas, however the official control is ensured by the Ministry of Health through the Department of Health and Protection of the Environment (DHMPPE); The control of water quality for Rural Drinking Water systems managed by Water Users Associations should be provided systematically by the Associations concerned (self-control) and the Ministry of Health for the official control. But the Control by associations is not provided for various reasons (financial difficulties, lack of skills, etc. ..). Moreover, given the dispersion of water supply systems in rural areas, the lack of human and material resources, the difficulties of access to sites, the coverage of the water quality control by health services remains low.

Uganda:

Low frequency of surveillance audits due to insufficient funds Low provision of inputs (reagents)

Ukraine:

Insufficient technical equipment, insufficient number of staff to take action to address identified deficiencies, inadequate tariff system

United Republic of Tanzania:

Inadequate funding for effective monitoring of drinking water quality, Inadequate infrastructure such as laboratory examination and field testing equipment; and Shortage of skilled human resources.

Uruguay:

La vigilancia independiente que lleva a cabo el organismo regulador (URSEA) realizó muestreos solamente en poblaciones con más de 1500 habitantes aunque en el año 2013 ha comenzado a monitorear acotadamente algunas localidades de poblaciones menores (incluso de menos de 200 habitantes) que cuentan con prestación de servicio por redes. **Es necesario tener presente que la población rural del Uruguay a que hace referencia el Cuestionario es básicamente población dispersa. Por ese motivo tampoco se presenta respuesta a la parte b referida a Auditoría.

Vanuatu:

No formal process, staff levels, equipment. In most instances the data has to be requested as opposed to being provided by UNELCO. Rural water quality monitoring undertaken using H2S test and results discussed with committees at the time. H2S test mentioned in draft DWQS. Some water quality monitoring undertaken on specific islands as a result of health data using faecal coliform testing and chemical testing.

Viet Nam:

Water quality supplied from urban and rural water providers is frequently monitored by health sector. During water quality surveillance, water treatment processes are checked and water samples are taken for testing. If any problem about water quality arisen, remedial actions are recommended to the water providers and informed to the local government for following up. However, this surveillance is mostly carried out for water schemes with capacity over 1,000m³/day and night. Quality of water supplied from small schemes and household self-exploited one is not monitored yet because of the lack of budget and technical staff.

West Bank and Gaza Strip:

1- Lack of human resources to follow up all actions (WQ Testing and Auditing). 2- Not all service providers have the ability and qualified to perform WQ testing and auditing. 3- WQ Testing and Auditing doesn't cover all the targeted areas. 4- No safety plans are designed in place to be implemented and to be followed. 5- Financial obstacles in running WQ testing facilities, which affect the frequency of Testing WQ and Auditing. 6- Skills and capacity of the service providers and independent bodies to run the surveillance. 7- Relevant Authorities normally do the auditing in some cases, but limitation of human resources, financial resources can limit their performance to full fill their duties. 8- Lack of staff and facilities to cover all areas and schools. 9- Political constrains regulation in c areas, and other reasons

Yemen:

It should be indicated that almost all urban people do not use water from public networks for drinking. Rather, they use it for other domestic uses. They depend on the private sector for drinking water. However, there is no sufficient information or studies tackle this topic, or whether poor segments drink directly from public networks. In all cases, there are disinfecting mechanisms in the urban sector in general, but their evaluations are still absent. The Performance Indicators and Information System which collect some data of samples and water quality is still recent, incomplete, and lacks data validation or sustainable commitment. Still, there is no regular or irregular reports towards national water quality assessment. The situation is worse in the rural sector who still consider the quantity of water, and not sufficiently the quality. An Example for that is the water harvesting projects for domestic uses that are implemented by Social Fund for Development whose activities are country-wide and considered very successful. The water quality situation of these projects is a real problem especially with no awareness activities accompanied.

Zimbabwe:

Capacity gap at institutional level (human resources, financial, materials etc).

05. Tracking progress among disadvantaged groups

Question B5i. If monitoring systems track and report progress in extending the service provision among disadvantaged groups, please attached available public report (or web link)

Afghanistan:

No comments

Angola:

Os relatórios encontram-se a nível provincial e municipal.

Argentina:

Consultar: <http://www.enohsa.gob.ar/>

Azerbaijan:

www.azersu.az

Bangladesh:

No comments

Belarus:

Comments: Points b, c, d, e, f - are not relevant to the Republic of Belarus. a - results of Sample Survey of Households Living Standards allow to obtain indicators of access to water supply and sanitation of households with different levels of material well-being, including the poorest quintile of households. According to a survey in 2012 for the poorest quintile of households cost on housing and communal services (along with the costs for the services of water and sanitation include maintenance fees, charges for routine repair and overhaul, payment for electricity, gas, garbage disposal, etc.) amounted to 5.1% of the total cash costs. This suggests that the cost of service with water and sewerage systems is accessible to the entire population, including vulnerable (disadvantaged) groups.

Benin:

No comments

Bhutan:

a. Bhutan Multiple Indicator Survey 2010 monitors the poor populations; b. In case of Bhutan, informal settlements refers to urban only and recently MoWHS has conducted a Thimphu City BCC strategy for Urban Sanitation and Hygiene 2012-15 to track and report progress on informal settlements; D, e and f is not applicable to Bhutan; h. other disadvantaged groups in Bhutan are nomads who cannot be serviced with regular sanitation, drinking-water and hygiene program.

Bolivia:

Se adjunta informe de avance físico y financiero al 30 de junio 2013. De las carteras de proyectos: (ver anexo I - FPS) ALEMANIA IV – RIO GRANDE III – MIAGUA I – MIAGUA II – CUENCA CHAPARE – APPC BID - PASAAS EL ALTO – PRONAREC – 12 proyectos el alto (JAPON) – PASAAS NACIONAL – proyecto sostenible lago Titicaca. El informe detalla las planillas de avance físico y financiero de las obras de los servicios de agua potable y saneamiento, ejecutadas por el fondo nacional de inversión productiva y social fps. Se cuenta con información del avance financiero de los proyectos de agua potable y saneamiento ejecutados por las entidades públicas del país en el sisin – VIPFE.

Botswana:

Revised National Policy for Rural Development 2002.

Brazil:

Não se aplica para o caso do Brasil a alternativa E, uma vez que não há registro expressivo no país de situação de populações refugiadas e deslocamentos forçados internos. O Censo populacional, realizado a cada 10 anos, é utilizado como referência para o mapeamento da melhoria da condição de vida e moradia de grupos

específicos (especialmente negros, população em situação de pobreza, indígenas, moradores de favelas) uma vez que mede o acesso a serviços públicos diversos (dentre eles água e esgotamento sanitário) e bens de consumo. Outras pesquisas amostrais, como a PNAD (Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios), de periodicidade anual, fornecem informações da mesma natureza. Os dados e informes do IBGE podem ser obtidos em <http://ibge.gov.br/home/>. O Sistema Nacional de Informações de Saneamento (SNIS), do Ministério das Cidades, realiza levantamentos de informações e indicadores e publica anualmente o Diagnóstico dos Serviços de Água e Esgotos contendo uma avaliação da situação da prestação dos serviços no Brasil. Os dados e informes do SNIS podem ser obtidos em www.snis.gov.br. O Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social dispõe do sistema informatizado Cadastro Único para Programas Sociais do Governo Federal (Cadastro Único/CADUNICO), cujas ações de Busca Ativa integram o Plano Brasil Sem Miséria, para redução da pobreza e extrema pobreza. A Busca Ativa é o mecanismo de identificação e cadastramento das famílias em situação de extrema pobreza e pobreza, realizado em de forma coordenada em regime de colaboração por todos os níveis de governo. No CADUNICO estão cadastrados e consolidados os dados socioeconômicos das famílias, incluindo as informações sobre os domicílios e as formas de acesso aos serviços públicos essenciais, dentre eles água e esgotamento sanitário. Especial atenção é dada à identificação e cadastramento da população que pertence a povos indígenas, comunidades tradicionais (como quilombolas e extrativistas), em situação de rua, residentes de áreas remotas e em regiões urbanas conflagradas por violência. (Fonte MDS/Brasil Sem Miséria/ Cadunico) <http://www.mds.gov.br/bolsafamilia/cadastrounico/busca-ativa-para-cadastro-unico>

Burkina Faso:

Rapport bilan 2012 du PN-AEPA

Burundi:

No comments

Cambodia:

No comments

Cameroon:

No comments

Central African Republic:

Ils sont pris en compte mais pas de manière spécifique

Chad:

Cf.: Rapport des ONG travaillant dans les camps des réfugiés et personnes déplacées.

