

# Steps towards safely managed sanitation webinar series: Guided clinics for practical progress

## Webinar #1. Strengthening sanitation governance, policies and regulations

Tuesday 25 February 2025

9.00-10.00 AM CET  
16.00 – 17.00 PM CET



# Housekeeping



Please **turn off your microphones** (except for the final discussion/Q&A).



In case of **technical problems**, feel free to **ask for assistance in the chat**.



Please **use the chat** for questions and comments – which will be address at the end of the webinar, or later by email.



**Webinar will be recorded** – recording and slides will be shared with attendees.



Please keep your **questions relevant to the topic of the webinar**.

**You can switch to the French interpretation channel by clicking the interpretation icon at the bottom of your Zoom window and selecting "French."**

## Background

### **Kate Medicott**

Sanitation team lead  
World Health Organization

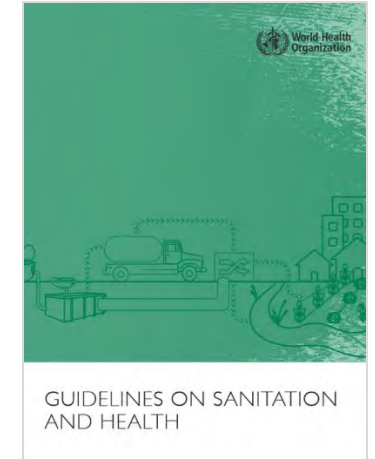
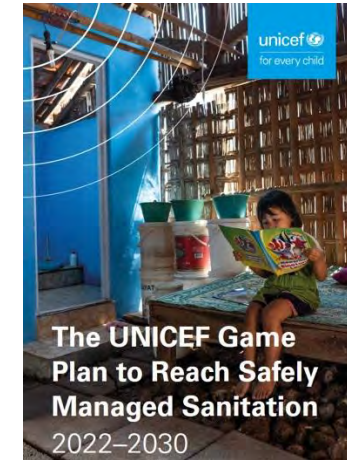
### **Arnold Cole**

Water and Sanitation Specialist  
UNICEF



# A common framework for implementation

- Only 5 years before reaching the end of SDG period
- SDG 6 GAF and UN System-wide strategy on water and sanitation as a basis - sector alignment and coordination needed
- Major gaps in understanding what SMS and climate resilient sanitation (CRS) means
- WHO/UNICEF aligned in the sanitation approaches via the Game plan and the Guidelines
- Highly motivated to align further and work jointly with other implementing partners and their respective strategies



# 8 practical steps

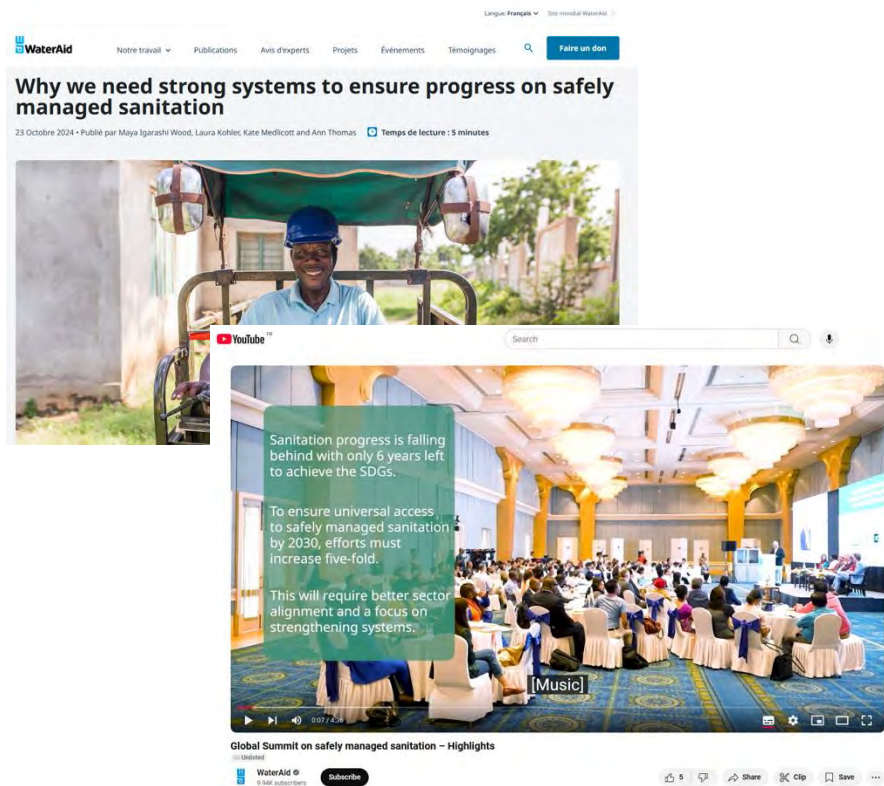
- **Builds on SMS workshop experience – request to simplify implementation**
- **Checklist to demystify and help navigate** though the SMS and CRS (using UNICEF Game Plan, WHO Guidelines, CRS guide)
- **Assist country teams** to work with national and sub-national levels counterparts to implement the Game Plan and the Guidelines on Sanitation and Health
- **Ensure activities are complementary** and aligned between the two organizations **and with other sector stakeholders**



# Webinar series and related resources

Sanitation Summit, Nepal, June 2024

Watch [Summary](#) and [Thematic videos](#)



Webinar series: 6 thematic areas

<b>Webinar #1</b>	Strengthening governance, policies and regulations	<b>25 February</b>
<b>Webinar #2</b>	Financing safely managed sanitation	<b>25 March</b>
<b>Webinar #3</b>	Strengthening data systems for decision making	<b>15 April</b>
<b>Webinar #4</b>	Scaling up service delivery in rural settings	<b>13 May (date tbc)</b>
<b>Webinar #5</b>	Scaling up service delivery in urban settings	<b>27 May (date tbc)</b>
<b>Webinar #6</b>	Human resource capacity for safely managed sanitation	<b>17 June (date tbc)</b>

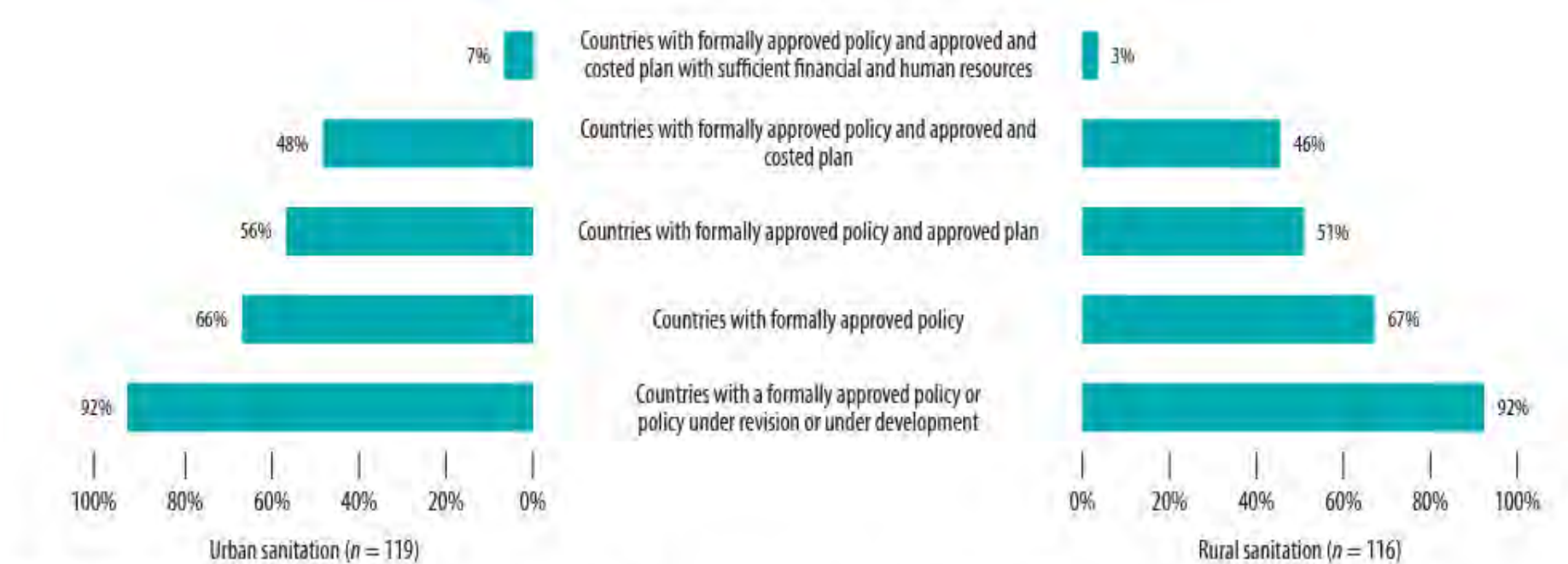
Register here:





## Sanitation Systems form the Foundation

Two-thirds of countries have policies, but few countries have costed plans with sufficient financial and human resources to implement them.

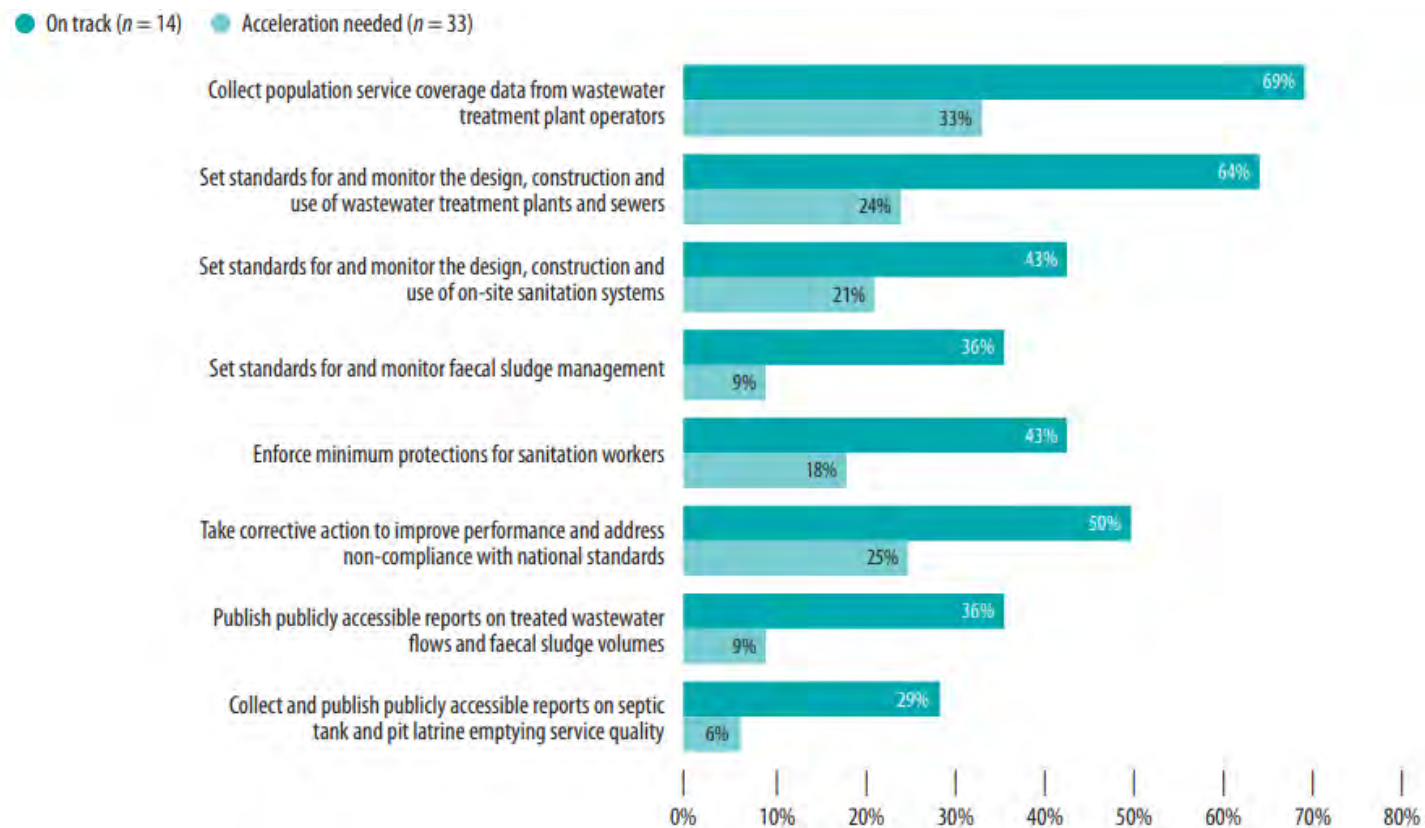


Note: "Sufficient financial and human resources" is defined as having more than 75% of what is needed to implement sanitation plans.

