

GLAAS 2013/14 Country Survey

Raw Output of Written Comments Provided by GLAAS respondent countries - SECTION D on Finance

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

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

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01. Financial plans for WASH

Question D1f. Please attach a copy of the financial plan or provide a web link.

Afghanistan: www.mof.gov.af

Angola: Para o Sector da Águas existe o Plano de Investimentos do Sector da Energia e Águas, para o período 2013 – 2017. Cópia electrónica do referido Plano será anexada à este Questionário. Existe um Plano Anual de Investimentos para o Sector da Saúde, para 2013.

Argentina: No comments

Azerbaijan: www.azersu.az

Bangladesh: MTBF of Ministry of Finance. www.mof.gov.bd

Belarus: <http://www.government.by/upload/docs/>

Benin: Budget prévisionnel Hygiène et assainissement de base 2013 2017 Budget AEP

Bhutan: www.gnhc.gov.bt

Bolivia: El plan sectorial de desarrollo de saneamiento basico 2011-2015, (www.mmaya.gob.bo) establece en el marco operativo capitulo 4to la programacion y presupuesto plurianual.

Botswana: National Development Plan 10 (www.gov.bw)

Brazil: A) Planos e orçamento: 1) Plano Mais Brasil - Plano Plurianual - PPA 2012 -2015 – planejamento e orçamento do governo federal para o período. A Agenda da Água apresenta as ações e orçamento do governo federal para à agua potável e saneamento para o horizonte de quatro anos do atual governo. Lei Orçamentária Anual (LOA) 2012 – detalhamento financeiro Orçamento do Ministério das Cidades para saneamento básico (87% do orçamento para Saneamento Básico/Ministério das Cidades destinados ao PAC) http://www.orcamentofederal.gov.br/orcamentos-anuais/orcamento-2012-1/lei-1/L12595_12_Volume_IV.pdf

Agenda Água

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/secretarias/upload/Arquivos/spi/PPA/2012/111206_agendas_transversais.pdf

2) PAC Saneamento 2007-2014 <http://www.pac.gov.br/cidade-melhor/saneamento>

3) Plano Nacional de Saneamento Básico 2014 -2033. Apresenta a estimativa de investimentos para o atingimento das metas para água potável, esgotamento sanitário, resíduos sólidos urbanos e drenagem, até o ano de 2033. Os investimentos estão agrupados em duas grandes categorias: estruturais (infraestrutura) e estruturantes (gestão). Para água potável foram estimados os investimentos para: a) expansão da produção e distribuição e b) reposição de infraestrutura para produção e distribuição. Para esgotamento sanitário foram estimados investimentos para: a) expansão da coleta, interceptação (fossas sépticas), tratamento e das instalações hidrossanitárias, e b) reposição da coleta, interceptação e tratamento. Foram também estimados os investimentos para o governo federal e outros agentes do setor, assim como para cada estado da federação <http://www.cidades.gov.br/index.php/plano-nacional-de-saneamento-basico-plansab.html> B) Financiamento: As principais fontes são: a) tarifas pagas pelos usuários; b) recursos do orçamento geral da União (OGU) e c) fundos públicos federais de financiamento de infraestruturas e habitação (e. g Fundo de Garantia por Tempo de Serviços dos Trabalhadores (FGTS), administrado pela Caixa Econômica Federal, e Fundo de Amparo ao Trabalhador (FAT), administrado pelo BNDES (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social). Em menor escala: recursos orçamentários de municípios e estados, além de gastos diretos dos usuários para implantação de soluções individuais (especialmente para poços artesianos e fossas sépticas). BNDES http://www.bndes.gov.br/SiteBNDES/bndes/bndes_pt/Institucional/Apoio_Financeiro/Produtos/FINEM/saneamento.html CAIXA

http://www1.caixa.gov.br/gov/gov_social/municipal/assistencia_tecnica/produtos/financiamento/saneamento_para_todos/saiba_mais.asp

Burkina Faso: Budget programme par objectif du PN-AEPA en milieu rural; Plan d'investissement de l'ONEA.

Burundi: No comments

Cambodia: No comments

Cameroon: Le décret n°2001/216 du 2 août 2001 portant création d'un compte d'affectation spéciale pour le financement des projets de développement durable en matière d'eau et d'assainissement.

Central African Republic: No comments

Chad: Briefing pays TCHAD (Sector commitments dans le secteur WASH)
http://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/files/Chad_-_Statement_to_2012_HLM_FR.pdf

Chile: Sector Rural: Corresponds to the Ley de Presupuestos de la Nación.

Colombia: No comments

Congo: Renforcement des capacités en WASH.

Cook Islands: Water master plan under development

Costa Rica: El financiamiento de los operadores (AyA, ESPH, ASADAS (AyA)) de sistemas para el abastecimiento de agua y el saneamiento se adquiere a través de las tarifas. La institución que las regula es la ARESEP y a ella se debe presentar el plan operativo y financiero a seguir. En su página web (www.aresep.go.cr) se pueden encontrar las resoluciones relacionadas con el tema. (<http://www.aresep.go.cr/index.php/aresep/informes/informes-de-labores>) Los otros operadores, privados/cooperativas y municipalidades, prestan el servicio pero no están bajo el control de la ARESEP.

Côte d'Ivoire: Cf matrice d'action du PND 2012-2015

Cuba: No Disponible

Democratic Republic of the Congo: No comments

Dominican Republic: No comments

El Salvador: ANDA. www.anda.gob.sv FISDL www.fisd.l.gob.sv

Eritrea: Annual recurrent and capital budget

Estonia: Local authority has its own budget, therefore water supplier have its own budget. We don't have governmental budget on WASH sector except national investments. URL's (in estonian): Information concerning legislation of environmental program: <http://www.kik.ee/et/taotlejale/keskkonnaprogramm/keskkonnaprogrammi-oigusraamid> 2) requirements for development of water management plan support systems: <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/104102012013> Rural settlements program: <http://www.eas.ee/et/avalikule-ja-mittetulundussektorile/avalike-teenuste-arendamine/hajaasutuse-programm/uldist>

Ethiopia: One WASH National Plan (OWNP), <http://www.cmpethiopia.org/page/156> , SAP

Fiji: At present Government's financing mechanism is determined holistically on an annual basis. There is no specific financing plan disaggregated by WASH Sector but are broadly grouped in Infrastructure Sector and Social Sector. Budgetary capital funding for the WASH sector funded by government are determined on an annual basis as part of the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP). The PSIP manual is attached outlining the PSIP process to source capital funding.

Gabon: Annexe de la loi de finances 2011

Gambia: No comments

Georgia: www.mof.ge

Ghana: Strategic Environmental Sanitation Sector Investment Plan (SESSIP); Water sector financing plan; 2012 Appropriation Act

Guinea: Tableau 40_Rapport /plan d'investissement 2012-2030 de la SEG ; PNAEPA 2009 -2015 du SNAPE

Guinea-Bissau: O país não dispõe de nenhum plano financeiro para sector WaSH que possa avaliar fontes e estratégias de financiamento. Existe sim um plano de acção para o sector de água e saneamento à nível nacional, contendo um orçamento de investimento necessário ao cumprimento dos OMD (2010 - 2015).

Haiti: N/A

Honduras: En el presupuesto nacional se incluyen los fondos para las instituciones, programas y proyectos relacionados del sector. El abordaje de la higiene está incorporado en programas y proyectos; y en la práctica no están separados. Se adjunta cuadro de presupuesto del programa de inversión pública para APS al 31 de diciembre de 2012.

Indonesia: RPJMN 2010-2014 http://www.bappenas.go.id/files/1613/7890/3140/Buku-Evaluasi-Paruh-Waktu-RPJMN_Bappenas.pdf ; http://perkim-bappenas.info/index.php?prm_page_id=1&prm_id=13&prm_type_id=2&prm_parent_id=11&is_view=1&prm_doc_cat_id=4

Iran (Islamic Republic of): No comments

Jordan: Please find below the links for the General Budget Law for the Fiscal Year 2012 and the Government Units Budget Law <http://www.gbd.gov.jo/web/Budget/Default.aspx?Id=52b45d56-178e-4885-94d2-7990f8166037&OP=budget&CH=MD> <http://www.gbd.gov.jo/web/Budget/Default.aspx?Id=6942e31f-a2b7-4218-8dac-24ca965b42a6&OP=budget&CH=GU> Please find below the Link for the Financing Plan for the Government Program (2013-2016) www.pm.gov.jo

Kazakhstan: No comments

Kenya: Environmental health/ WASH investment plan under development in the division of policy and planning. 2012-2017

Kyrgyzstan: Currently the plan is designed in case of identification of funding sources, the searches of which is performed by many ministries and agencies. The range of international donors provide an assistance to the republic: International Development Organization (IDO), ADB, EBRD, UNICEF, WHO and etc. In frame of priority orientations of the project of the State program of the KR till 2025 are provided the main (main): - construction of water systems in 425 villages; - construction of sewage systems in 27 regional centers with village status; - establishment of the Republic training centers; - establishment of technical service centers in 40 regional centers.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: The MDGs costing documentation; Ministry of Planning and Investment and Ministry of Health, January 2012; The National Plan of Action for Rural WASH, Ministry of Health, September 2012;

Lebanon: Budget project exist but not yet approved.

Lesotho: No comments

Liberia: www.mof.gov.lr

Lithuania: The plan does not provide division into rural or urban areas, financing is allocated for water sector, applicants, intensity of project financing etc. are described.

Madagascar: PNAEPA 2008 - 2012 Document de stratégie Nationale du secteur EAH (Validé) Document de planification du secteur EAH (En cours de validation) Madagascar : Vers un agenda de relance économique

Mali: -Document final de la revue et BPO/CDMT,

Mauritania: Loi de finance 2012 et cadre de dépense à moyen terme

Mexico: El plan de financiamiento del sector agua, saneamiento e higiene se planea y maneja internamente en los niveles federal, estatal y municipal, y se refleja en el Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación (PEF), presupuestos estatales y municipales. El dinero que se invierte a través de programas federalizados se planifica, los estados y municipios solicitan apoyo al gobierno federal, sin embargo tienen que planear el gasto y las inversiones en su solicitud anual de recursos. El Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación (PEF) es anual, el PEF 2014 está disponible en:

http://www.apartados.hacienda.gob.mx/presupuesto/temas/ppef/2014/ingresos/02_proyecto_decreto_ppef2014.pdf

Mongolia: 1. National water committee- www.water.mn. 2. Ministry of Finance - www.mof.gov.mn

Morocco: No comments

Mozambique: Find attached the 2014 Financial Plan for water sector

Myanmar: Table (1), Annex VI, National Health Accounts (2008- 2009)

Nepal: <http://www.mof.gov.np> <http://www.npc.gov.np>

Niger: Loi de finance 2013 (Budget d'investissement de l'Etat concerne de façon global l'eau potable l'assainissement pour ce qui concerne le ministère de l'hydraulique et de l'assainissement et l'hygiène pour le ministère de la santé publique)

Nigeria: www.fmf.gov.ng www.budgetoffice.gov.ng

Oman: No comments

Pakistan: The government follows a Medium Term Development Framework and Medium Term Expenditure Framework which are implemented through approved Annual Development Programs

Panama: No comments

Paraguay: No comments

Peru: http://www.mef.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=504%3Aseguimiento-de-la-ejecucion-presupuestal-diaria&catid=267%3Aseguimiento-de-la-ejecucion-presupuestal-diaria&Itemid=100944&lang=es

Philippines: <http://www.investphilippines.info/arangkada/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/PIP-2011-2016.pdf>

Republic of Moldova: No comments

Rwanda: http://www.minecofin.gov.rw/uploads/media/EDPRS_2_FINAL1_01.pdf and <http://www.ewsa.rw/Docs/WATSAN%20EDPRS%202%20SSP.pdf>

Senegal: Eau et assainissement : www.pepam.gouv.sn Hygiène: PNDS et PTA

Serbia: <http://www.parlament.gov.rs/upload/archive/files/cir/pdf/zakoni/2013/2524-13.pdf>

Sierra Leone: No comments

South Africa: Municipal grants for capital and O&M is given in the yearly Division of Revenue Act for a 3 year period. The Integrated Development Plan, (IDP), sets out a municipality's high level plans; (the Water Services Development Plan gives more detail regarding water services). Budgets are allocated and the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan, (SDBIP), connects the budget with agreed activities, against which the municipality

South Sudan: No comments

Sri Lanka: The scanned copy of printed estimate attached.

Sudan: No comments

Tajikistan: The electronic version of the report in English and Russian languages is posted on the website of the State Committee on Investments and State property of the Republic of Tajikistan at <http://www.amcu.gki.tj/>

TFYR Macedonia: No comments

Thailand: No comments

Timor-Leste: Annual Plan 2013

Togo: www.togoreforme.com

Tonga: See link www.tongawaterboard.org

Tunisia: The annual Budget is published in the national gazette

Uganda: Financing plans for WASH are provided in the following reports; Sector Investment Plan, 2009; Water and Sanitation Strategic Investment Model (SSIM, 2010); Annual Ministerial Policy Statements & Budget Framework Papers (Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks) www.mwe.go.ug

Ukraine: Law of Ukraine "On State Budget of Ukraine for 2012" (Supreme Council of Ukraine (BVR), 2012, № 34-35, st.414){As amended by the Law № 5513-VI of 04.12.2012}, <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4282-17>

United Republic of Tanzania: Attached

Uruguay: Aclaraciones a D1 En forma consistente con lo señalado en relación a la formulación de planes de ejecución basados en las políticas aprobadas, se puede señalar que no existe a nivel país un plan de financiamiento global definido por el gobierno para el sector agua, saneamiento e higiene. Pero los principales prestadores oficiales de los servicios de agua potable y saneamiento: OSE y la Intendencia de Montevideo, sí cuentan con presupuestos específicos o planes de financiamiento.

Vanuatu: Most rural sanitation and drinking water works are carried out with donor funds

Viet Nam: In general, there is no long-term or overall financial plan for WASH sector only. However, expenditure plan is developed annually for urban and rural water supply and sanitation, except hygiene, by leading ministry and approved by government. This plan is typically included in an annual activity plan of the ministry.

West Bank and Gaza Strip: Not Available

Yemen: It is included in the National Water Strategy. Attached.

Zimbabwe: No comments

02. Government budget specific to WASH

Question D2d. If unable to respond to budget information as presented in the previous question (i.e. disaggregated among WASH sub-sectors), please provide annual WASH budget indicating what sub-sectors are covered by ministries.

Afghanistan: MoPH DW

Angola: Plano de Acção do Sector da Energia e Águas, 2013 – 2017. Nota: o valor da «Água Potável nas Áreas Rurais», apesar de ser canalizado para o Ministério da Energia e Águas, é descentralizado para os Governos Provinciais, no âmbito da implementação do Programa «Água para Todos»

Argentina: MINISTERIO DE PLANIFICACION 10.163.710.000 ENHOSA: \$ 2.130.000.000 MINPLAN: \$ 2.119.000.000 OTROS: \$ 5.014.000.000

Azerbaijan: Each year, as agreed by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economy of Development approved revenue estimates of expenditure (budget) of "Azersu"

Bangladesh: Directly disaggregated data is not available in Annual Development Plan of central Government of Bangladesh but these are available in detailed project documents of relevant works.

Belarus: COMMENTS The State Program on water supply and sanitation "Clean Water" for 2011-2015 was approved by Resolution of the Council of Ministers on September 15, 2011 № 1234. This program determines funding for the development of water supply and wastewater systems, improvement of reliability of their operation on the territory of the Republic of Belarus. Funds are provided from the: national budgets (not more than 25 % annual funding and determined in accordance with the investment program for the next financial year) and local budgets (75% , local executive and regulatory authorities annually), credit resources of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, other sources of funding. Other sources of funding of development of water sector: credit funds of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Nordic Investment Bank, and grant funds provided by NDEP (Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership) and SIDA (Swedish Agency for International Technical Assistance) for the project "Belarus: environmental infrastructure project - the first stage", project PRESTO, grant funds the John Nurminen Foundation . For example, in 2011 funding for the program "Clean Water" was 28 840 million Belarussian rubles from the republican budget , 75 % of the total funding from local sources of funding and 88 569 million rubles by credit resources of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development .

Benin: Incomplete

Bhutan: No comments

Bolivia: Según normas vigentes los ministerio de bolivia no son ejecutores de proyectos y lo que hacen es transferir recursos a los entes ejecutores (gobiernos departamentales, gobiernos municipales o a entidades desconcentradas ejecutoras como el fps y emagua). En este marco el presupuesto de agua y saneamiento se coordina a través DEL mmaya – VAPSB. Sin embargo, en el sector de agua potable y saneamiento basico, el MMAYA esta ejecutando proyectos de inversion publica. En el area de salud, por ejemplo salud ambiental del sedes cbba, no tiene presupuesto del gobierno central para seguimiento y/o promocion de la higiene. Con la generacion de recursos propios, incluye en un plan operativo anual poa, una partida para seguimiento de la calidad del agua.

Botswana: No comments

Brazil: Ações e programas de infraestrutura de água e esgotamento sanitário:

Agência	ANO 2012
Ministério das Cidades	6.860.216.430,00
Ministério da Saúde	2.205.635.655,00
Ministério da Integração	4.862.665.837,00
Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate à Fome	1.094.783.039,00
Ministério do Meio Ambiente	204.804.849,00
Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego	57.785.001,00
Total	15.285.890.811,00
Fundos públicos	
Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego /FGTS (Fundo de Garantia por Tempo de Serviço - investimentos em habitação, saneamento e infraestrutura)	8.750.658.000,00
Total (GASTO PÚBLICO EM SANEAMENTO BÁSICO – infraestrutura) *	24.036.548.811,00
Ministério da Educação/FNDE/FUNDEB (Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação/Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação Básica) - PDDE/Água na Escola (manutenção e desenvolvimento da educação básica/Programa Dinheiro Direto na Escola/Água e Esgotamento sanitário em escolas rurais)**	24.500.000,00
Total	24.061.048.811,00

Observação: Para água e saneamento, o orçamento dos Ministérios é aplicado em investimentos e não em custeio.

FONTE: Valores orçados do estudo do Gasto Público 2012, ainda não publicado, cuja divulgação está prevista para os próximos meses.

O Relatório de Gasto Público em Saneamento Básico (Ministério das Cidades/Secretaria Nacional de Saneamento Ambiental) apresenta os valores orçados, gastos e comprometidos do governo federal, transferidos aos governos subnacionais por meio de transferências e empréstimos, no ano de referência. Podem ser identificados os gastos por tipo de programa de governo, dos diferentes ministérios que integram a administração federal.

Relatório do Gasto Público 2011 disponível em <http://www.cidades.gov.br/index.php/biblioteca-saneamento.html>

FONTE: Relatório de Gestão do Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação(Ministério da Educação) , exercício de 2012, apresentado aos órgãos de controle interno e externo como prestação de contas anual.
<http://www.fn-de.gov.br/fnde/institucional/relatorios/relatorios-de-gestao>

Burkina Faso: No comments

Burundi: No comments

Cambodia: No comments

Cameroon: No comments

Central African Republic: Les ressources nationales sont allouées par l'Etat et sont parfois soutenues par la participation des bénéficiaires en termes de fourniture en main-d'œuvre et en matériaux locaux. Le budget d'investissement alloué par l'Etat au secteur s'élevait à 432 494 millions de FCFA pour l'année 2012 Ref : Loi de finances N° 11.007 et 1723 613 millions de FCFA pour l'année 2013 Ref. Loi de finance N°12.011 soit 0,2% du total. Ces dépenses publiques couvraient : • Les contreparties de l'Etat dans l'exécution des programmes/projets ; • Les biens et services (hors salaire) de 3,5 millions FCFA ; • Les investissements qui s'élevaient à 155 millions FCFA.

Chad: Défis futurs : A réaliser d'ici 2015 : faire passer le taux d'accès à l'eau potable de 42,9 à 60% et celui de l'Assainissement de 12 de 35% pour un coût total de 276 milliards de F CFA (Cf. Profil TCHAD préparé pour la Réunion de haut niveau 2012 d'Assainissement et eau pour tous (SWA)). Pour 2013: Dans le secteur ASSAINISSEMENT Vulgarisation de l'approche Assainissement Total Piloté par la Communauté (ATPC) dans 1 000 villages; construction de 6 000 latrines institutionnelles et communautaires et la vulgarisation des latrines familiales; construction de 25 km des ouvrages de canalisation des eaux de pluies et des eaux usées ; dotation et mise en place d'environ 63 dépotoirs ; construction et réaménagement des 50 décharges définitives. Dans le secteur EAU POTABLE En milieu rural : 1 000 forages équipés des Pompes à Motricité Humaine (PMH) ; En milieu semi-urbain : 120 Adductions d'Eau potable (AEP) équipés en moyens d'exhaures thermiques ou solaires ; En milieu urbain : branchement et renouvellement des conduites de distribution, réalisation des forages profonds dans toutes les villes concédées à la Société Tchadienne des Eaux (STE) ; En maintenance des équipements existants : entretien et renouvellement de certains ouvrages hydrauliques. Le budget Eau, assainissement et hygiène est passé de 4 à 23 milliards de F CFA de 2012 à 2013 (Point de la situation pour 2013 sur les engagements souscrits à la réunion de haut niveau 2012 de SWA)

Chile: Ministerio de Salud (vigilancia y control de abastos urbanos y rurales de agua potable) 75.000.000

Colombia: No comments

Congo: No comments

Cook Islands: No comments

Costa Rica: see doc for breakdown

Côte d'Ivoire: Ministère de la Construction, du Logement, de l'Assainissement et de l'Urbanisme (MCLAU) : fonds alloués Budget annuel moyen WASH dans le PND 2012-2015 : - Eau potable = 46 717 millions de FCFA ; - Assainissement = 40 825 millions de FCFA

Cuba: No es posible desglosar datos en sector urbano o rural, debido a presupuestos genéricos, por ejemplo, compra de equipos de bombeo, programas de viviendas y otros. Las cifras del año 2012 del presupuesto es de 160 645.7 Miles de pesos en agua potable y 14 264.2 miles para saneamiento cubiertos dentro del presupuesto del Instituto Nacional de

Recursos Hidráulicos. La Promoción de Higiene está dentro de un Programa de Higiene y Epidemiología por valor de 53.9 millones de Pesos Cubanos y en el no se pueden identificar subprogramas específicos.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Volet eau potable en milieu rural et périurbain Le Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement rural à l'ordre de 2.500.000 \$ USD en 2012 pour le compte du budget d'investissement.

Dominican Republic: No comments

El Salvador: No comments

Eritrea: The combined budget for sanitation and hygiene is USD 1,592,366 for the year 2013 – 2014.

Estonia: No comments

Ethiopia: The budget is reported in millions and the exchange rate of USD 1=18ETB for the year 2012. The budget indicated above under sanitation includes Hygiene promotion as aggregated data. It is known that even though the government of Ethiopia has no direct earmarked budget allocated to Sanitation and Hygiene, it has trained and deployed more than 39 thousand HEWs in all rural and urban kebeles with monthly salary and incentives paid from government treasury. As it is known, seven out of sixteen Health Extension Packages are dedicated to Sanitation and Hygiene which is nearly 50% of the packages implemented by HEWs. Moreover, the federal, regional, zonal and woreda Environmental Health professionals are also paid from the government side.

Fiji: WASH activities are funded from general government department budgets (eg. WSD gets \$2M (Fiji dollars) for water projects)

Gabon: No comments

Gambia: No comments

Georgia: The questionnaire does not fully fit to our country situation and organization especially in the field of finance data collection and national reporting.

Ghana: data is not disaggregated by urban/rural. See supporting documents for results table.

Guinea: see annex

Guinea-Bissau: No caso da Guiné – Bissau, nos Orçamentos Gerais do Estado (anuais), não existe uma linha orçamentaria destinada especificamente ao financiamento de planos e ou investimentos no sector de agua e saneamento. Os Ministérios dos Recursos Naturais (encarregue do sector de agua e saneamento) e, da Saude (encarregue de higiene), são anualmente contemplados com orçamentos, destinados única e exclusivamente aos respectivos funcionamentos (salarios, despesas de funcionamento, etc...). Outros orgoes como definidos no quadro institucional/organizacional como o CIMA, CTA e CNA (mencionados no A9 – Coordenação institucional), não dispoem de nenhum orçamento visando realizacao de investimentos no sector WaSH.

Haiti: N/A

Honduras: De acuerdo a la SEFIN, para el presupuesto del programa de inversión pública para Agua Potable y Saneamiento al 31 de diciembre de 2012, están asignados Lps.924.5 millones (equivalente a US\$.46.0 millones), correspondiendo al FHIS, la cantidad de US\$.6.2 millones, US\$.16.4 millones a la SEFIN; y, US\$.23.4 millones al SANAA (Incluye ERSAPS y CONASA).