Chile:

No comments

Colombia:

No comments

Congo:

En matière de politique et de stratégie, dans le secteur de l'eau, l'assainissement et l'hygiène, le Congo ne catégorise pas les différentes couches sociales. Il prend essentiellement l'ensemble des habitants tant en milieu urbain, qu'en milieu rural.

Cook Islands:

New programs yet to have monitoring and evaluation procedures.

Costa Rica:

Informe anual de acceso y cobertura de agua para consumo y saneamiento: 2012. Página web del AyA: <https://www.aya.go.cr>

Côte d'Ivoire:

Enquête CAP sur la prévention du Cholera chez les populations d'Adiaké après sensibilisation Rapport de la sensibilisation sur le cholera dans 9 Districts Sanitaires d'Abidjan

Cuba:

Formó parte de un Programa Rural de Agua y Saneamiento-1980-2000, después un Plan para asentamientos de montaña-Plan Turquino-Manatí-2000-2010 y actualmente forma parte de la Política Nacional Hidráulica

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

MICS 2010 EDF 2007 Document de lutte contre la Pauvreté Rapports SNHR et REGIDESO

Dominican Republic:

No comments

El Salvador:

Fuente: www.fisd.l.gob.sv

Eritrea:

Rapid rural water supply coverage assessment 2006-2011

Estonia:

We don't differ disadvantaged groups from the rest of the population.

Ethiopia:

As it is indicated in section A8 of this questionnaire, it is known that the government policies and strategic documents related to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) preparation includes all citizens of the nation with no separations in race, religion, disability, etc. However, the institutional WASH designs addressed the People Living With Disabilities specifically in schools and health facilities. The tracking was based on the gender and geographic disaggregation of general population. [www.unicef.org /Ethiopia](http://www.unicef.org/Ethiopia)

Fiji:

No specific monitoring of above groups, as mentioned previously goals for sanitation, drinking water and hygiene are for all people of Fiji.

Gabon:

No comments

Gambia:

The MICS report provides data on coverage of WASH services among the population by wealth, geographic, ethnic and educational status. This is used to monitor service provision in the country

Georgia:

Note: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia is responsible of the monitoring system track and report progress in extending service provision in the displaced population.

Ghana:

• JMP Reports/Updates • The Sanitation Directorate of Ministry of local Government is in the process of developing a rural monitoring and tracking data base for sanitation delivery. This will incorporate data sheets for community level data gathering through to district to national level. This will help complement the existing data sources.

Guinea:

RAS

Guinea-Bissau:

No comments

Haiti:

No comments

Honduras:

De acuerdo a Estudio de exclusión de Manuel López de UNICEF¹¹ del año 2011, preparado por la Red de Agua y Saneamiento de Honduras (RAS-HON), con el apoyo de UNICEF, tiene como objetivo “identificar y caracterizar a la población excluida de acceso a servicios de agua y saneamiento, indicando su ubicación geográfica y realizando un análisis de los factores de exclusión, a fin de tener un instrumento que permita promover políticas públicas que faciliten el acceso a los servicios de agua y saneamiento a la población excluida”. La situación de los niños de los pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes en Honduras, es precaria y vulnerable, según revela un estudio realizado por el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF) en el 2013, en colaboración con instituciones gubernamentales como la Secretaría de Pueblos Indígenas y Afrohondureños (SEDINAFROH) y el Instituto Hondureño de la Niñez y la Familia (IHNFA)¹². Fuente: UNICEF.

India:

www.tsc.gov.in <http://indiawater.gov.in/>

Indonesia:

The report from RISKESDAS 2013, available at <http://depkes.go.id/downloads/riskesdas2013/Hasil%20Riskesdas%202013.pdf> But the original data still unpublished for common people.

Iran (Islamic Republic of):

The compilation of indices for equity, which will monitor the defined indicators in suburban & rural areas. There is no distinction for water supply and discharge of wastewater for different social groups. The results will report in 2014.

Jordan:

Jordan has achieved universal access for water. Policy does not differentiate between citizens. No tracking exists for different population groups. Services are tracked against service areas and population centers.

Kazakhstan:

No comments

Kenya:

-The majidata report on WSS in informal settlements -report on Monitoring of pro-poor strategy implementation -The health sector health information system

Kyrgyzstan:

No comments

Lao People's Democratic Republic:

NamTheun 2 Hydropower Dam Public Health Action Plan, by the consultant; March 22, 2004; NT2. Sanitation Impact on Sanitation in Lao PDR by WSP –World Bank; 2009; Pilot Project Field Research Report: Water Safety Planning in Rural Areas of Lao PDR; February 2012; by WSP –World Bank. Study on the organization of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Lao PDR; August 2002; Hifab International. Water Supply and Sanitation in Lao PDR, Service Delivery Assessment, draft August 2013, by WSP –World Bank; National Water and Sanitation Sector Assessment Report, May 2013, WH O, DHHP; Report on the Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS), 2012, MPI, MOH; (need to contact with us to get the electronic files)

Lebanon:

No comments

Lesotho:

No comments

Liberia:

Not available in Liberia at this time.

Lithuania:

Comment: This question is not relevant, since the whole population has the right to the universal access in Lithuania.

Madagascar:

Justification de a) et c) à voir dans l'EPM

Maldives:

No comments

Mali:

Rapport des visites intra domiciliaires 2012 Rapport d'appui aux personnes en situation de détresse (personnes déplacées, réfugiées, sinistrées) 2012 Rapport cluster WASH ou

<http://mali.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/clusters/water-sanitation-hygiene>

Mauritania:

No comments

Mexico:

Los resultados de las inspecciones realizadas en zonas rurales, periurbanas y urbanas realizadas por el gobierno federal, específicamente la Conagua, se guardan en una base de datos; la información se utiliza en la toma de decisiones de política, así como en compendios estadísticos (Estadísticas del Agua en México en sus diferentes ediciones) y se presenta promediada en materia de calidad del agua. Por otro lado la Secretaría de Salud realiza inspecciones en zonas urbanas y periurbanas. Para consulta:

http://www.google.com.mx/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CDcQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.cofepris.gob.mx%2FTransparencia%2FDocuments%2FIRC_COFEPRIS_1.pdf

<http://www.conagua.gob.mx/CONAGUA07/Publicaciones/Publicaciones/SGAPDS-40-12.pdf>

<http://www.cofepris.gob.mx/Paginas/Temas%20Interes/Programas%20y%20Proyectos/Agua/Agua.aspx>

Mongolia:

1. Report on Government actions 2. Implementation of Mongolian millennium development goal /Report 2013/ 3. Report of National statistical office

Morocco:

National Initiative for Human Development (NIHD) program to improve the living conditions of the poor:

http://www.indh.gov.ma/fr/doc/RAPPORT_DACTIVITE_INDH_2005_2010.pdf; Millennium Development Goals: http://omdh.hcp.ma/Rapport-National-sur-les-Objectifs-du-Millenaire-pour-le-Developpement-2009_a244.html

Mozambique:

Find attached the Social and Demographic Survey of Mozambique.