Source: GLAAS 2021/2022 country survey.

# Why sanitation governance matters

Countries that are “On track” to achieving their national targets on sanitation are more likely to have regulatory authorities that perform key functions for urban and rural sanitation



Source: GLAAS 2021/2022 country survey.



# Infrastructure alone is not enough: leadership, institutional frameworks and coordination, accountability mechanisms are required

## National government functions

Policy, coordination, planning, monitoring, finance, legislation, regulation, standards and guidelines, capacity building and technical assistance

## Local government functions

Urban and land use planning, housing and land tenure, support for local services, local by-laws and enforcement, health promotion and monitoring

### Customer services

Toilet construction, hardware supplies, sewer connections, sludge and container removal, public toilets

### Public services

Faecal sludge treatment, operation of sewerage, wastewater treatment, and drainage

### Infrastructure

Construction of sewerage, wastewater and faecal sludge treatment plants, drainage, water supply and informal housing upgrades

## Quick poll

What do you see as the biggest barriers to improving sanitation policies and regulations in your country?



# Strengthening sanitation policies

## Reflections on ASPG implementation

### **Comfort Kanshio**

Policy officer

African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)

## Experiences from Zimbabwe

### **Muchanyara Jarawaza**

WASH specialist

UNICEF Zimbabwe

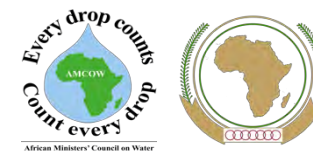


*AFRICAN SANITATION POLICY GUIDELINES (ASPGS) UPTAKE ACROSS COUNTRIES, STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION, FACTORS FOR SUCCESSFUL ADOPTION AND CHALLENGES*

WHO & UNICEF WEBINAR SERIES

Comfort Kansho  
Policy Officer, Water Sanitation and Hygiene  
AMCOW

AFRICAN MINISTERS' COUNCIL ON WATER  
A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE AFRICAN UNION SPECIALIZED TECHNICAL  
COMMITTEE  
ON AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT.

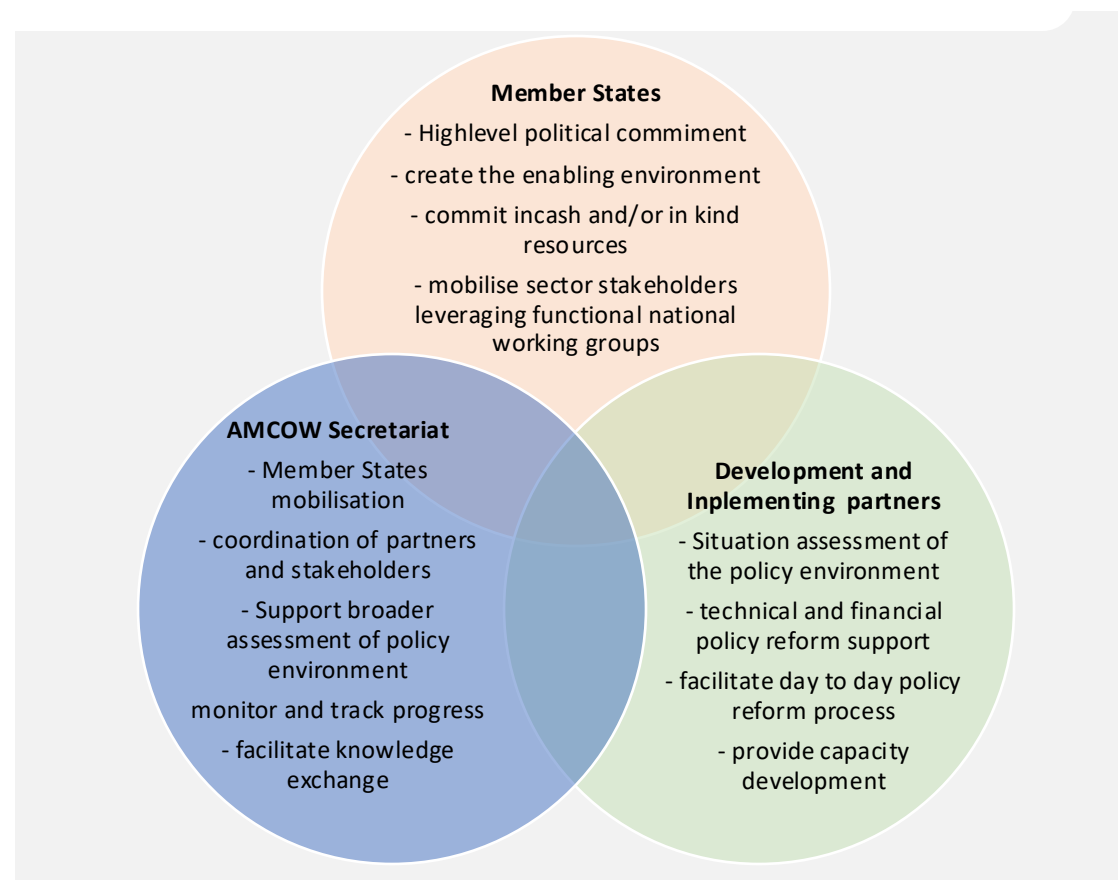


## BACKGROUND

- The African Sanitation Policy Guidelines (**ASPG**) were developed and launched in **2021** by **AMCOW and partners** to assist African countries in **formulating effective sanitation policies**.

Repository for Member States request for policy reform assistance.

[ASPG REQUESTS TOOL \(amcow-online.org\)](https://amcow-online.org)



# STATUS OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

## Sanitation governance document revised/developed

Kenya, Zimbabwe,  
Ethiopia, Niger, Rwanda,  
Sierra Leone,  
Mozambique, Senegal

## Policy process ongoing

Cameroon, Nigeria,  
Burkina Faso,  
Ghana, Malawi,  
Guinea Bissau,  
Uganda, Eritrea

## Countries awaiting support

DRC, Liberia,  
Tanzania, South  
Sudan, Botswana,  
Senegal,  
Mozambique

# SUCCESSSES & CHALLENGES

## Success factors

- Political interest and commitment
- Technical and financial support
- Development partners interest
- Multisectoral and interministerial national coordination platform
- Increased awareness on sanitation policy

## Challenges hindering progress

- Lack of political interest
- Civil unrest and political instability
- Financial, technical and capacity gap
- Government priority
- Overlapping mandate
- Zero or limited partner interest
- Development partners interest
- Lack of strong multisectoral and interministerial national coordination platforms
- Lengthy policy processes – absence of comprehensive stakeholder engagement



# PARTNERSHIPS FOR ASPG IN ACTION



**THANK YOU**



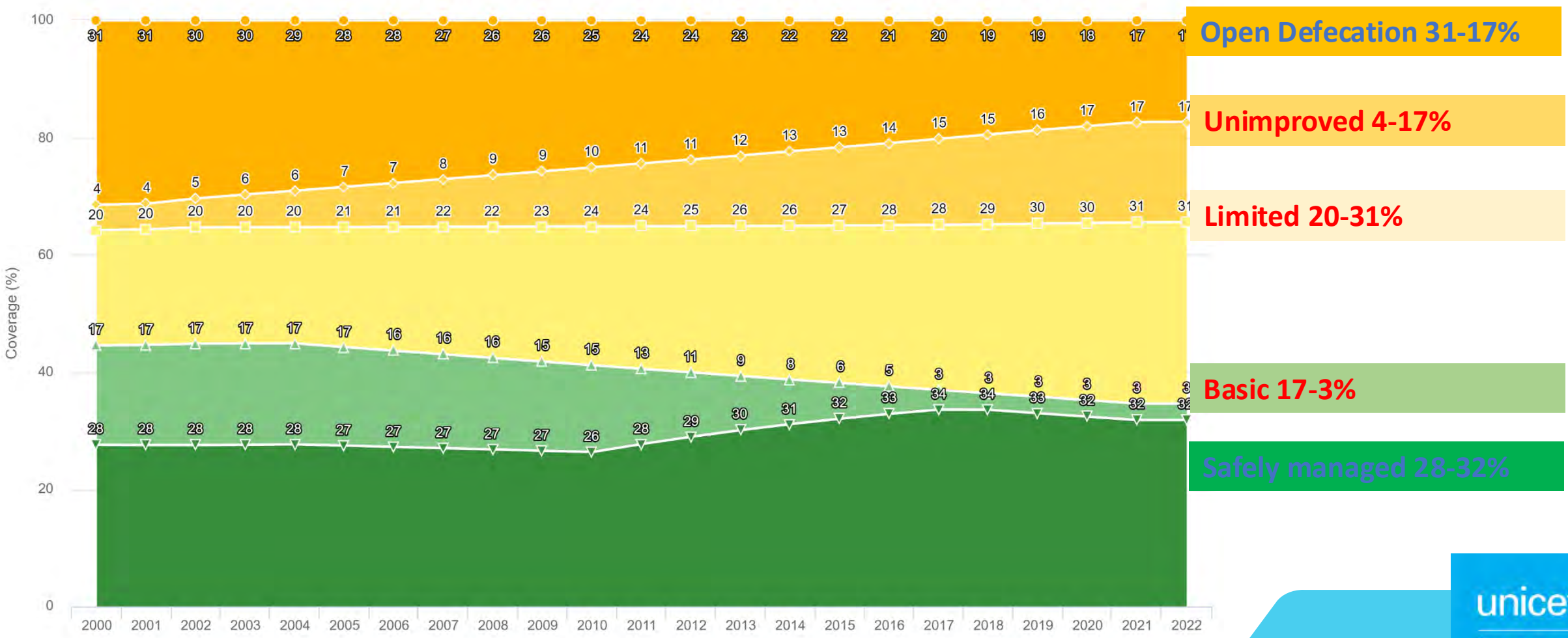
***ASPG Alignment Journey  
towards Strengthening Sanitation  
Policy : Sharing experiences  
from Zimbabwe***

Muchanyara Jarawaza, UNICEF WASH Specialist  
Presentation to Webinar 'Strengthening  
Sanitation Governance & Policy'  
25 February 2025

# COUNTRY CONTEXT.....

PRACTICE OF OPEN DEFECACTION IS DECLINING. HOWEVER, SO IS BASIC SANITATION SERVICES. INCREASED LIMITED SERVICE (*JMP, 2023*) & RECURRING CHOLERA & TYPHOID

