**IV. Financing**

**Drinking-water supply**

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

- Domestic commitments:
  - Between 50% and 75% of needs.
  - Between 50% and 75% of needs.

**Sanitation**

- Rural sanitation:
  - Less than 50% of needs.
  - Government, official development assistance (ODA) and non-ODA expenditure reports are available.

**Expenditure reports available and include actual expenditure vs. committed funding**

- Rural: 75% of needs.
- Urban: Almost 10%.

**Sufficiency of finance to meet national targets**

- Urban and rural:
  - Expenditure reports are not available.
  - Expenditure reports are not available.

**WASH Financing Plan**

- Implementation of agreements and decisions:
  - No agreed, but implementation level specified.

**V. Equity**

**Governance**

- Plans for sustainable population groups: existence and level of implementation
  - Poor populations:
    - Population targeting: none or informal screenings.
    - Population living in informal settlements: some schemes.
    - Indigenous populations:
      - Internally displaced persons and asylum seekers: none.
    - Women: actions.
    - Ethnic minorities: some.
    - People living with disabilities: none.
    - Populations with high burden of disease:
      - People and higher level of implementation.
      - People not still in high burden of disease.

**Monitoring**

- Tracking of progress in access to services:
  - Poor populations:
    - Rural: no.

**Sufficiency of Finance to Meet National Targets**

- Urban and rural:
  - Expenditure reports are not available.
  - Expenditure reports are not available.

**WASH Financial Estimates**

- National WASH expenditure (US$ millions, current US$):
  - National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%): 0.12
  - National WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%): 0.12

**National WASH expenditure (US$ billions, current US$)**

- National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$): 10.5

**National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%)**

- National WASH expenditure as a percentage of GDP (%): 0.12

**Population**

- Populations with high burden of disease:
  - Population of the urban and rural areas at mid-year (thousands) and percentage urban, 2014.

- Government WASH budget per capita (current US$): 10.5

- Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%): 0.12

- Government WASH budget (US$ millions, current US$):
  - Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%): 0.12

- Government WASH budget (US$ millions, current US$):
  - Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%): 0.12

- Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%):
  - Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%): 0.12

- National goals for the sector (national WASH policies) 2017.

- National WASH expenditure (US$ billions, current US$):
  - National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%): 0.12

- National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$): 10.5

- National WASH expenditure as a percentage of GDP (%): 0.12

- National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%): 0.12

- National goals for the sector (national WASH policies) 2017.

- Government WASH budget (US$ millions, current US$):
  - Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%): 0.12

- Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%): 0.12

- Government WASH budget (US$ millions, current US$):
  - Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%): 0.12

- Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%): 0.12
I. Governance

Under Sustainable Development Goal 6, there is a greater focus on safely managed sanitation services as well as wastewater treatment.

URBAN SANITATION POLICY

- Municipal water meter
- Fecal sludge collector
- Use of reclaimed water

SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

- Access to safe drinking water
- Access to basic sanitation
- Sanitation safety planning
- Water safety planning
- Mechanism exists to coordinate WASH actors
- Inclusion of community and user participation

II. Monitoring

DATA AVAILABILITY FOR DECISION-MAKING

- Policy and strategy
- Resilience allocation
- Status and quality of service delivery
- National standards
- Response to WASH-related diseases outbreaks
- Public health benefits for reducing diseases
- Public health benefits for reducing malnutrition

III. Human resources

- Impact on increased human resources capacity
- Policy development
- Institutional coordination
- National and local promotion of WASH planning
- Combination of WASH
- Operations and maintenance
- Community mobilization
- Financial planning and expenditure
- Enforcement of regulations
- Health promotion
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Improved access to WASH services capacity
- Human benefits
- Life as a whole
### I. Governance

#### National Policies and Plans: Implementation and Coherence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Existing</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>International Assistance for Plan Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural drinking water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural sanitation infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban sanitation infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban drinking water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban sanitation infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban drinking water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health promotion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH in health care facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene promotion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH in health care facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to basic sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to improved sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Implementation

- **National and international assistance for plan development:**
  - Existing
  - Developed
  - Initiated

### I. Governance (continued)

#### Safety Planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Level of Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water safety planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation safety planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Coordination Mechanisms: Existence and Level of Coordination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Existence</th>
<th>Level of Coordination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mechanisms to coordinate WASH actors</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind livelihoods</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Does the Coordination Mechanism?