Myanmar:

No comments

Nepal:

Overall monitoring of the WASH sector programs exists but targeted group specific monitoring does not. Regarding above mentioned data, project level data may exist but at national level do not.

Niger:

Cluster Wash site web : : <https://sites.google.com/a/clusterwashniger.com/home/home>

Nigeria:

We track generally but not classified as defined above

Oman:

No comments

Pakistan:

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (Hygiene promotion)

Panama:

No comments

Paraguay:

No comments

Peru:

La vigilancia se realiza en el marco del Programa Articulado Nutricional con énfasis en agua segura e higiene

Philippines:

Annual Poverty Indicator Survey, 2011 (<http://www.census.gov.ph/content/results-2011-annual-poverty-indicators-survey-apis>)

Republic of Moldova:

Draft MICS 2012 Report (in progress, not yet published)

Rwanda:

No comments

Senegal:

No comments

Serbia:

Note: The monitoring system tracks and reports progress in extending service provision in the entire population. Although, the monitoring system track and report progress in extending the service provision specifically among Roma population according to the Action plan for the implementation of the Strategy for Improvement Status of Roma Population in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2012-2014 within "Decade of Roma Inclusion". The report will be available in 2015. The electronic data base of water supplying for Roma population is the part of the health information system, which is not open for public access according to the The Law on the Protection of Patients' Rights (Official Gazette of RS, No. 45/13).

Sierra Leone:

DHS Survey 2008 [www.statistics.sl/sierra leone demographic and health survey report](http://www.statistics.sl/sierra_leone_demographic_and_health_survey_report)

South Africa:

Department of Water Affairs' monitoring systems only track access to water infrastructure provided to communities not previously served and do not track progress in accordance with the above classification. DWA used to monitor the poor who had access to free basic water and sanitation, but this is now done by Statistics South Africa through various surveys.

South Sudan:

No comments

Sri Lanka:

www.waterboard.lk www.dme.gov.lk www.ndrsc.gov.lk www.sahana.ndrsc.gov.lk www.disastermin.gov.lk

Sudan:

Area coverage with humanitarian action through HAC, NGOs and Ministry of social care

Tajikistan:

No comments

TFYR Macedonia:

No comments

Thailand:

No comments

Timor-Leste:

No comments

Togo:

No comments

Tonga:

No comments

Tunisia:

Ex-post evaluation reports (Web sites) -Web sites for SONEDE, ONAS and ARRU Agencies

Uganda:

The Water and Environment Sector Performance Report 2013 available at www.mwe.go.ug UBOS Website
Demographic and household website

Ukraine:

«National report on drinking water quality and state of drinking water supply in Ukraine in 2012»

<http://minregion.gov.ua/attachments/content-attachments/1185/Проект%20Національної%20доповіді%20про%20якість%20питної%20води%20та%20стан%20питного%20водопостачання%20в%20Україні%20у%202012%20році.pdf>

United Republic of Tanzania:

No comments

Uruguay:

Aclaraciones a B5 La pregunta se ha respondido para los grupos desfavorecidos que se han incluido en la pregunta A8. Si bien los sistemas de vigilancia del sector no notifican específicamente de los avances en esos sectores, realizan ciertas actividades de seguimiento que se emplean en la elaboración de los planes para el cumplimiento del objetivo de acceso universal. Es por ello que los prestadores han implementado directamente y participan de las medidas descritas en relación al acceso de dichos grupos que se detallaron en la pregunta A8. Se dispone de diversos documentos que aportan información en relación al acceso a los servicios de los grupos considerados. El Consejo Nacional de Políticas Sociales que lleva adelante el análisis del cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio (ODM) del país, realiza un seguimiento del avance de la cobertura a nivel territorial, con vinculación directa con el progreso de la cobertura de los sectores más desfavorecidos (última publicación –Informe País Uruguay 2013 referido a los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio (setiembre 2013). También el Reporte Social 2013 realizado por el Gobierno en su punto de Vivienda y Hábitat- Habitabilidad- Acceso a servicios.

http://www.mides.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/23497/1/reporte_social_2013.pdf El Atlas Sociodemográfico y de la Desigualdad en Uruguay fascículo 1- Las Necesidades Básicas Insatisfechas a partir de los Censos 2011 también constituye también un aporte en este sentido.

http://www.ine.gub.uy/biblioteca/Atlas_Sociodemografico/Atlas_fasciculo_1_NBI_versionrevisada.pdf De acuerdo a lo indicado en la pregunta A8 el Instituto Nacional de Estadística INE, releva desde hace varios años atrás datos para los sectores a y b (e incluso algunos subsectores) datos de cobertura en relación a dichos grupos, los que están disponibles a través de la página web (www.ine.gub.uy), y específicamente censo año 2011, microdatos. <http://www.ine.gub.uy/censos2011/index.html>) y encuestas continuas de hogares. (ECH) <http://www.ine.gub.uy/biblioteca/publicaciones2008.asp#ECH>

Vanuatu:

N/A

Viet Nam:

No comments

West Bank and Gaza Strip:

No comments

Yemen:

There is an active Wash Cluster Group which carries monitoring activities to its target groups that are usually disadvantaged groups and IDPs. It has relatively good data. However, the Wash Cluster data neither National nor Official. Website: www.reliefweb.int or yemen@humanitarianresponse.info

Zimbabwe:

Monitoring and reporting templates exists for specific projects. Plans are currently underway to consolidate these into a national framework.

06. Performance indicators

Question B6c. Please highlight additional specific examples or performance indicator system(s) that are used.

Afghanistan:

NA

Angola:

Se utilizam outros indicadores de Saúde Pública estabelecidos para o Programa de Promoção da Saúde

Argentina:

1) En el país se utilizan para el control de calidad de agua valores de referencia establecidos en el Código Alimentario Argentino y en los Marcos regulatorios de los servicios concesionados. En cuanto a la utilización de indicadores de desempeño, no es una práctica impuesta en Argentina y se reduce a algunos casos de Empresas prestadoras de servicios que han consensuado con sus respectivos Organismos Reguladores, la utilización de indicadores como parte de la regulación por comparación (benchmarking). Tal es el caso de la empresa AYSA que comunica anualmente al ERAS Indicadores de Accesibilidad a los servicios de agua potable y alcantarillado, de calidad y continuidad de los servicios, de provisión de servicios bajo condiciones normales y de emergencia, de conservación de los activos y capacidad para cumplir con la demanda presente y futura, de preservación del medio ambiente, de cumplimiento de las necesidades y expectativa de los usuarios, de sostenibilidad operativa y financiera y de costos por actividad. Los ejemplos que se han incluido en estas planillas corresponden a este caso (AYSA/ERAS).

Azerbaijan:

Indicators of functioning: The volume of potable water; The volume of water sold; The total amount of the fee payments; Loss of drinking water.

Bangladesh:

NA

Belarus:

EXAMPLE of equitable coverage by the services: 1) «% of population with access to centralized water supply»: for country in total, for urban area, for rural area. Data for 2012: 97.1 %- urban population; 79.8 %- agro-towns (rural population); 2) «the provision of centralized and local systems of sewerage (sanitation) population (%)»: for country in total, for urban area, for rural area. Data for 2012: 92,1% of urban population; 32% of rural population.