Household data - Sanitation - Zimbabwe - Service Levels





# SYSTEM

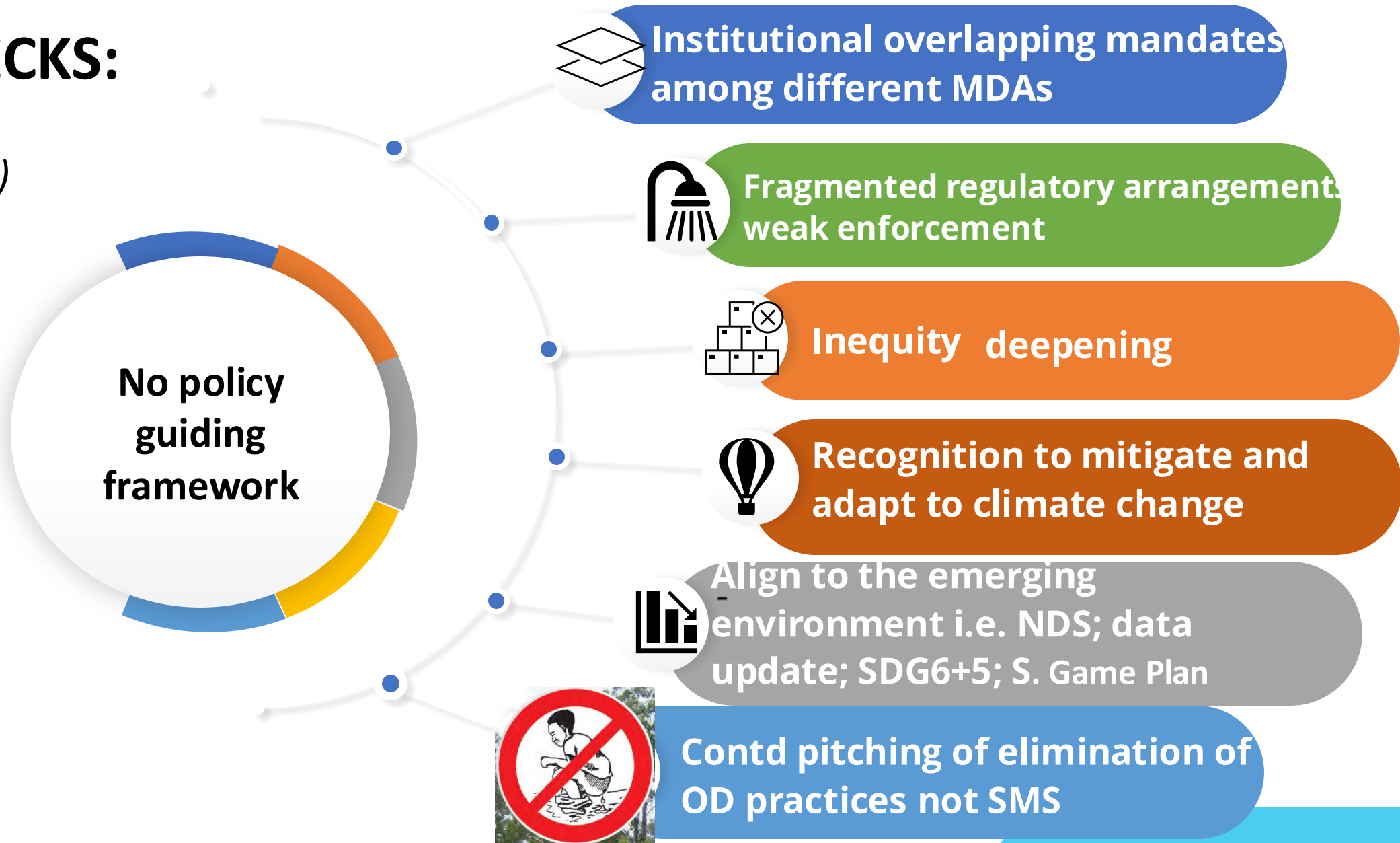
## BOTTELENECKS:

*WASHBAT (2019)*

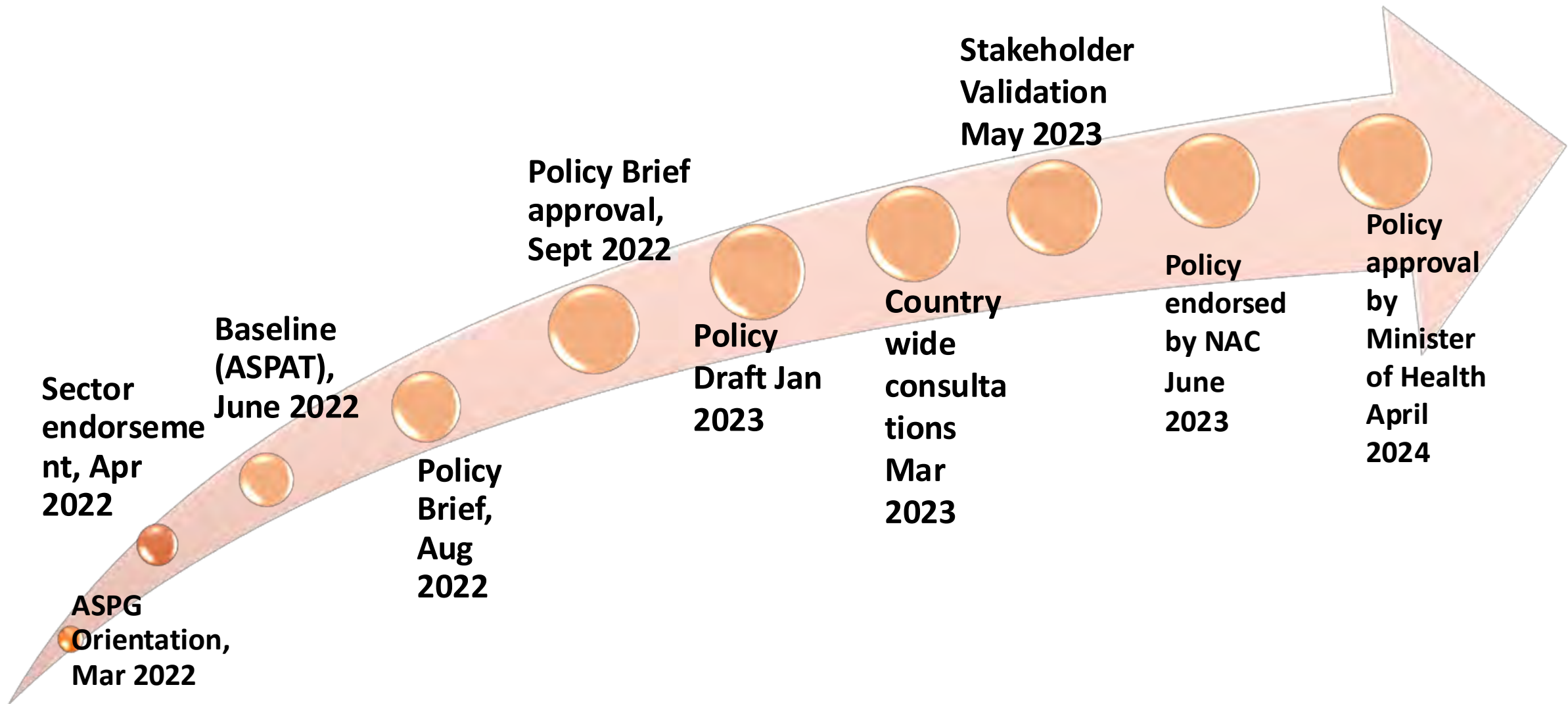
*JSR (2019 to date)*

*GLAAS 2022*

*The ASPAT (2023)*



# ASPG ADOPTION ...HOW & WHO?



# CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGE	MITIGATION MEASURE
No systematic guidance on sanitation policy	ASPG provided a <b>comprehensive structured approach</b> to sanitation policy development
Lack of Government leadership and ownership	<b>Driven by political leadership</b> – AMCOW influence, support at high-level/policy makers (NAC & MOHCC), govt –led
	<b>Evidence based and inclusive</b> – Consensus drawn based on sector wide analysis and consultations
	<b>Nationally owned</b> - Ensured inclusive broad engagement (Govt, CSOs, Media, Pvt, Donors, Academia, Communities)
Inadequate expertise to drive the policy process	<b>Policy Unit expertise</b> within MoHCC and DWASHC led the process; <b>capacity tr support</b> from AMCOW, UNICEF ESAR and HQ, & S-S peer learning
Continued changes in MoH Leadership	<b>Continued engagement of new leadership</b> giving updates and secure their commitment towards ODF-SMS policy devmt



# Key lessons learnt



Success lies in securing **buy-in** and **leadership** by senior policy makers



ASPAT and ASPG provides a good framework for **'systematic thinking'**



**Striking a balance** between country policy development protocol and ASPG crucial

# ON PLAN FOR 2025 MOVING AHEAD .....



## 2024 Policy Advancement

Development of Strategy &  
Performance Monitoring f/work  
Policy advocacy (uptake)



## Costed Roadmap

Elimination pathways from OD to SMS &  
hygiene services in Zimbabwe  
Resource mobilisation for roadmap  
implementation



## Strengthen coordination & leadership

Supporting leadership in  
coordinating, planning & reporting  
Annual Joint reviews

unicef   
for every child



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Thank You



A piece of white paper with the text "Q&A" written on it, placed on a blue textured background. The paper has a torn, irregular edge. The text is written in a dark blue, hand-drawn, cursive style. The background is a solid blue color with a repeating geometric pattern of small, raised triangles.

Q&A



# Strengthening sanitation regulations

## Roadmap for advancing sanitation regulation

### Sam Drabble

Head of Evaluation, Research and Learning  
Water & Sanitation for the Urban Poor

## Strengthening accountability mechanisms in Senegal

### Omar Sène

Directeur General  
Direction de l'assainissement, Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement

## The role of regional associations in strengthening regulations

### Elisabeth Nahimana

Research and knowledge management specialist  
Eastern and Southern Africa Water and Sanitation Regulators Association (ESAWAS)

## Zambia's journey to strengthening sanitation regulations

### Chola Mbilima

Senior Inspector  
National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO), Zambia

## Extending sanitation regulations to small towns and rural areas in Peru

### Juan Luis Denegri Martinelli

Coordinador de Cooperación Técnica Internacional  
National Superintendence of Sanitation Services (SUNASS), Peru





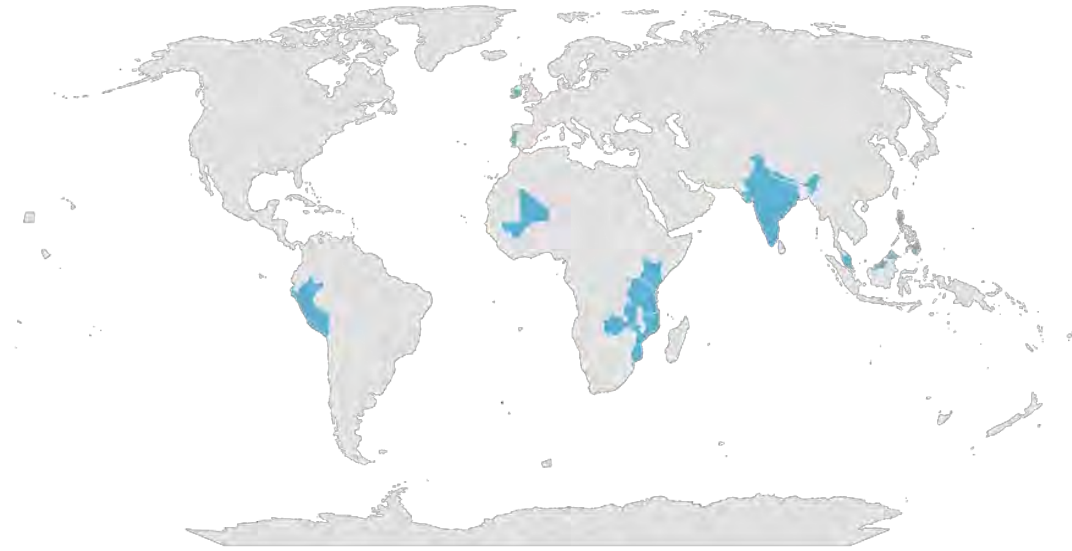
# Roadmap for advancing sanitation regulation

