# Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)



### Highlights based on country-reported GLAAS 2018/2019 data

The data presented in this UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) country highlight are country government responses to the GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey. Since 2008, GLAAS has monitored key elements of national drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems with a focus on governance, monitoring, human resources and finance. The data presented in this highlight are a snapshot of the WASH systems in the country and do not cover all aspects of the WASH sector. For more information, see <a href="https://www.who.int/water\_sanitation\_health/monitoring/investments/glaas/en/">https://www.who.int/water\_sanitation\_health/monitoring/investments/glaas/en/</a>

### I. To what extent has the government assumed responsibility for WASH and made themselves accountable?

### NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS: EXISTENCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

	Policy status	Policy shared via public notice?	Year policy approved/ expected	Plan status	Plan costed?	Sufficient finance for plan?	Human resources assessed for plan?	Sufficient human resources for plan?	Year plan approved/ expected	Estimated cost
Urban sanitation										
Rural sanitation										
Urban drinking-water										
Rural drinking-water										
Policy status: ○ No national policy; ● Policy under development; ● Existing policy undergoing revision; ● Policy formally approved.  Plan status: ○ No plan; ● Under development; ● Approved, not implemented; ● Approved, partially implemented; ● Approved, fully implemented.  Policy shared, Plan costed and Human resources assessed: ✓ Yes; ★ No.  Sufficient finance and Sufficient human resources: ○ Less than 50% of what is needed; ● Between 50% and 75% of what is needed; ● More than 75% of what is needed.										

#### SYSTEMS IN PLACE TO TRACK FUNDING FLOWS TO WASH

	Financing plan	Availability of WASH budgets	Expenditure reports	Traceable donor funding channels	Tracking of expenditure sources
Urban sanitation					
Rural sanitation					0
Urban drinking-water		$\circ$		0	
Rural drinking-water					0
Hygiene promotion					0
Financing plan: No plan, Agreed, used in some de WASH budgets: No WAShave budget data; Budg disaggregated data available Expenditure reports: No available; Donor, NGO a Donor funding channels: by funding channel; Tracking expenditure source but not disaggregated by su Expenditure data available NOTE: More information on	ecisions; A  SH budget dar et totals avai e for ministrio reports avai nd governme No informa al funding kno es: No ex bsector; A  ble for all sou	greed and conta available; Clable for over less listed. lable; Clable;	sistently used. Fewer than han half of ministrie e donor, NGO o ilable. funding known, gregation by fu a; Some exeruta available for	alf of ministrice is listed; To	es listed otal and t reports gregation el. provided s;

### **MONITORING PROGRESS TOWARDS NATIONAL TARGETS**

	Monitoring WASH targets						
Government-led process for monitoring							
Frequency of assessment							
Sufficiency of human resources for monitoring							
Government-led process: ✓ Yes; ➤ No.  Frequency of assessment: ○ Ad hoc; ○ Every 4+ years; ○ Every 2							
to 4 years; Annually.  Sufficient human resources: Less than 50% of what is needed;  Between 50% and 75% of what is needed; More than 75% of what is needed.							

#### **PROGRESS TOWARD NATIONAL TARGETS**

	Baseline value	Baseline year	Current value	Current year	Target value	Target year	Target description
Urban sanitation					_	<i>5</i> ,	J.
Rural sanitation							
Urban drinking-water							
Rural drinking-water							
Hygiene promotion							





## II. What regulatory framework has been developed to support the quality and sustainability of services?

### REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

SANITATION			DRINKING-WATER	Urban	Rural
Formal national treatment standards - on-site sanitation	<b>∀</b>	<b>?</b>	Formal national standards - drinking-water	<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>
Formal national treatment standards - faecal sludge	×		Surveillance requirements defined in formal instruments	<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>
Formal national treatment standards - wastewater	<b>✓</b>		Roles and responsibilities for drinking-water safety defined		
Formal national treatment standards - safe reuse	×		Service delivery requirements beyond water quality	<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>
Surveillance requirements defined in formal instruments	<b>∀</b>	1			
SANITATION RISK MANAGEMENT	Urban	Rural	DRINKING-WATER RISK MANAGEMENT		
Sanitation safety planning			Water safety planning		
✓ Yes; X No.					
Risk management: O No such instrument; O Instrument anticipated; O Ins	trument und	der develo	oment;  Instrument fully approved.		