Benin:

No comments

Bhutan:

No comments

Bolivia:

En el caso del MMAYA, actualmente desarrolla diferentes acciones para su fortalecimiento, posicionamiento y consolidación como un sector estratégico, en este sentido se viene impulsando el plan integral, que contiene un marco conceptual como una política estratégica de integralidad del mmaya con enfoque territorial así como líneas de acción, objetivos y resultados articulados a un marco de evaluación del desempeño integrado (MED) que considere como referencia a las metas e indicadores de los med subsectoriales y un sistema de monitoreo, modelo institucional adecuado para alcanzar las metas establecidas en la agenda de país 2025 en correlación directa con la constitución política del estado, la ley 300 y el plan nacional de desarrollo, para la implementación del marco de evaluación del desempeño sectorial (MED) del VAPSB, se esperan los datos oficiales del censo de población y vivienda gestión 2012, cuya información permitirá contar con una línea base de población y coberturas de servicios básicos así como proyectar metas en los indicadores establecidos en éste instrumento. A continuación se presentan los indicadores del MED del primer nivel que han sido

consensuados entre el ministerio, las entidades sectoriales y los representantes de las agencias de cooperación que formaron parte del comité técnico. 1. Incremento anual de habitantes con acceso al servicio de agua potable. 2. Incremento anual de habitantes con servicio de saneamiento. 3. Número de habitantes con sistemas que tengan acceso al alcantarillado sanitario que cuentan con plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales (ptar). 4. % de epsas con descom, fortalecimiento institucional y/o asistencia técnica, comparado con las nuevas inversiones y/o intervenciones programadas. 5. Número de epsa con sostenibilidad operativa. 6. % de normas priorizadas aprobadas, en relación al total de normas programadas. 7. % de epsas reguladas con enfoque social y de ecosistema. 8. % de indicadores del MED que son generados a través del sistema de información de agua y medio ambiente (SIAM). Asimismo se aclara que los indicadores descritos en la encuesta obedecen a los indicadores del tramo variable del programa de agua y saneamiento en áreas periurbanas (PASAP). En ninguno de los programas actualmente ejecutados por el senasba, se cuenta con una evaluación costo - resultado, porque gran parte de las actividades continúan desarrollándose. En el programa rural, se prevé una evaluación costo beneficio o costo efectividad para la siguiente gestión.

Botswana:

No comments

Brazil:

Não existem normas ou indicadores nacionais padronizados de avaliação e monitoramento de desempenho dos serviços, formalmente estabelecidos ou acordados entre as partes interessadas (stakeholders). Os indicadores descritos neste quadro são definidos no SNIS entre uma série de indicadores de desempenho operacional, financeiro e de qualidade. Grande parte destes indicadores é reconhecida e adotada pelos diversos atores do setor, particularmente pelo governo federal, que utiliza alguns deles como critério de elegibilidade e hierarquização de projetos para acesso a financiamentos com recursos orçamentários da União (Orçamento Geral da União - OGU) ou de fundos financeiros geridos por entidades federais (FGTS- Fundo de Garantia por Tempo de Serviços dos trabalhadores, FAT- Fundo de Assistência aos Trabalhadores desempregados, Fundos de desenvolvimento regionais, etc.), ou para estabelecimento de acordos de melhoria de desempenho para acessar tais recursos. O futuro Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre Saneamento Ambiental (SINISA) poderá formalizar grande parte desses indicadores para a avaliação e monitoramento da execução do PLANSAB, em nível nacional e para avaliação dos serviços nos níveis municipais e regionais. Para o modelo de responsabilidades constitucionais na área de saneamento básico no Brasil, compete aos titulares dos serviços, que são os municípios, estabelecer as referências para cada indicador de acordo com suas realidades locais. Espera-se que com os planos municipais de saneamento elaborados e com a regulação e fiscalização, efetivamente estabelecidas, isto ocorra. Há, entretanto, Norma nacional específica de potabilidade da água com parâmetros de referência, de cumprimento obrigatório em todo o território nacional, estabelecida pelo Ministério da Saúde (Portaria no. 2914/2011). De forma similar, há ainda Normas para qualidade dos efluentes de esgotos, fixadas pelo Conselho Nacional de Meio Ambiente (CONAMA), também de cumprimento obrigatório. Cabe, ainda, esclarecer que existem as Normas da Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas (ABNT), muitas delas com valores de referência para operação de sistemas de água e de saneamento. E, por fim, em cada prestador de serviços há um Estatuto com os diversos parâmetros de referência para a qualidade dos serviços, que são parte dos instrumentos de delegação e objeto de acompanhamento pelas agências reguladoras

Burkina Faso:

No comments

Burundi:

Taux d'utilisation en eau potable

Cambodia:

Information of urban sanitation is not available separately, the population coverage accessed to urban sanitation is counted both connected to sewerage and septic tank with 81% of urban population access to urban sanitation (Cambodia National Census, 2008). In Cambodia, there are only two on-site wastewater treatment systems (in Siem Reap and Sihanoukville). Other towns use wetland as natural treated system and some just discharge untreated wastewater directly to the water sources. Based on the calculation of four main utilities in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville and Battambang, it is shown that the proportion of collection of all faecal waste generated is 41.8% and the proportion of collection the treatment of all faecal waste

generated is 7.9% (Source: The SDA model calculation waste treatment system based on data source year 2012).

Cameroon:

Taux d'accès à l'assainissement de base; Le Nombre de latrines par ménage; le Ratio population/ point d'eau; le Taux d'accès à l'eau potable, Le Nombre de Points d'eau fonctionnels/en panne

Central African Republic:

No comments

Chad:

Il y a un mécanisme de suivi qui est coordonné par les ministères concernés.

Chile:

No comments

Colombia:

No comments

Congo:

Taux alloué, taux d'exécution

Cook Islands:

No comments

Costa Rica:

Tiempo instalación de nuevos servicios; Macromedición; Porcentaje de población que recibe agua de calidad potable; Tiempo de reparación de fugas; Cobertura con alcantarillado sanitario; tiempo de conexión de nuevos servicios de aguas residuales; Cumplimiento de vertidos; Periodo medio de cobro; Micromedición efectiva; Instalación de nuevos hidrantes; Mantenimiento de la red de hidrantes

Côte d'Ivoire:

Citer les indicateurs validés au MSLS/Hygiène 1. proportion d'établissements sanitaires raccordés à un système d'eau potable fonctionnel; 2. proportion d'établissements sanitaires équipés au moins en latrines améliorées; 3. nombre de CCC relatives aux bonnes pratiques d'hygiène; 4. proportion d'agents formés en hygiène hospitalière, sécurité des injections et gestion des déchets sanitaires; 5. proportion d'agents d'hygiène des Collectivités formés en gestion des déchets sanitaires; 6. proportion d'établissements sanitaires disposant d'un Comité d'Hygiène ou d'une équipe opérationnelle d'hygiène hospitalière fonctionnelle; 7. proportion d'établissements sanitaires utilisant d'un incinérateur à combustion pyrolytique pour la destruction de leurs déchets médicaux; 8. proportion d'établissements sanitaires utilisant des seringues rétractables; 9. proportion d'établissements sanitaires utilisant des boîtes de sécurité; 10. proportion d'établissements sanitaires disposant de solution hydro alcoolique; 11. proportion d'établissements sanitaires disposant d'eau de javel à 12°chl; 12. proportion des blocs opératoires équipés de dispositif de lavage des mains fonctionnel; 13. nombre d'injections pratiquées; 14. quantité de solution hydro alcoolique délivrée au sein des établissements de soins; 15. nombre d'infections contractées au site opératoire; 16. suivi de la consommation d'antibiotique.

Cuba:

Plan de producción de agua y su cumplimiento Eficiencia del tratamiento de plantas potabilizadoras, de plantas de tratamiento, de residuales y de lagunas de estabilización Fosas sépticas diarias limpiadas por carro Potabilidad certificada del agua cada mes

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

No comments

Dominican Republic:

No comments

El Salvador:

Cobertura de servicios de agua potable y saneamiento contemplados en los censos de población y de hogares y las Encuestas de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples, EHPM, realizadas anualmente.