**Safely managed sanitation webinar series:  
guided clinics for practical progress**

**Webinar 1: Governance, policy and regulations  
25<sup>th</sup> February 2025**



# Roadmap for advancing sanitation regulation: approach and methods



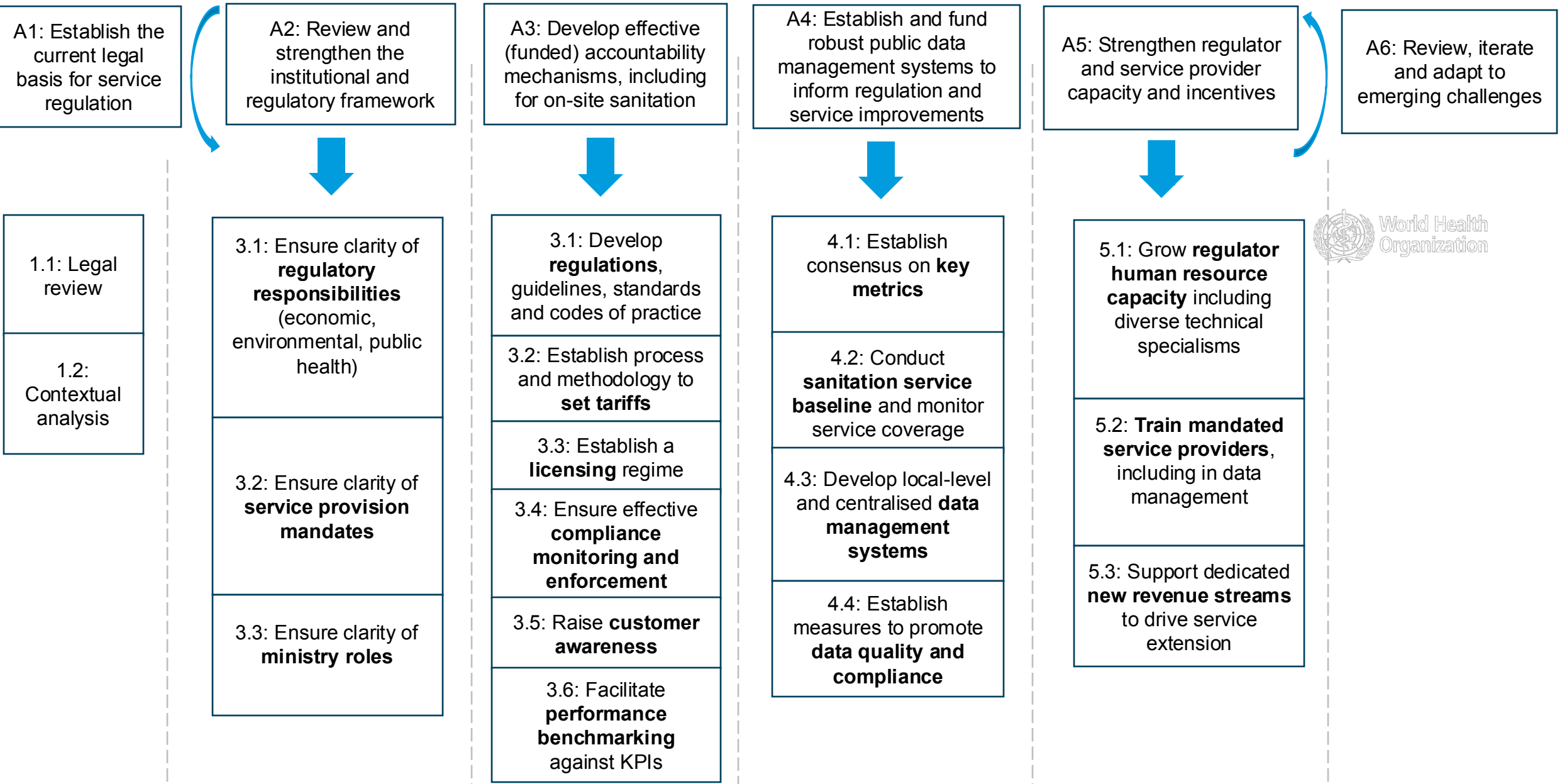
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Chile; India; Ireland; Jordan; Kenya; Malaysia; Mali; Mozambique; Nepal; occupied Palestinian territories; Peru; Philippines; Portugal; Senegal; Serbia; Tanzania; Zambia

- Roadmap aims to **support countries to advance** from little or no sanitation regulation, to functional regulatory systems
- Draws upon experiences of countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America
- Mixed methods approach, using **key informant interviews with regulators** and literature review
- Sets out **principles and key milestones** towards high-performing sanitation regulation
- Milestones annotated with **short case studies** showcasing inspiring regulatory initiatives from **across income categories and regions**
- Two examples of **whole-roadmap implementation** – early stage (Tanzania) and mature stage (Portugal)
- Addresses **prior enablers** for successful implementation of the roadmap
- Published by WHO, ESAWAS, UNICEF, WSUP
- Peer review process now complete and final edits ongoing



# Roadmap: Structure and key milestones



# A1: Establish the current legal basis for sanitation regulation



A1: Establish the current legal basis for service regulation

A2: Review and strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework

A3: Develop effective (funded) accountability mechanisms, including for on-site sanitation

A4: Establish and fund robust public data management systems to inform regulation and service improvements

A5: Strengthen regulator and service provider capacity and incentives

A6: Review, iterate and adapt to emerging challenges

1.1: Legal review  
1.2: Contextual analysis

3.1: Ensure clarity of **regulatory responsibilities** (economic, environmental, public health)

3.2: Ensure clarity of **service provision mandates**

3.3: Ensure clarity of **ministry roles**

3.1: Develop **regulations, guidelines, standards and codes of practice**

3.2: Establish process and methodology to **set tariffs**

3.3: Establish a **licensing** regime

3.4: Ensure effective **compliance monitoring and enforcement**

3.5: Raise **customer awareness**

3.6: Facilitate **performance benchmarking** against KPIs

4.1: Establish consensus on **key metrics**

4.2: Conduct **sanitation service baseline** and monitor service coverage

4.3: Develop local-level and centralised **data management systems**

4.4: Establish measures to promote **data quality and compliance**

5.1: Grow **regulator human resource capacity** including diverse technical specialisms

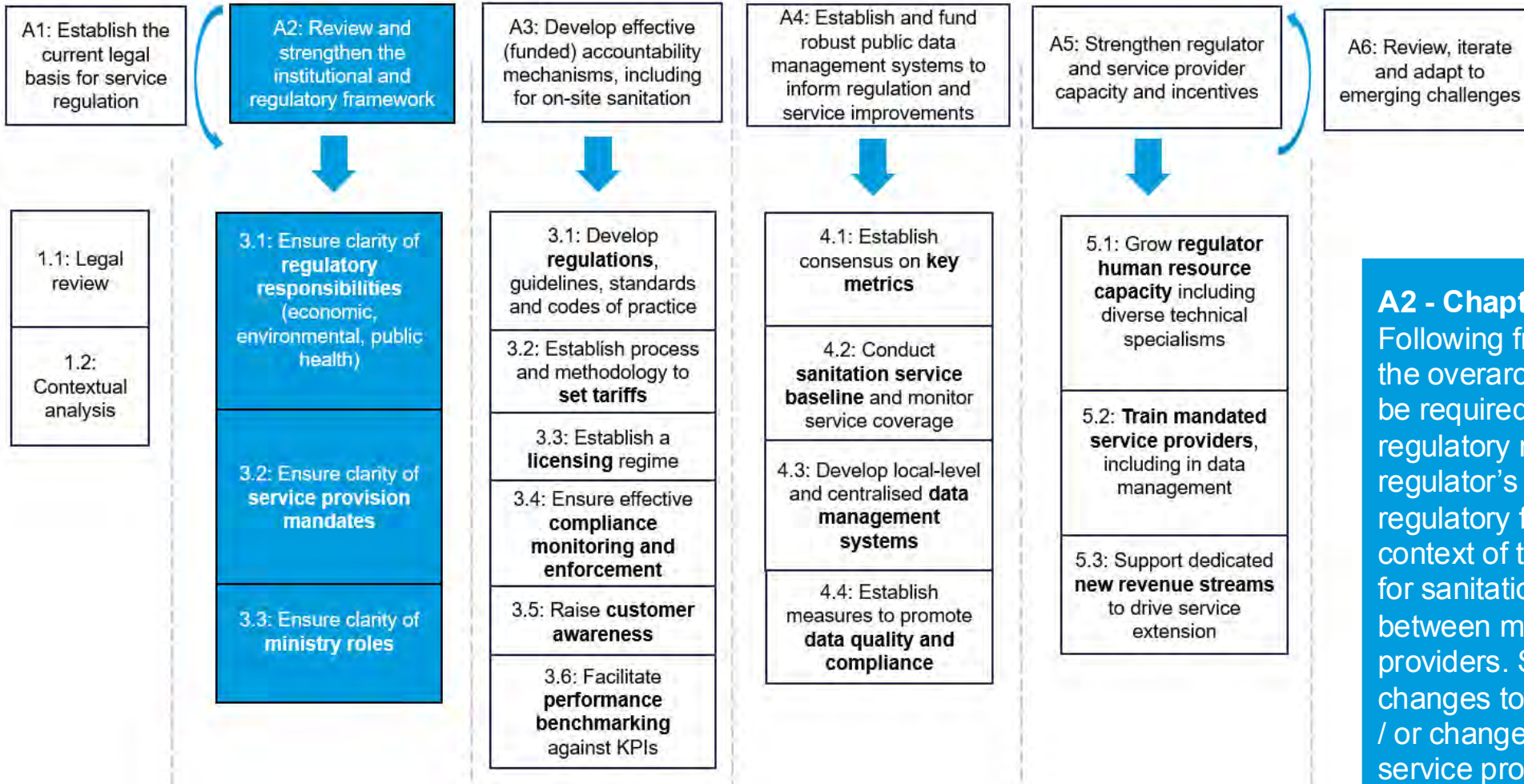
5.2: **Train mandated service providers**, including in data management

5.3: Support dedicated **new revenue streams** to drive service extension

**A1 - Chapter in Brief:**  
A first step for countries looking to strengthen sanitation regulation is to conduct a detailed legal review. The purpose of the review is to clarify what agencies are responsible for which aspects of sanitation services, including policy formulation, regulation and service provision; and to reveal any gaps or overlaps in mandates. The review can be accompanied by a contextual analysis of the country's sanitation sector, to inform potential revisions to the institutional and regulatory framework.



# A2: Review and strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework



## A2 - Chapter in Brief:

Following from the legal review, revisions to the overarching institutional framework may be required, including the design of a regulatory model and potential changes to the regulator's mission and mandate. The regulatory function must be viewed within the context of the overall institutional framework for sanitation and the interconnections between ministries, regulators and service providers. Such a review may also lead to changes to the definition of Ministry roles; and / or changes in the framework for sanitation service provision.

