IV. Financing

FINANCIAL REPORTING

Explores reports available on websites for urban and rural WASH services.

PUBLIC SECTOR (Government)

- Government/official development assistance (ODA) and non-ODA reports are available.

PRIVATE SECTOR

- Donor commitments.
- More than 75% of what is needed.

- Operations and basic maintenance covered by tariffs.
- Covers over 80% of costs.

- Urban drinking-water.
- Rural drinking-water.
- Urban sanitation.
- WASH in schools.
- Hygiene promotion.
- Expenditure reports available and include actual expenditure vs. committed funding.

- Government, official development assistance (ODA) and non-ODA expenditure reports are available.

- Specific financial measures to increase access for:
  - Rural drinking-water.
  - Rural sanitation.
  - Urban drinking-water.
  - Urban sanitation.

- Monitoring tracking of progress in access to services.

V. Equity

GOVERNANCE

- Plans for sustainable population groups: existence and level of implementation.

- Poor populations.
- Population living in urban or rural slums.
- Indigenous populations.
- Internally displaced persons and refugees.
- Women.
- Ethnic minorities.
- People living with disabilities.
- Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups.

- Affordability schemes exist; but they are not widely used.
- No schemes exist.

- Change in budget allocations to target inequality (expressed in percent).

- National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP.

- Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP.

- Government WASH budget per capita.

- National WASH expenditure (US$ millions).

- National WASH expenditure by subsector.

- National WASH expenditure by source of financing.

- Financial planning for WASH financing.

- WASH revenue collection.

- WASH financing plan.

- WASH financial estimates.

- Demographic estimates.

- Health estimates.
I. Governance

NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS: EXISTENCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES</th>
<th>EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY ASSIGNED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adequate water supply functioning over long time</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved reliability and continuity of water supply</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation of drinking water systems</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation of sewer systems</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safely empty or replace latrines when full</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure environmental sustainability of water services</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve climate resilience</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation of sewer systems in health care facilities</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safely empty or replace latrines when full</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure drinking-water quality meets national standards</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAFETY PLANNING

- Water safety planning
- Sanitation safety planning

COORDINATION MECHANISMS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF COORDINATION

- Mechanisms to coordinate WASH actors
- In a formal mechanism

DOES THE COORDINATION MECHANISM:

- Include coordination mechanisms that directly or indirectly influence service delivery
- Include coordination with governmental stakeholders
- Ensure that coordination mechanisms contribute to WASH interventions nationally
- Ensure that coordination mechanisms contribute to WASH interventions nationally
- Ensure that coordination mechanisms contribute to WASH interventions nationally
- Include coordination mechanisms that contribute to WASH interventions nationally
- Include coordination mechanisms that contribute to WASH interventions nationally

COMMUNITY AND USER PARTICIPATION

- For sanitation: municipal authorities
- For drinking-water: municipal authorities
- For hygiene: municipal authorities

IMPACT OF INCREASED HUMAN RESOURCES CAPACITY

- Improved coordination
- Increased capacity
- Improved service delivery

II. Monitoring

JOINT SECTOR REVIEW (JSR)

- Year of most recent JSR: 2013
- SANITATION
- DRINKING WATER
- HYGIENE
- REGULATION
- POLICY DEVELOPMENT
- INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION
- NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
- MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- Funding independent of government budget
- Ability to take punitive action against non-performers
- Limited legal framework for WASH
- Limited availability

- Large benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity
- Partial benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity
- Limited benefit from increased WASH human resources capacity

III. Human resources

- Impact of increased human resources capacity
- Policy development
- Institutional coordination
- National and local government
- Research and development
- Monitoring and evaluation

- Improved coordination
- Increased capacity
- Improved service delivery
I. Governance

**NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS: EXISTENCE AND IMPLEMENTATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Plans exist with high levels of implementation</th>
<th>Plans exist, but only moderate levels of implementation</th>
<th>No plan or low levels of implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban drinking-water</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural drinking-water</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene promotion</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene promotion in health care facilities</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in schools</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Measures</th>
<th>Existence or Level of Development</th>
<th>Responsibility Assigned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drinking-water quality meets national standards</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuse of wastewater or faecal sludge</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation of disused WASH systems in health care facilities</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation of disused WASH systems in schools</td>
<td>✗</td>
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</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community and User Participation</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring</td>
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<td>✗</td>
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<td>Rural sanitation</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✗</td>
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<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
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</tr>
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**USER PARTICIPATION: DEFINITION AND LAW POLICY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User Participation</th>
<th>Urban</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>✔</td>
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<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
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**WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION: INCLUDED IN LAW POLICY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women’s Participation</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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**SAFETY PLANNING**

- Native drinking-water safety planning
- National drinking-water safety planning

**LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT**

- Fully developed: Both development objectives met.
- Partially developed: Objectives met in part.
- Not developed: Objectives not met.

**COORDINATION MECHANISMS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF COORDINATION**

- Mechanism exists in coordination WASH actors.
- In a formal mechanism.
- Partially developed.
- Fully developed.

**DOES THE COORDINATION MECHANISM?**

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

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### I. Governance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS</th>
<th>EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION</th>
<th><strong>POLICY IN PLACE</strong></th>
<th><strong>POLICY FULLY APPLIED</strong></th>
<th><strong>POLICY IMPLEMENTED</strong></th>
<th><strong>POLICY UNIMPLEMENTED</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic sanitation</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Moderate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural sanitation</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Moderate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic drinking-water</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Moderate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural drinking-water</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Moderate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene promotion</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Moderate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene promotion in health care facilities</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Moderate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in health care facilities</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Moderate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in schools</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Moderate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in schools</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Moderate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water sanitation control and strategy</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Moderate.</td>
<td></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.**

### II. Monitoring

**Data Availability for Decision-Making**

- **Policy and strategy**
  - Yes.
  - No.
- **Resource allocation**
  - Yes.
  - No.
- **Status and quality of service delivery**
  - Yes.
  - No.
- **National standards**
  - Yes.
  - No.
- **Response to WASH-related disease outbreaks**
  - Yes.
  - No.
- **Public health policies to reduce disease outbreaks**
  - Yes.
  - No.
- **Health sector policies to ensure service delivery**
  - Yes.
  - No.

---

**Regulation**

| **Regulatory authority responsible for setting tariffs** | Yes. |
| **Regulatory authority responsible for service quality** | Yes. |
| **Collection of coverage data from service providers** | Yes. |
| **Collection of data on service quality** | Yes. |
| **Establishment of an accountability system** | Yes. |
| **Publicly accessible and available reports on service quality** | Yes. |
| **Regulatory authority licensed to operate WASH service providers** | Yes. |
| **Regulatory authority responsible for setting tariffs and service quality** | Yes. |
| **Regulatory authority responsible for service quality and enforcement of regulations** | Yes. |
| **Regulatory authority responsible for service quality and financial planning and expenditure** | Yes. |
| **Funding independent of government budget** | Yes. |
| **Ability to take positive action against non-compliance** | Yes. |

**Community and User Participation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Government participation</strong></th>
<th><strong>Level of participation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safety planning</strong></td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Coordination Mechanisms: Existence and Level of Coordination**

- **Mechanisms exist to coordinate WASH actors**
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - Not required.

**Does the Coordination Mechanism:**

- Include a national governmental agency that directly and indirectly influence service delivery
  - Yes.
  - No.
  - Partly.

**SAFETY PLANNING**

- **Water supply planning**
  - Yes.
- **Sanitation safety planning**
  - Yes.

**III. Human Resources**

- **Impact of increased human resources capacity**
  - Yes.
  - No.