Eritrea:

No comments

Estonia:

No comments

Ethiopia:

Community contributions are assumed to be 10% for both urban and rural communities. Rural communities will contribute 5% in cash and 5% in kind (labor, materials, etc.) Community contributions for low and high technology systems will vary during implementation considering the ability of communities to contribute. The contribution of urban residents is also assumed to be 10% and will come from the utility's own earnings. By larger utilities higher proportion of co- financing will be attempted while by smaller towns maximum contribution will be limited to 10% because of their current financial situation. However, the program encourages utilities to attain higher cost recovery ratios.

Fiji:

Monitoring and evaluation to be strengthened

Gabon:

No comments

Gambia:

Proportion of care givers with functional knowledge on hand washing.

Georgia:

No comments

Ghana:

No comments

Guinea:

Taux de traitement de l'eau à domicile (12,7% au plan national ; 25,2% en milieu urbain et 7,1% en milieu rural) Enquête MICS_2008

Guinea-Bissau:

No comments

Haiti:

N/A

Honduras:

Incidenia de Enfermedades por origen Hídrico en las regiones sanitarias del país: En la Pag.35. Manual de indicadores, Plan de Nación, Honduras. Octubre 2013, se menciona que en la encuesta ENDESA 2005-2006 se hicieron las siguientes preguntas específicas sobre los problemas de salud de la población en los hogares: Enfermedades, problemas de salud o accidentes en los últimos 30 días, incluyendo la diarrea, entre otros. En la Pag.12, se establece la necesidad a partir del 2013 de obtener información mediante una encuesta (ENDESA) que investigue las consultas realizadas en los diferentes centros de atención de salud, por lo que se considera que la periodicidad debe ser quinquenal, el nivel de desagregación debe ser nacional y con fines de análisis se recomienda desagregar por urbano y rural, región, sexo, edad.

India:

No comments

Indonesia:

Total of sanitation is part of hygiene behavior, namely STBM. This is focus on CLTS which there are 4 pillars and 6 strategy in STBM Program. In 2013, the percentage of sanitation coverage is 59.71%. This coverage does not meet yet the MDGs target (62.41%) and RPJMN 2010-2014 (75%) for basic sanitation in Indonesian population.

Iran (Islamic Republic of):

No comments

Jordan:

With regard to hygiene promotion, there is currently an awareness program with the title: lifestyle awareness programs but no studies are available to measure the impact of this program.

Kazakhstan:

No comments

Kenya:

No comments

Kyrgyzstan:

Indicator: Share of population, with stable access to the canalization» (poor, not poor, urban - 56,9% (2012), village – 9,6% (2012)) - Share of population is calculated for the following indicators: toilets connected to the drain system; toilets connected to the drain wells system, and also lavatories of flushing type (according to the form of Integrated sampling observation of household budgets and labour power provided by the National Statistic Committee of the KR). i-h). Intensity of regular sewage clearing per capita. This indicator is calculated. Primary observations are collected by the NSC. Calculation of the considered index is made as correlation of the volume indexes of passed sewage water and population. ii-c)Indicator: Share of population with regular access to the clean drinking water (poor, not poor, urban – 99,8% (2012), village – 89,4% (2012)) is one of the indicator of the MDGs (MDG – 7 « Environmental stability provision»). Share of population with the regular access to canalization and clean drinking water (poor, not poor) included to the Indicators matrix of monitoring and evaluation of the Kyrgyz Republic transfer process to the stable development of the project. UNDP and UNEP initiative «Poverty and environment» in the Kyrgyz Republic. Monitoring data on hygiene and sanitation in the regions 2012

Regions	Yards		% coverage	Toilets				Washbasin		Boiled water
	Total	Covered		Pipe	Door	Paper	Clearance	Washbasin	Soap	
Talas	25817	5319	21%	6%	88%	87%	82%	74%	83%	59%
Batken	43812	12597	29%	28%	78%	91%	87%	59%	63%	70%
Chyi	77666	51329	66%	12%	93%	94%	84%	89%	91%	64%
Osh	38261	27989	73%	12%	61%	67%	68%	42%	54%	45%
Naryn	37931	27021	71%	11%	87%	87%	66%	96%	95%	31%
Jalalabad	27187	17726	65%	19%	67%	85%	83%	70%	77%	49%
total	250674	141981	57%	14%	81%	86%	77%	75%	80%	53%

1. With usage of the ASGS method the indications of the campaign in regions has increased to 3-7% in average. The indicator of toilet clearance has increased to 53%, but the consumption of boiled water has decreased to 5%.

2. There are high indicators of presence of washbasins and soap in Osh-1, what is connected with the habit of hand washing from ewers(kumgan), peculiar for population of that regions. There are low indicators of boiled water usage in Osh-3. At all the regions is the low percent of pipes existence, because earlier the toilets constructed without pipes and the population don't want to make new toilets because of lack of money.

Lao People's Democratic Republic:

In case of the survey by LSIS 2012 we included a lot of performance indicators linked to hygiene promotion such as: open defecation, child used toilet, put faeces into toilet, put into drain or ditch, thrown into garbage, buried, left in the open.

Lebanon:

No comments

Lesotho:

No comments

Liberia:

No comments

Lithuania:

No comments

Madagascar:

Taux de desserte en eau ; nombre des latrines construites, volume de déchets solides évacués Nombre de village ODF.

Maldives:

None

Mali:

No comments

Mauritania:

aucun

Mexico:

Ejemplos de indicadores recopilados y concentrados por la ANEAS: Desempeño físico (volumen de agua extraída, potabilizada, distribuida, mermada, usada, consumida, recolectada, tratada y reintegrada a un cuerpo de aguas nacionales; volumen de agua facturada, cobrada, no contabilizada y no rentable); Desempeño financiero (costos de extracción, potabilización, distribución, recolección, tratamiento y facturación; pago de derechos

Mongolia:

No comments

Morocco:

Rate of access to drinking water; Rate of connection to the distribution network in urban area

Mozambique:

Efficacy: % of households that spent less that 30min per day to fetch water; % of rural population with Access to improved water supply within 500 meters; % of rural population with Access to improved sanitation facilities; % of water supply sources working in good conditions. Efficiency: Nr. of new water supply sources rehabilitated and constructed per year; Nr. of new small water schemes connections constructed and rehabilitated per year; Nr. of schools with new water and sanitation facilities per year; Nr. of traditional

improved latrines constructed per year; Nr. of villages free of open defecation per year; Nr of districts with spare parts available for water facilities maintenance per year. Availability of funds to achieve the MDGs: % of external resources support in WASH activities reported in the official financial execution report; % of aid drawn to the WASH which uses public procurement systems. Equity: % water committee with women in leadership positions; % water facilities maintained and repaired by communities with norms and procedures of pro-poor management.

Myanmar:

No comments

Nepal:

NA

Niger:

No comments

Nigeria:

1. Use of improved drinking water sources 2. Use of adequate water treatment method 3. Time to source drinking water 4. Person collecting drinking water 5. Percentage of Population with access to potable Water Sanitation-Use of Improved sanitation Sanitary disposal of child faeces Place for hand washing Availability of soap Percentage of Population with access to improved Water Sanitation Facilities

Oman:

No comments

Pakistan:

Pakistan Water Operators Partnership have developed a dashboard of indicators to provide information related to services, coverage and efficiency in 7 megacities in Pakistan

Panama:

No comments

Paraguay:

No comments

Peru:

a y b se refieren a 50 EPSs reguladas, b se refiere a promedio ponderado

Philippines:

Expenditure- expenses over revenue (operating ratio); Service quality- Response time, no. of staff per connection; Cost effectiveness ; Functionality of system- minimum of 7 psi during peak hour; Water quality standards- compliance to PNSDW 2007, effluent quality, compliance to DENR-AO 35; Affordability- not >5%

Republic of Moldova:

1. Profitability of company, 2. Number of household connections and persons served, 3. % of leakages, 4. Level of performance to respond to emergencies, 5. Number of water related outbreaks.