Indonesia: See additional information sheet For more detail see in Road Map STBM 2013-2015 and RPJMN 2010-2014

Iran (Islamic Republic of): No comments

Jordan: No comments

Kazakhstan: No comments

Kenya: APPROVED ESTIMATES & EXPENDITURE 2011/2012. The Ministry of Public health & sanitation Approved estimate was 12, 31319.30 (billion), expenditure for the year 2011/2012 was 12,434.40 (Billion), Reference: health facts and figures 2012.page 16. This reflects total recurrent expenditure. The development Approved estimates was 25,007.40 (Billion), expenditure for this 2011/ 2012 for ministry of Public health and sanitation was 17,154.50 (Billion)

Kyrgyzstan: Development of water supply and sewage department – State agency of architecture, construction and municipal housing economy under the government of the KR. Ministry of Health of the KR – Disease prevention and public sanitary and epidemiological control department

Lao People's Democratic Republic: No data is available

Lebanon: No comments

Lesotho: No comments

Liberia: No comments

Lithuania: 2007-2013 year 2014-2020 year

Madagascar: Lois de Finances

Mali: -see supporting documents for aggregated data(table). Budget fonctionnement DNACPN 117 033 291- 100% Budget DRACPN 451 349 585- 89% BSI s'élève à 117 645 000- 96% Financements extérieurs 873 921 424 - 16% Total : 1.507 738 762 frs soit 24% sur une prévision de 6 233 392 880 frs. Voir rapport annuel 2012 (P23) -La dotation budgétaire globale des programmes de la DNH en 2012 était de 37 196 283 623 FCFA et la Réalisation budgétaire globale s'élevait à 11 743 581 278 FCFA. Ces montants correspondent à la somme des financements intérieurs et des financements extérieurs. Suivant le code économique 4-649-15, l'Etat accorde une subvention à la promotion de l'hygiène, la lutte contre le paludisme et la malnutrition d'un montant de 52. 577. 000 au titre de l'année 2013. Aussi suivant le code économique 4-631-23 relatif à la subvention aux organismes publics dans le cadre de la lutte contre la maladie d'un montant de 202.696.000 en 2013, certaines activités d'hygiène peuvent être également prises en charge.

Mauritania: For full response see supporting documents.

Mexico: Los sectores que incluyen en su presupuesto anual los rubros de agua, saneamiento e higiene son:*Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT); *Secretaría de Salud (SS).

Mongolia: No comments

Morocco: - Other ministries and institutions mentioned in A9 does not allocate a specific budget to drinking water and sanitation. - Annual public budget allocated by the Ministry of Health to "Hygiene Promotion" is used by provincial offices of this department for the health monitoring of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Mozambique: • Ano 2013: ≈ 20 Milhoes de USD • Ano 2014: ≈ 40 Milhoes de USD

Myanmar: No comments

Nepal: There are projects/programs carried out by MoUD and MoFALD especially for water supply and sanitation. Some programs/projects deal with water supply only while others with sanitation only. In such cases, data on budget allocation and expenditure can be separately found for water and sanitation. But in many cases, water and sanitation (including hygiene promotion activities) programs are dealt with single project. In this case, no separated data are available. However, as the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Policy,2004,states that about the cost of sanitation promotional activities should be no less than 20% of the total cost of water supply and sanitation projects, and the practice is on the same line to some extent, the total budget and expenditure of water supply and sanitation projects have been disaggregated accordingly. For the budget allocation of the Fiscal Year 2012/13 (2069/70) and 2013/14(2070/71), Please refer attached EXCEL Sheets.

Niger: No comments

Nigeria: www.fmf.gov.ng www.budgetoffice.gov.ng

Oman: Data is available only as total budget without not as Rural /Urban disaggregated Water : capital : 600 Millions(2012-2015) , operation cost 46 Million per year Sanitation - Hya: Cap : 616 millions , operation cost 1007 Million 2011-2014) MRMR: cap: 55 Millions/ 5 years , operation: 4.2 Million per year Health - budget for health sector in general (3 % from total country budget) No specified budget for hygiene

Pakistan: Disaggregated data by urban and rural was not readily available. The above data is based on actual expenditures reported by Government of Pakistan for financial year ending June 2012. This is reported in PRSP-II report 2013. Expenditure analysis shows that sanitation expenditure is about 40% - 50% of total sectoral expenditure.

Panama: No comments

Paraguay: mUS\$

Peru: MVCS : 914.3 Millones Nuevos Soles MINSA : 8.9 Millones Nuevos Soles GORE : 489.2 Millones Nuevos Soles GL : 2,882.2 Millones Nuevos Soles

Philippines: No comments

Republic of Moldova: Overall budget provided by the Ministry of Finance for water supply and sanitation in 2012 was 150 M MDL, by the Ministry of regional development and construction through three regional development agencies was 57.6 M MDL

Rwanda: 2013/2014

Senegal: Nous ne disposons pas d'informations concernant le financement des ministères ou institutions nationales qui s'activent autour du secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement. Cependant, la situation des mobilisations des fonds relatée par le PEPAM lors de la Revue Annuelle se résume ainsi : Pour l'année 2013, le volume global des financements mobilisés ou prévisibles dans le cadre du PEPAM porte sur une enveloppe totale de 537,145 milliards FCFA mobilisés sur la période 2005-2012 ; ce correspond à une moyenne globale de 67,14 milliards FCFA par an. Cette bonne performance se rapproche beaucoup de la moyenne théorique attendue étant de 67,7 milliards FCFA sur la base des 677 milliards FCFA constituant le coût total du programme sur les dix (10) ans. Ce portefeuille est constitué en majorité de Prêts (53,6%) ; suit ensuite la catégorie des Subventions (31,7%) alors que les ressources mobilisées par l'Etat directement dans le cadre du BCI représentent 12,2% des financements globaux. Les collectivités locales apparaissent comme des contributeurs importantes dans le financement du secteur avec une mobilisation de 1,9% sur bases d'inscriptions dans leur budget propre ou en y intégrant des appuis souvent issus de la coopération décentralisée. Les contributions directes des ONG intégrées dans le lot des subventions représentent spécifiquement 3,3% des financements mobilisés. (voir résumé) Résumé : Assainissement Rural • Etat : 3 510 5,8% • Prêt : 29 450 48,5% • Subvention : 27 780 45,7% Total Assainissement Rural : 60 740 100,0% Assainissement Urbain • Collectivités : 244 0,1% • Etat : 34 358 20,0% • Prêt : 103 177 60,0% • Subvention : 34 121 19,8% Total Assainissement Urbain 171 901 100,0% Hydraulique Rurale • Collectivités : 9 700 4,7% • Etat : 27 729 13,5% • Prêt :

72 361 35,2% • Subvention : 95 796 46,6% Total Hydraulique Rurale : 205 586 100,0% Hydraulique Urbaine • Prêt : 82 934 83,8% • SONES : 3 300 3,3% • Subvention : 12 684 12,8% Total Hydraulique Urbaine 98 918 18,4%

Serbia: see supporting documents for response.

Sierra Leone: No comments

South Africa: see doc National Department Grant Purpose 2013/14 amount (Rand) Dept. Of Water Affairs Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant Provision of interim water supply (water only) 0.60 billion Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant Bulk water and sanitation infrastructure (split ± water 95% sanitation 5%) 2.90 billion Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant Subsidy for DWA schemes transferred to municipalities (water + sanitation) 139.00 million Dept. Of Cooperative Governance Municipal Infrastructure Grant Water and sanitation capital works (split 50:50) 8.20 billion Dept. of Human Settlements Human Settlements Development Grant Sustainable settlements through provision of top structure, services and socio-economic amenities. 16.98 million Urban Settlements Development Grant Subsidy to metros for provision of homes (with services) for poor 9.08 billion Rural Households Infrastructure Grant Reduction of rural water and sanitation backlogs, targeting existing households where bulk-dependent services are not viable. 106.70 million National Treasury Equitable Share O&M of water and sanitation schemes plus free basic water and sanitation (split ± water 55% sanitation 45%, but unconditional) R16.07 billion

South Sudan: No comments

Sri Lanka: No comments

Sudan: Priority of government budget is for water supply Allocated budge for water sector for 2011 851250000 but accrual performance 112705604(13%) Allocated budget for water sector in 2012 243630000 but accrual performance 1764886

Tajikistan: No comments

TFYR Macedonia: 2010: sanitation (urban and rural)-78.089.206,00 den, drinking water (urban and rural)-60.081.267.00 den. 2011: sanitation (urban and rural)-18.680.019.00 den, drinking water (urban and rural)-36.806.439.00 den. 2012: sanitation (urban and rural)-15.646.089.00 den, drinking water (urban and rural)-22.388.138.00 den. Since 2011, project "Water supply and waste water collection" financed with the loan funds in amount of 50 milion EUR from European Investment Bank is being realized. In accordance to the Government's Decision of Funds Distribution from the Loan Agreement, the funds are allocated to all 84 municipalities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The project should be completed in 2016. The project "Water and Sewerage Programme Macedonia" Phase I, financed with the loan funds from KfW Frankfurt am Main in amount of 8.635.000 EUR is being realized since 2011. These funds are allocated to selected 8 municipalities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Phase I is going to be completed in the first half of 2014. Phase II will start as Phase I is finished, due to the signing of the Loan Agreement for Phase II.

Thailand: No comments

Timor-Leste: MoPW: MoH: \$ 320 (EHD) +\$ 120 (HPD)= \$440 Ministry of Education: \$ Ministry of State Administration: \$ Ministry of Social Solidarity: \$

Togo: Budget du Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Assainissement et de l'hydraulique Villageoise En 2012 : 2447 millions de FCFA, le budget couvre 3 domaines : GIRE, Eau potable et Assainissement liquide collectif

Tonga: N/A

Tunisia: Budget of SONEDE Utility : The Budget of drinking water supply in 2013 is about 120 million for urban area and 4 million Euros for the rural areas. This budget is divided by source of funding as follows: -Loans 24 million Euros. -Budget 42 million Euros -Others 26 million Euros -Grant 12 million Euros -self-financing 20 million Euros Budget of Direction of Rural

Engineering and water management : The budget of the Rural Water Supply in 2013 is 30 million Euro co-financed up to 100% without duty by the African Development Bank. Budget ONAS Utility : The budget of ONAS in 2013 is about 66.5 million Euros is financed as follows: -Loans and grants : 40.6 million Euros -Budget : 25.8 million Euros. -Others : 0.1 million Euros

Uganda: The total Water and Sanitation budget (donor component inclusive), for the FY2012/13 was UGX 253.968 billion). The following budget break-down prevailed: Urban water (incl NWSC & LG Grants) = UGX 138.98bn (54.7%); Rural Water (incl. LG Grants) = UGX 84.59 bn (33.3%); Other water (WfP & WRM) = UGX 30.4bn (12.0%)

Ukraine: No comments

United Republic of Tanzania: No comments

Uruguay: Agua potable Saneamiento Agua Potable -Saneamiento sin desglosar Promoción de la Higiene TOTAL OSE 4.063 1.287 4.487 - 9.836 El presupuesto de OSE puede subdividirse en 4 programas. El monto no desglosado corresponde a la suma de los programas de Dirección y Apoyo y Gestión Comercial. La diferencia de una unidad entre el total y la suma de los 3 sumandos se debe al redondeo.

Vanuatu: No comments

Viet Nam: In 2013, total government budget allocated for rural water supply and sanitation is 1,205billion VND. Disaggregated data for sub-sectors under ministries is not available since it includes budget that allocated for provincial governments, then the provincial governments allocate budgets for water and sanitation since allocation of local budget is decentralized to local government.

West Bank and Gaza Strip: only MoF which has a budget specified for the Emergency cases, while other concerned ministries are not like having a specific budget for Water scarcity response. PWA: 2011-2012 budget was categorised water and sanitation 2013: The budget is categorized as programs: (1) Maintenance (WBWD), (2) Planning and strategies program (3) Regulatory and monitoring (4) administration. In line with the new water strategy

	Planned funding				Actual Funding			
	Total	Current budget	Development budget		Total	Current budget	Development budget	
			Government Resources	Donor Funding			Government Resources	Donor Funding
Building and construction of reservoirs, networks and lines	118,006,792.38	9,503,753.68	13,006,095.01	95,496,943.69	66,066,489.19	8,594,983.28	9,589,991.33	47,881,514.58
Drilling and equipping wells								
Rehabilitation of the main lines and internal								

networks Drilling, processing and rehabilitation of wells and development of springs								
Rehabilitation and maintenance of stations and wells Rehabilitation and maintenance of conveyor lines and reservoirs	41,008,048.40	33,374,248.40	1,287,500.00	6,346,300.00	38,071,771.42	31,534,016.27	756,480.35	5,781,274.80
The development of the sanitation sector services Development and Binaoanzma of sewage treatment plants Organize control of the Gaza Water and Sanitation	14,323,675.58	3,206,173.58	6,821,827.00	4,295,675.00	9,086,569.38	2,417,140.66	5,491,629.39	1,177,799.33

The size and sources of funding 2013 – source PWA Files

	Planned funding				Actual Funding			
	Total	Current budget	Development budget		Total	Current budget	Development budget	
			Governme nt Resources	Donor Funding			Governm ent Resource s	Donor Funding
Institutional	36,973,825.	5,492,983.0	2,693,171.0	28,787,671.	9,115,196.3	2,574,902.	895,720.1	5,644,573

capacity building Planning and general strategies for the water sector	00	0	0	00	8	42	4	.82
Administrative program	8,152,346.4 4	2,684,775.4 4	51,000.00	5,416,571.0 0	4,703,122.7 1	969,657.8 3	50,755.00	3,682,709 .88
Rehabilitation and maintenance of stations and wells Rehabilitation and maintenance of conveyor lines, reservoirs and networks	48,312,311. 87	45,789,811. 87	369,550.00	2,152,950.0 0	12,956,169. 04	11,547,53 0.53	103,476.5 5	1,305,161 .96
Organize control of the Gaza Water and Sanitation	3,804,655.1 0	3,402,325.1 0		402,330.00	1,929,495.5 6	1,567,548. 39	289,988.8 0	71,958.37
Capacity building and the development of individual and institutional providers	27,600.00			27,600.00	25,730.05			25,730.05

MOPAD:

The 2012 proposed development budget vs. financial commitment and actual spending in all four major sectors (US\$ million)

Sector	NDP proposed budget (2012)	Financial commitment	Actual spending as per Ministry /govt. body data (2012)	Actual spending as per Ministry of Finance (MoF) Report (2012)	Actual spending as per MoPAD Aïd Management & Coordination Directorat (2012)
Infrastructure	253.6	324.6	100.5	40.3	137.0

Infrastructure is not limited to water and sanitation.

<http://www.mopad.pna.ps/images/PDFs/311%202012%2024-07-2013.pdf>

http://www.mopad.pna.ps/en/images/PDFs/PNP%20Summary-English%20Translation_22082013.pdf

MOLG: Data extracted from the Ministry of local Government for the implementation of water and sanitation in the West Bank: Waste water services for the local governorates: 2597791 USD

For the water services: MOLG: <http://www.molg.pna.ps/studies/anneualdraft2.pdf> page 32-41

Yemen: It could be available, but not clustered enough. In general including the donor allocations, the whole portion of water sector in 2013 is around 106 Million U.D.\$, as stated by Ministry of Finance. The Government share is 52% and the donors share is 48%. However, a very small part is spent during 2013. The precise present of spent budget for the sector is not available, but the national general trend till October-2013 is 25%. This figure should be much higher than the estimated one for the donors' funds.

Zimbabwe: Department of Infrastructural Development got a total commitment of US\$3.6 million for Rural WASH Department of Water: Resources Development and Management a total commitment of US\$146.6 water resources development and management; Environmental Health Department a total commitment of US\$30 000 for water and sanitation Department of Urban Local Authorities a; total commitment of US\$9.1 million for Urban WASH District Development Fund a total commitment of US\$2.7 million for Rural Water

03. Unavailability of budget information

Question D2e. If annual budget information is not available please explain why.

Afghanistan: The annual budget breakdown is prepared based on the donor commitment, therefore we cannot use any figure until we did not have commitment from donor community.

Angola: Nota: o valor da «Água Potável nas Áreas Rurais», apesar de ser canalizado para o Ministério da Energia e Águas, é descentralizado para os Governos Provinciais, no âmbito da implementação do Programa «Água para Todos»

Argentina: No comments

Azerbaijan: The information will be available at the end of the reporting year.

Bangladesh: Directly disaggregated data is not available in Annual Development Plan of central Government of Bangladesh but these are available in detailed project documents of relevant works. 1. Ministry of Local Government & Cooperatives is the lead ministry to provide the budget for water supply and sanitation. The ministry provides the policy support to the sector. Under the ministry “Department of Public Health Engineering” and 4-“WASAs” are the key agencies to provide water supply and sanitation facilities. Moreover, Local Government Engineering Department provides water supply and sanitation services where necessary and the Upazila (sub-district) spend its 20% budget for water supply and sanitation. 2. Ministry of Primary and mass Education had budget for construction of 15 thousand units of toilet and tubewells each. Ministry of Health and Family welfare had health education program in 1500 schools in fiscal year 2012-2013. The annual budget for WASH in the fiscal year 2012-2013.

Belarus: No comments

Benin: No comments

Bhutan: No comments

Bolivia: Se cuenta con informacion asignada al sector agua y saneamiento

Botswana: There is no coordinated WASH plan in the country. Each sector develops their own budget which is often not adhered to.

Brazil: No comments

Burkina Faso: No comments

Burundi: No comments

Cambodia: No comments

Cameroon: No comments

Central African Republic: No comments

Chad: No comments

Chile: No comments

Colombia: No comments

Congo: No comments

Cook Islands: For Ministry of Health there is no specific WASH budget, there is an overall budget for health protection and health promotion that includes WASH activities.

Costa Rica: No hay un presupuesto anual para todo el sector. En Costa Rica el Subsector de Agua y Saneamiento no está legalmente constituido. La propuesta de creación está incluida en el proyecto de la nueva Ley de Aguas que se encuentra en la Asamblea Legislativa.

Côte d'Ivoire: Il y a plusieurs intervenants en assainissement : MCLAU, Programme Présidentiel d'Urgence (PPU), Mairies, Conseils Régionaux, Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Salubrité et du développement Durable, Ministère de la Santé et de la Lutte contre le Sida, etc. Hygiène : Pas de Budget pour les activités. Elles sont menées grâce à l'appui des partenaires Il y a seulement un budget de fonctionnement de la Direction de l'Hygiène Publique

Cuba: No comments

Democratic Republic of the Congo: No comments

Dominican Republic: No comments

El Salvador: No comments

Eritrea: Annual budget is available but information is not public No data is available from Urban areas The established water supply service are independent to manage themselves therefore WRD does not have information on their budgets

Estonia: Local authority has its own budget, therefore water supplier has its own budget. We don't have governmental budget on WASH sector except national investments. Institutions have budgets, but we can't provide exact information concerning WASH separately.

Ethiopia: No

Fiji: No comments

Gabon: No comments

Gambia: No comments

Georgia: not disaggregated for urban and rural (values provided were 'allocated for both urban and rural'); See supplemental documents for table of values.

Ghana: No comments

Guinea: Au MATD, les compétences WASH étant transférées aux collectivités, il n'y a pas une consolidation du budget des collectivités dans le secteur wash. Chaque collectivité est autonome dans la gestion du secteur.

Guinea-Bissau: No comments

Haiti: N/A

Honduras: Existe información presupuestaria por proyectos o programas en forma global, lo que no se proporciona o visualiza es el desglose específico de cada actividad (agua, saneamiento, higiene). Fuente SEFIN. En el caso de la vigilancia

del agua para consumo Humano, no existe partida con ese nombre específico, sino que el control sanitario de agua, está inmerso dentro de los presupuestos para registros sanitarios y licencias sanitarias, por ejemplo de plantas envasadoras y fabricas de hielo. Fuente: Dirección General de Regulación Sanitaria. Secretaría de Salud.

Indonesia: No comments

Iran (Islamic Republic of): No comments

Jordan: No comments

Kazakhstan: No comments

Kenya: No comments

Kyrgyzstan: RPADWC is considered to be the public organization; they don't represent the report to the Development of water supply and sewage department. They report in situ to the statistical agencies. Further it is planned to report to the DWSSD.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: No comments

Lebanon: No comments

Lesotho: No comments

Liberia: No comments

Lithuania: More than 500 million euros are allocated from EU Cohesion Fund. More information about investments to WASH sector will be available in 2015 due to all implementing project will be finished and financial period will be over.

Madagascar: No comments

Mali: No comments

Mauritania: No comments

Mexico: Se cuenta con la Información del Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación 2014 (PEF) que se refiere a financiamiento global sin desglose para agua, saneamiento e Higiene. Disponible en:
http://www.apartados.hacienda.gob.mx/presupuesto/temas/ppef/2014/ingresos/02_proyecto_decreto_ppef2014.pdf

Mongolia: No comments

Morocco: No comments

Mozambique: Annual budget information is not available as per require segregated water supply, sanitation and hygiene in rural and urban areas. Present format of budget information has been presented as attachment.

Myanmar: No comments

Nepal: No comments

Niger: No comments

Nigeria: No direct budgetary allocation for WASH in other ministries but included in other programmes

Oman: No comments

Pakistan: The budget for drinking water and sanitation is derived from different components supported by federal, provincial, and district governments under different headings. Generally, drinking water and sanitation sub-sector allocations are not clearly indicated in sectoral budgets. For instance, rural development budgets may include roads, houses, water and sanitation, schools etc. However, the calculation done by the Planning and Development wings of spending for drinking water and sanitation utilizes budget expenditure codes which are then collated and presented as sectoral expenditure for PRSP reporting. The above data has been drawn from official reports of Ministry of Finance.

Panama: No comments

Paraguay: Solo se dispone explícitamente el presupuesto de ESSAP. Hay proyectos con organismos internacionales, gobernaciones y municipios, pero no se tiene centralizado, ni desglosado.

Peru: MVCS: Incluye agua, saneamiento e higiene urbano y rural MINSA: Incluye vigilancia e higiene GORE: Incluye agua, saneamiento e higiene urbano y rural GL: Incluye agua y saneamiento urbano y rural

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: there is state budget allocated for water sectors but not reflected in the national allocated budget

Tajikistan: No comments

TFYR Macedonia: No comments

Thailand: No comments

Timor-Leste: No comments

Togo: Inexistence d'un budget affecté à l'hygiène et assainissement de base dans le crédit de l'Etat.

Tonga: N/A

Tunisia: No comments

Uganda: No comments

Ukraine: National government structure that controls the passage of financial resources and provides relevant information of the Government and the public, is the Accounting Chamber. It organizes and oversees the timely execution of the expenditure of the State Budget of Ukraine, budget spending, including money from national trust funds, the volume, structure and purpose, the funding of national programs of economic, scientific, social and cultural development, environmental protection and so on. Accounting Chamber provides relevant information on its website (www.ac-rada.gov.ua). Housing and communal services of regional and local administrations enforce financial resources for the relevant works. With the use of financial resources are available only heads of executive authorities. On Web sites, there is no information about financial resources. Relevant information is provided only in accordance with the requests for information and submitted reports

United Republic of Tanzania: No comments

Uruguay: No comments

Vanuatu: General activities undertaken in areas and cannot be separated. Donors tend to fund WASH more than the government.

Viet Nam: The same above-mentioned reasons

West Bank and Gaza Strip: Financial supports are different and the implementation procedures not coming within one channel, they are scattered and available through different parties, and donors,. NGOS sometimes implement projects directly from their own finance (home country organizations or governments) The main contribution of donors in the Water and sanitation for through PWA can be found in the (Donor Contribution to the water and sanitation sector in Palestine <http://www.pwa.ps/userfiles/file/World%20Water%20Day%20Booklet.pdf>)

Yemen: Data are scattered in ministry of finance, ministry of water and environment, ministry of health, over 20 water corporations and authorities, and donor agencies. These scattered data are not disaggregated in such a way of the questionnaire. Yet, there is no compacted data in ministry of water and environment nor any data base for such purposes.

Zimbabwe: No comments

04. Availability of financial expenditure reports

Question D3f. If disaggregated reports on actual spending are not available please describe what is available

Afghanistan: Disaggregated reports are available for the rural WASH programme.

Angola: O valor arrecadado com a venda da água é utilizado somente para Operações e Manutenções (O&M). Neste momento estão sendo elaborados estudos para a recuperação de custos. Projecto de Apoio ao Sector de Água e Saneamento, nomeadamente a componente de Saneamento no valor de € 3.872.000 (Apoio da União Europeia). Apoio ao Programa de Promoção de Saúde (Apoio da UNICEF).

Argentina: No comments

Azerbaijan: No comments

Bangladesh: The implementing agencies and the service providers are providing total expenditures to the monitoring agency of the Government.

Belarus: No comments

Benin: No comments

Bhutan: No comments

Bolivia: El ministerio de agua y medio ambiente, utiliza para seguimiento los reportes emitidos por el sistema integrado de gestion y modernizacion administrativa sigma y del sistema de informacion sectorial agua y saneamiento sisas. La informacion de la ejecucion financiera de entidades territoriales (gobernaciones y municipios), es reportada al VIPFE a traves del sistema de informacion sobre inversion pública (sisin) mensualmente. La AAPS como ente regulador realiza seguimiento de los estados financieros auditados a las epsas en cada gestion pasada.

Botswana: No comments

Brazil: No comments

Burkina Faso: Il n'y a pas de rapports de dépenses pour ce qui concerne l'Hygiène. Les dépenses de l'hygiène sont incorporées dans celles de l'assainissement.

Burundi: No comments

Cambodia: - Expenditure report exists for individual project with external funding. - Expenditure report exists for particular government budget (national budget law). - No consolidate expenditure report for the sector.

Cameroon: Rapport du suivi participatif du BIP, qui est un recueil de l'exécution du Budget d'Investissement Public dans les départements. Les rapports d'activités du PNDP, qui ressortent le bilan des activités et des projets réalisés par le PNDP dans les régions. Rapport du Conseil d'Administration de la CAMWATER Rapport d'Activités du FEICOM

Central African Republic: Dans le cadre de l'appui extérieur (Aide publique au développement), la revue sectorielle a présenté pour la période 2009 – 2010 une situation financière du secteur comme suit : les coûts des programmes/projets en exécution étaient de 7 milliards de FCFA financés par l'Union Européenne, la Banque Africaine de Développement, de la Banque Mondiale et de l'UNICEF ; ceux en instruction 10,5 Milliards de FCFA financés par la Banque Africaine de Développement et la Banque Mondiale ; et, ceux en attente de 81,5 Milliards de FCFA à financer par des partenaires à identifier.

