#### Módulo 6 de información sobre el GLAAS

## Sección B: Preguntas sobre el seguimiento

Encuesta del GLAAS a los países del 2021-2022







## **Panorama**

- La sección B consta de **nueve preguntas** que abarcan el seguimiento del sistema WASH.
- En este módulo se presentará información fundamental sobre preguntas específicas de la sección B.
- Consulte también la orientación de la encuesta.





## Preguntas de la sección B

- B1: Exámenes conjuntos del sector relacionado al sistema WASH
- B2: Uso de los datos del seguimiento
- B3I-B3II: Seguimiento de las medidas de equidad
- B4: Indicadores del desempeño
- B5: Tipo de autoridades reguladoras
- B6: Funciones de las autoridades reguladoras del agua potable

- **B7:** Funciones de las autoridades reguladoras del saneamiento y las aguas residuales
- **B8:** Vigilancia independiente de la calidad del agua potable
- **B9:** Vigilancia independiente de la calidad del tratamiento de las aguas residuales y lodos

Preguntas contempladas en este módulo







### B1: Exámenes conjuntos del sector relacionado al sistema WASH

WASH JOINT SECTOR REVIEWS											
B1.	WASH joint sector reviews (JSRs): A joint sector review is a government-led periodic process that brings different stakeholders in a particular sector together to engage in dialogue, review status, progress and performance, and take decisions on priority actions Alternative names for joint sector reviews include: Annual Water Sector Conference, Joint Water Sector Review, Multi-Stakeholder Forum, Joint Annual Review, and WASH Conference. Partner-led or partner-initiated assessments such as WASH bottleneck analyses using the WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool (BAT), GLAAS and JMP coverage estimates do not constitute a joint sector review process.										
		Yes	No								
a.	Does the government conduct joint sector reviews? If no, proceed to question B2.										
	If yes:										
	i. What is the JSR called?										
	ii. Which year did the most recent JSR take place (YYYY)?										
	iii. Which government ministry/institution leads the JSR?		'								
	in the Ministry of Health involved in	Yes	No								
	iv. Is the Ministry of Health involved in JSRs?										
	v. Is the Ministry of Finance involved in JSRs?										
	vi. How often are JSRs conducted?	Annually	Every two years	Every 2+ years	On an ad hoc basis						
	VI. How often are 15K5 conducted?										

Examine atentamente la definición de "examen sectorial conjunto" para entender lo que es y lo que no se considera un examen sectorial conjunto.



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**B2** 

В3

**B4** 

**B5** 

**B6** 

**B7** 

**B8** 

В9

b.	Impacts of sector review: D	id the	most r	ecent JSR lead to substantial changes in the following areas? If yes, please describe.
		Yes	No	Description
	i. Legislation			
	ii. Policy			
	iii. Planning			
	iv. Targets			
	v. Human resources			
	vi. Institutional arrangements			
	vii. Monitoring			
	<b>viii</b> . Financial			
	ix. Other			

Use el espacio asignado para proporcionar ejemplos breves pero concretos del impacto y los resultados del examen sectorial conjunto.





## **B2:** Uso de los datos del seguimiento

USE	OF MONITORING DATA									
B2.	Data use for decision-making: To what extent are WAS	l data used	for each of t	he following are	eas of decision-	making? Choose one box per row.				
		Data not available	Data not used	Data used for a minority of decisions	Data used for a majority of decisions	If data are used, provide an example or explain how the data contribute to decision-making.				
Decisions on sanitation										
a.	Planning processes and/or sector reviews									
b.	Allocating resources									
c.	Developing of national standards or regulations									
d.	Targeting surveillance activities									
Deci	Decisions on drinking-water									
e.	Planning processes and/or sector reviews									
f.	Allocating resources									
g.	Developing or revising of national standards or regulations									
h.	Targeting surveillance activities									

Por "datos" se entiende información, cifras y estadísticas que pueden usarse como evidencia, que puede incluir información como niveles de cobertura, crecimiento demográfico, datos financieros, etc.

Los datos pueden proceder de organismos nacionales de vigilancia, sistemas de información para la gestión, encuestas domiciliarias, etc.



**B3** 

**B2** 

## B3: Seguimiento de las medidas de equidad

MON	TORING EQUITY MEASURES							
В31.	<u>Tracking progress in different settings/situations</u> : Is following settings/situations tracked and reported?		g and e	extendi	ing servi	ces speci	fically in	the
		This setting/situation	Sanit	ation	Drinkin	ng-water	Hand h	nygiene
		does not exist in the country <sup>16</sup>	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
а.	Remote or hard to reach areas							
b.	Slums or informal settlements							
c.	Internally displaced persons and/or refugee camps							
d.	Emergencies and disasters							
e.	Other setting / situation (please specify):  Cada entorno o							
f.	If yes to any of the población de la preg	gunta to the situa	ations/s	ettings	is being	tracked	and repo	rted.
	B3 se definen confo	rme						
	a las definiciones qu	ie						
	siga su país.							