Rwanda:

Number of household connected Number of public taps (water kiosks) Volume of water produced Volume of water consumed

Senegal:

Taux de charge volumique, taux de charge organique et rendement épuratoire des stations d'épuration

Serbia:

Additional indicators:% of microbiological drinking water quality; % of chemical drinking water quality; Hygiene promotion: the number of health professionals who participate in the implementation of hygiene promotion

program activities, the number of realized hygiene promotion activities; the place where the hygiene promotion is performing; covered topics of the hygiene promotion; method used in health promotion.

Sierra Leone:

Billing efficiency, Collections efficiency, Working Ratio

South Africa:

The average metropolitan non-revenue water decreased from 35% in 2009/10 to 32.9% in June 2012 and then increased to 33.8% in December 2012.

South Sudan:

No comments

Sri Lanka:

Water Quality; Estimated Bills/ 1,000 connection; Defective meters/ 1,000 connection; Stock efficiency; Customer complaints for 1,000 connections

Sudan:

Sewerage system covers only 7% for Khartoum State, biological treatment through sewage pond

Tajikistan:

No comments

TFYR Macedonia:

No comments

Thailand:

No comments

Timor-Leste:

No comments

Togo:

Proportion des financements acquis par rapport aux besoins de financement; Part des financements internes de WASH dans le budget total de l'Etat; Taux d'évolution annuelle des financements de l'État dans le secteur de l'eau potable et assainissement; Pourcentage des ménages utilisant des installations sanitaires améliorées; Continuité du service; Eau non comptabilisée.

Tonga:

Indicator; Water Borne Disease- not found in Tonga

Tunisia:

Performance indicators followed by SONEDE are: Overall efficiency of networks: 74.4%; Efficiency of distribution network : 79, 8%; Efficiency of transport networks: 92.8%; Linear loss index: 7.6 m3/jour/km; Linear Consumption Index: 29.2 m3/jour/km; Linear index distribution: 36.8 m3/j/km; Number of breaks per 100 km of networks: 27.8; Number of leaks for 1000 connections: 64.8. Performances indicators tracked by the ONAS utility : Efficiency of wastewater treatment plants: 89%; Efficiency of wastewater treatment plants: 1.03 kWh / kg BOD5 eliminated; Complaints / 100 subscribers: 12.68; Complaints / Km : 13.7; Intervention Network / Km: 6; Network Renewal Rate: 0.4%; Rate of private sector participation in the operation of the network: 22%. Performance indicators tracked by the Office of Rural Engineering (rural drinking water) are: The efficiency of drinking water systems; The specific consumption per capita / per day; -the rate of water chlorination; The presence of technical documents at the Associations; The rate of collection of contributions; - The Cost per m3 of water; Water tariffs practiced; The recovery of operation and maintenance costs; Renewal of Boards of Directors

Uganda:

Gender aspects (eg. Involvement/participation by women at planning and management); Water quantity (eg, water supplied, billed, in urban areas); Cumulative water for production storage capacity ; Water resources management compliance (eg, water abstraction & waste water discharge permits/conditions) ; Management aspects

Ukraine:

According to the National report: access to safe drinking water in rural areas - 30%, in urban areas - 70%.

United Republic of Tanzania:

No comments

Uruguay:

No comments

Vanuatu:

No comments

Viet Nam:

No comments

West Bank and Gaza Strip:

WQ Indicators for the Delivery of service from Service providers, Water Samples containing free chlorine (source), Water Samples containing free from Total coliform (source), Water Samples containing free Faecal Coliform (source), Water Samples containing free chlorine (Network), Water Samples containing free Total coliform (Network) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for National Development Plan, Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development, General Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation

Yemen:

a)Performance Indicators System, but: Its data does not flow as regular as it should be; Data validity or reliability is questionable; Its steering is still not by the government, but by German technical assistance; The system does not include rural sector, and yet does not cover the whole urban sector; The data of the system is not analyzed regularly and the seldom analysis is limited for only main four indicators; The system is not simple enough for the local staff throughout the country, and the communication channels still are not automated.

Zimbabwe:

Functionality of point sources, down time

07. Service provider reporting – other mechanisms used

Question B7e. Please describe other mechanisms to report and regulate based on monitoring.

Afghanistan:

No comments

Angola:

Os GAS- Grupos de Agua e Saneamento, também transmitem os resultados dos trabalhos desenvolvidos no Meio Rural. (1) Dentre os prestadores informais de serviço, as ONGs transmitem os resultados.

Argentina:

No comments

Azerbaijan:

Bulletins of water company JSC "Azersu", reports of the Ministry Ecology and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Health's reports, reports at scientific conferences.

Bangladesh:

NA

Belarus:

COMMENTS: Points c , d are not relevant for the Republic of Belarus

Benin:

Néant

Bhutan:

Internal monitoring for drinking water for informal service provider is not applicable Monitoring for rural sanitation and hygiene RSAHP MIS is used Monitoring for school EMIS is used Monitoring for rural water RWS MIS is used Monitoring for urban water and sanitation through Annual Bulletin MoWHS

Bolivia:

Las empresas de agua (EPSAS) reguladas con contrato licencia presentan informes semestrales y anuales de los resultados en la prestación del servicio a la apps. Para el caso de pequeñas epsas o las denominadas comites de agua potable y saneamiento (CAPYS) en el area rural, solamente se cuenta con informacion del servicio cuando se realizo el registro de la epsa. No presentan informes del servicio al regulador. La AAPS como mecanismo de notificacion utiliza instructivos o circulares cuando se requiere informacion adicional a los informes o cuando se realiza una notificacion. La aaps ante el incumplimiento de la epsa a temas de regulacion, esta facultada a emitir resoluciones administrativas

Botswana:

No comments

Brazil:

Anualmente, os prestadores de serviços são convidados a prestar informações ao Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre Saneamento (SNIS), sob a responsabilidade do Governo Federal. Contudo, elas são fornecidas em caráter colaborativo, não havendo sanções pela não prestação de informações, bem como não havendo sanções em relação ao desempenho. Em relação ao controle da qualidade da água para consumo humano, os prestadores reportam regularmente os resultados dos controles internos aos órgãos de vigilância sanitária dos governos subnacionais, que por sua vez lançam os resultados no SISAGUA, sistema do governo federal.

Burkina Faso:

No comments

Burundi:

Inventaire National des infrastructures hydrauliques d'eau potable (INEA) régulièrement mis à jour; Enquête Nationale pour l'Assainissement de Base (cfr ENAB), Revue Annuelle Sectorielle Conjointe (RAC), Groupe Sectoriel Eau, Assainissement et Environnement (GSEAE).

Cambodia:

The problem has to be published/announced throughout newspapers, radio or TV for the central government to respond; All urban water utilities both private and public utilities received licenses from MIME and they have to annual report to MIME for their business operation such as report on numbers of new connection, non-water revenue and financial report. For un-licensing water utilities have not closely monitoring.

Cameroon:

No comments

Central African Republic:

No comments

Chad:

Identifier toutes les ONGs et les acteurs intervenant dans le secteur en vue de centraliser toutes les données dans la base de données Nationales pour asseoir un système de suivi et évaluation adequate.

Chile:

Agua Potable Rural: Los controles o visitas efectuadas por las Empresas Sanitarias con Convenio, tienen obligación de informar anomalías o riesgos, en base a los cuales se pueden determinar medidas de emergencia ante fallas.