Chad: Pas de dépenses désagrégées toutes les dépenses sont incorporées de façon globale dans le coût de l'ouvrage.

Chile: No comments

Colombia: No comments

Congo: Il existe des rapports des dépenses au sein du Ministère du Plan en charge des investissements des projets. Plusieurs rapports sont édités à savoir le rapport sur contrôle budgétaire qui se fait 4 fois dans l'année au cours de l'exercice budgétaire, le CDMT (Cadre de dépenses à moyen termes et le rapport exclusivement sur les dépenses eau, hygiène et assainissement

Cook Islands: Annual report for MOIP (urban) and Island administration (rural). Unable to specifically provide details on WASH for Ministry of Health as overall budget.

Costa Rica: Cada institución lo realiza, según sus funciones y se registra bajo: ☐ Informe Ejecución Presupuestaria y Proyecciones Financieras ☐ Memorias de la Contraloría General de la República. (boletín de prensa: CGR URGE MEJORA EN FINANZAS PÚBLICAS El informe brinda información relevante sobre el cumplimiento de metas y la evolución fiscal y presupuestaria del primer semestre del 2013 y tiene como objetivo brindar análisis e insumos que coadyuven a la rendición de cuentas y a la toma de decisiones. El informe completo se puede acceder en el enlace http://www.cgr.go.cr/rev_dig/evol_fiscal/2013/offline/download.pdf) * Entendido como dinero donado, **Dineros financiados por préstamo internacional.

Côte d'Ivoire: No comments

Cuba: No comments

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Service National Hydraulique Rurale (SNHR) Nous disposons des rapports financiers à la Direction et justificatifs de fonds expédiés dans les Coordinations provinciales

Dominican Republic: No comments

El Salvador: Boletín Estadístico de ANDA www.anda.gob.sv Memoria Anual de Labores de FISDL. www.fisdl.gob.sv

Eritrea: Annual lump sum expenditure

Estonia: No comments

Ethiopia: The lump sum report is available for both rural and urban Sanitation and Hygiene activities.

Fiji: See D2.

Gabon: No comments

Gambia: Expenditure on rural sanitation and hygiene are subsumed into other activities such as drinking water supply, solid waste management, health promotion etc.

Georgia: www.mof.ge

Ghana: From an assessment of the SWA Compact by the Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation (CONIWAS), actual expenditure was 46% and 72% of total commitment for 2011 and 2012 respectively. Data for 2013 is not yet available. The other challenge is with DA funding. Central gov't provides funds to DAs through the DACF, from which a certain percentage

should be allocated to WASH. However, it is difficult to access info on how much exactly is being spent on WASH because of their numbers and varied needs as well as the definition of WASH by DAs. An analysis of one DA (i.e. Wa East District Assembly in the UWR) showed an average of 31% actual expenditure against what was budgeted over the period 2007 – 2010. Further analysis showed that the WASH budget represented less than 10% of the entire DA budget for 2007 – 2009. Actual WASH expenditure over the same period was less than 5% of the total DA budget. What is ironic is that in most cases, WASH expenditure by DAs is skewed heavily in favour of solid waste collection against other WASH interventions.

Guinea: No comments

Guinea-Bissau: Com excepção de prestação dos serviços de AAP à Cidade de Bissau pela EAGB e de saneamento pela CMB, os gastos no sector WaSH é praticamente assegurado por projectos do sector, geralmente financiados na totalidade por parceiros externos. Mesmo assim, não é fácil obtenção de dados financeiros relativos as despesas junto a essas instituições. Os relatórios financeiros não são de fácil acesso.

Haiti: N/A

Honduras: Existe información pero en forma global. La Secretaría de Finanzas (SEFIN), realiza informes sobre los presupuestos de las instituciones, programas y proyectos del sector en forma mensual y se les clasifica de acuerdo a presupuesto aprobado, vigente y devengado. (*) SEFIN no registra información de ejecución financiera de las ONGs, que en su mayoría ejecutan los fondos de la cooperación internacional para las municipalidades.

Indonesia: No comments

Iran (Islamic Republic of): No comments

Jordan: At the beginning of Every Fiscal year the Budget Law for the Government is prepared with estimated committed funding for WASH. At the end of the fiscal year a new report is prepared that includes re-estimated committed funds. Later, another report is prepared for actual government spending for the ending Fiscal year.

Kazakhstan: For the entire period of the program Ak Bulak 2012-20120 years-1, 3 trillion tenge

Kenya: We do not get reports from non ODA

Kyrgyzstan: Monthly the Central treasurer's office of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic submits a report to the National Statistic Committee of the KR «About execution of the state budget ». In the annual report submitted in June after the reporting year, the factual data in the section of expenses for utility and housing maintenance services, the total expenses for water supply were 2596,0, without division on urban and rural area. There is only the information about the drinking water tariff collection, where the RPADWC work.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: The availability for financial reporting on ODA will be based on the Annual and Mid Term Review of the Development Partners, such as UNICEF. The other development partners might report in different way according to the agreement and the MOU with the government. The part of the government budget will be done annually, based on the commitment by National Assembly through Ministry of Health (in case of rural WASH projects)

Lebanon: No comments

Lesotho: On annual basis the Water and Sewerage Company receives funding from the Government of Lesotho for implementation of water and sanitation projects either as direct funding or as part contribution to augment funding from external agencies. The Auditor General undertakes annual audits of the financial statements for the company and actual expenditure against planned expenditure is reported in the audited financial statements.

Liberia: No comments

Lithuania: No comments

Madagascar: Rapport des réalisations

Mali: Toutes dépenses sont exécutés souvent les codes de marché public et des manuels de procédures financière comptables et administratives des projets.

Mauritania: For full response see supporting documents.

Mexico: La información reunida por la Conagua y la Secretaría de Salud, además de tratarse de coberturas nacionales, abarca el gasto en infraestructura, y su desempeño es evaluado por el CONEVAL. La información de desempeño de gastos no se difunde, sin embargo esta información existe y puede solicitarse a las instituciones.

Mongolia: No comments

Morocco: No comments

Mozambique: Total expenditure for WASH 2012/2013 was 98.000.000,73 USD. See additional notes for break down.

Myanmar: UNagency,NGO

Nepal: No comments

Niger: Le MHA produit chaque année un rapport d'activités incluant les dépenses effectuées depuis 2008 Il existe aussi un rapport de dépenses incluant seulement le vocable hydraulique. Ce rapport est produit par le Ministère en charge du Plan

Nigeria: General Financial Report is available (please refer to www.fmf.gov.ng , www.budgetoffice.gov.ng)

Oman: No comments

Pakistan: Expenditure breakdown by urban and rural not readily available

Panama: No comments

Paraguay: No comments

Peru: http://www.mef.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=504%3Aseguimiento-de-la-ejecucion-presupuestal-diaria&catid=267%3Aseguimiento-de-la-ejecucion-presupuestal-diaria&Itemid=100944&lang=es

Philippines: No comments

Republic of Moldova: Partially disaggregated information on actual spending are available from Ministry of Environment (www.mediu.gov.md) for those measures financed through National Ecological Fund, from the Ministry of health for such measures as DWQ monitoring, health promotion and water supply and sanitation for health care facilities

Rwanda: The data available regarding budget are not disaggregated in urban or rural, but for the fiscal Year 2013/2014, the Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority received an annual budget equivalent to 22,790,343,627 Rwf to implement Projects of Water Supply and Sanitation

Senegal: Eau potable et assainissement : Cf. rapports sectoriels du PEPAM Hygiène : Cf. rapports SNH/Ministère de la Santé et rapports sectoriels du PEPAM

Serbia: No comments

Sierra Leone: There are actual expenditures reported by Local councils in the respective Sector Spending. The same for Central Government with the exception of capital expenditure on the Sectors in question.

South Africa: All expenditure reported to National Treasury. A Standard Chart of Accounts is being implemented to standardise municipal reporting.

South Sudan: The budget outturn is available, but it is not well disaggregated, to clearly show WASH sub-sectors' expenditures under various institutions involved in WASH.

Sri Lanka: (e) Total Annual Budget allocated for Health Promotion activities is available.

Sudan: No comments

Tajikistan: Every year, the state allocates the financial resources for the provision of activity of the government agencies, but they are not disaggregated by WASH cluster. In line with the water sector reform, the single competent authority is defined SUE "HPU" and its regional and local organizations. Except the Vodokanal in Dushanbe and in Khujand, which act independently.

TFYR Macedonia: No comments

Thailand: No comments

Timor-Leste: No comments

Togo: Les données du budget (fonctionnement et investissement) sur l'eau et l'assainissement ne sont pas désagrégées. En termes d'investissement, les données peuvent être désagrégées car les projets liés à l'eau potable sont distinguables des projets liés à l'assainissement. Par contre le budget de fonctionnement qui comprend le fonctionnement des directions techniques et le fonctionnement des départements de coordination ou de supervision de tout le ministère (Cabinet du ministère et le Secrétariat Général) est difficilement désagrégeable. A ces départements de coordination, il faut ajouter les directions régionales de l'eau et de l'assainissement où le fonctionnement lié à l'eau potable de l'assainissement. Le fonctionnement de ces départements s'occupe à la fois de l'eau potable, de la GIRE et de l'assainissement.

Tonga: No comments

Tunisia: -The national budget (non-ODA funding and expenditure) is followed from a national monitoring system called ADEB (Aide for Budget decision). This system allows tracking and making comparison between registered budgets (planned) and those actually engaged. -For expenditure like ODA, there is not a specific monitoring system.

Uganda: Disaggregated data for government spending on WASH activities are not readily available. However budget, release and actual expenditure data (no disaggregated), for the last 10 years is available. In the FY 2012/13: • The actual funds released were UGX 151.22 Bn which represents 59.5% of Budget and 2.3% of national budget • Of the funds released: UGX 145.998 Bn was spent which represents 96.5% absorption For NGO/CBOs, the following information is available on funds spent on WASH activities: • The total budget spent on WASH activities was UGX 32.4 Bn (based on 160 active NGO/CSOs). • The distribution of the budget was - water supply (77%), sanitation (14%), IWRM (1%), water for production (0.2%) and community management (8%).

Ukraine: With the use of financial resources are available only heads of executive authorities. On Web sites, there is no information about financial resources. Relevant information is provided only in accordance with the requests for information and submitted reports

United Republic of Tanzania: No comments

Uruguay: De acuerdo a lo expresado en las aclaraciones a D1 y D2, la información de este punto D se refiere a los dos prestadores oficiales OSE e Intendencia de Montevideo. Al respecto de esas 2 instituciones si disponen de informe de gastos, pero corresponde señalar que su prácticamente no se financian con gasto público y con financiamiento externo AOD o No AOD (tal como puede apreciarse en la pregunta D11 referida a flujos financieros), sí con financiamiento externo principalmente del BID, Banco Mundial y CAF, pero por las características de los mismos se consideran como financiamiento reembolsable.

Vanuatu: For rural sanitation and rural drinking water data only available for specific projects

Viet Nam: Data is not available

West Bank and Gaza Strip: The data are available about expenditures but as bulk not classified as per required. PWA: The main contribution of donors in the water and sanitation for through PWA can be found in the (Donor Contribution to the water and sanitation sector in Palestine <http://www.pwa.ps/userfiles/file/World%20Water%20Day%20Booklet.pdf>

Yemen: The available reports of the governmental institutions are the ones of the previous year's depending on the commitment of the institutions and the monitoring and follow up efficiency of Central Organization for Control and Auditing. However, the data and reports need to be synthesized and disaggregated. For the Non-Government-Contributions, The reports are to some extent available. Yet, since they are multi-donor, multi-sector agencies, the data need obtaining and synthesizing which, in turn, needs further time.

Zimbabwe: No comments

05. Cost recovery methods

Question D4e. If costs are not fully recovered via tariffs, is the gap covered and how?

Afghanistan: The community contribution for operation and maintenance of WASH facilities are various in deferent areas, but generally it is 10% in each project.

Angola: No comments

Argentina: Aportes nacionales, provinciales o municipales

Azerbaijan: The cost of water supply and sanitation is not fully covered (less than 80%), and the deficit is also not covered by anybody (about 25-40 million AZN per year)

Bangladesh: 1. In Dhaka WASA Sewerages tariffs are collected equal amount to water tariffs not according to the need. 2. Rural Sanitation and Rural drinking water supply are maintained by users groups and by the individuals. 3. In Urban drinking water supply O&M costs are covered most of the towns by tariffs.

Belarus: Every year water and wastewater sector organizations are supported form budget (subsidies). No unprofitable enterprises. www.mjkh.by Revision of tariffs for housing and communal services, including water and wastewater services, shall be based on income growth and accompanied by measures on social protection, but the increase in tariffs is made at a slower pace.

Benin: Paiement des services par les ménages même selon les tarifs des prestataires.

Bhutan: Rural water supply system is constructed on cost sharing basis where by the community contribute locally available construction materials and labour, hence no need of cost recovery For urban sector the gaps are covered by government as a social and public health expenditure

Bolivia: No existe un plan financiero establecido en el mmaya. Las EPSAS en el marco de las condiciones contractuales con la aaps, formulan planes de desarrollo quinquenal, que definen las inversiones previstas, los ingresos y gastos en el servicio. La totalidad de los costos de derechos al servicio (costos de conexión), son cubiertos por los usuarios. Para el caso de la operación y mantenimiento del servicio de alcantarillado sanitario, son las tarifas del servicio de agua las que subvencionan estos costos.

Botswana: No comments

Brazil: Cada prestador de serviços possui seu Plano Financeiro próprio, tendo por premissa que os investimentos, a operação e manutenção devem ser cobertos pela tarifa. Entretanto, há situações em que a tarfia é suficiente para cobrir tais custos e há casos em que não. Quando a tarifa não cobre os custos, a diferença é coberta pelos orçamentos estaduais ou municipais. Segundo dados globais do SNIS, a situação é a seguinte: O SNIS de 2011 mostra que a tarifa média do conjunto de prestadores de serviços de abastecimento de água e esgotamento sanitário do país é superior ao seu custo médio. Mostra também em todas as regiões do país, o índice de suficiência de caixa (receita arrecadada/(despesas de exploração + serviço da dívida + despesas tributárias) é maior que 80%, sendo nas quatro maiores regiões superior a 100%. FONTE: TABELA SNIS – RESUMO POR REGIÃO 2011

Burkina Faso: L'Etat vient en appui à travers des subventions. Des contributions exceptionnelles sont souvent demandées aux bénéficiaires. Dans le cadre de la reforme du système de gestion des ouvrages hydrauliques, la gestion déléguée des ouvrages est confiée aux opérateurs économiques. L'opérateur se sert de l'argent de l'eau pour ☐ couvrir les charges de fonctionnement des ouvrages et les charges de l'opérateur ; ☐ Faire des provisions pour le renouvellement des ouvrages ; ☐ (Verser une redevance à la commune au m3 vendu).

Burundi: Subventions et appui budgétaire

Cambodia: Most of the public water supplies are old systems where the tariff already set for long time ago without having a clear return on investment and also no tariff policy developed. All water supplies work on their way to make sure their utilities is operated. In practice, if there is a need for expansion, the government will seek fund or loan to support investment. Only few public water utilities that is currently autonomous and can cover cost over 80%.

Cameroon: Les écarts sont couverts par des appuis et des subventions spéciales de l'Etat (MINEPAT) pour les institutions qui en font la demande.

Central African Republic: Le Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté a permis de redéfinir en 2007 de mettre un accent sur le secteur de l'eau et assainissement et promouvoir son meilleur développement. Pour complément d'information sur la stratégie sectorielle globale du secteur, voir le Site web: tableronde-eau.minplan-rca.org.

Chad: Participation minime mais les comités de gestion s'occupe beaucoup plus des réparations en cas de panne des ouvrages

Chile: Sector Rural: Dado que existe aporte estatal mediante subsidios al pago mensual para familias vulnerables, el Estado financia una parte del costo de la operación y mantención de los sistemas.

Colombia: No comments

Congo: Les 20% restant émanent de la subvention de l'Etat au niveau central et au niveau départemental

Cook Islands: No comments

Costa Rica: Los aranceles tienen subsidio para un sector de la población (hogares de bajo consumo), la diferencia se cubre con el pago realizado por otros usuarios. Los tanques sépticos son una solución de saneamiento individual costead por los usuarios (cada familia).

Côte d'Ivoire: En ce qui concerne le réseau d'égouts et d'Eau Potable du District Autonome d'Abidjan, l'Etat de Côte d'Ivoire décaisse 700 000 FCFA chaque année pour combler le déficit sur les 2 milliards du montant du contrat.

Cuba: Se subsidia por el presupuesto nacional parte de los gastos de funcionamiento y de mantenimiento en combustible, productos químicos y las importaciones en equipos.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Pour la REGIDESO : Voir en annexe : Prévisions budgétaires Exercice 2012 :

Dominican Republic: No comments

El Salvador: La principal fuente de financiamiento es la facturación de los servicios de ANDA según las tarifas oficiales de la institución. Asignaciones del presupuesto nacional. Préstamos y donativos del exterior. Fuentes: Boletín Estadístico de ANDA 2011. No. 33. Informe de labores de FISDL.

Eritrea: Yes it is covered through government contribution, community participation (both in cash and kind) and external financing

Estonia: By the Public Water Supply and Sewage Act, the community costs and water supplier's costs are set apart. Public water supply and sewage investments, which are reflected in public water supply and sewage plans, are covered by tariffs. Water supplier's responsibility ends at the border of the household, because of that, any action inside the household doesn't concern the tariffs - It is to be dealt by the community of the household. The same principle goes for rural and urban areas.

Ethiopia: The National Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy states that Sanitation and Hygiene services are subsidy free except for poor slum urban dwellers to construct communal and public toilets, health facilities and schools. To this effect, the government has institutionalized the Community-Led Approaches such as Community-Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) and Sanitation Marketing in which case the community constructs its own latrines, hand washing facilities, and household water treatment and safe storage with locally available materials to produce its own health. Regarding drinking water, the Water Resource Management policy statement says operation and maintenance cost should be covered by the users, both in case of rural and urban. However, this is not fully implemented and the rural and urban are not able to cover their O & M cost fully due to low tariff, low operational efficiency and lack of skilled manpower.

Fiji: Government funding covers any additional costs from urban water and sanitation.

Gabon: No comments

Gambia: Beneficiaries of Rural Water Supply contribute to the operation and maintenance of the facilities

Georgia: No comments

Ghana: Gap is covered by government subvention as declared in a budget statement of a particular period/year.

Guinea: Subvention de l'Etat et des PTF ; Participation des ressortissants des villages

Guinea-Bissau: A estratégia de recuperação de custos à nível de saneamento rural é aplicável somente na aquisição de placas de latrinas que não inclui a manutenção das mesmas. Informações recolhidas à nível da CMB é de que existe um enorme défice entre receitas arrecadas por esta instituição na remoção de lixo à nível de Bissau e o gasto para os trabalhos de remoção, acontecendo a mesma situação em relação a empresa EAGB, no que concerne ao AAP à cidade de Bissau. A nível rural os custos de operação e manutenção dos equipamentos de AAP, é da responsabilidade dos beneficiários, através de tarifas pagas para acesso a água.

Haiti: N/A

Honduras: En cuanto a tarifas existen estrategias, reglamentos y metodologías para el establecimiento de pliegos tarifarios de acuerdo a la ley. (ERSAPS). Normalmente las tarifas no cubren la totalidad de la administración, operación y mantenimiento. El Estado cubre las inversiones mediante subsidios y también las comunidades proveen aportaciones. En el caso de los prestadores en las ciudades de Puerto Cortés y SPS cubren la mayoría de las inversiones.

Indonesia: For more detail look at http://perkim-bappenas.info/index.php?Prm_page_id=1&prm_id=13&prm_type_id=2&prm_parent_id=11&is_view=1&prm_doc_cat_id=4 (RPJMN and Road Map STBM) <http://stbm-indonesia.org/files/ROADMAP%20STBM.pdf>

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Yes, through concentrated and miscellaneous items

Jordan: Costs are not covered by tariff they are covered by Government Subsidy

Kazakhstan: No comments

Kenya: The government has been providing subsidies to weak water utilities that are unable to cover their O & M costs by paying staff, electricity bills and providing Water treatment chemicals

Kyrgyzstan: Every functioning RPADWC approves the annual budget at the population assembly and approved by the LA in situ.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: For the rural WASH in O&M, the households played the main roles to contribute monthly fees to the WATSAN Committee by different types of WASH technology. The community WATSAN Committee developed rules to manage the WASH systems with the agreement with all villagers. They could be managed themselves by fixing some minor damage the pipe, tap stand.. But for the damage derived from the flush flood may request to organizations concerned such as government and development partners to come to fix and help. In case of the service provider had invested in the water supply scheme to community by preparing such kind of concession for some period of time, for example service delivery to elevated tank and installed water meter, the tariff may setting according to the agreement between the service provider and community.

Lebanon: Gap in finance of the water institutions is covered by contributions from the public budget.

Lesotho: Community Management Handbook for Village Water and Health Committees and DRWS Aftercare Strategy in Lesotho attached as a separate document

Liberia: No comments

Lithuania: No comments

Madagascar: Le cadre légal malgache précise et préconise le recouvrement de coût complet dans l'opérationnalisation du service public d'accès à l'eau. Ce qui suppose donc que les frais de fonctionnement et de maintenance sont théoriquement couverts à 100% par le prix d'accès, supporté par les usagers. Néanmoins, dans certains cas, ce principe peut ne pas se vérifier suite à un problème de gouvernance et/ou de gestion du service. Ainsi, dans la pratique, pour que le service d'accès soit fonctionnel, les charges de fonctionnements et de maintenances reviennent de façon induite soit à la Commune qui représente le gouvernement de proximité, soit à l'initiative des usagers qui s'organisent de façon ponctuelle. Le mécanisme de suivi pour le recouvrement de coût est décrit par les différents documents référentiels du secteur. Le principe se base sur la formalisation d'un contrat de délégation de gestion entre la Commune et le gestionnaire. Ce contrat précise la tarification appliquée, fixée selon des procédures strictes convenues entre le maître d'ouvrage, le maître d'ouvrage délégué qui est le Ministère de l'Eau et enfin le gestionnaire. Ce document stipule également l'obligation de chaque partie concernée dont entre autre celle du gestionnaire de rendre compte de ses activités financières et techniques à travers un rapport d'activité périodique remis à la Commune et à la Direction Régionale de l'Eau qui représente le Ministère de l'Eau dans sa circonscription. Ce rapport permet à chaque responsable de faire le suivi du bon fonctionnement du service public don't notamment le respect du principe de recouvrement de coût complet dans la gestion du service d'accès. Voici les documents des references: Document de stratégie nationale du secteur EAH; Décret 2003/791; Manuel de procedure; Contrat d'affermage CSO2

Mali: Assainissement: Du moment où le plan de financement n'existe pas, nous ne pouvons pas parler de mécanisme de suivi.

Mauritania: Subvention de l'état et ses PTF

Mexico: Debido a que la prestación del servicio es atribución de los municipios, no existe un plan nacional de recuperación de costos.

Mongolia: No comments

Morocco: At the local level, there are several cities for which recovery does not cover the total costs of operation and maintenance. The gap is covered nationally by the National Solidarity (excess cities pay for those deficits).

Mozambique: In all scenarios both for water supply and sanitation for urban and rural, the tariffs do not cover the full cost of running the services. Thus, this is the responsibility of the Government to cover the gap. This practice is common along the water sector other many sectors. By the time the government recognizes the every people are entitle the right of having basic social services then, it subsidizes services provision either by public or private providers.

Myanmar: By reducing Non Revenue Water By controlling Water leakage By controlling meter billings By repairing old water meters and old network pipes

Nepal: Water Users and Sanitation Committee (WUSC) –the operators of rural water supply schemes are to collect water tariff so that they can Operate and maintain the schemes. For this they have O& M fund . They are to recover the cost of O& M only. If tariff is not sufficient they use the money from the fund or get assistance from the local government like Village/ Municipality Development Committee or District Development Committee. Wuscs of small town water supply scheme are to recover both O& M and Capital cost. Most of the small town water supply schemes are doing well to recover such costs.

Niger: No comments

Nigeria: The gap covered through government allocations

Oman: For government, budget , all covered for water , sanitation sector

Pakistan: PHE Department/Local Government and Rural Development executes urban and rural water supply and sanitation schemes. In case of urban sanitation and urban water supply Local Government is responsible for tariff setting and collection, the gaps are covered through subsidy. In the case of rural water supply Community Based Organizations set and collect tariff according to the expenditures, whereas rural drainage are simple schemes without any recurring cost.

Panama: No comments

Paraguay: No comments

Peru: No disponible

Philippines: No data

Republic of Moldova: The majority of urban water and sanitation operators are small companies. Excepting three major operators which have profits, the operating costs are not fully recovered by tariffs – level of recovery differs from company to company and variates between 80-95%. The gap is covered generally from local budget (local municipalities approves tariffs) or by loans. Some information is available at the web page www.amac.md

Rwanda: Through subsidies of the Government

Senegal: Concernant l'assainissement urbain (collectif), le gap est couvert par le versement par l'Etat, d'une subvention d'exploitation à l'onas (1,2 milliard FCFA en 2011). En 2012, la redevance assainissement couvrait 65% des frais de fonctionnement et de maintenance. Toutefois, ce taux pourrait baisser drastiquement dans les années à venir en raison des nouveaux ouvrages qui sont en cours de réalisation, si le niveau du tarif assainissement n'évolue pas proportionnellement aux charges d'exploitation.

Serbia: The costs are not fully recovered via tariffs, and the gap is not covered.