# A2: Review and strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework

## Guiding Principles:

- **Clarify responsibilities** for economic, service quality, environmental and public health regulation across the sanitation service chain
- In economic regulation, the creation of **autonomous regulatory entities should be considered**, with technical, managerial and financial independence from the responsible line ministry
- Irrespective of the regulatory model, policy should provide the regulatory office or entity with **decision-making autonomy** and insulation from political interference
- Policy and service provider mandates should **promote equity** by including informal settlements
- **Regulatory and service provision mandates should align** and integrate water, sewerage and onsite sanitation
- Reporting to a single ministry can assist the role of the regulator
- Government must understand and plan for the **long-term** nature of sector reform processes



## Illustrative Case Studies:

**Mali - Development of new sanitation policy and redefinition of institutional roles**



**Nepal - Phased reforms involving the creation of a new Ministry-level regulatory and monitoring unit**

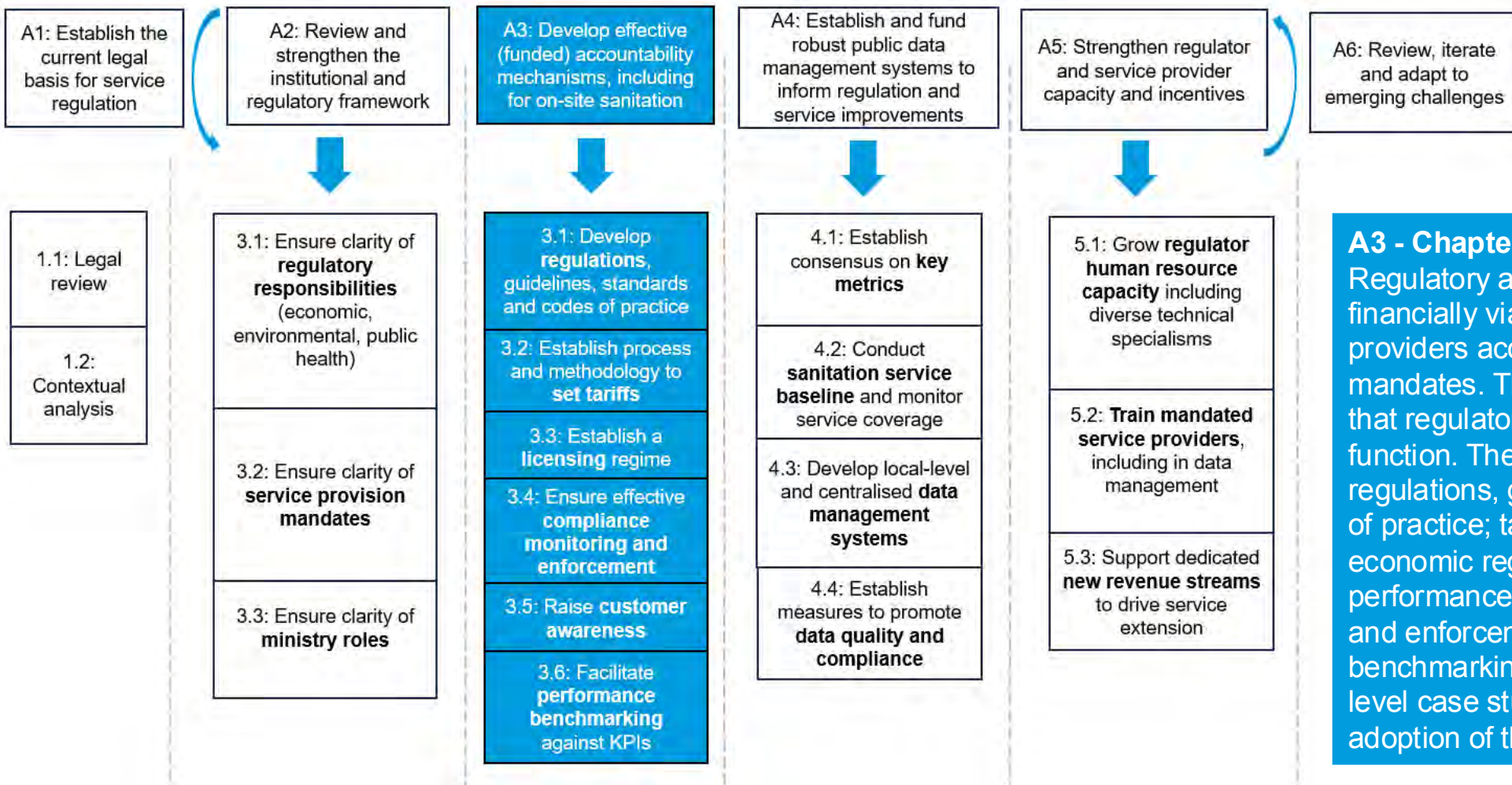


**Peru: Expansion of regulator scope to include small towns and rural areas**

## A2 wider discussion points:

- Spheres of regulation and key functions to be executed
- Defining autonomy
- Mitigating risk in institutional reform
- Addressing sanitation with other basic services

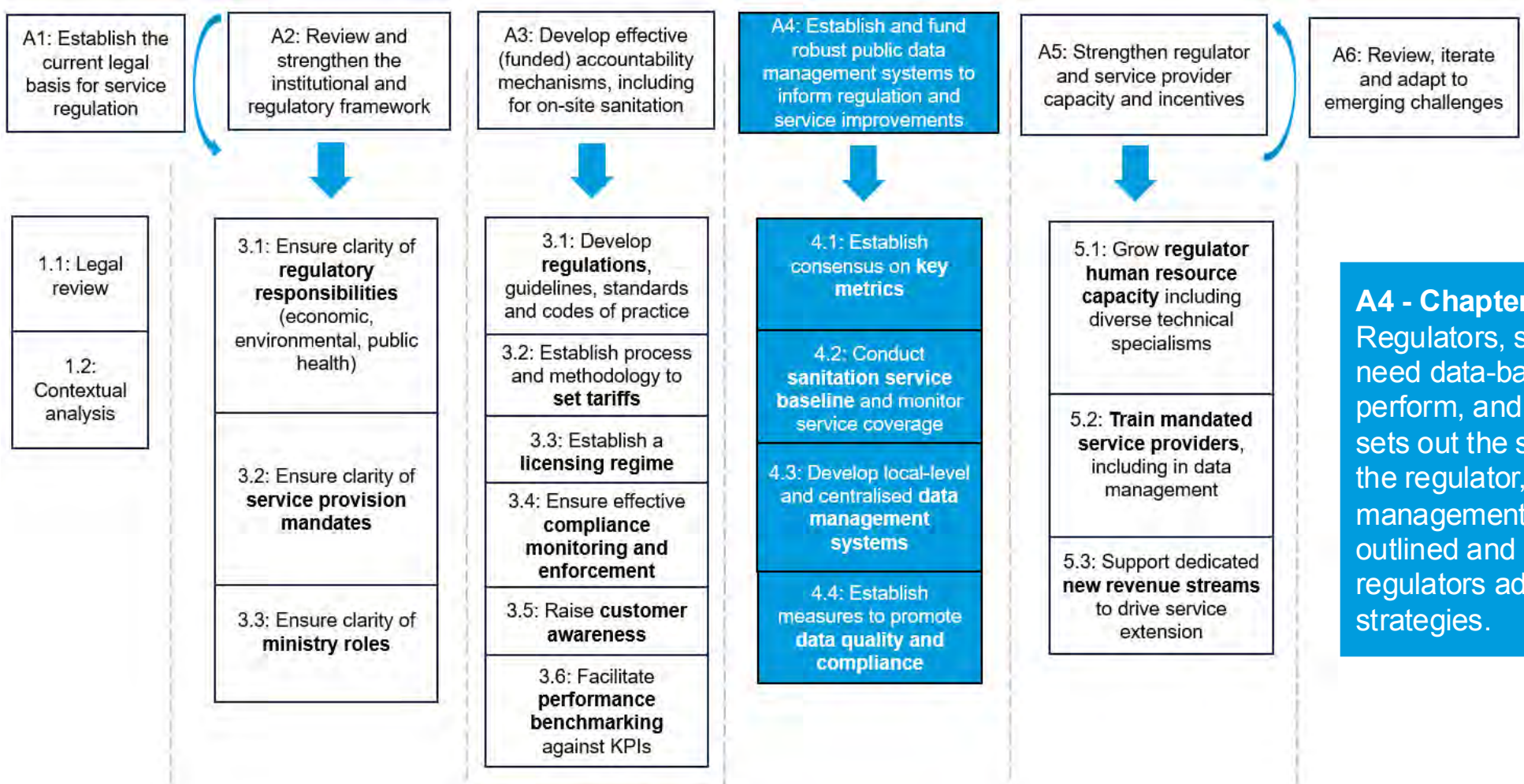
# A3: Develop effective (funded) accountability mechanisms, including for on-site sanitation



**A3 - Chapter in Brief:** Regulatory authorities need politically and financially viable tools to hold service providers accountable for delivering service mandates. This Chapter sets out the key tools that regulators should draw upon to fulfil their function. These include the development of regulations, guidelines, standards and codes of practice; tariff adjustments and wider economic regulation; licensing and performance contracts; compliance monitoring and enforcement; and public performance benchmarking. Key principles and country-level case studies are provided to inform the adoption of these tools.

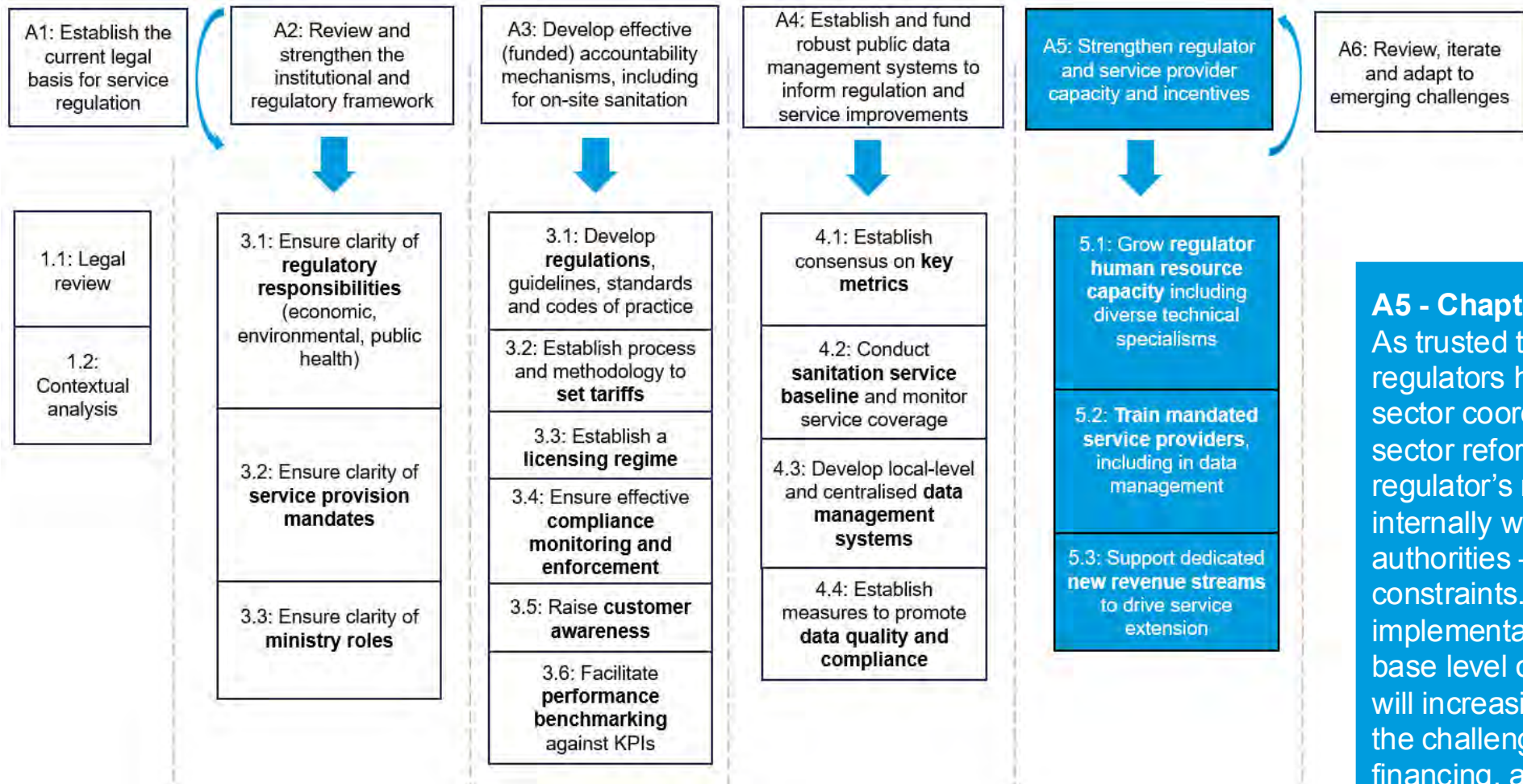


# A4: Establish and fund robust public data management systems to inform regulation and service improvements



**A4 - Chapter in Brief:** Regulators, service providers, and citizens need data-backed information to plan, perform, and improve services. This Chapter sets out the steps involved, and the role of the regulator, in developing robust public data management systems. Key principles are outlined and supported by examples of regulators adopting information-based strategies.