- Include provisions that directly or indirectly influence service delivery?
  - Yes
  - No

- Include mechanisms that contribute to WASH activities nationally?
  - Yes
  - No

- Include financial and/or resource assessment?
  - Yes
  - No

- Include mechanisms to coordinate WASH actors?
  - Yes
  - No

### II. Monitoring

#### Joint Sector Review (JSR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>JSR Conducted</th>
<th>JSR Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban drinking water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural drinking water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Data Availability for Decision-Making

- Policy coordination:
  - 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

- Publicly available health policies for reducing disease:
  - Yes
  - No

- Publicly available health policies for reducing disease:
  - Yes
  - No

#### Regulation

- Regulatory authority responsible for setting tariffs:
  - Yes
  - No

- Implementing mechanism-based standards for service quality:
  - Yes
  - No

- Regulatory authority responsible for service quality:
  - Yes
  - No

- Collection of coverage data from service providers:
  - Yes
  - No

- Collection of service outcome data:
  - Yes
  - No

- Publicly accessible reports:
  - Yes
  - No

- Publicly accessible reports on service quality:
  - Yes
  - No

- Regulatory authority/agency as a different institution than service provision:
  - Yes
  - No

- Regulatory authority use expert findings without government clearance:
  - Yes
  - No

- Regulatory authority use data/employee without government clearance:
  - Yes
  - No

- Funding independent of government budget:
  - Yes
  - No

- Ability to take punitive action against non-performers:
  - Yes
  - No

#### Human Resources

- Impact of increased human resources capacity:
  - Yes
  - No

- Policy development:
  - Yes
  - No

- Institutional coordination:
  - Yes
  - No

- National and local provision of WASH planning:
  - Yes
  - No

- Conception of WASH:
  - Yes
  - No

- Operations and maintenance:
  - Yes
  - No

- Community mobilization:
  - Yes
  - No

- Financial planning and expenditure:
  - Yes
  - No

- Enforcement of regulations:
  - Yes
  - No

- Health promotion:
  - Yes
  - No

- Monitoring and evaluation:
  - Yes
  - No

- Improved access to treated plant products, including water and solid waste (if any) for poor populations:
  - Yes
  - No

- Response to identified gaps in planning, support in developing plans, support in implementing plans:
  - Yes
  - No

### Sectors Covered

- **Water:**
  - Urban sanitation
  - Rural sanitation
  - Urban drinking water
  - Rural drinking water
- **Health:**
  - WASH in health care facilities
  - Hygiene promotion

### Data Source

- **For sanitation, reports on treated wastewater flows:**
  - Yes
  - No

- **For drinking-water, reports on drinking-water quality:**
  - Yes
  - No

### Infection Prevention and Control Strategy

- Reports on treated wastewater flows:
  - Yes
  - No

- For drinking-water, reports on drinking-water quality:
  - Yes
  - No
I. Governance

NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS: IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Area</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Plan Flaw</th>
<th>Plan Flaw Applicable</th>
<th>Plan Flaw</th>
<th>Plan Flaw Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural drinking water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regimen prevention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regimen prevention in health care facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regimen prevention in schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in health care facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation in urban sanitation facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

URBAN SANITATION POLICY

1. Ensure drinking-water quality meets national standards
2. Safely reuse wastewater and/or faecal sludge
3. Improve climate resiliency
4. Ensure environmental sustainability of water services
5. Maintain sewer systems and treatment facilities
6. Safely empty or replace latrines when full
7. Rehabilitate broken or disused latrines in schools
8. Rehabilitate disused drinking-water hand pumps
9. Improve reliability and continuity of urban water supply
10. Keep rural water supply functioning over the long-term

SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

1. Safe use of wastewater
2. Faecal sludge collection
3. Municipal wastewater
4. Solid waste management
5. Water-related environmental protection
6. Water resources management
7. Water rights/allocation
8. Water quality monitoring
9. Water pollution control
10. Collection of coverage data from service providers
11. Collection of data on quality
12. Collection of data on quantity

COMMUNITY AND USER PARTICIPATION

1. Identification of priority health care facilities needing improvements
2. Response to WASH-related disease outbreak
3. National standards
4. Status and quality of service delivery
5. Resource allocation
6. Policy and strategy
7. Financial planning and expenditure
8. Enforcement of regulations
9. Policy development
10. Monitoring and evaluation

SAFETY PLANNING

1. Wastewater safety planning
2. Drinking-water safety planning
3. Waste safety planning
4. Environmental safety planning
5. Community safety planning

COORDINATION MECHANISMS: EXISTENCE AND LEVEL OF COORDINATION

Mechanisms exist to coordinate WASH actors

1. In a formal mechanism
2. In a formal mechanism
3. In a formal mechanism
4. In a formal mechanism
5. In a formal mechanism

DOES THE COORDINATION MECHANISM:

1. Include a mechanism to plan WASH activities nationally
2. Include a mechanism to plan WASH activities locally
3. Include a mechanism to plan WASH activities regionally
4. Include a mechanism to plan WASH activities nationally
5. Include a mechanism to plan WASH activities locally
6. Include a mechanism to plan WASH activities regionally
7. Include a mechanism to plan WASH activities nationally
8. Include a mechanism to plan WASH activities locally
9. Include a mechanism to plan WASH activities regionally
10. Include a mechanism to plan WASH activities nationally

III. Human resources

Impact of increased human resources capacity
1. Policy development
2. Monitoring and evaluation
3. Financial planning and expenditure
4. Enforcement of regulations
5. Health promotion
6. Staff development
7. Funding independent of government budget
8. Medium benefits from increased WASH human resources capacity

II. Monitoring

DATA AVAILABILITY FOR DECISION-MAKING

1. Policy and strategy
2. Financial planning and expenditure
3. Monitoring and evaluation
4. Policy and strategy
5. Financial planning and expenditure
6. Monitoring and evaluation
7. Policy and strategy
8. Financial planning and expenditure
9. Monitoring and evaluation
10. Policy and strategy