Sierra Leone: In the Case of the Service Provider for Water in the Capital, cost are fully recovered however whenever there is a Gap this is covered through the Government Budget.

South Africa: It is not possible to give one answer as the situation varies from municipality to municipality. In larger town and metros O&M is covered by tariffs (i.e. Cost reflective tariffs), but in some less capacitated municipalities tariffs do not reflect costs and the municipalities make a loss. This they usually cover from grants, despite it not being the grants intended use. National Treasury does specify financing requirements.

South Sudan: Gaps are currently covered through government budget allocations and grants from development/implementing partners. However, there is a gradual move towards full implementation of O&M costs recovery through service charge.

Sri Lanka: Some Government concessions are there to recover the costs since the domestic drinking water recovers more than 92%; Treasury gives some allocation in every year for implementing projects activities.

Sudan: No comments

Tajikistan: No comments

TFYR Macedonia: It is on going IPA project in the moepp for developing the new methodology for tariff system of water in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The outputs of the project will be new tariff system where will be take in consideration the CBA aspect and cost recovery model.

Thailand: No comments

Timor-Leste: No information yet

Togo: see supporting documents for complete response

Tonga: N/A

Tunisia: For Sanitation -The Recovery Rate is about 70% -The differences are covered by government's subsidies; For drinking water managed by SONEDE -The Recovery rate without amortization is about 100% -The Recovery Rate Including amortization is about 82% The company is supposed to find its balance each year, if not so, the lack of budget will result in a deficiency in the rehabilitation of infrastructure; For drinking water managed by the Water Users Associations -The recovery rate of operation and maintenance costs is about 60% -The difference results in a lack of maintenance if the Administration did not intervene to do so.

Uganda: Through Government of Uganda subsidies (Conditional grants equivalent to UGX 1.5bn)

Ukraine: No comments

United Republic of Tanzania: Tariff collected is inadequate to cover all operational and maintenance expenditures for water supply and sanitation services. Sometimes (particularly during major service breakdown), The Government intervene by subsidizing O & M cost. The recovery is aimed at 100% by 2016 (Big Results Now (BRN) President Initiatives). Two major strategies of BRN include establishment of community owned supply organisation (cowsos) and Centres of Excellency for efficiency Tariff collection covering O & M expenditures, monitoring equipments /facilities/spare parts, capacitate technical expert and strengthening supply chain for O & M response.

Uruguay: Tal como surge de las preguntas de la sección A y las de esta sección y en atención al carácter de disperso de la población rural no hay prestación de servicio por redes en zonas rurales de saneamiento y la prestación a población rural próxima a tuberías o a pequeños agrupamientos no urbanos en el caso del agua potable. La información económica-financiera disponible se refiere exclusivamente a los prestadores de servicios por redes

Vanuatu: Unelco provide water to Port Vila on a cost recovery basis. Public Works Department provide water to 3 other urban centres in Vanuatu. Utilities Regulatory Authority have responsibility to ensure that water and power prices are affordable to customers in Vanuatu and they have a government mandate to do so.

Viet Nam: - Urban sanitation: According to the Decree No 88/2007/NĐ-CP, all households who discharge wastewater into the drainage system are responsible for paying drainage fee. Drainage fee is determined as the rate % and is not less than 10% of water tariff. However, this fee is too low, not sufficient to cover operation and maintenance costs of wastewater drainage system. That is one of main reasons why private sector is not attracted to invest in drainage management. - Rural sanitation: Currently rural sanitation mostly focused on household hygienic latrine therefore there is no tariff from this sanitation option. - Urban and rural drinking water supplies: According to the Decree No 117/2007/NĐ-CP, mof issues a framework of water tariff in the whole country. Provincial People Committee approves the option of water tariff and issues the norm of domestic water tariff in the areas managed by itself, in compliance with the framework of water tariff issued by Minister of Finance. Water suppliers decide by themselves water tariff for other purposes of water use, ensuring the water tariff to be in compliance with the water tariff approved by Provincial People Committee. Bulk rate of water tariff is defined by an agreement between bulk water suppliers and water retailers. In case there is no agreement reached, one of the two parties (or both parties) will have a right to request a commercial negotiation based on price regulated by law. At present, water tariffs of domestic water in urban areas are very different at each locality and for each water user, but it is typically too low at minimum rate of VND 4,000/ m3 therefore it is not enough for O&M.

West Bank and Gaza Strip: The tariff plan which has been developed by PWA is including the cost recovery, but in the case of not being able to achieve full cost recovery the gap might be covered by governmental subsidies, and in some cases by the local authorities it selves through making reallocation for their budget. The Tariff Plan as in the By-Law will focus on: Social Justice, Cost Recovery, Economic Efficiency

Yemen: In General, till 2011, tariffs cover costs of maintenance and expenditures excluding the depreciation. The depreciated equipment's should be covered by the utility if it has a positive cash flow or otherwise, hardly by the government once the utility couldn't do so. After 2011, oil prices have doubled and the political discourse do not allow utilities to raise the tariffs. The cost recovery ratio for big utilities is estimated about 75% although such data is very limited.

Zimbabwe: For rural water there is community based management where water point users contribute towards O&M of their water points. For rural sanitation and hygiene there is a demand driven approach for positive community behaviour change For the gaps that exist in urban, there are proposals to ring fence WASH funds, improving capacity by service providers to collect revenue and reduce unaccounted for water

06. Tracking mechanisms for cost recovery

Question D4f. Do you have a tracking mechanism for cost recovery, if so, please describe.

Afghanistan: Na

Angola: No comments

Argentina: No comments

Azerbaijan: Changes in tariffs for water and sewer; to consider subsidy costs

Bangladesh: At present there is no cost recovery mechanism. It is in developing stage. The cost sharing strategies have been adopted and under implementation.

Belarus: Mechanisms exist

Benin: Paiement de l'eau

Bhutan: Non existent

Bolivia: Los mecanismos son los siguientes: a. Ingresos por derechos de conexión b. Tarifas de agua y/o alcantarillado

Botswana: No comments

Brazil: No comments

Burkina Faso: Facturation du service eau et assainissement en milieu urbain y compris la redevance assainissement. L'application de la Réforme du système de gestion des ouvrage hydrauliques.

Burundi: Facturation – Recouvrement - Coercition

Cambodia: Urban water supply: the mechanism for cost recovery is not fully made, they only charge the connection fee and the maintenance of water meter; For rural water supply has established WSUG in nationwide but not clearly specified about O&M and most of WS

Cameroon: Oui, des missions de suivi-évaluation sont régulièrement organisées et les rapports dressés à cet effet sont exploités pour des actions conséquentes

Central African Republic: Dans le développement de la stratégie sectorielle (voir le DSRP II 2011/2015), un mécanisme de suivi – évaluation des activités a été décrit ; il peut être consulté sur site web du Ministère de l'Economie, du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale cité

Chad: Une Direction s'occupe de cela: Direction de suivi et d'exploitation des ouvrages hydrauliques (DSEOH).

Chile: Sector Rural: No se dispone. Solo están disponibles las revisiones anuales que se realizan a los balances financieros de los Comités de Agua Potable Rural.

Colombia: No comments

Congo: Facturation des abonnés par la Société Nationale de Distribution d'Eau

Cook Islands: There is no current charge for water in the Cook Islands and all wastewater is treated on-site.

Costa Rica: El mecanismo de recuperación de los costos es el cobro de los servicios a través de las tarifas aprobadas.

Côte d'Ivoire: Au niveau du contrat d'affermage de la ville d'Abidjan, le recouvrement se fait sur la base de la consommation d'eau potable (Facture d'eau de la SODECI, recouvrement fait par elle-même).

Cuba: No comments

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Milieu urbain: pour la REGIDESO. Recouvrement volontaire par la livraison des factures suivi d'un recouvrement forcé en cas de non paiement de la facture. Les bénéficiaires achètent directement l'eau auprès de la REGIDESO dans certaines villes où sont installées les bornes fontaines. Pour l'Etat Il y a la compassion avec le Trésor Public.

Milieu rural: les bénéficiaires achètent directement l'eau auprès des Comités de gestion de base, Assainissement
Le mécanisme de recouvrement des coûts est encore en phase expérimentale seulement à la Commune de Gombe, où les ménages et les entreprises vont commencer à payer la taxe d'assainissement.

Dominican Republic: No comments

El Salvador: No comments

Eritrea: • Yes Urban areas have their own finance and administration offices to follow it up • Rural areas one of the WASH committee members follow financial matters

Estonia: The cost recovery principle and covering operating and basic maintenance by tariffs is not being continuously tracked. The Estonian Competition Authority monitors water companies serving urban areas with more than 2000 inhabitants. Competition authority is responsible for approval of the prices of the water services (drinking water and sewage). We have requirements for cost-recovery. Price of the water must cover all costs.

Ethiopia: Not applicable

Fiji: Water Authority Fiji compare revenue collected vs amount of water provided.

Gabon: Le recouvrement des coûts est effectué par un prestataire privé et ne concerne que l'eau potable

Gambia: Yes, for urban water supply and sanitation through the billing system. For RWS the beneficiaries are required to show evidence in the form of bank statement that the O & M funds have been collected and deposited in the bank.

Georgia: Yes we have such mechanism, there is quarterly analysis done of collected information.

Ghana: No comments

Guinea: Oui.

En milieu urbain : - Actions commerciales (coupure)

-Sensibilisation via les canaux de communication (télé, radio, GSM, porte à porte etc.)

En milieu rural : Il y a le développement du Service public de l'eau : les communautés organisées en unité de gestion du service publique de l'eau ouvrent un compte dans lequel elles épargnent pour le recouvrement des coûts

Guinea-Bissau: No comments

Haiti: N/A

Honduras: El ERSAPS dictamina, regula y da seguimiento a la aplicación de las tarifas. Los prestadores de los servicios tienen también mecanismos de recuperación de la mora. Algunas municipalidades cuentan con mecanismos para el cobro de mejoras a los sistemas.

Indonesia: Yes, from the Monitoring and Evaluation program. Some of the activities carried out through direct to data collection / directly surveys and come into the community, the data relevant to PHBS data, toilet facilities etc.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): No comments

Jordan: Yes, there is a tracking mechanism for cost recovery

Kazakhstan: No comments

Kenya: The Water Services Regulatory Board has an information monitoring systems that tracks cost recovery for urban utilities.

Kyrgyzstan: no

Lao People's Democratic Republic: No data is available right now.

Lebanon: NA

Lesotho: none

Liberia: NO Tracking Mechanism for tariff. The USAID study on Water tariff systems is being developed currently with the Urban Water Authority.

Lithuania: No comments

Madagascar: Le mécanisme de suivi pour le recouvrement de coût est décrit par les différents documents référentiels du secteur. Le principe se base sur la formalisation d'un contrat de délégation de gestion entre la Commune et le gestionnaire. Ce contrat précise la tarification appliquée, fixée selon des procédures strictes convenues entre le maître d'ouvrage, le maître d'ouvrage délégué qui est le Ministère de l'Eau et enfin le gestionnaire. Ce document stipule également l'obligation de chaque partie concernée dont entre autre celle du gestionnaire de rendre compte de ses activités financières et techniques à travers un rapport d'activité périodique remis à la Commune et à la Direction Régionale de l'Eau qui représente le Ministère de l'Eau dans sa circonscription. Ce rapport permet à chaque responsable de faire le suivi du bon fonctionnement du service public don't notamment le respect du principe de recouvrement de coût complet dans la gestion du service d'accès. Voici les documents des références

Document de stratégie nationale du secteur EAH

Décret 2003/791

Manuel de procédure

Contrat d'affermage

CSO2

Mali: No comments

Mauritania: aucun

Mexico: Los mecanismos de seguimiento de recuperación de costos son específicos para cada municipio.

Mongolia: No comments

Morocco: The Commercial Information System set up by the operators allows close monitoring of recoveries.

Mozambique: Yes. It is based on the comparison of collected revenues by services providers with the cost of running the services including maintenance. This difference oscillates, among other things, as a function of investment made by the government or the service provider and the increasing paying of services by the customers.

Myanmar: No tracking mechanism

Nepal: All rural and semi urban water supply and sanitation facilities are handed over to local water users and sanitation committee for regular operation and maintenance on their own cost as per corresponding policies. No tracking mechanism has been established

Niger: Existence de guide AEP Comité de gestion de point d'eau Système de facturation d'eau par la société d'eau

Nigeria: For Drinking water supply, water producers have a mechanism in place through collection of tariffs. For Sanitation, there is tariff for public toilet and Municipal Waste Disposal. Assisted programmes have recovery plans.

Oman: Yearly feedback report to ministry of finance done by PAEW / HYA / MORM / MOH

Pakistan: Water and sanitation services in Pakistan are usually charged at a flat rate in urban areas. This is determined by provincial governments and local government. In some urban areas, water metering has started but is still a relatively new concept in Pakistan.

Panama: Para la Zona Urbana hay tarifas de agua y de alcantarillado sanitario

Paraguay: No comments

Peru: No comments

Philippines: No data

Republic of Moldova: None

Rwanda: Compare Revenues versus Operation and Mechanism cost

Senegal: Les ressources de l'ONAS proviennent de la « redevance assainissement » sur la facture d'eau et des subventions de l'Etat. La SDE s'occupe du recouvrement des factures d'eau dans laquelle est incluse la « redevance assainissement ». Dans le cadre du contrat de performance liant l'ONAS et l'Etat, ce dernier s'est engagé à :

- fixer le système de tarification de l'assainissement collectif des eaux usées domestiques de sorte que par le tarif moyen de la « redevance assainissement » assise sur l'eau potable ou par une subvention, le recouvrement des coûts du service soit assuré, en tenant compte :
 - des charges de fonctionnement de l'ONAS,
 - du coût d'exploitation du service,
 - et des charges de renouvellement des infrastructures de durée de vie inférieure à 15 ans.
- et assurer le financement du renouvellement des infrastructures d'une durée de vie supérieure à 15ans.

Il existe donc bien un mécanisme pour le recouvrement des coûts fondé sur la consommation d'eau potable. Le modèle financier mis en place par l'ONAS permet de déterminer le montant unitaire de la « part assainissement" (en FCFA/m3). Toutefois, l'Etat n'applique pas toujours le résultat du modèle financier, ce qui l'amène à effectuer des versements de subventions d'exploitation pour combler le gap. Ces subventions enregistrent souvent des retards, avec leur corollaire de difficultés pour l'ONAS.

Serbia: We do not have a tracking mechanism for cost recovery.

Sierra Leone: There was supposed to be a cost recovery mechanism in place for drugs procured centrally and supplied to Government hospitals but this is not very effective.

South Africa: No specific mechanism, although this information is accessible through the yearly financial reporting to National Treasury by municipalities.

South Sudan: None

Sri Lanka: When doing the feasibility study onwards the tracking of cost recovery starts and time to time it compared with the curve developed.

Sudan: Implemented financial report, NGOs implemented, Financial report beneficiary at state and locality level implemented Financial report, field supervision from statistical surveys

Tajikistan: No comments

TFYR Macedonia: No comments

Thailand: No comments

Timor-Leste: No comments

Togo: Le problème de pérennisation des services WASH est central en milieu rural. Des activités sont mises en place au moment de la construction d'ouvrages (création de comités, formations des comités et artisans réparateurs, système de service après vente, etc.) mais il y a peu de continuité dans ces actions. Les agents de Formation à la maintenance et à l'entretien (FormEnts) postés dans chaque préfectures (missions d'accompagner les comités eau et de faire le suivi de la gestion des ouvrages) font des tournées de suivi auprès des comités de gestion des points d'eau, des magasins de pièces détachés, des Artisans réparateurs mais ceux-ci n'arrivent pas à jouer leur rôle faute de moyens. Le mécanisme de suivi pour le couvrement en milieu urbain se fait à travers la comptabilité

Tonga: Track payment by name and account number of each household. They are given 30 days for payment. If not, water will be disconnected.

Tunisia: The monitoring mechanism for the cost recovery per ONAS and SONEDE is as follows: -The General Accounting prepares the financial situation with an average price per m3 of water. -Analytic Accounting, determines the real cost per m3 of water for both

Uganda: Urban water supply for the largest 28 towns under National Water and Sewerage Corporation has a tracking mechanism for cost recovery.

Ukraine: No comments

United Republic of Tanzania: There is existence of cost recovery mechanisms in water supply. These are such as tariff tracing using COWSO in rural areas and Urban Authority tracking water leakage and revenue collection. However, mechanisms for cost recovery demands further improvement

Uruguay: OSE y la Intendencia de Montevideo disponen de datos anuales de los ingresos por aranceles e información sobre la erogación efectivamente realizada en el funcionamiento y mantenimiento básico.

Vanuatu: No comments

Viet Nam: Data is not available

West Bank and Gaza Strip: Yes, there is. By the Tariff Plan which is developed by PWA and now the implementation plan for 3 years for this mechanism is being developed. The implementation will be supported by GIZ

Yemen: Urban: Yes, by Performance Indicators Information system (PIIS). The PIIS system gathers financial data including revenues and expenditure, production cost and tariffs segments. However, its data flow is not regular enough nor analysed sufficiently. Rural

Zimbabwe: All local authorities have billing systems of some sort which however require upgrading

07. Targeting other types of disparities

Question D5iv. If other disparities are targeted, please describe.

Afghanistan: MRRD is responsible for rural areas to provide WASH services, whereas Ministry of Urban Development is responsible for urban WASH services.

Angola: No comments

Argentina: No comments

Azerbaijan: no

Bangladesh: Remote or hard to reach areas.

Belarus: For some groups, including people with disabilities (PWD) are provided preferential tariffs for utilities (including water and sanitation).

Benin: C'est seulement au niveau de la SONEB qu'il y a une tranche sociale qui est appliquée en zone urbaine pour l'eau potable

Bhutan: No comments

Bolivia: La constitucion politica del estado de Bolivia no considera especificamente en el plan de financiamiento las disparidades entre ricos y pobres, debido a que el agua es un derecho humano. Se establece en el plan sectorial que "...el objetivo último es la reafirmación del agua como un derecho a la vida y los servicios básicos como derecho humano..."

Botswana: No comments

Brazil: Disparidades entre regiões do país

Burkina Faso: Disparité entre les communes/régions en milieu rural

Burundi: Handicapés, Enfants de la rue, les Vieillards

Cambodia: No comments

Cameroon: No comments

Central African Republic: No comments

Chad: No comments

Chile: No comments

Colombia: No comments

Congo: Le Congo ne prend pas en compte les différentes disparités décrites ci-dessus.

Cook Islands: No comments

Costa Rica: Se cuenta con programas que dan prioridad a comunidades indígenas y urbano-marginales. Para atender este tipo de proyectos el AyA recibe fondos del sistema social (FODESAF) para apoyar el desarrollo de proyectos y el suministro de agua.

Mediante el programa de suministro de agua potable a las comunidades rurales, se atiende como un grupo particular a las comunidades indígenas. Las que por su características disponen de un protocolo especial de atención que considera la consulta previa a los pueblos indígenas, para el desarrollo de cualquier obra.

Côte d'Ivoire: No comments

Cuba: No comments

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Genre : Toilettes spécifiques pour les filles et pour le garçon

Dominican Republic: No comments

El Salvador: No comments

Eritrea: No comments

Estonia: No comments

Ethiopia: Gender issue is addressed in the country strategic document. The Ministry of Water and Energy has introduced policies, legislation and strategies such as National Water Resource Management Policy (1998), Water Sector Strategy (2000), Water Sector Development Program (2002), Water and Sanitation Access Plan (UAP) (2005), Memorandum of Understanding signed by three sector ministers (MoU, 2006) and a revised Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), signed by four sector ministers in November 2012. On top of these documents, MoWE has also prepared guidelines for gender mainstreaming in the water and energy sectors (2012). Gender disaggregated indicators will also be used where relevant to track gender equity in roles and benefits. This includes percentage of WASHCOs/ Hygiene and Sanitation Community Groups with 50% of members of women at decision making position and percentage of water boards with 50% of members with women at decision making position. Reference OWNPN.

Fiji: No comments

Gabon: Mesure de gratuité pour les populations économiquement faible

Gambia: No comments

Georgia: Affordability schemes is provided only for disadvantaged and displaced groups

Ghana: Other disparities targeted are persons with disabilities (PWD). A portion of the District Assembly Common Fund is set aside to address their needs.

Guinea: No comments

Guinea-Bissau: A nível nacional, os Planos, estratégias e ou outros eventuais de financiamento, são única e exclusivamente direccionadas para as áreas rurais e semi – urbanas. Não são distinguidos bairros e ou classes/camadas sociais, mencionados nos pontos 2 e 3 do D5

Haiti: N/A

Honduras: Se aplican subsidios focalizados en los grupos más pobres. Entre las disparidades que pueden ser consideradas se encuentran: Poblaciones pobres; Poblaciones que viven en barrios pobres o en asentamientos espontáneos (Periurbano), Zonas remotas o de difícil acceso (Rural disperso); y, Otros grupos desfavorecidos como ser la tercera edad.

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: While access to improved sanitation is steadily increasing in Lao PDR and is very high in urban areas, overall coverage remains at one of the lowest rates in South-East Asia, standing at just 53% in 2008 (JMP). The MDG target of 54% may already have been met, but this was from a very low baseline of just 11% in 1990 and some 3 million people still do not have household toilets. The lowest coverage is in rural areas: roughly 38% in areas with road access and only 16% in areas without. Between 2008 and 2009 coverage increased by less than 1% and, given current rates of progress and rapid population growth, it is very unlikely that the national target of 70% coverage by 2020 will be achieved.

Open defecation rates are still much too high; however, Lao PDR has made good in reducing open defecation levels (a reduction by 37%: the sixth largest drop in the world and the largest in the region 1995 to 2011). Source JMP 2013.

People in rural communities without roads are twice as likely to not use improved water as people in urban communities, and 5 times more likely to not use improved sanitation. Water collection is mainly the responsibility of women and girls in Lao PDR; in 79% of households without water on the premises, female collect water. Source LSIS 2011-2012.

The higher rate of open defecation in the area, the greater the likelihood that more children will be stunted. The poorest the quintile to which the household belongs the higher the rate of open defecation and the higher rate the Rate of stunting in children under 5. Source LSIS 2011-2012.

Lebanon: No comments

Lesotho: No comments

Liberia: No comments

Lithuania: No comments

Madagascar: No comments

Mali: No comments

Mauritania: No comments

Mexico: El gobierno federal adopta medidas para atender el desarrollo de zonas establecidas, denominadas “zonas prioritarias”. Las medidas para mejorar la calidad de vida de estas zonas prioritarias incluyen la mejora y construcción de infraestructura de salud y agua y saneamiento.

Mongolia: No comments

Morocco: Inter regional disparities

Mozambique: Disparity based on the consumption water volume.

Myanmar: No.

Nepal: remote/hard to reach areas and easily accessible areas

Niger: No comments

Nigeria: No comments

Oman: No comments

Pakistan: No comments

Panama: No comments

Paraguay: No comments

Peru: El sistema de subsidios por ingresos se aplicará en forma progresiva. Es necesaria una mayor articulación de los ámbitos rural y urbano en t Plan Nacional de Saneamiento.

Philippines: No comments

Republic of Moldova: No comments

Rwanda: No comments

Senegal: L'Etat a développé une politique de branchements sociaux (eau potable et assainissement collectif) destiné initialement aux plus pauvres. Toutefois, cette politique a également profité à des populations moins défavorisées.

Serbia: No comments

Sierra Leone: N/A

South Africa: No comments

South Sudan: No comments

Sri Lanka: No comments

Sudan: No comments

Tajikistan: Конкретные меры не предусматривается

TFYR Macedonia: No comments

Thailand: No comments

Timor-Leste: No information yet

Togo: No comments

Tonga: No comments

Tunisia: No comments

Uganda: The Peace, Recovery Development Programme (PRDP) for the war ravaged Northern Uganda; Karamoja Development Agency (KDA) for the relatively undeveloped Karamoja region

Ukraine: No comments

United Republic of Tanzania: No comments

Uruguay: No comments

Vanuatu: No comments

Viet Nam: No comments

West Bank and Gaza Strip: No comments

Yemen: No comments

Zimbabwe: No comments

08. Reducing inequities

Question D5v. For each listed above, please describe the measure taken to reduce inequities in access and levels of service, and provide a reference and/or link to the relevant section of the finance plan

Afghanistan: In Afghanistan most of the vulnerable people live in the rural areas and our services and budget allocation is covering the most vulnerable people in the rural areas of the country. To this end we can say that all the allocations are equal and the issue of equality is applied properly.

Angola: No comments

Argentina: No comments

Azerbaijan: No comments

Bangladesh: The situation of water supply, sanitation and hygiene have been thoroughly reviewed during finalization of Sector Development Plan (SDP) 2011-25. The plan recommended different measures to reduce inequalities in between urban and rural, urban, peri-urban and slum and other areas. Pro-poor strategy and Strategy for hard to reach areas have been formulated to reduce disparity. Link: www.psu-wss.org

Belarus: - - providing piped water with drinking water standard quality in urban areas and townships; - - providing centralized water supply to agrotowns residents (rural area); development of systems of domestic sewage settlements. (<http://www.government.by/upload/docs/>)

Benin: Lire et exploiter la stratégie nationale milieu urbain

Bhutan: Resource Allocation Framework/Guidelines for preparation of the 11th FYP Resource allocation (2013-2018)

Bolivia: EL PLAN SECTORIAL, CONSIDERA EN EL MARCO CONCEPTUAL: El Estado Boliviano a través del Sector de Saneamiento Básico debe garantizar a los Bolivianos y Bolivianas la preservación, cobertura, captación y administración del recurso agua, manteniendo la sostenibilidad del servicio con una condición no lucrativa, gestión responsable y participación Territorial del nivel Nacional, Departamental, Regional, Municipal y Naciones y Pueblos Indígenas Originarios y Campesinos incrementando el acceso a los servicios de agua potable y de servicios básicos, y con su transversalidad al sector estratégico y al sector de generación de ingresos y de empleo planteado en la CPE Y PND; otorgando seguridad jurídica, conservando, protegiendo y aprovechando de manera sustentable los recursos hídricos, a los usuarios y entidades prestadoras de servicios de agua potable y saneamiento básico, consolidando y fortaleciendo el sector a través de instituciones que prestan servicios integrales y sostenibles para vivir bien. El plan pretende atender a todos los bolivianos con equidad y evitando disparidades.