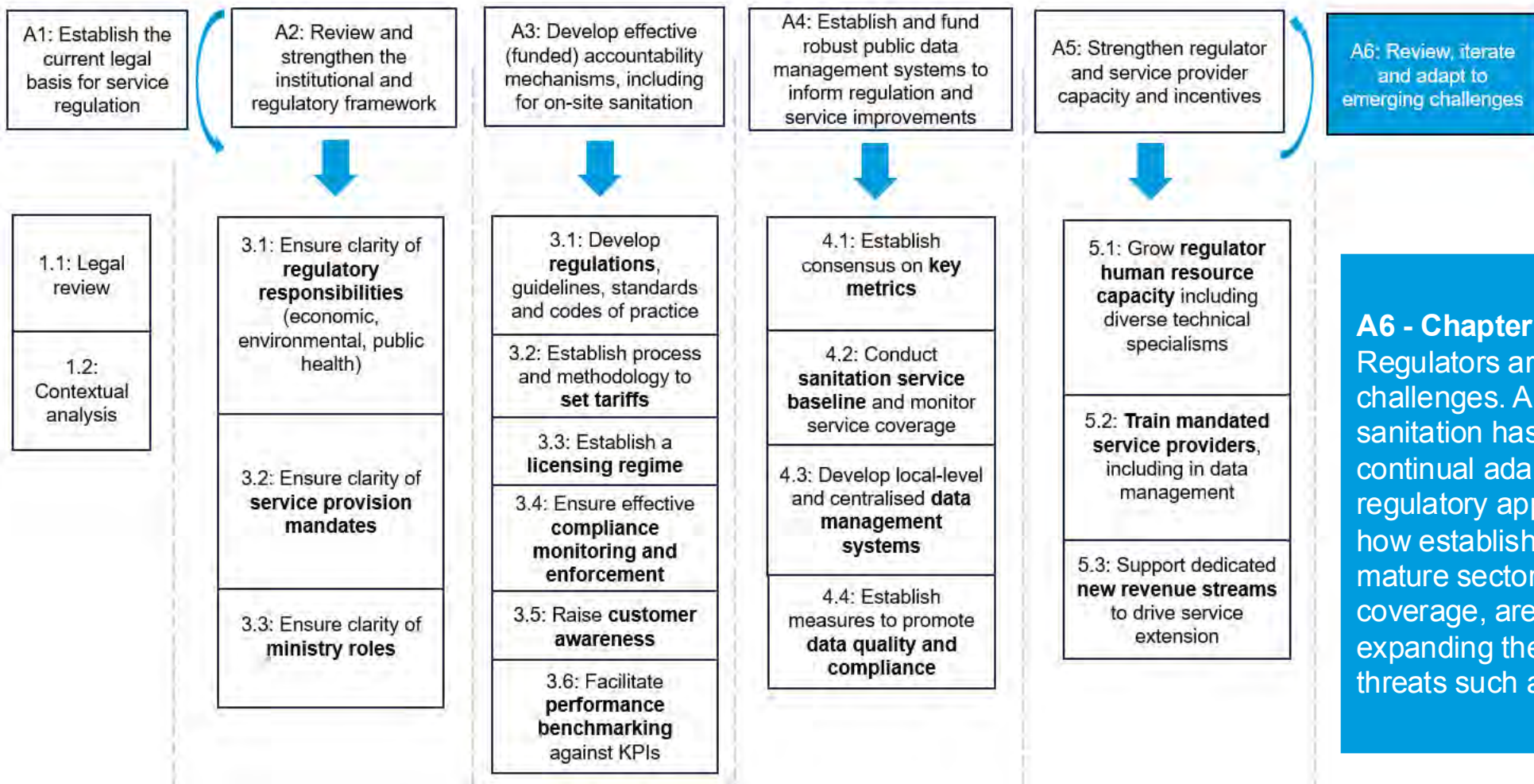
# A5: Strengthen regulator and service authority capacity and incentives



**A5 - Chapter in Brief:**  
 As trusted technical and social actors, regulators have a leadership role to play in sector coordination and driving processes of sector reform. This Chapter explores the regulator’s role in building capacity — internally within the regulator, and of service authorities — and in addressing sector constraints. As countries advance implementation of the Roadmap and build a base level of regulatory capacity, regulators will increasingly be positioned to engage with the challenges of scaling services, including financing, and to propose innovative solutions.



# A6: Review, iterate and adapt to emerging challenges



**A6 - Chapter in Brief:**  
 Regulators are consistently faced with new challenges. Any Roadmap for regulating sanitation has no fixed end point, only continual adaptation and iteration of the regulatory approach. This Chapter explores how established regulators, operating in mature sectors with high levels of service coverage, are evolving their approach and expanding their scope in the context of new threats such as climate change.

# A6: Review, iterate and adapt to emerging challenges

## Guiding Principles:

1. **Climate resilience should be mainstreamed** into guidelines, standards and codes of practice at every step of the sanitation service chain, for sewerage and onsite sanitation.
2. **Tariff models should be adapted to support the costs of climate-resilient sanitation** while balancing financial viability and affordability.
3. Regulators should support service providers in adopting climate-resilient approaches and **adapting to droughts and extreme weather events**.



## Illustrative Case Studies:

**Malaysia** – *continued evolution of the institutional and regulatory model in the context of near-universal sanitation coverage*



**Chile** – *Regulator-led development of Strategic Agenda 2030 to address challenges posed by climate change*

**A6 wider discussion points:**  
- Regulating in crises

# Prior enablers for implementing the Roadmap

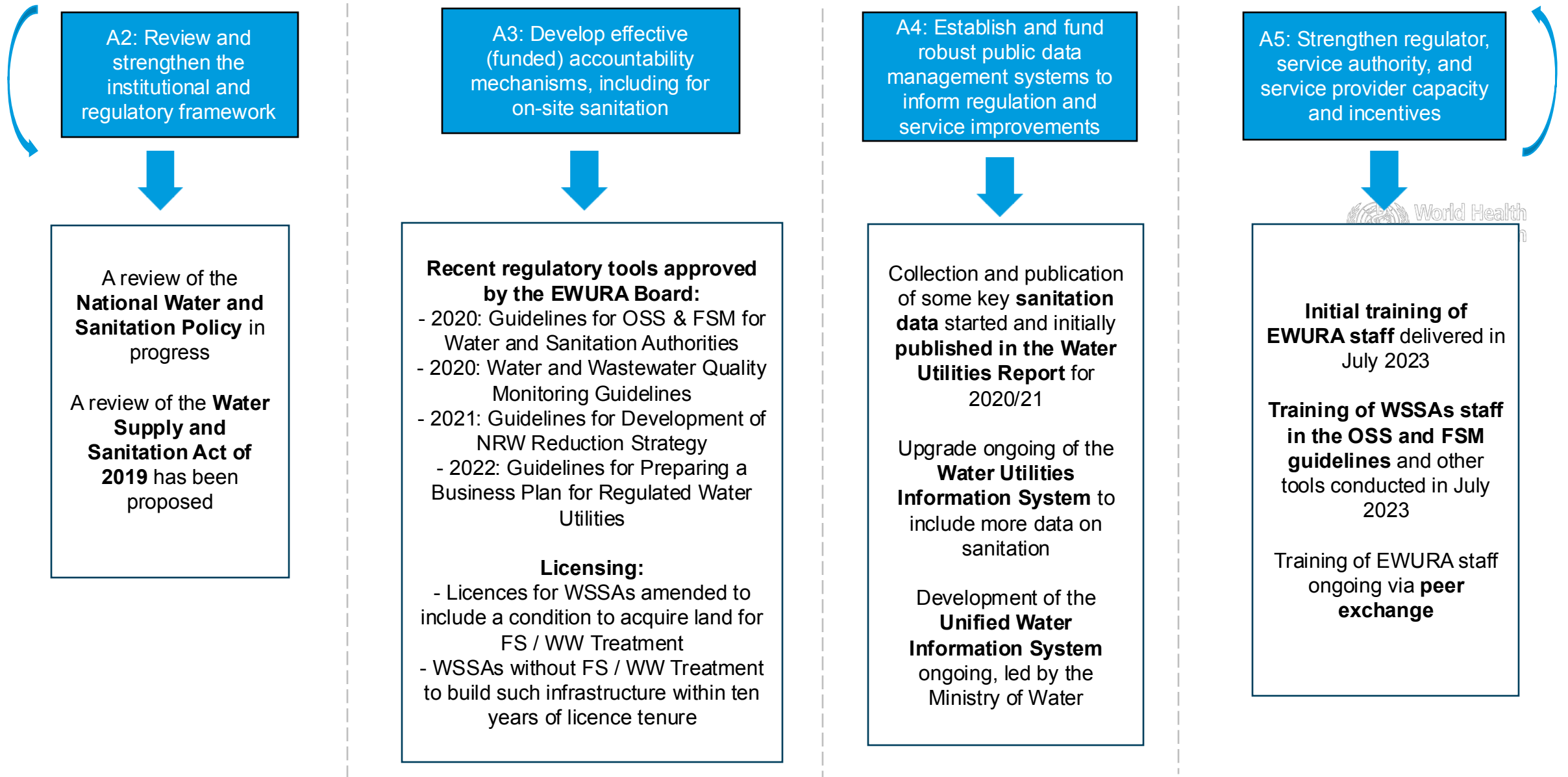
- No country will be addressing sanitation regulation in isolation from wider political, economic and social factors. Two factors were emphasized by informants as particularly central to enabling progress:
  - **High-level political commitment** to improving sanitation access;
  - **Targeted financial resource allocation** to sanitation (in low-income countries, this is likely to involve government allocations, private investment and ongoing sources of concessional finance)



