SUFFICIENCY OF FINANCE TO MEET NATIONAL TARGETS

Drinking-water quality

Expenditure reports are not available. No measures are applied consistently.

Cost recovery strategies

Operational and basic maintenance covered by tariffs

More than 75% of what is needed.

NATIONAL WASH EXPENDITURE (US$ MILLIONS): 2016

Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 5 years (per 100 000, 2012)

% of population using at least basic drinking-water sources (2015)

% Rural (2014)

% of population using at least basic sanitation services (2015)

National WASH expenditure (US$ millions)

Infant mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015)

WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%)

National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)


Population (millions, 2017)

Government WASH budget (US$ millions, current US$)

National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)

Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%)

National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%)

Tracking of progress in access to services

Finance

Specific financial measures to increase access for:

Planes for vulnerable population groups: existence and level of implementation

Population categories, states or administrative regions

Indigenous populations

Internally displaced persons and refugees

Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups:

Affordability schemes exist and are widely used.

Yes, but measures are applied inconsistently.

No.


Demographics

Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 5 years (total, 2012)

Under 5 mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015)

Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 5 years (per 100 000, 2012)

Life expectancy at birth (years, 2015)

Infant mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015)

Population growth rate (2015)

Population (millions, 2017)

Government WASH budget (US$ millions, current US$)

National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)

Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%)

National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%)

Changes in budget allocations to target inequalities (past three years)

POOR POPULATIONS

PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

ETHNIC MINORITIES

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

POOR POPULATIONS

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

WOMEN

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

POOR POPULATIONS

ETHNIC MINORITIES

PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

POOR POPULATIONS

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

WOMEN

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

ETHNIC MINORITIES

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

POPULATIONS IN SLUMS OR INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

POOR POPULATIONS

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

ETHNIC MINORITIES

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

POOR POPULATIONS

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

ETHNIC MINORITIES

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS


Demographics

Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 5 years (total, 2012)

Under 5 mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015)

Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 5 years (per 100 000, 2012)

Life expectancy at birth (years, 2015)

Infant mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015)

Population growth rate (2015)

Population (millions, 2017)

Government WASH budget (US$ millions, current US$)

National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)

Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%)

National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%)

Changes in budget allocations to target inequalities (past three years)

POOR POPULATIONS

PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

ETHNIC MINORITIES

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

POOR POPULATIONS

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

WOMEN

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

ETHNIC MINORITIES

PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

POOR POPULATIONS

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

ETHNIC MINORITIES

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS


Demographics

Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 5 years (total, 2012)

Under 5 mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015)

Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 5 years (per 100 000, 2012)

Life expectancy at birth (years, 2015)

Infant mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015)

Population growth rate (2015)

Population (millions, 2017)

Government WASH budget (US$ millions, current US$)

National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)

Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%)

National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%)

Changes in budget allocations to target inequalities (past three years)

POOR POPULATIONS

PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

ETHNIC MINORITIES

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

POOR POPULATIONS

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

WOMEN

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

ETHNIC MINORITIES

PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

POOR POPULATIONS

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

ETHNIC MINORITIES

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS


Demographics

Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 5 years (total, 2012)

Under 5 mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015)

Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 5 years (per 100 000, 2012)

Life expectancy at birth (years, 2015)

Infant mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015)

Population growth rate (2015)

Population (millions, 2017)
I. Governance

NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS: EXISTENCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEASURE</th>
<th>PLANNED</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED</th>
<th>PLANNED</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water supply and sanitation</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban sanitation</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural sanitation</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural drinking water</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban drinking water</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene promotion</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulations</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
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</table>

COORDINATION MECHANISMS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF COORDINATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEASURE</th>
<th>PLANNED</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED</th>
<th>PLANNED</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National coordination mechanism</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional coordination mechanism</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sectoral coordination mechanism</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does the coordination mechanism:

- Have an allocated budget line?
  - Yes.
- Have documentation of the coordination process?
  - Yes.
- Base its work on a sectoral framework or national plan?
  - Yes.
- Apply evidence-based decision-making?
  - Yes.
- Include mutual review and assessment?
  - Yes.
- Include donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally?
  - Yes.
- Include non-governmental stakeholders?
  - Yes.
- Include all governmental agencies that directly or indirectly influence service delivery?
  - Yes.

COMMUNITY AND USER PARTICIPATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEASURE</th>
<th>PLANNED</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED</th>
<th>PLANNED</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women’s participation</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men’s participation</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User participation</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
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II. Monitoring

DATA AVAILABILITY FOR DECISION-MAKING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEASURE</th>
<th>PLANNED</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED</th>
<th>PLANNED</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water quality monitoring</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water pollution control</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH in health care facilities</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene promotion</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural drinking-water</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban drinking-water</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural sanitation</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban sanitation</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Human resources

Impact of increased human resources capacity

Policy development

- Institutional coordination
  - Moderate.
- National and local governance of WASH planning
  - Moderate.
- Construction of facilities
  - Moderate.
- Operations and maintenance
  - Moderate.
- Community risk-benefit analysis
  - Moderate.
- Financial planning and implementation
  - Moderate.
- Enforcement of regulations
  - Moderate.
- Health promotion
  - Moderate.
- Monitoring and evaluation
  - Moderate.