Botswana: No comments

Brazil: O artigo 4º da Lei Nº 12.593/ 2012, que institui o Plano Plurianual de Governo para 2012-2015, estabelece como diretriz primeira do Plano “a garantia dos direitos humanos com redução das desigualdades sociais, regionais, étnico-raciais e de gênero” e estabelece como prioridades de governo o Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento e o Plano Brasil Sem Miséria (vide item A2) Lei do PPA 2012-2015

http://www.planejamento.gov.br/secretarias/upload/Arquivos/spi/PPA/2012/120118_lei_12593.pdf A alocação orçamentária de recursos do GU e do FGTS para financiamento de ações de saneamento é feita regionalmente (estados e macrorregiões) com base em critérios populacionais e em indicadores de desenvolvimento econômico e social. A alocação de recursos do OGU busca priorizar as localidades e as populações mais pobres de cada região (Lei 11445/2007, Art. 50). PAC - <http://www.pac.gov.br/cidade-melhor/saneamento>

Burkina Faso: Les mesures prises sont entre autres: (i) dans la répartition des enveloppes budgétaires (appui budgétaires, appui projet) l'accent est mis plus en milieu rural. La majeure partie des financements sont orientés en milieu rural; (ii) pour ce qui concerne la disparité entre riches et pauvre, la pauvreté au Burkina Faso est plus rurale qu'urbaine. Les financements sont plus orientés dans les localités où les taux d'accès sont les plus bas.

Burundi: Guichet eau et assainissement en cours d'élaboration. Amélioration de la gestion des bornes fontaines publiques et décret pour la gestion des services d'eau en milieu rural en cours d'adoption -Politique Nationale de l'Eau et Politique Nationale d'Assainissement -Politique Sectorielle des différents Ministères cités ci haut

Cambodia: The urban water supply have set tariff to serve for urban area. For instance, Phnom Penh water Supply keep the same price below 10KW but above 10KW is other price.

Cameroon: La construction des forages et des sources d'eau se fait prioritairement dans les zones rurales tandis que les populations des zones urbaines sont encouragées à se connecter au réseau de la Camerounaise Des Eaux, qui s'occupe de la distribution de l'eau. Pour ce cas, des campagnes sont organisées pour la connexion à moindre frais des ménages.

Central African Republic: La stratégie sectorielle prend en compte les disparités entre groupes sociaux, en termes de pauvres et non pauvres, entre les régions et aussi entre les milieux de résidence (urbain et rural). Elle développe des actions visant à assurer une couverture des besoins à 100% en 2025. Voir le DRSP sur le site web du Ministère de l'Economie, du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale : www.minplan-rca.org

Chad: No comments

Chile: El Programa de Agua Potable Rural se basa en generar condiciones que permitan que la propia comunidad organizada sea quien administre los sistemas, en las zonas rurales. Esto se logra con la asistencia del Estado quien aporta, a través de los convenios con las Empresas Sanitarias, con apoyo en la gestión y operación de los sistemas. Por otra parte la política de inversión obliga a que los proyectos sean evaluados con criterios sociales por el Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (MIDESO), e incorpora a la Administración política local delegando en los Consejos Regionales, la facultad de priorizar los proyectos que serán objeto de inversión pública una vez que han sido aprobados por MIDESO.

Colombia: No comments

Congo: No comments

Cook Islands: Senior citizen and disabled persons can get a free water tank and apply for sanitation funds.

Costa Rica: Mediante el programa de suministro de agua potable a las comunidades rurales, se trabaja con comunidades que presentan índices altos y muy altos de rezago social. Este programa se encuentra dentro de los objetivos institucionales de reducción de la brecha en abastecimiento de agua con calidad potable, de esta forma se cuenta con un mecanismo institucional que favorece el acceso a los servicios institucionales, buscando la disminución de disparidades entre zonas urbanas y rurales, así como entre ricos y pobres.

Côte d'Ivoire: Branchement subventionné pour les populations à faibles revenus au réseau publiques d'eau potable; Structure tarifaire de l'eau potable.

Cuba: Ver Política Nacional Hidráulica

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Structure tarifaire qui reflète la péréquation et l'accès aux pauvres (réf : Rapport eau et Assainissement Union Africaine UA). Jusqu'à ce jour il n'y a pas des mesures prises par le Gouvernement de la République pour réduire les inégalités d'accès aux services et de niveau des prestations des services d'assainissement entre les zones urbaines, rurales et périurbains.

Dominican Republic: No comments

El Salvador: Informes ODM, Latinosan y FISDL. Boletín Estadístico de ANDA www.anda.gob.sv Memoria Anual de Labores de FISDL. www.fisdgob.sv

Eritrea: I. More investment is going to rural II. More attention is given to the affected ones III. The poor in rural areas are sometimes exempted from paying tariff

Estonia: Financial analysis is done in the public water supply and sewage plans to find out the financial needs of a certain region. All regions are treated equally, we do not differ them or populations.

Ethiopia: The government of Ethiopia has tried its best to accommodate the needs of disadvantaged groups in the WASH sector. For example, the National school and Health Facility WASH designs clearly tried to address the needs of the people living with disability. In the near future, it is planned to prepare the National Urban Sanitation Strategy so that it will address the needs of disadvantaged groups. In the same manner, the OOWNP prepared by the government of Ethiopia with initiations and consensus from the Memorandum of Understanding signed between Ministry of Water and Energy, Health Education and Finance& Economy. In this document, the equity, quality and quantity issues are properly addressed.

Fiji: WAF have an informal policy of charging less for poorer people. NOTE: Fiji are taking measures that all people have improved sanitation and water rather than specific budgetary focus.

Gabon: No comments

Gambia: Mobilisation of donor support for projects targeting disadvantaged communities, esp. In the periurban areas. Sensitising and supporting Community based organisations in rural and peri-urban areas.

Georgia: No comments

Ghana: For 'iii' above, Ghana has a lifeline tariff regime that ensures that low income earners in urban communities are covered.

Guinea: RAS

Guinea-Bissau: No comments

Haiti: N/A

Honduras: De acuerdo al PLANAP, las tarifas deben reflejar equidad, mediante "La adopción de tarifas progresivas que facturen con equidad en base a costos y consumos reales y que penalicen el uso suntuario y desestime el desperdicio del agua", ver página 20. En relación al Monitoreo de los Avances del País en Agua Potable y Saneamiento (MAPAS 2013), se incluye la equidad como parte del pilar del desarrollo de APS, en el gráfico de resultados de cuadros de mandos. De acuerdo a la Ley Marco de Agua Potable y Saneamiento: ARTÍCULO 6: IGUALDAD, EQUIDAD Y SOLIDARIDAD: Principios de acuerdo a los cuales, los usuarios de los servicios en igualdad de condiciones deben ser tratados de la misma manera.

Indonesia: Before conducting a follow-up, the thing done is a SWOT analysis of the problem. Then determine priorities or criteria in the handling of each region. The existence of distinctive features and local conditions were determine the priority of the different handling. For more detail see in RPJMN 2010-2014 available at http://perkim-bappenas.info/index.php?Prm_page_id=1&prm_id=13&prm_type_id=2&prm_parent_id=11&is_view=1&prm_doc_cat_id=4 and Road map STBM 2013-2015 available at <http://stbm-indonesia.org/files/ROADMAP%20STBM.pdf>

Iran (Islamic Republic of): No comments

Jordan: Citizens have the right to be provided with water services. Jordan has achieved universal access to water and sanitation as an indicator of equity for groups of the community. Jordanians enjoy equal and non-discriminatory access to water and sanitation services. The percentage of citizens connected to piped water in 2012 is 98%, and the percentage of citizens connected to sewerage network in 2012 is 68%. Connection to piped water and sewerage network is a service that is paid for. The minimum amount of municipal water assumed necessary for a household is 20m³ every three months. The tariff for this amount of water assumed to be the minimum water consumption per a household is a fixed tariff and highly subsidized. An additional price for additional consumed water then applies.

Kazakhstan: No comments

Kenya: Block tariffs, provision of formalised water service provision through the Urban Poor Concept (UPC) project and implemented by Water Trust Fund.

Kyrgyzstan: No comments

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Specific Social Strategy Results 7 Planning (and targeted budget allocations) towards equitable water supply and sanitation with emphasis on vulnerable and poor people in remote locations (rural without road access) carried out and effective. - Participatory planning processes including informed choice on technologies and management options, and solutions made more gender-sensitive and responsive. Seasonal calendars and cultural traditions taken into account when conducting fieldwork or activities. The 7-Step process is reviewed and improved, and better shared; staff trained to apply the "Enhanced 7-Step Process". - People's and communities' driving motives for changing attitudes and behaviour incorporated in advocacy, awareness creation and planning for behaviour and practice in hygiene, sanitation and water supply. - Local accountability introduced on rural water services between village committee levels, water services providers (both urban and rural) and users/consumers. 7 Social and Cultural dynamics of rural villages incorporated in further developing hygiene, sanitation and water services approaches and methodologies such as demand creation, CLTS, PHAST, Sanitation marketing).

Lebanon: NA

Lesotho: All areas provided with services are equally covered to ensure access by all. The only limiting factor is unavailability of adequate funding.

Liberia: No comments

Lithuania: No comments

Madagascar: Le document de stratégie prévoit les mesures suivantes pour réduire les problèmes d'iniquité selon les cas sus mentionnés: Pour réduire les disparités entre les zones riches et pauvres : soutenir plus d'efforts au niveau des Régions qui ont enregistré plus de retard en termes de taux d'accès tout en tenant compte également des critères de vulnérabilité pour la priorisation des actions au niveau des Communes et Fokontany ; Pour promouvoir l'aspect genre: Impliquer les femmes dans les actions stratégiques, visant à satisfaire les besoins en eau, et à assurer l'adéquation ressources/utilisation, intégrées dans l'organisation d'un système humain valorisant la participation effective et soutenue des femmes ; Pour les personnes handicapées: en termes d'infrastructures, prévoir des dispositifs spécifiques pour les personnes handicapées et à mobilité réduite. Document de stratégie nationale du secteur EAH

Mali: -Il ya des projets ruraux ou urbain ou semi urbain, Ex : projet BAD ou PADS projet mini égout ou Ecosan. -Pour les disparités entre zones urbaines et rurales des mesures ne sont prises dans la planification, mais pas toujours appliquées lors des réalisations. -Pour les disparités entre les zones urbaines structurées, périurbaines et les bidonvilles des mesures sont prises à travers les programmes d'urgence et des distributions gratuites d'eau. -Pour les disparités entre les riches et les pauvres des tarifs de tranche sociale existent, mais ces tarifs concernent surtout les volumes d'eau.

Mauritania: No comments

Mexico: La atención a zonas prioritarias considera los sectores salud, agua, educación, desarrollo rural, entre otros. El Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación (PEF) tiene un apartado especial de erogaciones para el desarrollo integral de los pueblos y comunidades indígenas, con presupuesto desagregado por sectores (Salud con \$4,866,476,398 y Programa para la Construcción y Rehabilitación de Sistemas de Agua Potable y Saneamiento en Zonas Rurales con \$345,127,180).

Mongolia: No comments

Morocco: Disparities are compensated through: A multi-unit pricing based on solidarity between different social strata - Surcharges national solidarity to reduce the deficit for both urban and rural for (surcharge national solidarity surcharge widespread access to potable water).

Mozambique: This disparity is reflected on the water tariffs regarding the monthly water volume consumed. The Council for Water Regulation (CRA) applies subsidized tariffs meant to help poor people to afford water. For instance, the subsidized tariffs vary according to the consumption volume. It does not discriminate in terms of locations (formal and informal settlements).

Myanmar: According to Union (Central) government and Regional government plans

Nepal: In Second Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project, there is the provision of OBA i.e output based aid . OBA is targeted to provide grant for water connection, assistance in construction of latrines for poor, female, ethnic groups .These groups are identified with the help of data collected by NGO and is verified by water supply users and sanitation committee. For more detail visit the site: www.adb.org/nrm Other measures taken by the Government of Nepal are as follows: 1. Identification of the unreached,(people having no access to water and sanitation) 2. Aiming to reach the unreached through focused programmes and special provisions in WASH policies, 3. Implementation of output based programmes 4. Implementation of ODF campaign. For sanitation promotion

Niger: En zone urbaine: branchement particulier au niveau des riches et branchement promotionnel pour les pauvres, borne – fontaine publique dans les quartiers défavorisés et la périphérie. Il existe des programmes spécifiques en zones urbaines et rurales en ce qui concerne l’approvisionnement en eau potable. Pour l’assainissement, chaque programme d’eau potable dispose d’un volet assainissement en terme de construction des latrines familiales et des édicules publics (écoles, centre de santé, marchés, gares)

Nigeria: Not applicable

Oman: No comments

Pakistan: No comments

Panama: No comments

Paraguay: No comments

Peru: No comments

Philippines: <http://www.neda.gov.ph/?P=1227> ; http://www.neda.gov.ph/?Page_id=1188

Republic of Moldova: A special measures in financing plan targeting resources to reduce inequities in access and levels of service aren’t developed

Rwanda: No comments

Senegal: Dans les programmes d'eau et d'assainissement, l'accès au service est subventionné pour les populations des zones péri-urbaines et rurales, sans distinction fondée sur le niveau de revenu du bénéficiaire. Cf. www.pepam.gouv.sn

Serbia: No comments

Sierra Leone: The Principle of equity is the basis on which grants for Local Councils are distributed. Each devolved Sector Grants has its formula for distribution which has been consultative and the results published. This equitable distribution is applicable to all devolved function.

South Africa: National infrastructure grants to municipalities are for basic services only. Municipalities are expected to raise the additional funding needed for higher levels of service (HLOS) from own revenue. Leakage of funding intended for basic levels of services to HLOS has become a problem. Free basic water and sanitation is provided to the indigent provided they register with their service provider. A programme is underway to provide the unserved (largely rural poor) with at least an interim level of service. Certain grants are specifically intended for the poor or for informal settlements. No other inequity measures are applied.

South Sudan: The specific allocation of water has been established for different levels of settlement using flat rate Different mode of supply have been established including kiosk, tanker trucks and house connections to reach all the all the consumers.

Sri Lanka: No comments

Sudan: Water tariff equal for public to some extent while sewerages vary according to the methods applied

Tajikistan: Financing plans do not provide specific measures aimed to reduce inequalities between the various categories of the population. In all State Programmes and Strategies, the measures are taken, which include the urban and rural population. A long-term programme on improving access to safe drinking water for a rural population for the period until 2020 is adopted, the implementation of which will allow to smooth out the boundaries between urban and rural areas in access to drinking water, due to access to sanitation services, is in a critical situation and requires huge financial resources.

TFYR Macedonia: No comments

Thailand: No comments

Timor-Leste: No comments

Togo: No comments

Tonga: N/A

Tunisia: Disparity between rural and urban areas: a rural sanitation program is in progress; Disparity between organized urban areas, peri-urban areas and slum: The investment Budgets for the years 2011, 2012, 2013 gave priority for interior areas in the country (14 governorates of the 24 governorates of Tunisia); Disparity between rich and poor: a sanitation neighbourhoods program has been implemented since 1989.

Uganda: No comments

Ukraine: Subsidies for the poor , vulnerable and marginal group of populations, including children of war, large families, orphanages and foster families in which at least one year living in accordance with three or more children and families (except large families) in which at least a year living three or more children, including those over whom guardianship and more. (Subsidy - a financial assistance provided by the State at the expense of budget and special funds for legal entities, local government agencies, other states. This kind of targeted support to these persons provided from the budget or special

funds. Subsidy is used to balancing state and local budgets, strengthen their revenue base and always passed irrevocably and gratuitously from the higher parts of the budget of the lower level to finance specific activities and institutions that are targeted).State provides for subventions to public social protection programs , the state budget to local budgets for the provision of benefits and subsidies for electricity, gas, heat , water and sanitation, rent (maintenance of buildings and structures and adjacent areas) , waste household waste and liquid sewage , for assistance to families with children, poor families, disabled from birth, children with disabilities and temporary State aid to children in accordance with the State budget and the decisions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On strengthening social protection in housing and communal services" from 14.07.2010 № 621 - accrued subsidy if the fee for the services within the consumption rates exceed 10% of pensioners' income (if they live alone) or 15 % of average total family income.

United Republic of Tanzania: No comments

Uruguay: Las medidas tomadas están descritas en la respuesta a la pregunta A8 a las que se suman Convenios de OSE o Intendencia de Montevideo con MEVIR, DINAVI, PIAI y Plan Juntos que absorben en ciertas ocasiones costos de parte de las obras, exoneran del pago de las conexiones, etc. Aclaraciones a D5 Valen similares consideraciones a las efectuadas en la pregunta D4 en relación a la población rural y en el caso del agua potable la misma se refiere a los pequeños agrupamientos rurales en lo que se está aplicando el programa de abastecimiento de agua potable a escuelas rurales y pequeñas localidades linderas mencionado en la pregunta A8.

Vanuatu: No comments

Viet Nam:There is a difference in sanitation priorities between urban and rural areas. Priority and most investment of rural sanitation currently is household latrine improvement and ODF, whereas urban sanitation focuses on wastewater drainage and solid waste collection and treatment instead of household toilet since coverage of urban people access improved toilet is much higher than that in rural area. There are three national target programs on rural water supply and sanitation have been implemented to reduce this disparity. These programs also have gained a huge investment from not only government but also from donors and private sectors. Government also allocated significant budget to give loans for rural people, in particular rural poor, to build their latrine and water supply via the Vietnam Bank for Social Policy. In order to reduce the inequity in accessing improved water supply and sanitation between urban and rural areas, rich and poor, Vietnam Government also has implemented specific social-economic development program for rural and remote areas, i.e New Rural Development Program, Programs 134, 135, 80A, which cover building latrine and water facilities.

West Bank and Gaza Strip: Actually there are no indicators, but the developed tariff plan will partially consider the equity through calculating the increased consumption rate of water

Yemen: No comments

Zimbabwe: i. For Rural, government and support agencies provide human and financial resources for development of WASH services www.zimtreasury.gov.zw/budget-policy , www.unicef.org , www.worldbank.org/zimbabwe ii. Support agencies are mandated by government to intervene in these areas whilst awaiting formalisation. Iii. Coverage for Water and sanitation in urban areas targets everybody in terms of house connections.

09. Affordability schemes

Question D6c. Are there financial schemes to make access to WASH more affordable for disadvantaged groups?

Afghanistan: NA

Angola: Os custos são subencionados pelo Estado.

Argentina: Financiamientos en forma de préstamos, proyecto hídrico norte grande II para poblaciones indígenas infraestructura p/viviendas, AYSA, MINPLAN

Azerbaijan: benefits to refugees

Bangladesh: The programs are included in different water supply and sanitation projects. The pro-poor strategy is followed to reach the disadvantaged group.

Belarus: For some groups of population, including people with disabilities preferential tariffs for utilities (including water and sanitation) are provided.

Benin: Néant

Bhutan: For rural sanitation pro-poor mechanism is in place for the disadvantaged groups For urban drinking water supply block tariff system is in place

Bolivia: No existe un plan nacional que establezca la asequibilidad al servicio, o un sistema de tarifas de acuerdo a categorías o del tipo solidarias las EPS establecen las condiciones para que los usuarios accedan al servicio Bajo las condiciones definidas en sus cuotas, aportes o tarifas de acuerdo a sus condiciones económicas. Por ejemplo, para el caso de la ciudad de La Paz y el alto, se definió mediante resolución administrativa de la AAPS, la tarifa solidaria para que grupos desfavorecidos, cancelen mensualmente una tarifa subvencionada hasta 15 M3/mes.

Botswana: For Water Supply its block tariffs and voucher schemes (prepaid)

Brazil: Tanto os prestadores de serviços locais (municípios) como os prestadores regionais (estados) adotam políticas de subsídios tarifários, com isenção ou tarifas reduzidas para usuários enquadrados em critérios de desigualdade socioeconômica. No caso dos prestadores regionais há também a prática de subsídios tarifários entre localidades com maior rentabilidade econômica para aquelas com déficit ou com menor retorno financeiro.

Burkina Faso: Pour l'assainissement, on peut citer la subvention partielle des ouvrages d'assainissement autonome, la subvention totale des ouvrages dans les lieux institutionnels et publics. Pour l'eau potable, il y a la subvention des ouvrages d'approvisionnement en eau potable en milieu rural, les branchements sociaux et la tranche sociale au niveau de la tarification en milieu urbain.

Burundi: Programme WASH UNICEF PRO SEC EAU/GIZ (Programme Sectoriel Eau et Assainissement) LVWATSAN II (Lake Vitoria Water and Sanitation) OMS Projet WASH (Croix Rouge du Burundi)

Cambodia: There are some non-governmental affordability scheme such as: Microfinance; Low cost latrine; Smart Subsidy however there is no specific pro-poor support which apply for the sector wide yet.

Cameroon: Projet de connexion des 40 000 ménages au réseau hydraulique de la CAMWATER qui permettait la prise en charge par l'Etat de certaines charges de connexion

Central African Republic: Il existe des tarifs préférentiels pour des catégories considérées comme vulnérables ; mais ils ne semblent pas donner tous les effets escomptés en termes d'accessibilité. Certaines catégories, par manque d'information surtout, restent encore marginalisées

Chad: DSRP

Chile: Aparte del propio Programa de Agua Potable Rural, existen programas de inversión administrado directamente por los gobiernos locales que pueden destinar fondos a resolver problemas de abastecimiento de agua potable en el sector rural.

Colombia: No comments

Congo: Pas de distinction de groupes sociaux

Cook Islands: Refer do D5 - Senior citizen and disabled persons can get a free water tank and apply for sanitation funds.

Costa Rica: - Fondos FODESAF para la construcción de infraestructura rural en agua.

- Las ASADAS están exentas de pago de impuestos. (Decreto ejecutivo N° 36064-H, permite dar cumplimiento a lo dispuesto en la Ley 8776 de octubre de 2009).

- El aya paga a la ARESEP el canon de regulación que le corresponde a las ASADAS

- Bono comunal (BANHVI) para el desarrollo de la infraestructura de agua y alcantarillado, entre otros. El gobierno se lo entrega según beneficiarios del bono de la vivienda, a la comunidad que se atiende.

Estructura tarifaria diferenciada para la categoría domiciliar y bloques de menor consumo.

Côte d'Ivoire: • Branchement subventionné pour les populations à faibles revenus au réseau publiques d'eau potable. • Structure tarifaire de l'eau potable.

Cuba: Se aplica un programa nacional para el sector rural de población

Se aplica en el Plan nacional la rehabilitación y modernización de las redes de agua y de alcantarillado público a zonas periféricas de las ciudades principales. Se aplica un Programa de Higiene Escolar, del Agua, trabajador, de los Alimentos con actividades de promoción

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Milieu urbain : tarif catégorisé (domestique, industriel et étatique) et Tarif par palier (le dix premier m3 coûte moins cher par rapport au prochain m3) Milieu Rural : Le prix est accessible à tout le monde.

Dominican Republic: No comments

El Salvador: Boletín Estadístico de ANDA www.anda.gob.sv Memoria Anual de Labores de FISDL. [Www.fisdl.gob.sv](http://www.fisdl.gob.sv)

Eritrea: Wherever exists is by goodwill of WASH committees and differs from village to village

Estonia: All the costs of water and sanitation service is paid by the consumer. If people have managing problems, it is possible to seek help from the local authorities. When constructing water and sanitation systems with the cohesion fund money, the water suppliers implement campaigns such as: merging with the public systems is free of fee.

Ethiopia: As it is mentioned above, the National School and Health Facility WASH designs tried to address the disadvantaged groups. Moreover, the CLTSH approach also encourages the community to create social solidarity in supporting the disadvantaged groups to construct latrine facilities. For example, those community members such as old people, widowed mothers, orphaned children, People Living with disability, etc at community levels are supported by community members voluntarily. Similarly, the community will support the people living with disabilities through engagement in washcos as guards, cleaners, etc and pay salaries or exempt water fees from payment.

Fiji: WAF have an informal policy of charging less for poorer people, this promotes equal access to drinking water. MRD, Min. Of Regional Development, Min. Of Works, Min of Women and Social Welfare - Rural Development Schemes (boreholes, other drinking water)

Gabon: No comments

Gambia: Reduced water connection fees in periurban areas.

Georgia: Affordability schemes is provided only for disadvantaged and displaced groups

Ghana: Ghana has a lifeline tariff regime that ensures that low income earners in urban communities are covered. The disadvantaged in society particularly the physically challenged and the aged, among others are usually allowed to access rural water supply facilities at a less cost or even sometimes free depending on the community in question. Solid waste – central container system is being used and this allows for low rates for low income earners

Guinea: Le système de tarification de l'eau par tranche au niveau des ménages : la tranche sociale (très abordable) destinée pour les pauvres; Développement des programmes de subvention du secteur par l'Etat et les partenaires au développement

Guinea-Bissau: No comments

Haiti: N/A

Honduras: No comments

Indonesia: See additional information sheet.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): according to item (d) of Article 39 of the Law for the Fifth Development Plan

Jordan: Water is subsidized for low income people. Water tariff in Jordan is a block tariff. The first block for water supply with a minimum of 20 m3 every three month per house to cover basic needs is highly subsidised. Water tariff increase with for higher consumption

Kazakhstan: No comments

Kenya: No comments

Kyrgyzstan: Poor Remote or inaccessible areas People with disabilities

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Rural Sanitation: The application on the Community Led Total sanitation methodology by triggering people to change their behaviour and turn to build their latrines by themselves. The piloted project in some provinces reflected on the introduction of the product on sanitation marketing by involving local entrepreneurs and service providers following the community demand, an enabling environment and supply chain available.