REGULATION

1. Regulatory authority responsible for setting tariffs
2. Regulatory authority responsible for service quality
3. Regulatory authority responsible for service quality
4. Regulatory authority responsible for service quality
5. Regulatory authority responsible for service quality
6. Regulatory authority responsible for service quality
7. Regulatory authority responsible for service quality
8. Regulatory authority responsible for service quality
9. Regulatory authority responsible for service quality
10. Regulatory authority responsible for service quality

Funding independent of government budget
1. Medium benefits from increased WASH human resources capacity
2. Medium benefits from increased WASH human resources capacity
3. Medium benefits from increased WASH human resources capacity
4. Medium benefits from increased WASH human resources capacity
5. Medium benefits from increased WASH human resources capacity
6. Medium benefits from increased WASH human resources capacity
7. Medium benefits from increased WASH human resources capacity
8. Medium benefits from increased WASH human resources capacity
9. Medium benefits from increased WASH human resources capacity
10. Medium benefits from increased WASH human resources capacity

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/
**IV. Financing**

**Drinking-water quality**

- Government: at least 90% of what is needed.
- Local: between 60% and 80% of what is needed.
- Households: covers between 50% and 80% of costs.

**Cost recovery strategies**

- Subsidies needed: more than 75% of what is needed.
- Affordability schemes exist and are widely used.

**Sufficiency of finance to meet national targets**

- Sanitation: covers less than 50% of costs.
- Drinking-water supply: covers between 50% and 80% of costs.
- Drinking-water quality: covers more than 80% of costs.

**National WASH expenditure (US$ millions)**

- Reported WASH expenditure by source of financing: 0.2
- Reported WASH expenditure by subsector: 0.6
- National WASH expenditure: 0.4
- National WASH expenditure per capita (current US$): 1.2

- Government WASH budget: 17.92
- Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%): 0.12

**V. Equity**

GOVERNANCE

- Change in budget allocations to target inequalities (past three years): increasing.

FINANCE

- Specific financial measures to increase access for: rural populations.

MONITORING

- Tracking of progress in access to services: rural sanitation.

SANITATION AND DRINKING-WATER ESTIMATES

- % of population using at least basic sanitation services (2015): 94
- Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 5 years of age (total, 2012): 1,360,688
- Infant mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015): 3
- Life expectancy at birth (years, 2015): 77

WASH FINANCIAL ESTIMATES

- Government WASH budget as percentage of GDP (%): 0.12
- National WASH expenditure as percentage of GDP (%): —

**Lithuania**

Highlights based on country reported GLAAS 2016/2017 data

**Demographic estimates**

- Population (millions, 2015): 2.9
- % Rural: 34%
- % Female: 49%
- Population growth rate (%): 0.5%

**Health estimates**

- Infant mortality (per 1000 live births, 2015): 3
- Life expectancy at birth (years, 2015): 77
- Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 5 years of age (total, 2012): 1,360,688
- Diarrhoea deaths due to inadequate WASH in children under 5 years of age (per 100,000, 2012): 0.6

**Sanitation and drinking-water estimates**

- % of population using at least basic drinking-water services (2015): 97
- Affordability of water services: yes, but schemes are not applied consistently.

**Aid effectiveness**

- Specific financial measures to increase access for: urban and rural WASH interventions.

**National WASH expenditure**

IV. Financing

Reported WASH expenditure by subsector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsector</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking-water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditure reports available and include actual expenditure on infrastructure and operating costs.

SUFFICIENCY OF FINANCE TO MEET NATIONAL TARGETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsector</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking-water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sanitation
- Rural drinking-water quality
- Sanitation and hygiene for populations with high burdens of disease

Hygiene
- Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups

Drinking-water
- Public health benefits achieved
- Affordability for vulnerable groups

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).

V. Equity

Governance

Plans for sustainable population groups: existence and level of implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor populations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populations living in urban or rural settlements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous populations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internally displaced persons and asylum seekers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic minorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People living with disabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Planning and implementation of plans:

- Plans and implementation plans (on-going)
- Plans and implementation plans (on-going)
- Plans and implementation plans (on-going)
- Plans and implementation plans (on-going)

Monitoring

Tracking of progress in access to services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsector</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking-water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitoring of progress in access to services:

- Affordable schemes for vulnerable groups
- Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups
- Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups
- Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups

V. Equity

Governance

Plans for sustainable population groups: existence and level of implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor populations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populations living in urban or rural settlements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous populations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internally displaced persons and asylum seekers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic minorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People living with disabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Planning and implementation of plans:

- Plans and implementation plans (on-going)
- Plans and implementation plans (on-going)
- Plans and implementation plans (on-going)
- Plans and implementation plans (on-going)

Monitoring

Tracking of progress in access to services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsector</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking-water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitoring of progress in access to services:

- Affordable schemes for vulnerable groups
- Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups
- Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups
- Affordability schemes for vulnerable groups

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).

Lithuania

Highlights based on country reported GLAAS 2016/2017 data