- Improved access and WASH service capacity.
  - Moderate.
- Better health.
  - Moderate.
- Improved livelihood and health outcomes.
  - Moderate.
I. Governance

NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS: EXISTENCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Costa Rica</th>
<th>Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to basic sanitation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Safe use of wastewater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faecal sludge collection</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Municipal wastewater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural sanitation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Water quality monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural drinking water</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Water pollution control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban sanitation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban drinking water</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Infection prevention and control strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Monitoring

DATA AVAILABILITY FOR DECISION-MAKING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>Sanitation</th>
<th>Drinking-water</th>
<th>Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial planning and expenditure</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement of regulations</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health promotion</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community mobilization</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact of increased human resources capacity</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Human resources

Impact of increased human resources capacity

Policy Development

Institutional coordination

National and local governance of WASH planning

Construction of facilities

Operations and maintenance

Community mobilization

Financial planning and expenditure

Enforcement of regulations

Health promotion

Monitoring and evaluation

Support from increased human resources capacity: No. benefit. Life is as usual.
I. Governance

NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS: EXISTENCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY OR PLAN</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED</th>
<th>POLICY FORMALLY APPROVED</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural sanitation</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural drinking-water</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene promotion</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene promotion in health care facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in health care facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in schools</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in schools</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection of sanitation and control strategies</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Education
ICAA Public Services Company of Heredia, Municipalities

MOH
Basic Rural Sanitation (SANEBAR) Program of the MOH
ICAA, MOH, Regulatory Authority of Public Services

COSTA RICA
COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

- Included in policy/plan
- Implementation

URBAN SANITATION POLICY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES</th>
<th>LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key water supply and sanitation services for long-term</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve reliability and continuity of water supply service</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitate disused drinking water systems</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitate disused latrines in schools</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety and repair or replacement between fails</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain water systems and treatment facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce environmental sustainability of water services</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve climate resiliency</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitate disused WASH systems in health care facilities</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe water and sewerage and/or fecal disinfection</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOES THE COORDINATION MECHANISM:

- Have an allocated budget line
- Have documentation of the coordination process
- Base its work on a sectoral framework or national plan
- Apply evidence-based decision-making
- Include mutual review and assessment
- Include donors that contribute to WASH activities nationally
- Include non-governmental stakeholders
- Include all governmental agencies that directly or indirectly influence service delivery

Under Sustainable Development Goal 4, there is a greater focus on a safety managed-sanitation services as well as wastewater treatment.

COMMUNITY AND USER PARTICIPATION

- Women's participation included in law/policy

SAFETY PLANNING

- Water safety planning
- Sanitation safety planning

TOP FIVE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS (as reported by country)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Five Development Partners</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inter-American Development Bank</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central American Bank of Economic Integration</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Bank of Costa Rica</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under Sustainable Development Goal 4, there is a greater focus on a safety managed-sanitation services as well as wastewater treatment.

Coordination mechanisms: existence and level of coordination

Mechanisms exist to coordinate WASH actors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COORDINATION MECHANISMS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF COORDINATION

- Top five development partners (as reported by country)
- Inter-American Development Bank
- Central American Bank of Economic Integration
- National Bank of Costa Rica
- Germany
- Colombia

Under Sustainable Development Goal 4, there is a greater focus on a safety managed-sanitation services as well as wastewater treatment.

III. Human resources

Impact of increased human resources capacity

Policy development

- Institutional coordination
- National and local governance of WASH planning
- Construction of facilities
- Operations and maintenance
- Community risk reduction
- Financial planning and expenditure
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion
- Monitoring and evaluation

Web site: World Water Assessment Programme (UNESCO-IHE)
IV. Financing

EXISTENCE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WASH FINANCING PLAN

FINANCIAL REPORTING

Cost recovery strategies

Tracking of progress in access to services

DECISIONS

FINANCIAL REPORTING

Donor commitments

Hygiene promotion

FINANCIAL PLANNING

Sanitation

Rural

Illegitimacy prevention and to refugees

Women

INTERNAL SANITATION AND DRINKING-WATER ESTIMATES

WASH IN SCHOOLS

WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

WASH FINANCING PLAN

EXISTENCE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WASH FINANCING PLAN

V. Equity

V. Equity

GOVERNANCE

Affordability

Water affordability and sanitation equity

No de novo.
V. Equity

GOVERNANCE

Plans for sustainable population groups: existence and level of implementation

Poor populations

Population living in urban or rural areas

Indigenous populations

Internally displaced persons and refugees

Women

Ethics assertion

People living with disabilities

Population with high burden of disease

Plans not or highly disqualified

Face very low or insufficient level of implementation

Inadequate or very low level of implementation

COST RECOVERY STRATEGIES

Specific financial measures to increase access for:

Sanitation

Drinking-water

Hygiene

MONITORING

Drinking-water quality

Donor commitments

WASH in schools

WHO/CED/PHE/WSH/18.36


WASH budget and expenditure data are sourced from the GLAAS 2013/2014 and 2016/2017 data. GDP data and average exchange rates are from the World Bank World Development Indicators database.


SUFFICIENCY OF FINANCE TO MEET NATIONAL TARGETS

Reported WASH expenditure by source of financing, 2015

”Revenue from sources other than Government” means Sources other than Government, Official Development Assistance and other sources.

Costa Rica Highlights based on country reported GLAAS 2016/2017 data

Demographic Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National</th>
<th>Global</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth, 2015</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 1 year of age (total, 2012)</td>
<td>360,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 1 year of age (2012, by region)</td>
<td>250,466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sufficiency of finance to meet national targets

Sanitation

Drinking-water

Hygiene

Inadequate or very low level of implementation

Change in budget allocation to target inequality (percentage point)

FINANCE

Specific financial measures to increase access for:

Sanitation

Drinking-water

Hygiene

Utilization of available funding (absorption)

Operations and basic maintenance covered by tariffs

Domestic commitments

Government WASH budget (US$ millions, current US$)

Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%)

National WASH expenditure (US$ millions, current US$)

National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%)

Tax receipts and indirect taxes

National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)

National WASH expenditure per capita (percentage of GDP)