Rural Drinking-water supply: The provision on water to community by different technology options has been planned and implemented by government organizations and the private sector. People had contributed through labour, in cash and in kind with the project to the completion and hand over to community to be responsible for the O&M.

Lebanon: No comments

Lesotho: The Maseru Wastewater project is piloting provision of on-site sanitation facilities for the urban poor, water closets are to be constructed and the tariff for these will be based on the 60% return rate as opposed to the normal 85%. A credit facility has been established for connections to both water and sewerage network and households are allowed to pay

for these over a period of up to 36 months depending on their level of income. A beneficiary assessment is to be undertaken that will categorise the beneficiaries so as to allow for issuance of grants for the facilities for those households that will be classified as poor. Public stand pipes are also provided in urban areas to cater for those who cannot afford. Rural water and sanitation systems are highly subsidised by government.

Liberia: No comments

Lithuania: Law on Social Aid for Low Income People and Solitary People determines drinking water and sanitation compensation procedures. Low income people and solitary people benefit from water and sanitation compensation only if their family expenses for drinking water and sanitation exceed 2 percent of family income.

Madagascar: En se référant aux différents documents sectoriels de référence, ci après quelques exemples de programme D'accessibilité financière:

Le développement des services des institutions de micro finances dans le domaine de l'eau et de l'assainissement

La mise en place d'un système de tarification nationale basée sur le principe de péréquation (tariff par zone, par milieu, par type d'accès, branchement social et branchement privé...)

L'adoption d'un tarif social pour les plus défavorisés

Tarification tenant compte de la volonté et capacité des usagers

Mali: No comments

Mauritania: No comments

Mexico: En cada municipio existen tarifas diferenciadas en usuarios domésticos de acuerdo al nivel socioeconómico, personas discapacitadas, adultos mayores, zonas urbanas, periurbanas y rurales.

Este rubro se califica como de uso generalizado en el municipio correspondiente, más no es generalizado en el país.

Mongolia: No comments

Morocco: • Payment facilities for social connection • Pricing connection at half price for rural area

Mozambique: Subsidized water tariffs according to the monthly water volume consumed.

Myanmar: No comments

Nepal: In Second Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project, there is the provision of OBA i.e output based aid. OBA is targeted to provide grant for water connection, assistance in construction of latrines for poor, female, ethnic groups. These groups are identified with the help of data collected by NGO and is verified by water supply users and sanitation committee.

For more detail visit the site: www.adb.org/nrm

Other measures taken by the Government of Nepal are as follows:

1. Identification of the unreached,(people having no access to water and sanitation)
2. Aiming to reach the unreached through focused programmes and special provisions in WASH policies,
3. Implementation of output based programmes
4. Implementation of ODF campaign. For sanitation promotion
5. Cross subsidy within the community

Niger: Branchements promotionnels pour l'eau potable en zone urbaine. Ces branchements promotionnels ou sociaux couvrent l'ensemble du pays. Subventions des ouvrages d'assainissement.

Nigeria: Nil

Oman: No comments

Pakistan: No comments

Panama: No comments

Paraguay: Decreto 3617/04 para la construcción de nuevos sistemas de agua potable, para futuras Juntas de Saneamientos con menos de 150 usuarios, el Gobierno le subsidia el 100% del sistema.

Peru: - Subsidio para acceso a agua y saneamiento seguros

- Financiamiento de soluciones colectivas para agua y saneamiento

- En las EPS existe el mecanismo de subsidios cruzados entre los que más consumen agua potable hacia los que menos consumen. Este esquema de subsidios cruzados por consumo se da generalmente entre los altos consumidores domésticos, consumidores comerciales e industriales en favor de los usuarios que menos consumen (menos de 20 m³/mes/conx)

Philippines: No comments

Republic of Moldova: None

Rwanda: No comments

Senegal: Exemple de programmes d'accessibilité: 1. Les programmes de branchements sociaux en zone urbaine (en eau potable et en assainissement collectif), 2. Les programmes de subvention en zone rurale (eau potable), 3. Le système de tarification de l'eau potable

Serbia: The financial schemes to make access to WASH more affordable for disadvantaged groups do not exist.

Sierra Leone: There is a free health care system for pregnant Women and under five Children under the Ministry of Health and Sanitation.

Secondly the Ministry of Water Resources is working on establishing water kiosks that would be cost effective for use by Disadvantaged Communities.

South Africa: Free basic water (6kl/household per month) and free basic sanitation (basic level, usually a VIP) is provided to the indigent. This is normally done by making the first tariff block zero. This is implemented nationally in all municipalities. In some instances free basic water is proving problematic in that the amount is not properly controlled and people get more than the intended 6kl free.

South Sudan: The tariff system is fixed, i.e we have a flat rate for each settlement class.

Sri Lanka: Samurdhi scheme; Charitable institutes; Tenement gardens; Bulk supply to local Authorities; Bulk supply to local cbos

Sudan: According to the government fees (bills)

Tajikistan: In the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with the applicable legislation privileges are given for WASH services within 50 - 100% to following groups of the population (members of Great Patriotic War, peacekeepers, the disabled of 1 and 2 group, unmarried mothers and family remained without fostress, personal pensioners, staff of tax policy bodies, staff of the customs service, military, judges, prosecutors, pharmacists, liquidators of accident at Chernobyl Nuclear Plant and etc) and such groups are 16.

TFYR Macedonia: No comments

Thailand: No comments

Timor-Leste: Ministry of Public Work provide subsidy for vulnerable families to build hygienic toilet. Government construct water system for all community member. However, some ngos provide water system / water source for poor families.

Togo: Tranche sociale tarifaire entre 0 et 10 m3 d'eau potable, opérations ponctuelles de branchements sociaux, Subvention sur les constructions de latrines en milieu rural

Tonga: Arrange payment to pay by instalment

Tunisia: -The subsidies for individual connection to sewerage network is limited to 200 DT for the poor and DT 400 for the rest -For poor households that consume less than 20 m3 / 3 months, the price of cubic meter is 0.07 Euro for drinking water and 0.0085 Euros for sanitation.

Uganda: Establishment of a Public Stand Post tariff that is lower than all the other tariffs and is geared towards making water supply in urban slums and peri-urban areas more affordable

Ukraine: The legislation ensures availability of all utility services to the poor through the provision of state aid in the form of housing-term subsidies to cover the share of expenditures on housing and utilities: Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

United Republic of Tanzania: none

Uruguay: Los prestadores de servicio OSE e Intendencia de Montevideo cuentan con medidas para que el acceso al agua potable y saneamiento sea más asequible a los pobladores más pobres y los que viven en asentamientos marginales y cumplan determinadas condiciones.

Vanuatu: No comments

Viet Nam: Incentive credit from Vietnam Bank for Social Policy for rural water supply and sanitation: Every rural people, including poor, can easily access this loan for improving their household water supply and latrine. This loan is given for 5 years with maximum of 8 million VND for these facility constructions and annual interest rate 0.9%. The borrower does not pay interest during the first 6 months. Instalment payments of capital and interest then can be paid for next 54 months.

West Bank and Gaza Strip: In the tariff plan it is available, for example it is calculated according to the person income (water: 3% and sanitation 3%)

Yemen: * If all disadvantaged groups could be categorized poor, then the both answers should be Yes. Generally, the blocks tariff

Is the applied system in Yemen with affordable tariff for poor in the first block which should be enough for poor family consumption and its price not exceeds 5% of the defined poor income level.

Zimbabwe: Use of voucher schemes in accessing pump spares, school block grants for sanitation

10. Problems with donor absorption

Question D7e. If donor capital commitments were under-utilized, what is/was the greatest problem in using these funds?

Afghanistan: Example: we have commitment from UNICEF for the year 2013 to provide 17 million USD for the WASH sector, but unfortunately we only received 3.5 million and the rest of them are not yet provided, this is the same procedure every year. The same case we have with other donors and partners.

Angola: No comments

Argentina: No comments

Azerbaijan: no

Bangladesh: Targets are fulfilled. Due to price escalation foreign currency is saved.

Belarus: No comments

Benin: La lenteur administrative et la complexité du circuit financier.

Bhutan: No comments

Bolivia: Los mecanismos o procedimientos institucionales a nivel de la administracion publica, retrasan los cronogramas de desembolsos en la ejecucion de los recursos, situacion que afecta al uso eficiente de los fondos.

Botswana: None for WASH programmes as Botswana is considered to be a middle-income country.

Brazil: Nos últimos 7 anos o governo federal assumiu o protagonismo do financiamento do setor água e esgotamento sanitário como estratégia de indução do acesso aos serviços e também ao desenvolvimento econômico e social, por meio do Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento (PAC). De outro lado, deu início à implementação dos dispositivos legais da política federal de saneamento básico, contidos na Lei de Saneamento Básico, no que diz respeito à competência federal de financiamento e aplicação de recursos nas ações de saneamento básico. Nos últimos 20 anos têm sido insignificantes as doações de recursos de instituições externas, inclusive de agências financeiras multilaterais (BID, BIRD e outros) para investimento em infraestrutura de água e esgotamento sanitário.

Burkina Faso: No comments

Burundi: Longues procédures de passation de marché; Lenteur dans les procédures de décaissement; Lenteur dans les procédures de non objection; Lenteur administrative

Cambodia: No comments

Cameroon: La complexité des procédures de passation des marchés. L'inadéquation entre le montant des marchés et la difficulté d'accès du lieu d'exécution des dits marchés.

Central African Republic: Le système de déboursement des fonds, en particulier les procédures de mise à disposition des ressources, reste long. En effet, les engagements financiers pour ce secteur et bien d'autres sont importants mais les versements sont toujours difficiles à s'effectuer pour des raisons de manque de suivi de la part des services concernés et de la faiblesse de la stratégie de mobilisation des ressources.

Chad: Les réaménagements budgétaires en fonction des contraintes spécifiques de chaque bailleur.

Chile: No comments

Colombia: No comments

Congo: No comments

Cook Islands: No comments

Costa Rica: Costa Rica, en los últimos tres años no ha recibido fondos para ejecución de obra de los programas de donantes.

Côte d'Ivoire: 100% des fonds alloués par les partenaires au Développement, sont utilisés.

Cuba: No comments

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Lourdeur de mécanisme de décaissement; conflits armés rendant inaccessible certaines parties du pays; Inaccessibilités géographiques des certains sites.

Dominican Republic: No comments

El Salvador: No comments

Eritrea: There are not enough contractors, problem of transportation facilities, imported supplies require long time to be delivered

Estonia: No comments

Ethiopia: Even though the utilization capacity of the government structures is over 50%, still there are limited utilization and presenting the statement of expenditure timely to submit for donors as per the agreed schedule due to limited implementation capacity and the financial management challenges encountered at federal, regional, zonal and woreda levels.

Fiji: Overall, funding for WASH is not sufficient. However, delays in financial processes do occur.

Gabon: Lenteur dans la procedure de mise en place et de décaissement des fonds

Gambia: No comments

Georgia: No comments

Ghana: Late releases

Guinea: No comments

Guinea-Bissau: No comments

Haiti: n/a

Honduras: De acuerdo al PLANAP, pág. 12-13, existen atrasos en la ejecución de proyectos: "En cuanto a efectividad de la ejecución de proyectos, generalmente no se invierten las cantidades presupuestadas anualmente; proyectos cuyos contratos de préstamos estipulaban 4 años de duración, han requeridos prorrogas que van desde los 2 hasta los 6 años, evidenciando las debilidades de las Unidades Ejecutoras de Proyectos, que se ven entorpecidas por numerosos

requerimientos de la administración pública y de los diferentes requisitos que las Agencias Financieras estipulan a los ejecutores y a los beneficiarios”. De acuerdo a la SEFIN, para el presupuesto del programa de inversión pública para Agua Potable y Saneamiento al 31 de diciembre de 2012, están asignados US\$.46.0 millones, incluyendo US\$. 38.7 millones de fondos externos. La ejecución es de 54.20% para estos fondos externos.

Indonesia: No comments

Iran (Islamic Republic of): No comments

Jordan: Problems facing utilizing donor capital commitments include conditions set by donor agencies to utilize funds such as government financial contributions to the project. Also, sometimes estimates of costs of capital projects are based on old feasibility studies and there is a need to review feasibilities which increases the cost and delays the implementation of donor projects.

Kazakhstan: No comments

Kenya: Funding release procedures, lengthy procurement procedures and accountability issues

Kyrgyzstan: Water supply in rural area. The government of the Kyrgyz Republic in the beginning of the current century signed the credit agreements with Asian Development Bank (ADB) on financial means for construction and restoration of rural water systems, which implementation started from 2000. Since 2009 started the implementation of the second stage of projects, funding by the ADB and WB in amount of 41,5 mln. US dollars, including: - from ADB in amount of 30 mln. US dollars (grant basis) - from WB B5 in amount of 11,5 mln. US dollars (6,5 mln. US dollars is a credit and 5,0 mln. US dollars is grant). As a result of the project data realization of two stages there was provided a rehabilitation and construction of water systems in 533 villages with population of more than 1 mln 046 ths. people, where the total expand of financial means was 2 mlrd. EBRD projects: - Water supply system improvement: Bishkek - 651,0; Osh -401,8; - Restoration of water supply and sewage systems: Talas - 329,9; Kant - 233,1 Tokmok -214,9 - Water supply and sewage systems improvement Dzhahal-Abad 54,4. - Water supply improvement: Batken- 218,8; Naryn- 214,8. UNICEF projects: - Improvement of teaching conditions for children in educational institutions of Kyrgyzstan. 55 educational institutions in Osh, Batken and Dzhahal-Abad regions for 2012-2014 with budget 3,5 mln. US dollars, for 2012 -1 mln. US dollars spent. - Full access to the basic services provision in the south regions of Kyrgyzstan, 17 medical centers, 55 common kindergartens in the south regions for 2012-2015 with budget 500 thousand US dollars, for 2012 -100 spent thousand US dollars.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Becoming the unrealistic plan of action; Impact to the cooperation strategy between government and development partners; Could not reach the target setting such as MDGs; Rural, poor remote people continue to suffer with inadequate WASH;

Lebanon: No comments

Lesotho: No comments

Liberia: No comments

Lithuania: EU cohesion fund 2007-2013 years

Madagascar: Voici les documents des références Situation des réalisations financement externe Madagascar, vers un agenda de relance économique CSO2

Mali: Les procédures de décaissement prennent trop du temps et souvent compliquées. le problème de décaissement des fonds extérieurs (Eau)

Mauritania: No comments

Mexico: No comments

Mongolia: No comments

Morocco: Among the handicaps to the use of funds include: - The prerequisites donors - The time of the award and conclusion of contracts - Expropriation of land for the construction of drinking water supply and sewerage.

Mozambique: There are delays on bidding documents approvals and no-objection, thus compromising all implementation planned schedule.

Myanmar: Insufficient sustainability

Nepal: Lengthy administrative process for fund release F.Y. in Nepal starts from 16 July of the year ends on 15 July of the succeeding year. Fiscal year not matching with that of donors may be one of the problems. Sometimes donors interest and national priority do not match.

Niger: Procédures de mise à disposition des fonds lentes; passation des marches, faible capacité des entreprises; non-alignement des partenaires.

Nigeria: Stringent conditionality and programs delay, Bureaucracy at various level, Ultimately release of funds by the donor agencies

Oman: No comments

Pakistan: No comments

Panama: Los fondos externos corresponden a prestamos de las instituciones financieras internacionales (BID, BANCO MUNDIAL, CAF, Bilaterales)

Paraguay: No comments

Peru: No comments

Philippines: No comments

Republic of Moldova: a) Insufficient human and institutional capacities at local level to absorb funds, b) To long project approval procedures and tender procedures

Rwanda: No comments

Senegal: No comments

Serbia: -Permitting issue -Land ownership issue -Water system ownership issue -Lack of capacity and capability -Lack of technical documentation, -Lack of financial resources to participate

Sierra Leone: In the case of Rural Water Supply, which has been devolved to the Local Councils, Staff in the Local Councils do not have the required capacity to design, implement and effectively monitor Water projects and facilities.

South Africa: This is not monitored.

South Sudan: No comments

Sri Lanka: No comments

Sudan: Lack of rational used of available budget

Tajikistan: In total , for past 3 years by liabilities on donor funds (2010-2012) water supply sector shall receive 63, 260 mln. USD, totally received 57,744 mln. USD that is 91.3% from all donor commitments, share / portion of grants is 79.7%, and loans – 20.3%. However, the specified funds are utilized in the water supply sector in urban and rural areas of the Republic of Tajikistan. For past 5 years over 90% of investments are used to increase the efficiency of works of water supply providers.

TFYR Macedonia: No comments

Thailand: No comments

Timor-Leste: No comments

Togo: La sous-utilisation des capitaux des donateurs est due pour une grande part à : • Des problèmes de délais : o de longs délais pouvant parfois dépasser deux (2) mois pour l'obtention de l'avis de non objection pour certains projets financés sur ressources extérieures; o le processus de passation des marchés publics du début jusqu'au démarrage des travaux est long : le délai d'environ neuf (9) mois pour le recrutement d'un BET; Une maîtrise insuffisante des procédures de passation des marchés tant au niveau des ministères dépeniers qu'au niveau du ministère en charge des finances(rejets intermittents) ; Une mauvaise programmation des investissements; La multiplicité des règles et procédures propres à chaque bailleur; La faiblesse des capacités techniques imputable à l'effectif réduit du personnel qualifié; Faible capacité technique et financière de entreprises adjudicataires

Tonga: No comments

Tunisia: For drinking water -For the urban water, about 40% of the funds committed by the Donors are engaged -For drinking water in rural areas, about 44% of funds committed by donors were used For sanitation: -For drinking water in rural areas, about 85% of funds committed by donors were used The main problems that limit the use loans consumption and the implementation of projects are : -Long procedures for the Procurement of goods and services -land issues -the lack of suitable companies to realize civil work in difficult access areas.

Uganda: -For FY2012/13, DANIDA froze funding to the WASH sub-sector due to alleged misappropriation of donor funds in the Office of the Prime Minister-During the FY2012/13, KfW (Germany) suspended disbursements until engagement of a financial cooperation consultant. -Rigidities in the procurement process, uncertainty with the accounting officers, internal bank requirements.

Ukraine: No comments

United Republic of Tanzania: Most of funds are not timely disbursed. Timely disbursement of donor funds is very essential in order to increase absorption capacity. These mean that funding release procedures are too lengthy causing timeframe to spend the budget to be too short.

Uruguay: No comments

Vanuatu: No comments

Viet Nam: No comments

West Bank and Gaza Strip: the commitments are utilized but in some cases (the projects take long time as pending because it need permitting from the Israeli part due to political situation)

Yemen: The main problems of the low absorption capacity of WASH funds in Yemen are the low implementing capacity of national institutions and the complications of donor procedures.

Zimbabwe: No comments

11. Problems in domestic absorption

Question D8e. If applicable, were the following problematic in terms of spending the allocated funds: a) funding release procedures too lengthy, or b) timeframe to spend the budget too short? Please provide a brief explanation of these or other types of bottlenecks, if they exist.

Afghanistan: Example: when a water supply or sanitation project is contracted and ready to pay their instalments, then a lot of paper work is required, beside that it will take more than three months to get the allocation for this specific project, afterward the fund transferring process is started, finally we need more than six months to transfer a single payment to the contractors account, this caused the project delay and the contractor is not able to complete the project on time, from the other hand the expenditure rate will be affected with this kind of process.

Angola: Os procedimentos de liberação dos recursos financeiros é moroso, devido aos procedimentos administrativos que devem ser cumpridos.

Argentina: No comments

Azerbaijan: No comments

Bangladesh: 1. In case of GOB fund, adequate allocation in respect of target was absent. 2. In other cases, usually procurement procedure takes more time, as a result physical implementation period are short in respect of utilization of total budget.

Belarus: No comments

Benin: a) procédures trop lourdes de mise à disposition des fonds;

Bhutan: No comments

Bolivia: Los procedimientos de liberacion de fondos para ejecucion de programas por el ministerio de medio ambiente y agua, son lentos debido a los procedimientos internos que tienen algunas instituciones relacionadas al sector.

Botswana: No comments

Brazil: Visando à gestão eficiente dos recursos públicos, as regras de financiamento público pelo Governo Federal condicionam o repasse dos recursos à execução do contratado. Contudo, em função do atual gap de mão-de-obra, que resulta em déficit de capacidades institucionais instaladas, tanto para formulação quanto execução dos projetos, os recursos disponíveis no governo federal não são plenamente utilizados nos períodos previstos, mesmo com a adoção de medidas de não contingenciamento do orçamento para obras financiadas por meio do PAC. Atrasos no desembolso dos recursos financeiros contratados ocorrem principalmente pela demora na contratação das obras, devido aos procedimentos legais das licitações públicas, em muitos casos associados à inadequação ou má qualidade dos termos de referência e dos editais e ainda à baixa disponibilidade de empresas executoras no mercado. Geralmente têm ocorrido atrasos sistemáticos na execução das obras, depois de contratadas, devido a inadequações dos projetos executivos e/ou às dificuldades de obtenção das licenças ambientais.

Burkina Faso: Procédures trop lentes de mise à disposition des fonds Longueur des procédures de passation des marches. Retard accusé pour l'obtention des avis de non objection de certains bailleurs de fonds

Burundi: Procédures trop lentes de mise à disposition des fonds; Les longues procédures de passation de marché; Lenteur dans les procédures de décaissement; Lenteur dans les procédures de non objection; Lenteur administrative

Cambodia: The national budget allocated to MIME is only recurrent budget (including salary, subsidy & social fund) there is no investment budget and small amount allocated. Based on the expenditure report from 2009-2011, over 94% has been spent; The national budget allocated to MPWT is only recurrent budget (including salary, subsidy & social fund) there is no investment budget and small amount allocated. Based on the expenditure report from 2009-2011, over 96% has been spent and normally the budget approved from national treasure was late one quarter.

Cameroon: Procédure trop complexe d'octroi du marché et trop lente pour la mise à disposition des fonds.

Central African Republic: Les principaux problèmes qui se posent sont d'abord la lenteur dans les procédures de mise à disposition des fonds, ensuite le délai souvent court pour dépenser et enfin le déboursement à compte-goutte des fonds prévus.

Chad: Lenteur dans les décaissements au niveau du trésor (délai long entre réception de l'avis de crédit et le décaissement effectif au trésor)

Chile: No comments

Colombia: No comments

Congo: No comments

Cook Islands: No comments

Costa Rica: Los operadores sufren de procedimientos complicados para la liberación de fondos. Así tramitología complicada para la recalificación de tarifas, ingreso de los fondos nuevos y desfase durante el año presupuestario para hacer uso del dinero durante el mismo periodo de cuando se hace esa recalificación.

Côte d'Ivoire: No comments

Cuba: Capacidades constructivas todavía insuficientes

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Procédure trop lente de mise disposition de fonds - Procédure lourde à travers la chaîne de dépense ; - Faible capacité dans la passation de marché ; - Mauvaise gouvernance

Dominican Republic: No comments

El Salvador: No comments

Eritrea: Although the problem is compounded and influenced by each other, the main one is weak implementation capacity of the regional administration offices.

Estonia: No comments

Ethiopia: Even though the domestic absorption is minimal (over 50%), still there are also same problems with external fund absorption capacities. These include lengthy procurement process, poor quality of study and design, difficulty of source identification, limited number of drillers and suppliers, staff turnover and poor contract management.

Fiji: Identified bottlenecks are problematic. Insufficient preparatory work/ poor project planning delays financing. Delays caused by unfavourable weather conditions. Procurement processes are very long sometimes.

Gabon: Lenteur dans la procédure de mise en place et de décaissement des fonds

Gambia: No comments

Georgia: No comments

Ghana: Late release of the funds; Non- release of the annual budgetary allocation which in turn delays the project implementation E.g. Expected commitments have not been forthcoming for this whole year.

Guinea: a) procédures trop lentes de mise à disposition des fonds: lourdeur administrative.

Guinea-Bissau: Ausencia total de financiamento com fundos internos (do OGE e ou qualquer outra fonte interna) destinado ao sector WaSH.

Haiti: n/a

Honduras: De acuerdo a la SEFIN, para el presupuesto del programa de inversión pública para Agua Potable y Saneamiento al 31 de diciembre de 2012, están asignados US\$.46.0 millones, incluyendo US\$. 7.3 millones de fondos nacionales. La ejecución es de 65.70% para estos fondos nacionales. Se produce un informe global, pero no está diferenciado en subsector, y aparecen instituciones que no están registradas en SIAFI como ONGS. No existe un fondo para los subsectores de saneamiento y agua potable, o un fondo específico o común donde se aglutine el financiamiento destinado a APS. Se está gestionando en proceso de la creación de un fondo.

[According to the MOF, the budget for public investment program for water supply and sanitation to December 31, 2012, are allocated U.S. \$.46.0 million, including U.S. \$. 7.3 million of national funds. The execution is 65.70% for the national funds. A comprehensive report is produced but is not differentiated in subsector and listed institutions not registered as NGOs SIAFI. There is a fund for sub sanitation and drinking water, or a specific or common fund where funding for APS caking. He is managing in the process of creating a fund.]