Los entornos donde haya marcado la casilla que indica "no existe en el país" en las preguntas A8I y D4 también deben marcarse en esta pregunta.



### **B4: Indicadores de desempeño**

**B3** 

PERI	FORMANCE INDICATORS					
B4.	Use of performance indicators following categories?	to track pro	gress: To wha	it extent are	there perforn	nance indicators that are used in the
		Performance	indicators are:			
a.	Sanitation	No such indicators	Being developed or agreed but not yet implemented	Agreed and baseline data established	Agreed, tracked against established baseline data	Please list the main indicator(s):
	<ul> <li>i. Government expenditure (e.g. ratio spent/allocated, proportion of budget released mid-term)</li> </ul>					
	<ul><li>ii. Treated effluent and faecal sludge quality (e.g. quality against national standards/permits and/or suited to disposal/reuse)</li></ul>					
	<ul><li>iii. Quality of service (e.g. frequency of emptying septic tanks, response time to complaints)</li></ul>					
	iv. Equitable service coverage (e.g. per cent (%) of populations in different locations, and different economic groups, with access)					
	v. Cost efficiency (e.g. cost for levels of service such as latrines, networked sewage system, operations and maintenance (O&M) spent)					
	vi. Functionality of systems (e.g. working/non-working infrastructure, asset management indicators)					

Enumere en la última columna el indicador o los indicadores principales de cada categoría.

#### **B4.** (Continued from previous page)

- Monitored indicators: If the following indicators are measured, please indicate approximate value(s). If the indicators are not measured, please write 'Not monitored'.
  - Please estimate the national percentage of urban wastewater that is treated (either through a centralized or decentralized system):
  - Please estimate the national percentage of rural wastewater that is treated (either through decentralized or on-site treatment):
  - iii. Please provide the average nonrevenue water for the three largest water suppliers: ('Nonrevenue water' is not the same as 'unaccounted for water'. Please review definitions in the glossary before responding.)

El término «agua que no genera ingresos» no debe utilizarse de forma indistinta con «agua no contabilizada». El agua que no genera ingresos representa el agua que se ha producido y «se Please describe additional specific examples of performance indicators or pierde antes de llegar al consumidor (ya sea por fugas, robo o uso legal pero que no se paga). No debe utilizarse de forma indistinta con «agua no contabilizada», que es un componente del agua que no genera ingresos. El agua que no genera ingresos incluye el consumo autorizado pero que no se factura (como el agua que se utiliza para la extinción de incendios), mientras que el agua no contabilizada excluye el consumo autorizado no facturado.

**B2** 

#### B5: Reglamentación de agua potable y los servicios de saneamiento aguas residuales

REGULATION OF DRINKING-WATER, SANITATION/WASTEWATER SERVICES												
B5.	Type of regulatory authorities: Please answer the following questions on regulatory authorities for drinking-water and sanitation/wastewater.											
		_ C	Drinking-water				Sanitation/wastewater					
		Url	Urban Rural			Url	ban	Ru	ral			
		Yes	Yes No Yes No		Yes	No	Yes	No				
a.	Is a regulatory authority responsible for setting tariffs?											
b.	Is a regulatory authority responsible for overseeing drinking-water quality and/or treated effluent?											
c.	Is a regulatory authority responsible for overseeing service coverage or other aspects related to the quality of service delivery?											
	If there are <u>no regulatory authorities</u> responsible for any aspect of rura B8.	l or urb	an WA	ASH, SK	(IP to q	uestion			}_			
	If there is a regulatory authority, please answer the following questions regarding the regulatory authority with primary responsibility for each subsector.											

Pase a la pregunta B8 <u>SOLO</u>
<u>SI no hay ninguna</u> autoridad reguladora responsable de algún aspecto del agua potable o el saneamiento en zonas rurales o urbanas.

Si hay <u>alauna</u> autoridad reguladora responsable del agua potable, el saneamiento o las aguas residuales, pase a responder la pregunta B5.

El resto de la pregunta B5 (d, e, f y g) se debe responder en lo que respecta a la autoridad reguladora principalmente responsable de cada subsector.



# ¡Muchas gracias!

Para más información, diríjase a glaas@who.int