## Example enablers outlined by informants:

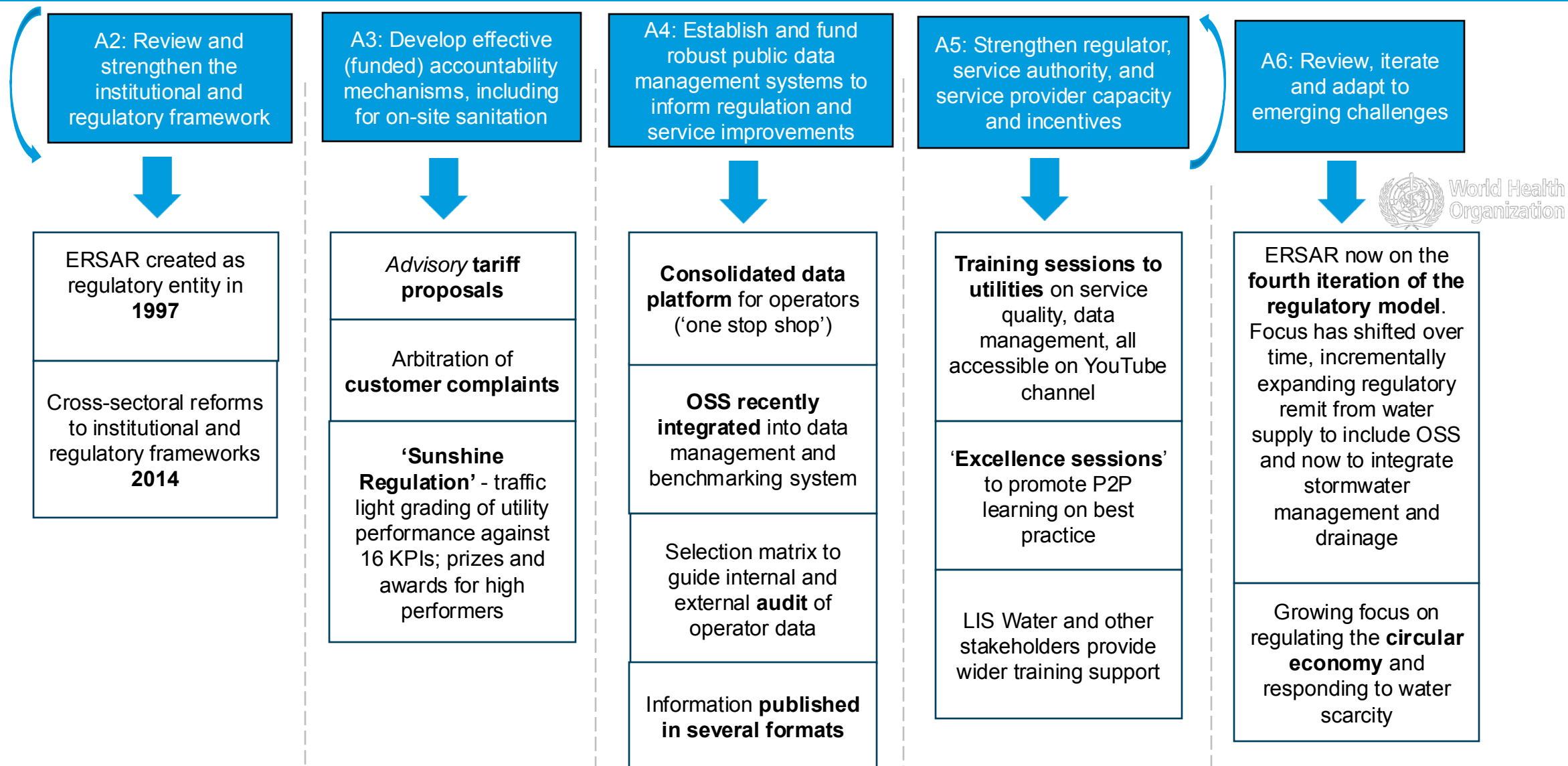
- Leveraging **national-level campaigns** as powerful drivers of sanitation improvements
- **Enshrining the Human Right to Water and Sanitation in the Constitution**, as a first step towards increasing commitment to sanitation at all levels
- **Assessment and acknowledgement of the financing gap for sanitation**, providing a platform to leverage diverse forms of investment

# Example of whole roadmap implementation – early stage: Tanzania



# Example of whole roadmap implementation – mature stage: Portugal

**Prior enablers: broad stability of public policy since the 1990s; strategic planning**



**Thank you!**





# Strengthening sanitation regulations

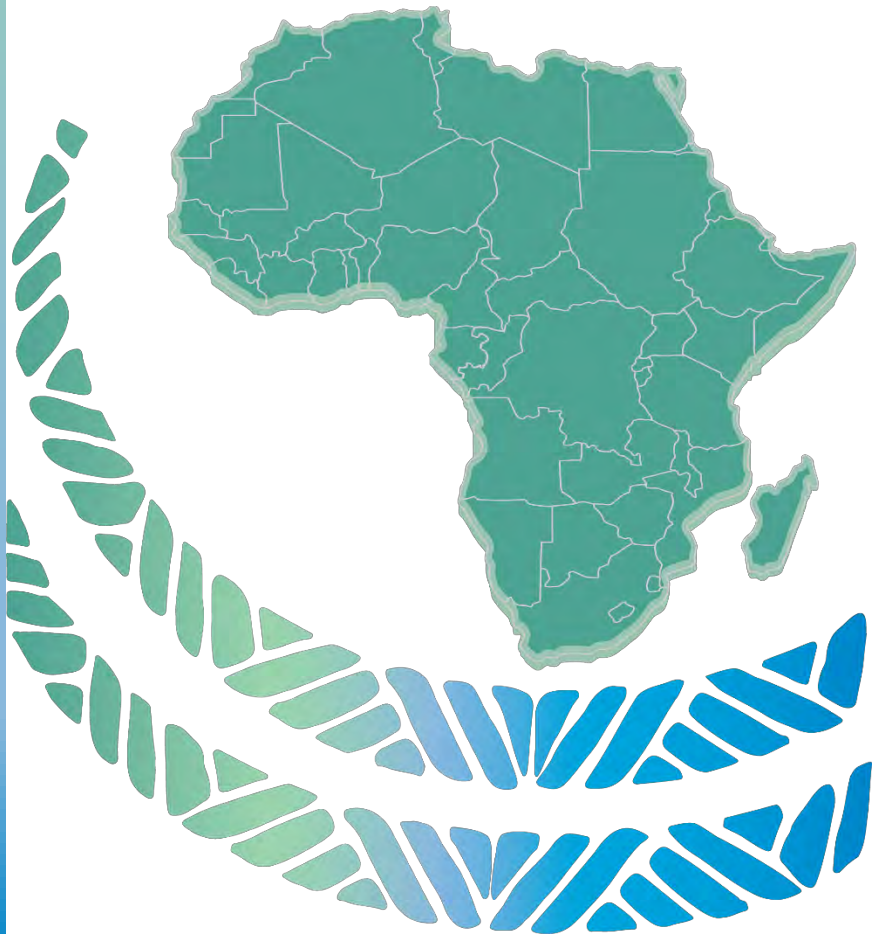
## Strengthening sanitation policies and regulations in Senegal

**Omar Sène**

Directeur General

Direction de l'assainissement, Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement





# Strengthening sanitation regulation – ESAWAS experience

Elisabeth Nahimana  
ESAWAS Regulators Association

# ESAWAS Regulators Association



Network of WSS Regulators created in 2009 to enhance effective regulation of WSS. It is governed by a constitution and legally registered in Zambia. Currently 14 members



## Capacity building and information sharing -

To enhance the capacity of members in WSS regulation

## Regional regulatory cooperation -

Identification & adoption of good practices for effective WSS regulation

## Strengthening regulation

- Identification of regulatory gaps
- Development of regulatory frameworks & tools for adoption and adaptation to country context
- Facilitation of peer learning, knowledge exchange, dissemination of good practices
- Advocacy for strengthened enabling environment for regulation

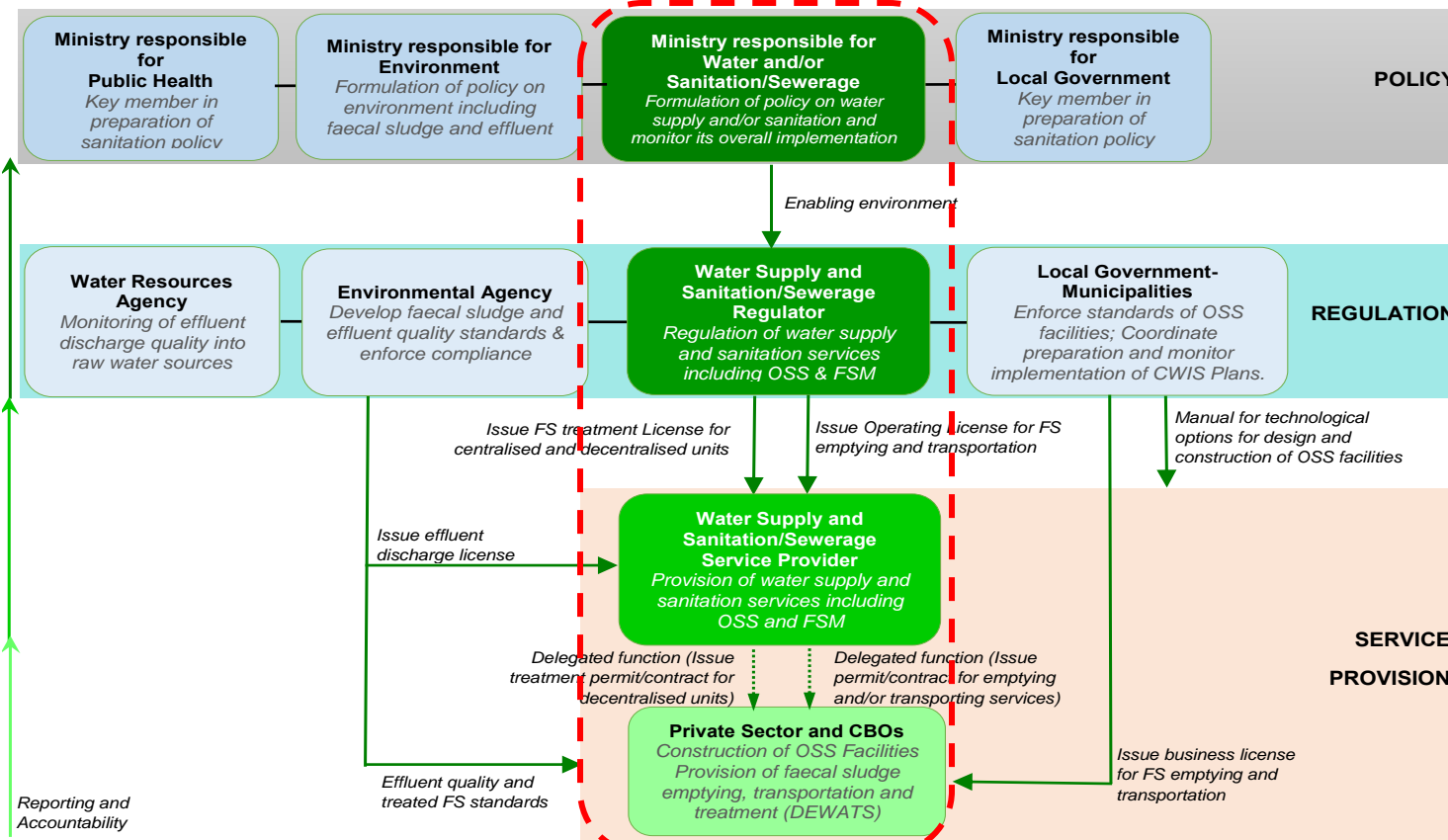
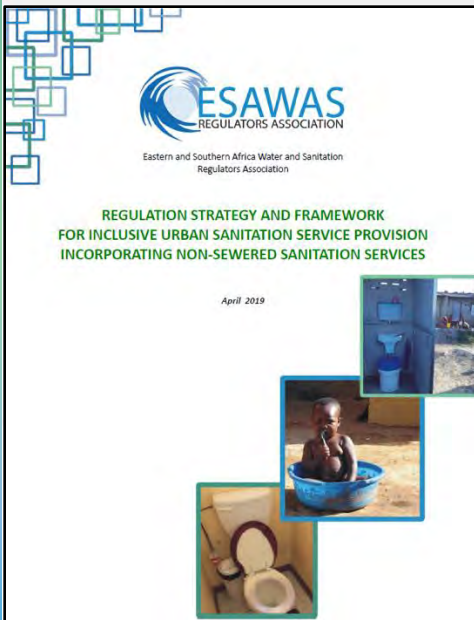