**Data Source:**

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/
Honduras

Highlights based on country reported GLAAS 2016/2017 data

IV. Financing

ESSENTIAL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WASH FINANCING PLAN

Expenditure reports available and include actual expenditure vs. committed funding

SUFFICIENCY OF FINANCE TO MEET NATIONAL TARGETS

SANITATION

Drinking-water

Rural

Urban

Present

Affordability

Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups:

CHANGE IN BUDGET ALLOCATIONS TO TARGET INEQUALITY (POINT OF VIEW)

FINANCE

Specific financial measures to increase access for:


Populations living in remote or hard to reach areas

Women

Internally displaced people and refugees

Residents

Sanitation

54

84

60

100

2015

2012

Population growth rate (%)

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

Sanitation and drinking-water estimates

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 (sourced from the International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics).

International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.


2012

2015


WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%)

Population growth rate (2015)

Sanitation

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

Infant mortality (per 1000 live births, 2014)

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

26

31

36

43

136

688

1.69%

1.54

2012

2015


WASH budget per capita (current US$)

10.54

6.41

National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)

25

21

National WASH expenditure (US$ millions) 132.3

WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%)

WASH budget per capita (current US$)

National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%)

National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)

National WASH expenditure and average exchange rates are from the World Bank World Development Indicators database.

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/

Consistent and stable.


Population growth rate (%)

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

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Infant mortality (per 1000 live births, 2014)

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

26

31

36

43

136

688

1.69%

1.54

2012

2015

Population growth rate (2015)

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1.54

2012

2015

Population growth rate (2015)
### IV. Financing

#### FINANCIAL REPORTING
- Expenditure reports available and schedules of actual expenditure vs. committed funding
- Government, official development aid (ODA) and non-ODA expenditure reports are available
- Some reports are not available.

#### UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE FUNDING (ABSORPTION)
- Domestic revenue
- Excess expenditures

#### COST RECOVERY STRATEGIES
- Operations and basic maintenance covered by tariffs
- Financial reporting
- WASH financing plan
- Implementation of existing and level of implementation

#### SUFFICIENCY OF FINANCE TO MEET NATIONAL TARGETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsector</th>
<th>Urban Rural</th>
<th>Urban Rural</th>
<th>Urban Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking-water supply</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking-water quality</td>
<td>Yes (90%)</td>
<td>Yes (95%)</td>
<td>Yes (90%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### V. Equity

#### GOVERNANCE
- Plans for sustainable population groups: existence and level of implementation
- Poor populations
- Indigenous populations
- Internally displaced persons and refugees
- Women
- People living with disabilities
- Populations with high burden of disease

#### MONITORING
- Tracking of progress in access to services
- Poor populations

#### FINANCE
- Specific financial measures to increase access for:
  - SANITATION
  - DRINKING-WATER

#### MONITORING
- Plans for vulnerable population groups: existence and level of implementation
- Poor populations
- Indigenous populations
- Internally displaced persons and refugees
- Women
- People living with disabilities
- Populations with high burden of disease

#### EQUITY MONITORING
- Plans and policies related to equity
- Highest level of implementation
- Slow and uneven level of implementation

#### HEALTH ESTIMATES
- Infant mortality (per 1000 live births, 2017)
- Births under 5 mortality (per 1000 births, 2015)
- Life expectancy at birth (years, 2015)
- Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 1 year of age, 2015*
- Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 1 year of age, 2012*

#### WASH FINANCIAL ESTIMATES
- National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%)
- National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)
- Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%)
- Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%)
- National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)
- National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$)

#### NATIONAL WASH EXPENDITURE (US$ MILLIONS): 132.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reported WASH expenditure by source of financing, 2015</td>
<td>132 million</td>
<td>132 million</td>
<td>132 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-government</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Honduras Highlights based on country reported GLAAS 2016/2017 data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (years, 2015)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality (per 1000 live births, 2017)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 1 year of age, 2015*</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>365-488</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 1 year of age, 2012*</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of population using at least basic drinking-water services (2015)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of people living in slums or informal settlements</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of population using at least basic sanitation services (2015)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of population using at least basic drinking-water sources (2015)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data sourced from the International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.