Indonesia: No comments

Iran (Islamic Republic of): No comments

Jordan: Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) was committed, in light of the International financial and economic crisis, to pursue a Financial Policy aimed at reducing capital and current spending from national budgets. Investments in infrastructure have been reduced as a result of national budget reductions and budget deficit. As a result of capital spending cuts, projects were prioritized according to their importance. Priority was given to spending on ongoing projects, and no new projects were started unless funded by soft loans or donor grants. This has resulted on reducing of the percentage of domestic commitments utilized.

Kazakhstan: No comments

Kenya: Both a,b and other bottlenecks eg. institutional governance

Kyrgyzstan: For the rural areas the means from the republic budget are not devoted. The GKR takes part in the devotion of 20% investment. The means are devoted just in cases of emergency, such as near-border villages. (for water supply systems construction).

Lao People's Democratic Republic: In the government budget, the funding release procedures are too lengthy: It is quite nearly one year procedures to release fund according to the several agreement at different levels for the budget lines of WASH procurement and construction. The other budget lines may take shorter in term of promotion activities, training, monitoring, meeting.. Timeframe to spend the budget is too short: While it was releasing to the end period of fiscal year, it may come to accelerate the expenditures implementation in order to be compliance with the period of preparing financial report and by auditing procedures.

Lebanon: NA

Lesotho: not applicable

Liberia: The problem has been lack of clarity in understanding the procedures of accessing funding from the Ministry of Finance. This is important because a very long bureaucratic process led to WASH sector ministries losing out to a meagre 1.5 million last year.

Lithuania: No comments

Madagascar: a et b Voici les documents des références Situation des réalisations financement interne

Mali: Les procédures de mise à disposition des fonds sont lentes. Le retard dans le payement des prestataires au niveau du trésor public (eau)

Mauritania: procédures trop lentes de mise à disposition des fonds

Mexico: Información no disponible. plan. de asequibilidad, pero no se utilizan mucho. de asequibilidad y son de uso generalizado. a. Saneamiento

b. Abastecimiento de agua potable

c. Dé algunos ejemplos de planes de asequibilidad que se estén utilizando y del alcance de la cobertura de dichos planes. En cada municipio existen tarifas diferenciadas en usuarios domésticos de acuerdo al nivel socioeconómico, personas discapacitadas, adultos mayores, zonas urbanas, periurbanas y rurales. Este rubro se califica como de uso generalizado en el municipio correspondiente, más no es generalizado en el país

Mongolia: No comments

Morocco: No comments

Mozambique: Bureaucratic procedures to execute public expenditures. E-SISTAF (Financial System for Public Expenditures) requires a great level of organization, that to some extent, rural areas struggle to meet them; Late disbursement of funds by government and donors, leading to the execution of those funds at the end of the year; Relative low financial execution capacity by public entities at central and local level, given the bureaucratic procedures for fund realise and execution.

Myanmar: No problem

Nepal: NA

Niger: No comments

Nigeria: a) Irregular release of fund

Oman: NO problems

Pakistan: No comments

Panama: No comments

Paraguay: No comments

Peru: No comments

Philippines: Release of funds is too lengthy -Timeframe to spend the funds is too short -Release of funds is delayed

Republic of Moldova: Main problems in terms of spending the allocated funds are: a) funding release procedures are too lengthy; b) Timeframe to spend the budget is too short; c) tender procedures are complicated and need a lot of timeframe to be respected

Rwanda: No comments

Senegal: La longueur des procédures de passation des marchés publics combinée à la faible capacité de planification de certaines agences d'exécution expliquent le niveau des dépenses.

Serbia: -The time frame to spend the budget is too short (one year budget). -Public procurement is not initiated immediately after the approval of funds by the Ministry by investors (users).

Sierra Leone: Timeliness of disbursement of funds have been a problem for the Local Councils, also Central government allocation on WASH to the councils is very small.

South Africa: There is only an overall "water + sanitation expenditure in rural and urban areas" figure provided by National Treasury, namely 75% of allocation in 2011/12 and 88% in 2012/13. This is ascribed to 2 factors: a) inadequate advance planning means that municipalities are unable to fully spend their allocated budgets in time, b) lack of municipal capacity to do supply chain management.

South Sudan: Due to meagre resources there is unstable cash flow, due to instability sources of revenues (economy dependent heavily on oil revenue)

Sri Lanka: No

Sudan: Some times incomplete submission of finance proposal delay the implementation of activities.

Tajikistan: No comments

TFYR Macedonia: No comments

Thailand: No comments

Timor-Leste: No comments

Togo: Procédures trop lentes de mise à disposition des fonds: la tension de trésorerie; Délai trop court pour dépenser les sous : l'ouverture des crédits est tardive ; soit parce que les autorisations de dépenses sont notifiées avec un décalage deux ou trois mois, soit la loi de finances a été votée à une date trop rapprochée du début d'un nouvel exercice budgétaire, ce qui n'offre pas suffisamment de temps aux services financiers centraux de mettre en place les crédits ouverts. Comme autre raisons de blocage, nous avons : - la lourdeur du processus de passation des marchés publics (délais trop long et délais réglementaires de passation des marchés publics sont théoriques et difficiles à respecter) - la maîtrise insuffisante des nouvelles procédures de passation des marchés tant au niveau des ministères dépensiers qu'au niveau du ministère en charge des finances -la défaillance des fournisseurs ou entrepreneurs souvent dans l'incapacité de mobiliser à temps, soit le préfinancement requis ou la caution nécessaire.

Tonga: No comments

Tunisia: -For the urban water supply, about 20% of the funds engaged on the national budget have been used. -For drinking water in rural areas, about 67% of the funds engaged on the national budget have been used: For sanitation, about 85% of the funds engaged on the national budget have been used

Uganda: -During the FY2012/13, transfers for Quarter 4 capital development budgets were not released -The procurement procedures and timelines are too cumbersome and lengthy that funds are in most cases released too late to be able to be absorbed. -The alleged Office of the Prime Minister scam led to restrictions on cash advances that severely affected implementation of software activities hence leading to low absorption

Ukraine: Tools stimulating regional development envisaged by the Law of Ukraine "On the promotion of regional development". Introduction Program to Overcome depressed areas by providing relevant costs in the state budget. There is a need for a comprehensive inventory and analysis of the sources of public funds to the regions for the purposes of regional development across all procuring entities. This will reveal the real picture of channeling funds to the regions and to estimate their efficiency. Major efforts should be directed at the center of creating the framework conditions to regions in themselves could carry out the necessary structural changes. Therefore, you need to steadily shift the emphasis from direct to indirect budget financing instruments to stimulate regional development. The issue of targeted public assistance should be considered only in those regions that are not able to solve the problem of structural adaptation. Thus regionally focused action has an additional stimulating nature and focused on how to support the efforts of the regions. In promoting regional development preference should be given primarily to small and medium-sized enterprises operating in the identified priority industry sectors. These activities need to tie tax benefits, access to public procurement and more. There is an Order of the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine from 30.07.2012 , № 390 "Procedure for making available to customers information about the list of utility services , the structure of prices / rates, changes in prices / tariffs which proves to be necessary and appropriate to take into account position of communities ", registered by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine 16.08.2012, under which the collection and synthesis of data on the cost of water supply and sanitation tariffs for these services shall be published on the site Minregionbud as information and national reports. Cost of services for water supply and sewerage in 2011 in all regions compared to previous years increased. The greatest value of these parameters was in the Zaporozhye region (8.82 and 8.34 UAH/m³ respectively), the lowest - in Kyiv (1.85 and 1.54 respectively UAH/m³).

United Republic of Tanzania: It should be noted that percentage of domestic commitments is very minimum in extent that it is all quickly utilized upon released. At such instance, capacity of domestic absorption cannot be estimated.

Uruguay: OSE y la Intendencia de Montevideo no reciben prácticamente financiamiento doméstico.

Vanuatu: No comments

Viet Nam: No comments

West Bank and Gaza Strip: In some cases the proposed projects costs for financing are in accurately estimated. Reallocation of funding for urgent needs as rehabilitation of water network that cause human health hazard Proposal for the project take long time for approvals, then the currency conversion is a major factor, and the price of constructing materials will vary. For certain projects approvals from JWC and Civil administration may delay the implementation and that cause the donor either to pull the fund or reallocate to other issues

Yemen: The figure is just estimated. For Donor-Funded Projects: usually the domestic commitments are a share of the international grants and loans (E.g. 15%), and is spent in parallel with the donor funds. So They should be the same. For Purely Domestic – Funded Projects, the absorption capacity is expected higher, but the exact average or national figure of water sector is not available yet especially for the last three years. For the current year, the general national figure is only 25%! due to the unset situation of the country.

Zimbabwe: What is released by Ministry of Finance falls far below the committed funds in the national budget due to government policy of cash budgeting.

12. Problems coordination and channeling external funding

Question D9d. Please provide information on difficulties encountered in the coordination and channeling of external funding.

Afghanistan: The external fund from UNICEF, UNDP, Spanish, and Government of Norway is coming directly to the sector and the fund from WB is coming through the national budget under ARTF (Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund) to the Ministry of Finance of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Angola: Dificuldades na harmonização dos procedimentos dos diversos doadores.

Argentina: No comments

Azerbaijan: No comments

Bangladesh: External funding those are directly provided to the sector and not through national budget are not reflected. Donors: World Bank, IDA ,ADB ,IDB ,DANIDA, JICA, DFID, UNICEF, WHO, The Netherlands ,SDC, European Commission, AusAid

Belarus: No difficulties

Benin: Lenteur administrative dans la transmission des dossiers pour la coordination et les décaissements

Bhutan: Excellent fund channeling system established

Bolivia: El MMAYA trabaja con los donantes. (adjunta lista) si el programa gestionado ante el donante, no se encuadra al plan sectorial, existe rechazo o dificultad en los procesos de encauzamiento de los financiamientos

Botswana: Information can be obtained from Ministry of Finance –planning office

Brazil: No comments

Burkina Faso: Retard dans la ratification des conventions et avis juridiques; retard dans le décaissement des fonds ; la pratique des conditionnalités de certains bailleurs de fonds (conditionnalités lourdes) freine l'absorption des ressources ; multiplicité des intervenants dans la gestion des projets (alignement).

Burundi: Procédures d'exonération; Lenteur administrative; Les longues procédures de passation de marché; Décalage entre le délai des accords de financement et le démarrage du projet; Inflation monétaire

Cambodia: Lack of comprehensive strategy and regulation to convince donors; The information on external funding was not available at central and difficult to access since there are many ministries took lead WASH sub- sectors. On the other hand, the ODA sources some funds reported in bulk which not specifies how much allocated to WASH sector and most of technical funding from Development Partners were not report; For rural water supply and sanitation sectors just completed the partner mapping survey in 2013 which provides information about NGOs and DPs working on the sector with budget and timeframe. However, it was the first time that this sub-sector did it and there was only 48 NGOs participated while other NGOs doesn't aware and it is hard to say they represented of the sector since they are project based; The above number got from partner mapping survey and urban water supply while we don't get any data from Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education Youth and Sports.

Cameroon: Absence d'institution ou d'instance chargée de cette coordination, les financements et les accords se font de manière individuelle par chaque institution en charge des questions de WASH.

Central African Republic: La RCA dispose d'un système de base de données sur l'Aide extérieure : c'est le DAD institué depuis 2008 pour la coordination et la gestion de l'aide publique au pays ; situé au département du Ministère de l'Economie, du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale, il centralise toutes les données sur l'aide et présente la situation des ressources extérieures en termes d'engagements, de versements et de dépenses en rapport avec les programmes et projets concernés. Mais le système qui collecte ses données auprès des services des donateurs et des services bénéficiaires des fonds, n'est pas alimenté de façon régulière. Cela ne permet pas d'avoir des données complètes et à jour sur certains financements.

Chad: Le décaissement lié au budget, Le retard des avis motivés sur les DAO

Chile: No comments

Colombia: No comments

Congo: Il existe une lenteur pour le décaissement des financements externes.

Cook Islands: Donor funding is done through MFEM DCD

Costa Rica: No comments

Côte d'Ivoire: No comments

Cuba: Demoras en la adquisición de importaciones por restricciones del bloqueo económico

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Plusieurs centres de coordination et d'ordonnement (BCECO, UCOP, C EPO, fond social de la République,désaffectations des ressources allouées suite au non-paiement des cofinancements. Réallocation géographique de fonds.

Dominican Republic: No comments

El Salvador: El número de donantes es muy variable. La tendencia en los últimos años es que cada vez hay menos donantes.

Eritrea: No comments

Estonia: No comments

Ethiopia: Different donors request different procedures, separate arrangement of funding which creates duplication in transaction cost. In addition, the majority of donors and NGOs operate in limited and pre-selected project sites/woreda for long years leaving others with no external financial supports. Only less than 400 out of the existing 817 woreda in the country are supported by different donors and other WASH actors.

Fiji: The coordination between the donor agencies and the recipient ministries form an agreement whereby funds are channeled straight to the ministries/departments rather than having it come through the Government mechanism (via Overseas Donor Assistance Unit, Ministry of Finance). The disbursement of funds are arranged based on the agreement drafted for the project and is handled by the donor agency and the recipient ministry. The Aid Unit would only receive the gist of the programs for information purposes but for the detailed version, the ideal focal point would be the Project Management Units for the recipient ministries (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Utilities).

Gabon: PTF : Union européenne, AFD, BAD, Deutsch Bank,

Gambia: No comments

Georgia: European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); European Invest Bank (EIB); Asian Development Bank (ADB); German KFW.

Ghana: Sector-wide approach (SWAp) process yet to be completed and made fully operational Note: See supporting documents for table of responses since data is not disaggregated.

Guinea: Procédure de financement et de mise en œuvre des projets spécifique à chaque bailleur de fonds.

Guinea-Bissau: O Ministério da Economia e Integração Regional, através da Plataforma de Gestão de Ajuda (PGA), é a instituição governamental encarregue de coordenação global de todas ajudas externa recebida dos doadores bi e multilaterais, direcionadas para todos os sectores e, não exclusivamente para o sector WaSH e seguimento de intervenção das ONG. Geralmente, são os próprios doadores que procedem a execução financeira dos fundos alocados sem passar pelo OGE (tesouro público).

Haiti: No comments

Honduras: (*) Existen convenios firmados en temas de agua y saneamiento con PNUD y Cooperación Italiana que estaban vigentes en el año 2013. Fuente: SEPLAN. (**) En cuanto al financiamiento directo del sector, no a través del presupuesto nacional, existe una mesa de cooperantes de agua potable y saneamiento (MCAPS), constituida por trece (13) agencias de cooperación bilaterales y multilaterales, entre las cuales se encuentran: ACIDI, PNUD, AECID, BCIE, DANIDA, OPS/OMS, Cooperación Suiza, BID, PAS/BM, Unión Europea, UNICEF, JICA y Cooperación Italiana. Fuente Mesa de Cooperantes. (***) En cuanto al apoyo presupuestario general con objetivos específicos o indicadores del desempeño del sector corresponde a la Unión Europea. Programa de Apoyo Presupuestario Sectorial Agua y Calidad (PAPSAC). Página 6. Informe de Cartera de Proyectos de Unión Europea. Junio 2011. Fuente SEFIN. 15 ONGS administran y ejecutan fondos de fuentes internacionales, entre otras están: Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Agua para el pueblo, Water for People, Save the Children; y, Visión Mundial, CARE, Cruz Roja, Agua pura para el Mundo, Plan Aldea Global, OXFAM, Plan Internacional, Ayuda en Acción y GOAL. De acuerdo al Monitoreo de los Avances del País en Agua Potable y Saneamiento (MAPAS 2013), Pág. 15, “existen dos grupos principales de coordinación inter-institucional activos: la MCAPS, y la Red de Agua y Saneamiento de Honduras (RAS-HON) que agrupa a representantes del gobierno, cooperantes, ONGs y especialistas sectoriales. La RAS-HON se constituyó en el 2004 como una instancia de dialogo, consulta e intercambio, con la misión de contribuir a la modernización del Sector Agua Potable y Saneamiento de Honduras, mediante acciones de gestión del conocimiento e incidencia política, con la activa participación del sector público, sociedad civil y las agencias de cooperación, a nivel nacional, regional y local. Durante estos años, la RAS-HON ha consolidado un espacio multisectorial con participación activa de los tres sectores: El sector Gubernamental, de donde emanan las políticas; la Sociedad Civil, por lo cual nos es posible lograr la participación ciudadana y el Sector Cooperante, que brinda asistencia técnica y financiera”. 20 El apoyo presupuestario orientado abarca la transferencia de fondos a la Tesorería Nacional como “financiamiento” posterior de gastos específicos en el presupuesto o líneas presupuestarias específicas para el sector. Los fondos colectivos pueden incluirse en esta categoría. 21 El apoyo presupuestario general es una transferencia a la Tesorería Nacional para apoyar políticas y estrategias nacionales de desarrollo o reforma que puedan proporcionarse en forma de un buen gobierno con indicadores específicos para el sector.

Indonesia: All of stakeholders have been not the same perception of the importance of sanitation. Besides that, POKJA AMPL as a container institutional working group has been not functioning optimally, due to the dual task so that there is no evaluation of target achievement

Iran (Islamic Republic of): No comments

Jordan: Difficulties encountered in the coordination and channelling of external funding include different regulation between governments and donor agencies on procurement procedures required by donors. Also, week communications between government and donor agencies.

Kazakhstan: No comments

Kenya: No comments

Kyrgyzstan: - There is no any strict coordination between key ministries and authorities - there is no authentic statistic information on financing sector. The majority of the local country infrastructures are financed from the external sources on the international donors' means. Projects being the main part of investment programs, financed from the external sources, in the sector of city and rural water supply, water sewage and sanitation, include the following: - Projects of «Rural water supply and sanitary», financed by the World Bank; - Projects of «Provision of infrastructure services at the level of settlements», financed by the Asian Development Bank; - «Project of Infrastructure and Building capacity of little towns in 23 towns», financed by the World Bank; - «ADB project on stable development in the Issyk-Kul region» (nowadays the project is on the stage of implementation); - projects of water supply in Bishkek, Osh, Dzhahalal-Abad, Karakol, Talas, Kant and Kara-Balta, financed at the cost of loans and grants of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Switzerland State Office on Economic issues (SECO). UNICEF projects: - Improvement of studying conditions of children in 55 Kyrgyzstan educational institutions in the Osh, Batken and Dzhahalal-Abad regions for 2012-2014; - Provision of rightful access to the core services in the Kyrgyzstan southern regions of 17 medical institutions to 55 common kindergartens in the southern regions for 2012-2015.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: 1. Bilateral cooperation: in case of Sida (Swedish) and Government of Lao in year 1999-2004. Sida transfers budget to Ministry of Finance, and to PM. Then it was transferred to MOH bank's account and to WASH Centre. 2. In case of UNICEF: we had the agreement signed for the annual or biannual plan budget between the UNICEF Rep. and Department of Hygiene. The allocated budget was transferred to WASH Center bank's account and provincial level or private sector directly through the procurement process and implement and report back to UNICEF, similarly with WHO who transferred budget to MOH, to WASH Centre and to provinces. 3. In case of INGOs, WSP-WB, they manage themselves the allocated fund to implement the WASH activities. Some activities were made by sub agreement and transfer budget after the finalisation of the activities. Some NGOs hired the government staff to work for 1 to 3 years and return to office. 4. Although we had the MOU together, but the financial report and the progress report by our INGOs did not meet all required to compile all in WASH investment in a year or more years.

Lebanon: Number of donors involved could not be determined.

Lesotho: No comments

Liberia: In most instances the major problem with channeling external funding to responsible ministries is normally due to complex bureaucratic processes and absorptive capacity by sector Ministries to utilize funding even if finally received.

Lithuania: EU COHESION FUND 2007-2013 YEARS

Madagascar: No comments

Mali: La non coordination du financement est due au fait que certains ONG opèrent directement sur le terrain sans passer par les structures publics

Mauritania: No comments

Mexico: Existen ejemplos de donaciones puntuales, por ejemplo el F-ODM, JICA y GIZ.

Mongolia: No comments

Morocco: Several Donors are beginning to be co-financing for important programs such as PNA, PAP, IWRM projects.

Mozambique: Late fund release by some of the donors Imposition of conditionalities for external funded projects or activities Different periods of planning and reporting with donors

Myanmar: No comments

Nepal: Donors are more inclined to fund through project approach not through programmatic approach, Most of the projects are donor driven with minimum alignment with Governments priorities Capacity building of permanent Government organizational structures is very limited After project completion no one is taking full responsibility of backstopping.

Niger: - procédures de mise à disposition des fonds lentes ; - passation des marchés - faible capacité des entreprises ; - Non alignement des partenaires.

Nigeria: Weak institutional coordination mechanism Duplication of projects in some State/areas

Oman: NO problems

Pakistan: No comments

Panama: AECID, BID, OPS/OMS y Taiwan. El país ya no clasifica para la cartera de donantes, salvo para las zonas indígenas.

Paraguay: No comments

Peru: No comments

Philippines: 8 (ADB, WB, JICA, GIZ, KfW, USAID, AusAID, UNICEF)

Republic of Moldova: Insufficient coordination, monitoring and reporting at the central level of the use of the external funding. Each donor establishes its own project implementation team and monitoring procedures. Some donors are investing directly at the local level, and information become available at the end of the project

Rwanda: There is no proper Coordination mechanism for donor contribution for the WASH Sector, there are only particular negotiation form Donor and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning on behalf of the Government of Rwanda regarding a certain Project or agreement, but the WATSAN Sector is looking on how to establish a Sector Wide Approach (Swap) Secretariat

Senegal: Les donateurs pour le secteur de l'hygiène sont : l'UNICEF, OMS, JICA, LUXDEV, EVE, AQUAYA. La principale difficulté rencontrée parfois, c'est le retard dans la mise en place des financements.

Serbia: The time frame to prepare the application form is too short due to reasons stated under D7.

Sierra Leone: check AfP

South Africa: South Africa no longer receives substantial external funding and this information is not monitored.

South Sudan: • Overwhelming engagement of government officials on bilateral issues of each and every partner individually, instead of using working groups and information systems) • Predictability of cash flow • Inadequate reporting on expenditure and (INCOMPLETE RESPONSE)

Sri Lanka: No comments

Sudan: No comments

Tajikistan: No comments

TFYR Macedonia: No comments

Thailand: No comments

Timor-Leste: No joint planning among donor and government. Each donor prepared their own planning.

Togo: Le ministère en charge de l'eau et de l'assainissement dont l'une de ses missions est de coordonner toutes les actions du secteur et de mettre une cohérence dans les modes d'intervention des différents partenaires intervenant dans le secteur avec pour finalité l'amélioration durable de l'accès des populations à l'eau potable et à un assainissement adéquat n'a pas une visibilité de tous les financements extérieurs (prévision et exécution). Ce qui rend difficile la connaissance des montants exécutés ainsi qu'une vision exhaustive du financement des projets exécutés au niveau sectoriel. La conséquence c'est tous les financements extérieurs ne sont pas orientés sur les priorités du Plan d'Actions National pour le secteur de l'eau et de l'Assainissement (PANSEA). En outre la multiplicité des règles et procédures propres à chaque bailleur et le non alignement des procédures des bailleurs sur les procédures nationales constituent des obstacles dans l'absorption des crédits dans les délais

Tonga: No comments

Tunisia: In the case of parallel financing (Multi-Donor Fund financed a project / program) implementation funding will take a lot of time due to the institutional arrangements and because of the difference in the rules and procedures. -The binding of new funding to the ex-post evaluation and monitoring for the old projects

Uganda: -Differences in accounting periods of different donors. -Pre-conditions for qualifying for funds.

Ukraine: No comments

United Republic of Tanzania: No comments

Uruguay: Aclaraciones a D9 Es necesario tener en cuenta lo señalado en preguntas anteriores en relación a las donaciones.

Vanuatu: All donor funds are managed through the Ministry of Finance (Aid coordination unit in the Ministry of the Prime Minister coordinate the funds from the donors to the MoF)

Viet Nam: Data is not available

West Bank and Gaza Strip: Coordination meetings take Place on a Donor meeting regularly. <http://www.lacs.ps/> Donor Contribution to the water and sanitation sector in Palestine
<http://www.pwa.ps/userfiles/file/World%20Water%20Day%20Booklet.pdf>

Yemen: After updating the national strategy NWSSIP2, basket funding was agreed upon under the umbrella of Water Sector Support Program (WSSP) with its inter-ministerial Steering Committee since 2010. However, WSSP does not progress enough and in late 2012, it was closed. One main reason is that the one project should be processed under three or more opposing donor regulations such as German regulations and world bank's. Since the very beginning, KFW has stepped out of WSSP, following by Netherlands which eventually caused termination of WSSP. On other hand, recently, Ministry of Planning has called for the establishment of a coordination and implementation unit in each Ministry including Water and Environment to coordinate the sector Funds and to enhance the absorption capacity. Currently a Ministerial Unit is under developing in Ministry of Water and Environment.

Zimbabwe: No comments

13. Additional comments on sufficiency of finance

Question D10. (Additional comments on the sufficiency of finance provided unsolicited by respondent)

Afghanistan: No comments

Angola: No comments

Argentina: No comments

Azerbaijan: No comments

Bangladesh: It is estimated that Taka 138,000 million is required to be invested annually to meet MDG target by 2015.

Belarus: No comments

Benin: No comments

Bhutan: No comments

Bolivia: No comments

Botswana: No comments

Brazil: O Brasil já atingiu as metas dos Objetivos do Desenvolvimento do Milênio relativas à cobertura de abastecimento de água e ao esgotamento sanitário. De uma forma geral, o Brasil rumo à universalização do acesso ao abastecimento de água no meio urbano, com 91,9% dos domicílios ligados à rede de abastecimento; se considerarmos o abastecimento de água por poço também como adequado, a cobertura passa para 97,4% (Censo Demográfico 2010).