Colombia:

Aunque en el país existe un bajo porcentaje de información por parte de proveedores de servicios comunitarios, las entidades gubernamentales realizan diferentes acciones en los territorios para capturar información referente a la prestación de los servicios públicos domiciliarios, los cuales son utilizados para la el desarrollo de medidas correctivas elaboración de informes sectoriales y la implementación de políticas en pro de mejorar la prestación de los mismos

Congo:

Régulation

Cook Islands:

No comments

Costa Rica:

Los operadores de plantas para el tratamiento de aguas residuales deben presentar periódicamente informes operacionales ante el MSalud. Esa información no se ha sistematizado, por lo que las aplicaciones que ha tenido es limitada. No hay verificaciones de lo reportado (no hay certificación de ello o lo realizado es escaso). El 70,9 % de la población costarricense hace uso de la técnica del tanque séptico. Las instalaciones que posee cada familia fueron construidas con sus propios recursos, así también, las familias llevan a cabo labores de mantenimiento (remoción de lodos sépticos). Por ello, esta línea del saneamiento se estima es un servicio privado.

Côte d'Ivoire:

Hygiène : Au MSLS, en matière de Santé et d'Hygiène, les données de suivi évaluation sont recueillies par les DD, puis transmises aux DR puis au niveau central, à la DIPE et à la structure technique responsable du domaine d'activité. En Hygiène ce mécanisme n'est pas encore mis en œuvre. Eau potable : Contrôle de l'exploitation en milieu urbain Politique de professionnalisation pour la gestion des points d'eau (HV et HVA) en milieu rural

Cuba:

No comments

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

Revue périodique permet de prendre des mesures correctives /REGIDESO

Dominican Republic:

No comments

El Salvador:

No comments

Eritrea:

Reports are prepared by village administration and passed to higher levels of administration (S-Zoba, Zoba and national levels.)

Estonia:

No comments

Ethiopia:

Sanitation: The only reporting mechanism in the Ministry of Health is the Health Management Information System (HMIS) in which only very limited number of Sanitation and Hygiene related indicators are captured. Hence the community owned/operated and private sector/NGO reports have very little chance of being reported. Water: The government structures directly report to the immediate offices then compiled and reported to Federal Level. In addition, the CSOs/NGOs send joint annual report on WASH. The report will be discussed by all CSO members and finally it is consolidated into one report.

Fiji:

Note: NGOs hand over projects to government after completion. Once projects have been completed, monitoring is done through the Turaga ni Koro. Monthly reports put forward by TNK are inclusive of Water and sanitation; any complaints put through this report are reported to WSD. WSD refers complain back to implementing NGO for clarification and rectification.

Gabon:

No comments

Gambia:

No comments

Georgia:

Drinking water quality monitoring are carried out by LEPL - National Food Agency according to annual "Food Safety State Program". 10 200 GEL was assigned for sampling and investigation of drinking water (including bottled water), non-alcoholic, soft-alcoholic drinks in the frame of „Food Safety State Program" in 2012. According to the order (N 349 17 th December of 2007) of Minister of Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia – on "Technical regulation of drinking water" the compliance of internal control and monitoring are carried out by the supplier and the number of samples and parameters depend on the number of consumer. According to the above mentioned technical regulation state control and monitoring scheme, frequency, parameters and the number of samples are defined by the competent authority – LEPL- National Food Agency pursuant to Georgian legislation. Recommendation letters were sent to relevant establishments in case of non-compliance of quality of drinking water with requirements – "Technical regulation of drinking water".

Ghana:

The Public Utility Regulatory Commission (PURC) sets service standards for formal water service providers and monitors their compliance; CWSA under its recently promulgated Legislative Instrument (LI) also plays some regulatory functions with respect to rural WASH service delivery. The LI also empowers DAs to regulate the sector in their respective jurisdictions; DAs by-laws serve to regulate activities of service providers; The EHSD has prosecutorial powers over offenders.

Guinea:
RAS

Guinea-Bissau:
No comments

Haiti:
Des camions d'eau non contrôlés

Honduras:
No existen otros mecanismos.

India:
Dedicated Online monitoring system is in place for real time assessment of water and sanitation coverage

Indonesia:
1. Data collection and information 2. Processing and analysis of data and information 3. Reporting and providing feedback.

Iran (Islamic Republic of):
No comments.

Jordan:
No comments.

Kazakhstan:
No comments.

Kenya:
No comments.

Kyrgyzstan:
Inspection of sewage treatment plants operation on request of commercial company. Annual routine checkup of municipal treatment plants operation.

Lao People's Democratic Republic:
Develop regulations to manage and implement the WASH activities and project by Ministry in charge such as Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, MOH and MPWT; It shall be strengthened the existing measurement especially the Law on Water Supply and the Law on Hygiene, Prevention and Health promotion; Dissemination and consultation meeting need to organise and notice to all nationwide for the formal and informal service providers, community-based service providers; Registration system shall be in place for the formal and informal service providers, community-based service providers as well as the supplier and contractor.

Lebanon:
No comments

Lesotho:
The Water and Sewerage Company previously had a Performance Agreement with the Government of Lesotho and annual independent audits were undertaken and the results thereof informed development of strategies for rectifying shortcomings where identified. The PA has been replaced by the license between the regulator and the service provider (WASCO) which came into force in May 2013, the shareholder performance contract between the government and the service provider required as part of regulation process is yet to be developed and once developed the implementation of this performance agreement will be monitored by the regulator.

Liberia:

No comments

Lithuania:

No comments

Madagascar:

a) 55%: JIRAMA, par conséquent, difficile de rapport. b) Lorsque les communautés signaler un problème puis action est prise, mais la plupart ne le font pas... donc chaque question est difficile à répondre.

Maldives:

No comments

Mali:

En milieu rurale il n'y a pas de prestataires officiels, donc pas de Contrôle interne pour l'eau potable, mais en cas de problème des mesures correctives sont faites (DNH, DRH et SLH). Pour les gestions communautaires (on ne peut pas parler de prestataires) pas de contrôle interne pour l'eau potable

Mauritania:

No comments

Mexico:

No comments

Mongolia:

No comments

Morocco:

Audit reports prepared and presented at the boards. A special report on the quality of drinking water at the national level is established each year.

Mozambique:

No comments

Myanmar:

Real Supportive monitoring is essentially required and it leads to sustainability

Nepal:

NA

Niger:

Cluster Wash site web: <https://sites.google.com/a/clusterwashniger.com/home/home>

Nigeria:

Independent assessment by government and development partners

Oman:

Regular meeting with all stakeholders and in future a national water safety committee will be established

Pakistan:

Pakistan Water Operators Network have developed a dashboard of indicators to provide information related to services, coverage and efficiency in 7 megacities in Pakistan

Panama:

No comments

Paraguay:

Cuando se verifican incumplimientos, se realizan sumarios administrativos, posteriormente se notifican y se dan lugar las medidas correctivas

Peru:

- Las 50 EPS bajo el ámbito de la SUNASS, en el marco de sus funciones, son supervisados y fiscalizados en sus niveles de calidad de servicio en relación a la tarifa establecida y a las normas. Notifica los resultados los mismos que dan lugar a medidas correctivas antes de un proceso administrativo sancionador.

Philippines:

No comments

Republic of Moldova:

Annual reporting by urban operator to Ecological Inspectorate and Centers of Public Health

Rwanda:

No comments

Senegal:

No comments

Serbia:

No comments

Sierra Leone:

An act has been passed to establish the Electricity and Water Commission and the process of establishing the Office is in progress, this will formally set these standards and enforce them.

South Africa:

Service providers currently only report to DWA on compliance of drinking water and wastewater. Financial regulation is in the process of being introduced, as is the No Drop System that will monitor water conservation and demand management.

South Sudan:

Issuance of permits to tanker trucks by the town councils

Sri Lanka:

Conducting progress review meetings for the remedial action.