### **REGULATORY AUTHORITIES**

SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITIES	Urban sanitation	Rural sanitation	Urban drinking-water	Rural drinking-water
Responsible for setting tariffs	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oversee drinking-water quality			✓	✓
Oversee effluent quality	✓	✓		
Oversee service coverage and quality of service delivery	✓	✓	✓	✓
REGULATORY AUTHORITY MANDATE				
Established by law	✓	✓	✓	✓
Located in different institution than service providers				
Can publish findings independently without clearance	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓ Yes; X No.		-	-	-

### **FUNCTIONS OF REGULATORS**

SANITATION	Urban	Rural	DRINKING-WATER	Urban	Rural
Collect population service coverage data from operators	<b>~</b>	Δ	Collect population service coverage data from providers	✓	✓
Set standards and monitor design, construction, use of plants/sewers	<b>~</b>	_	Collect water quality data from service providers	_	<b>A</b>
Set standards and monitor design, construction, use of on-site systems		_	Publish accessible reports on drinking-water quality	×	×
Set standards and monitor faecal sludge management			Publish accessible reports on water service delivery	×	×
Publish accessible reports on flows and sludge volumes	×	×	Take corrective action against nonperformers		
Publish accessible reports on quality of on-site sanitation services	×	×			
Take corrective action against nonperformers					
✓ Yes;   A Partially;   X No.					

### INDEPENDENT SURVEILLANCE

INDEPENDENT SURVEILLANCE								
SANITATION	Sewered wastewater effluent quality	On-site facilities	DRINKING-WATER	Urban	Rural			
Testing of effluent and sludge quality against national standards	•	•	Testing of water quality against national standards	•	•			
Independent assessment of risk management approaches	•	•	Independent assessment of risk management approaches					
Independent sanitary inspections at premises to assess risks	•	•	Independent sanitary inspections to assess risk					
Collection and review of service provider monitoring records		Collection and review of service provider monitoring						
$igcirc$ Not done or insufficiently performed; $oldsymbol{0}$ Performed but data not used	; Performed	and inform	ns remedial action.					
SANITATION	Urban	Rural	DRINKING-WATER	Urban	Rural			
Adequacy of testing frequency	0	0	Adequacy of testing frequency	•	•			
Sufficiency of human resources for surveillance activities	0	•	Sufficiency of human resources for surveillance activities	1	•			
Adequacy of testing frequency: O No frequency requirement; C Less than 50%; D Between 50% and 75%; Between 75% and 100%; 100% of required frequency.  Sufficiency of human resources: C Less than 50% of what is needed; Between 50% and 75% of what is needed.								

### III. To what extent are stakeholders coordinated and what data are available for evidence-based decision-making?

### **INSTITUTIONAL ROLES - NUMBER OF LEAD AGENCIES**

	Govern / Regulate	Provide Service	Monitor / Surveillance
Drinking-water	3	5	4
Hygiene promotion	1	3	3
Basic sanitation	3	4	5
Municipal wastewater	2	2	3
Faecal sludge collection and treatment	1	2	1

NOTE: Number indicates number of lead ministries and national institutions.

### LIST OF MINISTRIES / INSTITUTIONS WITH ROLES IN WASH

Ministry of Popular Power for Health; Ministry of Popular Power for Water Attention; Hidroven; regional hydrological companies; Ministry of Popular Power for Education; governorates; mayors

### **INSTITUTIONAL WASH IN NATIONAL POLICY AND PLANS**

	Included in policies / plans	Year that policy was approved or is expected
WASH in health care facilities	<b>✓</b>	2014
WASH In schools		
Infection prevention and control	<b>✓</b>	
✓ Yes; X No.		

### **COORDINATION BETWEEN ACTORS**

	Formal or informal coordination process
Mechanism to coordinate work of different ministries exists	
O No; O In development; O Informal mechanism exists; Formal mechani	sm exists.
The coordination mechanism:	
· includes all ministries/agencies influencing service delivery	✓
· includes non-governmental stakeholders	×
· includes donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally	×
· includes mutual review and assessment	×
· applies evidence-based decision-making	✓
· bases work on agreed sectoral framework or national plan	✓
· includes documentation of processes and activities	<b>✓</b>
· has a budget line allocated for coordination activities	×
✓ Yes; ▲ Partially; 🗙 No.	

### **JOINT SECTOR REVIEW**

				Sectors covered							
		Year of			Drinking-		WASH in health care	WASH In			
		most recent		Camitatian		l li valana	facilities		Other		
	Conducted	JSR	Title of JSR	Sanitation	water	Hygiene	racilities	schools	Other		
Joint sector review (JSR)	<b>~</b>	2018	Forums, Workshops and Assessment of the Quality of Drinking Water in Supply Systems		<b>~</b>		<b>✓</b>	<b>~</b>	✓		
✓ Yes; X No.											