Fonte: <http://www.odmbrasil.gov.br/o-brasil-e-os-odm>

Burkina Faso: No comments

Burundi: No comments

Cambodia: No comments

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: (*) Costa Rica, avanzó y superó lo propuesto por los ODM, sin embargo, los retos prevalecen en otros componentes.

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: No comments

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

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: Comment: looking forward we are planning to agglomerate smaller water companies (for example they may be regional water companies, providing services in quite large area). The water companies can apply for financing and choose their priorities where is the biggest need for investments.

Madagascar: No comments

Mali: No comments

Mauritania: No comments

Mexico: No comments

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: Municipalities financial gap was estimated at R16bn/yr and the grants gap was R18bn/yr.

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: Targeted budget support involves the transfer of funds to the National Treasury as ex-post “financing” of specific expenditures within the budget or of specific budget lines for the sector. Basket funding can be assimilated to this category.

General budget support is a transfer to the National Treasury in support of a national development or reform policy and strategy that may provide in the form of a Good Governance with specific indicators for the sector.

Tunisia: No comments

Uganda: No comments

Ukraine: No comments

United Republic of Tanzania: No comments

Uruguay: Aclaraciones a D10

Uruguay ya ha cumplido con los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio,

Esto ha sido confirmado por el Informe País Uruguay 2013 referido a los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio (setiembre 2013), que fuera presentado oficialmente (se dispone de una versión papel, aún no disponible en la web.).

Esto ya se había dado a conocer por el Consejo Nacional de Políticas Sociales que lleva adelante el análisis del cumplimiento de los ODM del país en la última evaluación del año 2009 – adenda 2010

http://www.onu.org.uy/files/Objetivos_de_desarrollo_del_milenio/ODM_en_Uruguay/addendum_odm.pdf .

En la tabla que sigue se observa la evolución de la cobertura entre los censos de 1996 y 2011 de los 2 indicadores tomados para los Objetivos del Milenio (los 2 primeros y un tercero referido a redes de saneamiento a nivel urbano). Entre los censos de 1985 y 1996 hubo una evolución de la cobertura como surge de distintos indicadores.

Se ve entonces que se han cumplido los ODM y es de destacar la importante evolución de la cobertura de agua potable disponible dentro de la vivienda.

Vanuatu: No comments

Viet Nam: No comments

West Bank and Gaza Strip: No comments

Yemen: No comments

Zimbabwe: No comments

14. Sources of financial flow data

Question D11. (Sources and additional comments on the financial flows provided in Question D.11)

Afghanistan: The Table D11 is filled in cooperation with MRRD-finance department, Rural water supply, Sanitation and irrigation programme finance unit, Ministry of urban development, ministry of education and Ministry of Public health. It is worth mentioning that Ministry of Urban development affairs does not have enough information about their budget.

Angola: No comments

Argentina: No comments

Azerbaijan: 1. Besides of State capital investments in 2012 amounting to 726.6 million AZN in 2013 funds in the amount of 880.9 million AZN were used for the reconstruction of water and sewer systems of the country. Funds amounting 308.4 million AZN was used for implementation of the State Programme "Socio-economic development of Baku and its settlements"; funds amounting to 615.6 million AZN used for the construction of water and wastewater systems in cities and regional centers of the Republic. 2. Part of the financial and credit funds of international organizations in the amount of 128.0 million AZN was used to design solutions to improve water supply and sanitation (projects to improve water supply and sewerage systems in the regional centers of the Republic). 3. Rehabilitation projects for water and wastewater systems in the regional centers of the country with the help of international financial organizations payment interest Azerbaijani state was 128 million AZN. 4. In the amount of the State Petroleum Fund 1.8 bln AZN was carried out construction of the Samur-Absheron canal and Oguz-Gabala-Baku water main to provide drinking water for Greater Baku.

Based on official data from the Ministry of Finance, as well as the data of the State Water Company "Azersu"

Bangladesh: Main sources of information are Annual Development Plan of central Government of Bangladesh and MTBF. Separate budgets and expenditures in water, sanitation, hygiene promotion for urban and rural were collected separately. Reviewed the data of relevant ministries/ national institutions with responsibilities in WASH. In addition for development of systematic financial information, Bangladesh could be included in "Track Fin" study.

Belarus: Information in the requested form showing the amount of financing cannot be provided by the Republic of Belarus. The State Program on water supply and sanitation "Clean Water" for 2011-2015 was approved by Resolution of the Council of Ministers on September 15, 2011 № 1234. This program determines funding for the development of water supply and wastewater systems, improvement of reliability of their operation on the territory of the Republic of Belarus.

Funds are provided from the: national budgets (not more than 25 % annual funding and determined in accordance with the investment program for the next financial year) and local budgets (75% , local executive and regulatory authorities annually), credit resources of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, other sources of funding. Other sources of funding of development of water sector: credit funds of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Nordic Investment Bank, and grant funds provided by NDEP (Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership) and SIDA (Swedish Agency for International Technical Assistance) for the project "Belarus: environmental infrastructure project - the first stage", project PRESTO, grant funds the John Nurminen Foundation .

For example, in 2011 funding for the program "Clean Water" was 28 840 million Belarussian rubles from the republican budget , 75 % of the total funding from local sources of funding and 88,569 million rubles by credit resources of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development .

Benin: Rapport d'exécution du budget programme par objectif hygiène et assainissement de base, exercice 2012

L'hygiène et assainissement de base sont financés globalement et ne spécifie pas les montants alloués à l'hygiène ou assainissement de base. Bilan d'exécution du plan prévisionnel de développement de l'entreprise (ppde) et du contrat plan état – soneb, exercice 2012 ; rapport d'exécution du budget programme par objectif 2012 de l'approvisionnement en eau potable en milieu rural et de la gestion des ressources en eau

Bhutan: Department of National Budget, Ministry of Finance

Bolivia: detailed investment breakdown provided in comments

Botswana: No comments

Brazil: Fonte principal: Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre o Saneamento Básico (SNIS) -2011. Fonte secundária: Relatório do Gasto Público (2011 e 2012, em elaboração). Alguns gastos de determinados órgãos do Governo Federal não são claramente identificados nas fontes acima, em função da metodologia adotada

Burkina Faso: Source de données : Pour le milieu urbain le rapport d'exécution du budget programme. ;
Lacunes : il n'existe pas de données désagrégées pour l'hygiène. Ces données sont intégrées dans l'assainissement.

Burundi: No comments

Cambodia: Financial information get from ODA, Donors, PIP, and NGO mapping survey

- The local level budget is total budget allocated from national budget to commune level which about USD 3 to 4 million annually depends on the GDP growths, it is not specify how many budgets was allocated to WASH sector but in practice is very small amount.
- The above budget reported from three key leading ministries comprising of MRD, MIME, and MPWT while other relevant ministries couldn't get data.
- There is no sector wide approach for WASH sector and many ministries related to this sector; moreover it has poor in financial reporting system and financial was treated as confidential.

It is noticed that the budget allocated to WASH sector has more focus on software than hardware supports.

Cameroon: No comments

Central African Republic: Pour les données sur les financements externes, le DAD RCA fournit les informations à jour jusqu'en 2010 et début 2011. Le DAD RCA est sur le site du Ministère de l'Economie, du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale (voir ci-haut).

Chad: Les investissements d'accès à l'eau potable ont été logiquement orientés par le ministère de l'Hydraulique Rurale et Urbaine (MHRU) vers les zones rurales, où réside la majorité de la population. On recensait 136 millions d'euros (soit environ 89,346 milliards de francs CFA) de projets engagés en fin 2010, presque totalement en provenance des bailleurs de fonds internationaux (Source : mission de consultant pour l'AFD 2010 cf. Note de Communication Publique d'Opération (NCO)). En conséquence cela a entraîné un taux d'accès en milieu rural qui a atteint aujourd'hui 48 % contre 33 % en milieu urbain. Pour l'assainissement des eaux usées et des excréta, aucun projet significatif n'a été réalisé récemment. En milieu urbain, la Société Tchadienne des Eaux (STE) a été récemment créée par l'Etat en séparant les activités eau et électricité de la Société Tchadienne de l'Eau et de l'Electricité (STEE), qui ne remplissait plus son rôle. Le MHRU est ainsi devenu la nouvelle tutelle de la STE, auparavant assurée par le ministère des Mines et de l'Energie Les montants désagrégés ne sont pas disponibles

Des difficultés pour obtenir les redevances au niveau des ménages

- Hydraulique rurale la redevance est variable en fonction du village (300 à 500 F CFA/mois et par ménage)
- Hydraulique urbaine (Château d'eau) la redevance est fonction de la consommation d'eau du ménage (5 à 6 personnes) soit une consommation mensuelle variant entre 25 et 30 m³ par ménage (tranche sociale 200 F CFA/m³)
- En matière de gestion des petits centres, en l'absence de collectivités locales décentralisées, l'Etat a mis en place des Cellules de Conseil et d'Appui à la Gestion (CCAG). Les opérateurs de ces cellules, financées par le tarif de l'eau, sont des ONG ou bureaux d'études locaux, sélectionnés sur appel d'offres, qui conseillent les Associations d'Usagers de l'Eau (AUE).pour exploiter et affermer les petits systèmes, en cherchant à atteindre l'équilibre financier par le tarif.

- Par ailleurs, dans la périphérie de N'Djamena, l'affermage de systèmes d'alimentation en eau potable autonomes, sous la tutelle de la Mairie, sur financement de l'AFD, a pour objectif de pallier les insuffisances actuelles de la STE. Ces équipements connaissent un réel succès en matière de taux d'accès, mais il reste difficile d'en assurer la pérennité financière et technique à moyen terme

Access to drinking water investments were logically oriented by the Ministry of Rural and Urban Hydraulics (MHRU) to rural areas, where the majority of the population resides. There were 136 million euros (about 89.346 billion CFA francs) projects undertaken in late 2010, almost entirely from the international donors. (Source: mission looking for AFD 2010 see Note of Public Communication Operation (NCO)). Consequently this resulted in a rate of access in rural areas which has now reached 48% against 33% in urban areas. For wastewater and excreta, no significant project was recently completed. In urban areas, the Chadian Water Company (STE) has recently been established by the State in separating water and electricity activities Chadian Company of Water and Electricity (STEE), which no longer fulfill its role . The MHRU has become the new guardianship of ETS, previously provided by the Ministry of Mines and Energy
Disaggregated amounts are not available

Difficulties in obtaining royalties at the household level

- Rural Water the fee varies depending on the village (300 to 500 F CFA / month per household)
- Urban Water Supply (Water Tower) the fee is based on the household water consumption (5-6 people) with a monthly consumption between 25 and 30 m3 per household (social tranche CFA/m3 200 F)
- In the management of small towns, in the absence of decentralized local authorities, the state has established cells Consulting and Management Support (GCC). The operators of these cells, funded by water rates, are NGOs or local consulting firms, selected tender who advise Associations of Water Users (SEA). To operate and lease small systems, seeking to achieve financial balance by the tariff.
- Moreover, in the outskirts of N'Djamena, leasing of supply autonomous drinking water systems under the supervision of the City Council, with funding from AFD to overcome current shortcomings of the ETS aims to . These devices are experiencing a real success in terms of access rates, but it remains difficult to provide technical and financial sustainability in the medium term

Colombia: No comments

Congo: No comments

Cook Islands: Note: priorities can change during service periods, eg. Drought, cyclone

Costa Rica: No comments

Côte d'Ivoire: No comments

Cuba: Plan de Inversiones INRH 2012, Informe de Balance Grupo Empresarial de Acueducto y Alcantarillado 2012. No fue posible separar los datos de financiamiento urbano y rural, por tener programas comunes. Los aranceles de saneamiento fueron estimado como 30 por ciento de los de agua.. No incluye financiamiento de inversiones en agua y saneamiento en las Provincias de Artemisa y Mayabeque ni los fondos excepcionales para desastres por ciclón Sandy INRH Investment Plan 2012, Group Balance Report Water and Sewer Company 2012.

It was not possible to separate data from urban and rural finance, having common programs. Sanitation tariffs were estimated as 30 percent of water. Does not include financing investments in water and sanitation in the provinces of Artemisa and Mayabeque or exceptional cyclone disaster funds Sandy

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Pour la REGIDESO Rapport annuel de la REGIDESO. Pour la Direction d'Assainissement Document du budget Pour l'hygiène Nombreux de ces rapports donnent des données lacunaires pour remplir le tableau ; la nomenclature des dépenses est différente de celle contenue dans le tableau à remplir; les collègues de la Banque centrale contactée à cet effet ne nous ont pas fourni les données attendues

Dominican Republic: No comments

El Salvador: Boletín Estadístico de ANDA 2012: No.34 www.anda.gob.sv

Eritrea: Bi-lateral and multilateral agreements with partners

Estonia: Other data N/A

Ethiopia: Finance and Procurement section under Water Supply and Sanitation Management Unit in the Ministry of Water and Energy and also Finance and Procurement Directorate in the Ministry of Health and ONE WASHNATIONAL PROGRAM, Fiduciary Risk Assessment Report 9 September 2013, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Fiji: Financial information was provided from Government Financial Management System (FMIS), Ministry of Strategic Planning and Ministry of Finance.

Gabon: Le tableau D11 n'a pas été rempli car le groupe de travail n'a pas pu disposer de la loi de règlement 2011 ou encore du compte administratif de l'Etat de l'année 2011. Toute fois la direction générale poursuit ses efforts pour obtenir ces documents afin de renseigner cette rubrique dès que possible.

Gambia: Government of The Gambia: Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure YEAR 2012. There are data gaps with respect to the contribution of NGOs who are active in water (8) and sanitation (5). The figures under urban water supply also include sewerage.

There has not been any data collected on households' out-of-pocket expenses on water and sanitation which are also significant.

Georgia: The questionnaire does not fully fit to our country situation and organization especially in the field of finance data collection and national reporting. Information was taken from State budget implementation report www.mof.ge/Budget

Ghana: The data sources for the above are records (financial reports) of Ghana Water Company Ltd (GWCL) and Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), the two lead agencies for urban and rural WASH delivery respectively. There was also input from the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate. In addition to the financial flows indicated above, there are also a number of organisations providing funding to the WASH sector in Ghana that are not captured in the official data. These include NGOs such as WaterAid and Simavi.

Guinea: No comments

Guinea-Bissau: No comments

Haiti: N/A

Honduras: Existe información, pero no está desagregada o sistematizada.

En el PLANAP (2013), Pág.42, se estima que la inversión en APS en Honduras debería ser del 120 millones por año. (60% del 1% del PIB).

De acuerdo a la SEFIN, para el presupuesto del programa de inversión pública para Agua Potable y Saneamiento al 31 de diciembre de 2012, están asignados US\$.46.0 millones para el Gobierno Central e incluyen fondos nacionales externos. De acuerdo al Monitoreo de los Avances del País en Agua Potable y Saneamiento (MAPAS 2013): Adicionalmente hay fondos de ONGs nacionales e internacionales provenientes de fuentes propias y de los cooperantes. El sector no recopila esta información a nivel nacional, por lo tanto se produjo un estimativo utilizando información de algunas organizaciones y proyectando el total. Aproximadamente USD. 5.0 millones por año son invertidos por las ONGs, la mayoría en proyectos de agua rural."

Se concluye que el país al año 2012 corresponde a US\$. 51 Millones y depende de un 85.69% de fondos de cooperación internacional (préstamos y donaciones), para los programas y proyectos de ejecución de APS, por lo que se evidencia la importancia de la cooperación internacional en este sector y la necesidad de que el país le otorgue la importancia debida y que se refleje en sus planes y proyectos.

(*) En el caso del programa de promoción de la salud dependiente de la Secretaría de Salud, mencionan que tienen en el presupuesto una partida de Lps. 75,000.00 (aproximadamente US\$. 3,600.00), para la estrategia de municipio saludable y que fue ejecutado en los primeros meses del año 2013.

Otras consideraciones de acuerdo al informe MAPAS 2013:

En cuanto a financiamiento y desarrollo del sector, (Pág. 17), “Honduras aún no cuenta con un Marco Presupuestario de Mediano Plazo (MPMP) para el Sector de Agua y Saneamiento, por lo tanto no dispone de techos presupuestarios de ningún tipo. El hecho de que el SANAA, no se haya consolidado como ente de Asistencia Técnica y continúe operando sistemas y ejecutando proyectos; que el ERSAPS no haya logrado implementar las tasas de regulación para consolidarse y ganar la autonomía necesaria; y que el CONASA sea un interlocutor sectorial débil, hace que el proceso de desarrollo anual de los presupuestos dependa en gran medida de la Secretaría de Salud y la Secretaría de Finanzas.”

En cuanto al Financiamiento Externo (Pág. 21), “SEFIN mantiene un registro de los créditos y donaciones más importantes para el país, pero el sector no hace seguimiento ni reporta sobre los fondos externos disponibles. Esto se debe en parte a que: (i) CONASA todavía no realiza actividades en esta área; (ii) los entes principales del sector no preparan planes o reportes anuales de actividades; y (iii) los cooperantes no siempre coordinan sus esfuerzos y no reportan consistentemente sobre sus inversiones, prefiriendo llevar a cabo proyectos de manera independiente. Se indica que por lo menos un 20% de las donaciones externas no se reportan al gobierno”.

Indonesia: The data available at report BPPSPAM

http://www.bppspam.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=678:profile&catid=53:profile&Itemid=53 The data for urban area still haven't audited. So that, many data's are not available. For instance data for drinking water in rural area.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): National funds include government budget, participation bonds (with government guarantee) and Islamic Development Bank financing (with government guarantee) -National funds for rural water include funds for drought, while the funds for rural water resources include rural development funds, and 20% from oil, gas and other development resources. - Household tariffs include water and wastewater connection fees and sales of water and wastewater services.

Jordan: No comments

Kazakhstan: No comments

Kenya: The Annual Water Sector Review 2011-2012. Government of Kenya Printed estimates

Kyrgyzstan: See detailed project expenditure breakdown in survey response.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Please apologize, right now no data is available to complete Table D11, but it is the key table and I hope that we will try our best to fill and complete many boxes as possible in the near future, but still need more efforts and technical assistance to this purpose. Nevertheless, it was known somehow but could not clearly put in the tabulation table such as source of finance from the development partners, government or public authority, private sector, households, special support by international embassies, non government organizations, foundations, individuals etc..

Lebanon: No comments

Lesotho: Budget framework paper: 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13. WASCO Management Account. WASCO Physical and financial reports for projects under implementation

Liberia: Liberia WASH Quarterly Reports submission -3rd Quarter Report. www.wash-liberia.org/documents Ministry of Finance Aid management Unit www.mof.gov.lr

Lithuania: Comment: It is difficult and incorrect to distinguish the the amount of invested funds to the WASH sector for individual years due to the financial aspects, since it depends on the number of the signed contracts, the speed for projects implementation, quality etc

Madagascar: Voici les documents des références

Flux financiers 2011 details Q.D11.xlsx données désagrégées eau, assainissement et hygiène ainsi que rural et urbain non disponible pour Madagascar

Mali: No comments

Mauritania: No comments

Mexico: Informacion no disponible

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: PRSP II Report 2011-12; Economic Affairs Division – External Aid Physical Planning and Housing; WASH Cluster of NGOs The elements of Households level information have been extrapolated from PLSM 2011-2012. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey 2011-12, 22% of households (46% in urban areas and 10% in rural areas) in Pakistan pay for water at an average rate of Pakistan Rupees 193 per month. The Households financing is estimated from PLSM 2011-12 survey findings which is a national representative sample of 80,000 households.

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: N/A

South Sudan: No comments

Sri Lanka: No comments

Sudan: No comments

Tajikistan: No comments

TFYR Macedonia: The price of the drinking water is defined individually by each public utility. From the price of the water per 1 m³, 22% is used for watering maintenance of the public green areas. According to the data from "Study on the Conditions in the Public Communal Utilities", water supply systems in the cities Stip, Strumica, Ohrid, Kumanovo and Veles are currently under rehabilitation and reconstruction. The funds are provided as loans and grants. Due to increased costs for that investment, the price of the drinking water in these cities is much higher than in other Macedonian cities. Average price for the above mentioned cities is 27,07 MKD/m³ for the households and 39,89 MKD/m³ for the industry. For the remaining cities, average price is 11,73 MKD/m³ for the households and 24,25 MKD/m³ for the industry. Average price on the national level is 19,40 MKD/m³ for the households and 32,07 MKD/m³ for the industry. Even the price of the water is not too high (except in the first group of cities) still public utilities have rather low cost revenue collecting rate. It varies from 33% in Gostivar up to 78% in Gevgelija. Average cost revenue collecting rate is about 55%. Such low cost revenue collecting rates provoke problems in the operation and maintenance of the water supply systems by the public utilities. They are facing shortage of sufficient funds for successful operation and functioning.

Thailand: No comments

Timor-Leste: No comments

Togo: No comments

Tonga:

Tunisia: No comments

Uganda: No comments

Ukraine: No comments

United Republic of Tanzania: No comments

Uruguay: Uruguay: Los datos, consistente con lo expresado en la pregunta D2, corresponden a los prestadores de servicio: OSE e Intendencia de Montevideo (IM).

La información se ha preparado en base a las siguientes fuentes de Información.:

- OSE – Presupuesto y Ejecución Presupuestal 2011 (Auditoría del Tribunal de Cuentas de la República), Estados Contables Individuales correspondientes al ejercicio finalizado el 31.12.11, Informe de Auditoría Independiente e Informe del Tribunal de Cuentas de la República y aportes del Gerente de Planeamiento y Desarrollo de OSE, Ing. Jorge Rodríguez Zunino.

(http://www.ose.com.uy/descargas/ose_numeros/ejecucion_presupuestal_2011.pdf y http://www.ose.com.uy/descargas/ose_numeros/ose_información_economica_al_31_12_2011.pdf)

- Intendencia de Montevideo-Estado de Resultados 2011 para el ejercicio finalizado el 31/12/2011 y aportes Contadora Claudia Rodriguez.

Las fuentes totales de financiamiento incluyen otros ingresos y disponibilidades de OSE por un monto de 601 millones de pesos

Los flujos financieros correspondientes a la Intendencia de Montevideo (IM) incluyen saneamiento y drenaje pluvial pues no se dispone de datos desglosados excepto para los de hogares (aranceles por servicios prestados de saneamiento - 850 Millones de pesos). Corresponde mencionar que una estimación realizada algunos años atrás y en proceso de revisión asignaba 70 % del presupuesto del área a saneamiento y el 30 % al drenaje pluvial.

En relación a OSE solamente pudo obtenerse desglosado en agua potable y saneamiento los flujos de hogares -aranceles. Los flujos financieros de la Intendencia de Montevideo en forma sintética se indican inmediatamente después del punto b, lo correspondiente a agua, a general sin asignar y 787 millones de los aranceles por servicios prestados de saneamiento corresponden a OSE.

Los datos de gastos en autoabastecimiento corresponden a tramos de colectores provisorios del saneamiento de Montevideo construidos por los interesados y que son donados a la intendencia de Montevideo, pasando a integrar el Activo Fijo de la IM .Surgen también de su Estado de Resultados 2011.

No se ha podido obtener elementos que permitan estimar los gastos en autoabastecimiento de la población que se ha incluido en el punto d de la pregunta A6.

Las transferencias del Gobierno a nivel central provienen del Convenio Intendencia de Montevideo-Ministerio de Desarrollo Social -FRC(Fondo Rotatorio de Conexiones) y surgen del Estado de Situación Patrimonial 2011 de la IM por el ejercicio finalizado el 31/12/2011.

Data consistent with the statement in question D2 correspond to service providers: SBI and of Montevideo (IM).

The information has been prepared based on the following sources of information.:

- SBI - 2011 Budget and Budget Execution (Audit Court of Auditors of the Republic), Individual Financial Statements for the year ended 31.12.11, Independent Audit Report and Report of the Court of Auditors of the Republic and contributions Planning Manager SBI and Development, Jorge Rodriguez Zunino.

(http://www.ose.com.uy/descargas/ose_numeros/ejecucion_presupuestal_2011.pdf and

http://www.ose.com.uy/descargas/ose_numeros/ose_información_economica_al_31_12_2011.pdf)

- Of Montevideo-2011 Statement for the year ended 31/12/2011 and contributions Contadora Claudia Rodriguez.

Total other financing sources include income and Availability SBI amounting to 601 million pesos

The financial flows to the Municipality of Montevideo (IM) include sanitation and storm drainage as not available except for broken homes (tariffs for sanitation services - 850 Million pesos) data. It should be mentioned that an estimate made some years back and review process allocated 70% of the area's sanitation budget and 30% storm drains.

Regarding SBI could be obtained only broken down into water and sanitation-household flows tariffs.

Financial flows in the Montevideo synthetically indicated immediately after point b, which corresponds to water, general and unallocated 787 million in tariffs for sanitation services correspond to SBI.

Expenditure data sufficiency sections correspond to temporary sanitation collectors Montevideo constructed by stakeholders and that are donated to the Municipality of Montevideo, moving to integrate IM Fixed Assets. Arise also its Statement 2011.

No items have been obtained to estimate the cats meet the population that has been included in paragraph d of question A6.

Transfers from the central government to come from the Municipality of Montevideo Convention, Ministry of Social Development-FRC (Revolving Fund Connections) and derived from the Statement of Financial Condition 2011 MU for the year ended 31/12/2011.

Vanuatu: No comments

Viet Nam: No comments

West Bank and Gaza Strip: No comments

Yemen: No comments

Zimbabwe: No comments