Sudan:

Periodic chlorine check as well as weekly Epidemiology report from Epidemiology ,response department and emergency department

Tajikistan:

No comments

TFYR Macedonia:

No comments

Thailand:

No comments

Timor-Leste:

No comments

Togo:

No comments

Tonga:
N/A

Tunisia:
For domestic companies (SONEDE + ONAS), contract plans are established for a period of five years and establish performance indicators to be achieved and the human and material resources needed. This action plan is being monitored annually by the main concerned Ministries and the Board of Directors of these institutions.

Uganda:
- Conducting Joint Technical Reviews where the Ministry of Water and Environment, development partners and other sector stakeholders conduct monitoring trips to selected WASH activities and report on findings. UBOS demographic and household surveys

Ukraine:
No comments

United Republic of Tanzania:
No comments

Uruguay:
Aclaraciones a B7 se notifican en forma parcial. En materia de saneamiento se ha iniciado un proceso de notificación en los últimos años solamente para aquellos emprendimientos cuyos proyectos fueron sometidos a autorización ambiental previa. En tal caso los resultados dan lugar a medidas correctivas. En lo atinente a la calidad del agua potable, el prestador de servicios oficiales OSE ha comenzado a notificar los apartamientos de la normativa vigente de los parámetros físico-químicos como parte del proceso de tramitación de excepciones que contempla la normativa (Decreto 375.011). Los resultados dan lugar a medidas correctivas. OSE ha comenzado a su vez a informar al organismo regulador URSEA, en forma mensual. las muestras no conformes por presencia de coliformes termotolerantes o Escherichia Coli. No corresponde las preguntas b a d de acuerdo a la respuesta a la pregunta A6.

Vanuatu:
No comments

Viet Nam:
Data is not available

West Bank and Gaza Strip:
Some water service providers monthly report the water quality monitoring programs; MOH Programs; PWA Activities in monitoring the water quality and monitor the performance of the service providers. Need to work more on this part specially for the rural areas where there is no monitoring or few monitoring is performed but not sufficient

Yemen:
The monitoring issue in the Yemeni water sector is developing; Water utilities have been decentralized. Local Authorities are not specialized and advisory councils rarely do meet in the water utilities or monitor their activities. In contrary, advisory councils interfere in the technical work of the utilities or sometimes assign their managers which at the end affect the services; The regulator body has not been established Yet. The M&E department in the ministry has been established recently and then deteriorated during the recent country unset. Right now, its manager has not been assigned yet.

Zimbabwe:
For sanitation effluent discharges into the environment are checked for quality and results shared with the Environmental Management Agency (EMA). For all new boreholes drilled there is a standard information form completed and submitted to the regulatory authority-ZINWA

08. Additional comments on monitoring

Additional unsolicited comments provided on monitoring

Afghanistan:

No comments

Angola:

No comments

Argentina:

No comments

Azerbaijan:

No comments

Bangladesh:

No comments

Belarus:

Since 2011 the Sample Survey of Households Living Standards includes questions about satisfaction of households with quality of communal services in general in a 1-5-point scale. The results of the Survey are posted on the official website of the National Statistics Committee www.belstat.gov.by

Benin:

No comments

Bhutan:

No comments

Bolivia:

Nota: en los informes semestrales y anuales de las epsas reguladas, existe informacion e indicadores de la calidad del servicio y resultados de los exámenes de satisfaccion de los clientes. Esta informacion esta disponible en la aaps, pero no existe un mecanismo de difusion o publicacion al publico en general.

Botswana:

No comments

Brazil:

No comments

Burkina Faso:

No comments

Burundi:

No comments

Cambodia:

Note: There is no data to answer this question.

Cameroon:

No comments

Central African Republic:

No comments

Chad:

No comments

Chile:

No comments

Colombia:

No comments

Congo:

No comments

Cook Islands:

No comments

Costa Rica:

Se hace pero no se publica los resultados.

Côte d'Ivoire:

No comments

Cuba:

No comments

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

No comments

Dominican Republic:

No comments

El Salvador:

No comments

Eritrea:

No comments

Estonia:

No comments

Ethiopia:

No comments

Fiji:

WAF reports are forwarded to WSD and Auditor General's Office but are not made public.

Gabon:

No comments

Gambia:

No comments

Georgia:

No comments

Ghana:

No comments

Guinea:

No comments

Guinea-Bissau:

No comments

Haiti:

No comments

Honduras:

No comments

India:

No comments

Indonesia:

No comments

Iran (Islamic Republic of):

No comments

Jordan:

No comments

Kazakhstan:

No comments

Kenya:

No comments

Kyrgyzstan:

No comments

Lao People's Democratic Republic:

No comments

Lebanon:

No comments

Lesotho:

No comments

Liberia:

No comments

Lithuania:

No comments

Madagascar:

No comments

Maldives:

No comments

Mali:

No comments

Mauritania:
No comments

Mexico:
El gobierno federal hace públicas las coberturas de agua potable, saneamiento y salud a través de las páginas de Internet de la Conagua (publicaciones institucionales como Estadísticas del Agua en México, Programa Nacional Hídrico y Situación del Subsector Agua Potable, Alcantarillado y Saneamiento) y la Secretaría de Salud (situación de la salud en México, indicadores básicos). De manera interna, las instancias federales de los sectores agua y salud comparten los reportes de vigilancia con instancias estatales y municipales.

Mongolia:
No comments

Morocco:
No comments

Mozambique:
No comments

Myanmar:
No comments

Nepal:
No comments

Niger:
No comments

Nigeria:
No comments

Oman:
No comments

Pakistan:
No comments

Panama:
No comments

Paraguay:
No comments

Peru:
No comments

Philippines:
No comments

Republic of Moldova:
No comments

Rwanda:
No comments

Senegal:
No comments

Serbia:

No comments

Sierra Leone:

No comments

South Africa:

No comments

South Sudan:

No comments

Sri Lanka:

No comments

Sudan:

No comments

Tajikistan:

No comments

TFYR Macedonia:

No comments

Thailand:

No comments

Timor-Leste:

No comments

Togo:

No comments

Tonga:

No comments

Tunisia:

No comments

Uganda:

No comments

Ukraine:

No comments

United Republic of Tanzania:

No comments

Uruguay:

Aclaraciones a B8. En atención a que la población rural es básicamente dispersa y lo expresado en la pregunta A6 , la respuesta se efectúa para el saneamiento en zonas urbanas y abastecimiento en forma global (no se dispone de información desglosada). El proveedor OSE cuenta con indicadores de desempeño propios (no se han analizado a nivel sectorial ni consensuado) y publica periódicamente una síntesis en los principales diarios de circulación nacional y están en su página web (http://www.ose.com.uy/e_benchmarking.html) en el punto-Calidad de Servicio Préstamo BIRF 4556-0 UR. Los informa a su vez al organismo regulador URSEA. Cuenta también con indicadores de desempeño más completos (tampoco examinados sectorialmente ni

consensuados) que difunde en su página web que incluye la satisfacción de los usuarios que se evalúa a partir de resultados de encuestas. (<http://www.ose.com.uy/planestr/htinddesweb.aspdex>). La Intendencia de Montevideo presenta a la URSEA periódicamente los indicadores relativos a los Compromiso de Gestión del Plan de Saneamiento Urbano IV, de acuerdo a lo establecido con el contrato de Préstamo con el BID y la URSEA los ha comenzado a publicar

(http://www.ursea.gub.uy/Inicio/Agua_y_Saneamiento/Informes_Agua_saneamiento Informes técnicos - Indicadores gestión IM Saneamiento 2012 primer semestre). Algunos de ellos se refieren a la calidad del servicio. No se informa sobre la satisfacción de los usuarios con la prestación del servicio.

Vanuatu:

No comments

Viet Nam:

No comments

West Bank and Gaza Strip:

No comments

Yemen:

There is no official or unofficial satisfaction reviews in general. There is no PI for rural sector.

Zimbabwe:

No comments