#### DATA AVAILABILITY FOR DECISION-MAKING

DATA AVAILABILITY FOR DECISION-MAKING			
SANITATION AND DRINKING-WATER	Sanitation	Drinking- water	Health sector
Sector review and/or planning processes			
Resource allocation			
National standard or regulation development			
Targeting surveillance activities			
HEALTH SECTOR			
Identifying public health priorities for reducing WASH-related diseases			•
Responding to WASH-related disease outbreaks			
Identifying priority health care facilities needing WASH improvements			•
O Limited data collection and availability; O Partial availability and little for minority of decisions; O Data available and used for majority of decisions.		Data availal	ole and used

### IV. How sufficient are current resources and what actions are being taken to close resource gaps?

### **SUFFICIENCY OF HUMAN RESOURCES**

	Sanitation	Drinking-water	Hygiene	WASH in health care facilities	WASH in schools		
	Samilation	Dillikilig-water	пувіене	raciiities	WASH III SCHOOLS		
Achieving national targets							
	WASH sector						
Operations and maintenance							
Design/construction of WASH facilities and							
networks							
O Less than 50% of what is needed; • Between 50% and 75% of what is needed; • Over 75% of what is needed.							

#### **UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE FUNDS (ABSORPTION)**

	Urban sanitation	Rural sanitation	Urban drinking-water	Rural drinking- water
Domestic commitments				
Donor commitments				
O Less than 50%; O Between 50% and 75%; Over 75%.				

#### **COST RECOVERY STRATEGIES**

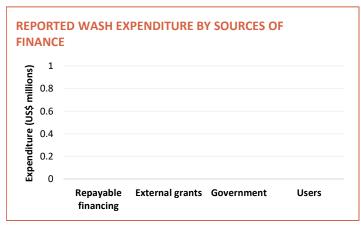
	Urban sanitation	Rural sanitation	Urban drinking-water	Rural drinking- water			
Operations and basic maintenance covered by tariffs							
Cost recovery addressed in financing plan/budget							
Operations and maintenance covered by tariffs: ○ Less than 50%;							

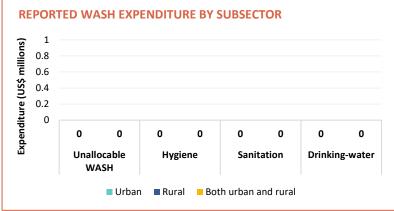
#### **SUFFICIENCY OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

	III.	D. vil	Urban	Rural		WASH in health	)4/ACIL:-
	Urban sanitation	Rural sanitation	drinking- water	drinking- water	Hygiene	care facilities	WASH in schools
Implementation of national plan							
Achievement of national targets							
Estimated annual need to reach national targets (US\$ millions)	Estimated annual need to reach national targets (US\$ millions)  Quantitative data on specific financial needs by subsector are not available.						
Identified available finance from all sources (US\$ millions)  Quantitative data on funds available for subsectors are not available.							
O Less than 50% of what is needed; • Between 50% and 75% of what is needed; • Over 75% of what is needed.							

### WASH BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

	2015
Government WASH budget (US\$ millions, current US\$)	130.50
Government WASH budget per capita (current US\$)	4.19
Government WASH budget as a percentage of GDP	
National WASH expenditure (US\$ millions, current US\$)	
National WASH expenditure per capita (current US\$)	
National WASH expenditure as a percentage of GDP	





### V. What actions are being taken to leave no one behind?

#### **HUMAN RIGHTS**

	Sanitation	Water
Does the constitution recognize the human rights to water and sanitation?		✓
Do laws recognize the human rights to water and sanitation?		✓
Has a court recognized the human rights to water and sanitation?		
✓ Yes; X No.		

### **REACHING VULNERABLE GROUPS**

	Sanitation			Drinking-water						
					Financing					Financial
	Measures				plan	Measures				plan
	to extend				includes	to extend				includes
	services to				measures to	services to				measures
	group	Level of	Specific		target	group	Level of	Specific		to target
		implementa	_		resources to			coverage	Progress for	resources
	policies or	tion of	targets for	group is monitored	reduce inequities	policies or	tion of	targets for	group is monitored	to reduce
D. Lui	plans	measures	group	monitorea	inequities	plans	measures	group	monitorea	inequities
Poor populations	✓	1								
Populations living in slums or informal settlements	✓	•								
Populations living in remote or hard-to-reach areas	✓	•								
Indigenous populations	<b>✓</b>									
Internally displaced persons and/or refugees										
Women	<b>✓</b>	•								
Ethnic minorities	<b>✓</b>	•								
People living with disabilities	<b>✓</b>	•								
Populations with a high burden of disease	<b>✓</b>	•								
Other:										
Measures included in plans, Specific coverage targets,	and <b>Progress</b>	is monitored:	✓ Yes; 🗙	No; NA = No	t applicable.					
Level of implementation: O Not yet implemented; 1										
Measures in financing plan to reduce inequities: O No	; O Yes, but	not consisten	tly applied;	Yes and m	easures appli	ed.				

### **AFFORDABILITY**

	Urban sanitation	Rural sanitation	Urban drinking- water	Rural drinking- water	
Financial schemes to make access to WASH more affordable for vulnerable groups					
O No schemes exist; O Schemes exist, but not widely used; Schemes exist and are widely used.					

**SDG** means of implementation target 6.b aims to support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management. WHO, in collaboration with partners, monitors this target through the GLAAS initiative, looking at existence of participation procedures, participation of women and availability of resources for participation.

### PARTICIPATION PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED AT NATIONAL LEVEL

	Participation procedures defined in laws or policy	Extent of participation by the service users	Women's participation specified	Extent of women's participation		
Urban sanitation	✓		×			
Rural sanitation	<b>✓</b>		×			
Urban drinking-water	<b>√</b>		×			
Rural drinking-water	<b>√</b>		×			
Hygiene promotion	<b>√</b>	•	×			
Water resources management	<b>✓</b>	•	×			
Participation procedures in law/policy and Women's participation specified: ✓ Yes; × No.  Extent of participation: ○ Very low;  • Low; • Medium; • High; • Very high.						

### **GOVERNMENT RESOURCES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

GOVERNIVIENT RESOU	KCES FOR F	UBLIC PART	ICIPATION		
	Financial resources	Human resources	Agency responsible for monitoring extent and effectiveness of participation		
Urban WASH					
Rural WASH					
Water resources management					
Financial and human resources: O Less than 50% of what					
is needed; <b>①</b> Between 50% and 75% of what is needed;					
● Over 75% of what is needed.  Responsible agency: ✓ Yes; ➤ No.					

### VI. To what extent have countries pursued the ambition of SDG 6?

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) establish global aspirational targets leading up to 2030. Goal 6 aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Governments are expected to set their own national targets guided by the global level of ambition while taking into account national circumstances. This section presents findings on the extent to which countries are pursuing the ambition of SDG 6 by incorporating elements of safely managed services and other SDG themes into national WASH policies, plans and coverage targets. In addition, WHO is a co-custodian of SDG 6 means of implementation targets 6.a and 6.b through the GLAAS initiative.

#### **NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS: INCORPORATING SDG 6 ELEMENTS**

	Urban	Rural		Urban drinking-	Rural drinking-
SANITATION	sanitation	sanitation	DRINKING-WATER	water	water
Access to safely managed services			Access to safely managed services		
Access to improved sources or facilities			Access to improved sources or facilities		
Climate resilience of WASH technology			Climate resilience of WASH technology		
Open defecation			Affordability measures		
Reuse of municipal wastewater and faecal sludge			Household connections		
Municipal wastewater and sewerage			HYGIENE		
Faecal sludge collection and transport			Promotion of handwashing with soap	٧	/
Faecal sludge treatment			Safe menstrual hygiene management	>	<b>(</b>
✓ Yes; X No.	-	-	•		

#### NATIONAL COVERAGE TARGETS: INCORPORATING SDG 6 ELEMENTS IN NATIONAL COVERAGE CRITERIA

	Urban	Rural		Urban drinking-	Rural drinking-		
SANITATION	sanitation	sanitation	DRINKING-WATER	water	water		
Excreta is transported via a sewerage network and treated off-site			Minimum volume of water per day				
Excreta is temporarily stored, emptied, and treated offsite			Minimum service hours per day				
Excreta is treated and disposed of on-site			Maximum roundtrip collection time, including queuing				
Improved sanitation facilities			Maximum roundtrip distance				
Shared sanitation facilities between two or more households			Drinking-water is accessible on premises				
			Drinking-water is free from contamination				
Target year			Target year				
Target value			Target value				
HYGIENE							
Handwashing facility on premises							
Soap and water on premises							
O Not included in target; 🛈 Included in target, but monitoring data not available; 🌑 Included in target and monitoring data available.							

#### TARGET-SETTING PROCESSES: ARE THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS INCLUDED?

	Sanitation	Drinking- water	Hygiene	WASH in health care facilities
Inclusion of stakeholders	✓	<b>✓</b>	✓	✓
Baseline analysis				
Financial analysis				
Human resources needs				
assessment				
Public consultation				
Revisions based on public				
consultation				
Political endorsement				
Public sharing of final targets				
✓ Yes; X No.				

**SDG** means of implementation target 6.a aims to expand international cooperation and capacity-building support for water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes. WHO monitors international cooperation between donor and recipient governments for this target.