# Inclusive sanitation regulation framework

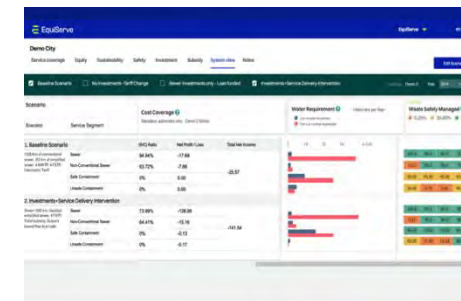
## Strategic objectives

- Recommend regulatory framework, legal & institutional arrangements and service provision models.
- Propose internal regulatory set up with focus on inclusive urban sanitation
- Outline the licensing framework and service provision responsibilities

- Guidelines for Sanitation Services Tariff Setting
- Guidelines for Inclusive Sanitation Service Provision
- Guidelines for Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Planning



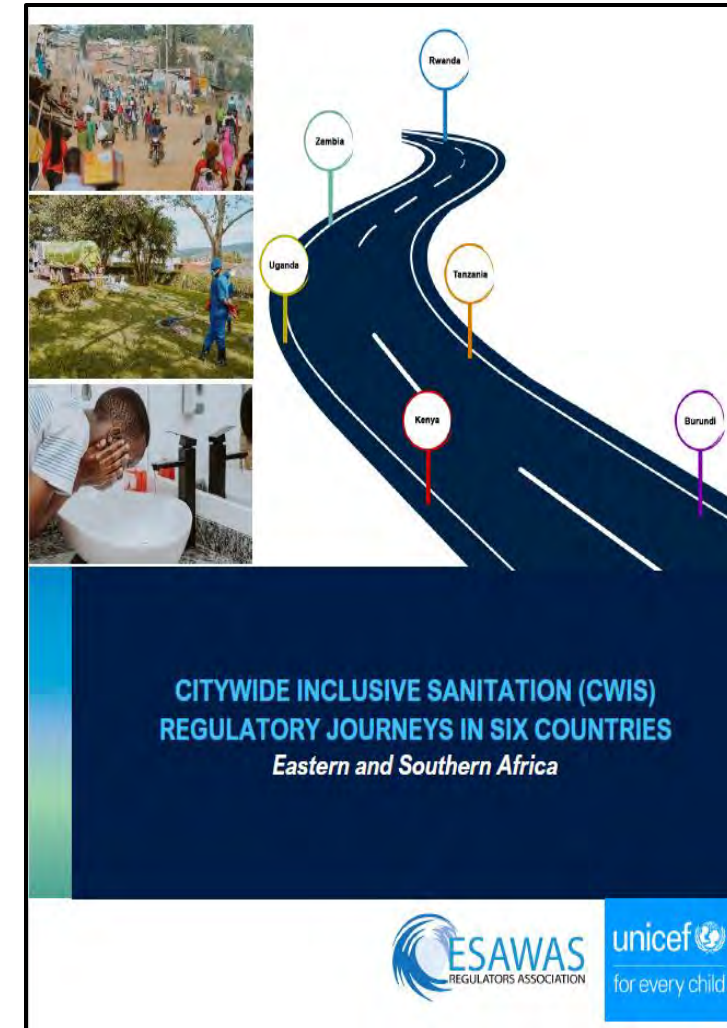
## Equiserve tool





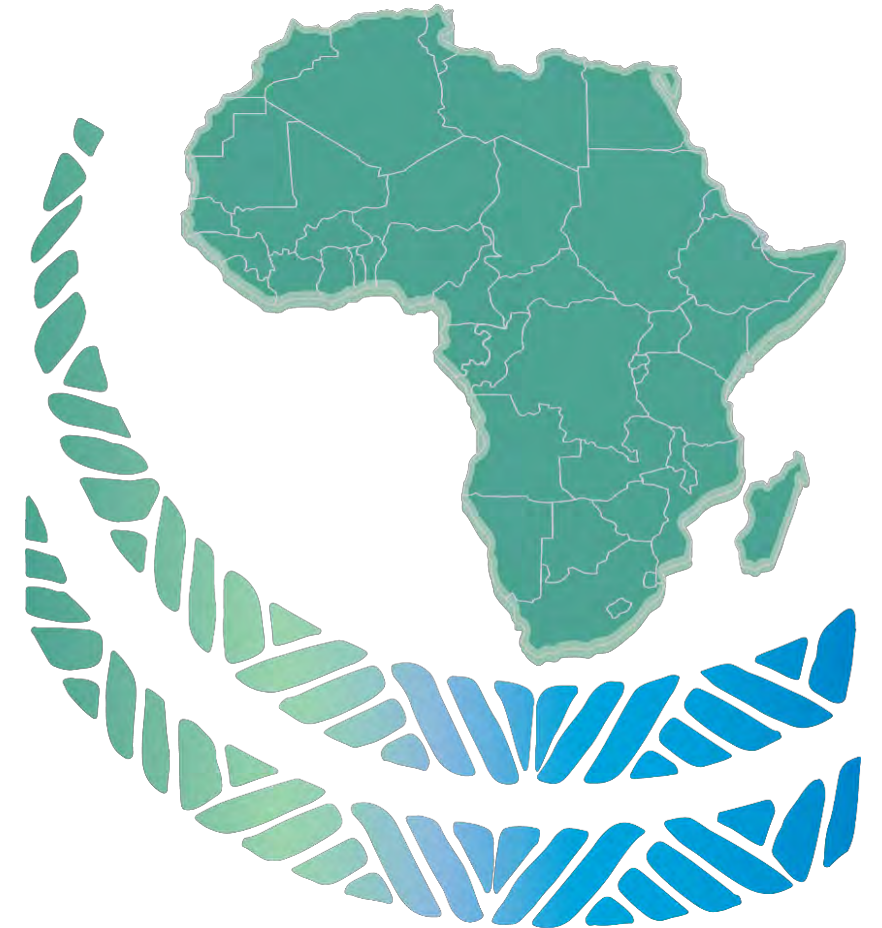
# Framework implementation

- ✓ **Review of policy, legal and institutional framework to integrate sanitation/onsite sanitation**
- ✓ **National roadmaps for the implementation of inclusive sanitation**
- ✓ **Development of country regulations/guidelines for FSM**
- ✓ **Capacity strengthening – peer learning, mentorship program eg Burundi - Zambia**
- ✓ **Data systems strengthening incorporating sanitation**
  - Sanitation data collection template
  - GIS mapping of sanitation infrastructure eg Burundi, Mozambique, Rwanda, etc
  - Deployment of Sanitracker in Kenya (5 utilities)
  - Establishment/Upgrade of Regulatory Information Systems eg Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Uganda, Mozambique
- ✓ **Documentation of 6 regulatory journeys to disseminate good practices, actionable insights and lessons learnt to catalyse further improvements in CWIS**
- ✓ **Rural Sanitation**
  - Development of regulatory framework to guide countries in developing appropriate regulation for rural WSS
  - Learning from CWIS to improve sanitation services in rural settings





# Thank you



**For more information**

**[www.esawas.org](http://www.esawas.org)**



# Strengthening Sanitation Governance, Policy and Regulation

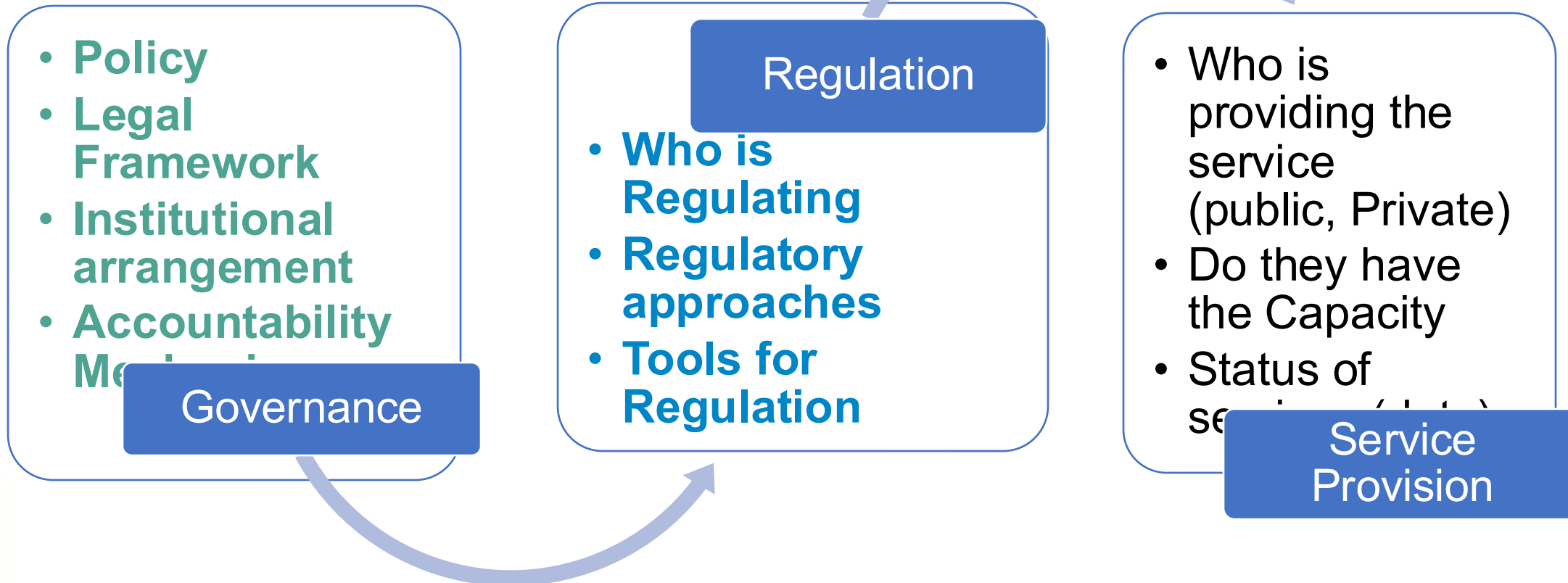
The Role of Sanitation Policies and Regulations in Driving Progress in Sanitation Service Delivery

**Chola Mbilima**

**Senior Inspector**

**25<sup>th</sup> February 2025**

# Reforms to enhance Service Delivery - Where it all starts



# NWASCO's CWIS REGULATORY JOURNEY

## Policy and Legal Framework

**Policy-** National Water Policy of 2010  
**Legal Framework-** Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 28 of 1997, Environmental Management Act No 12 of 20211, Water Resources Management Act No 21 of 2011, Urban and Regional Planning Act, Public Health Act,

## Institutional and Regulatory Framework

- **Policy-** Ministry of water Development and Sanitation, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Environment,
- **Regulators-** NWASCO, ZEMA, WARMA and Local Authorities
- **Approach** – Multifaceted, Collaborative, delegated approach to regulation
- **Context and Structure-** Framework for Urban OSS Regulation and Service Provision

## Accountability Mechanism

- **Service Providers-** Commercial Utilities Private Operators, CBOs ( VTO, Pit Emptiers)
- Licensing
- Permitting considerations
- Standard Operating procedures and Service levels

## Performance Monitoring and Reporting

- **Data-** agreed definitions of KPIs, GIS mapping of facilities
- **Data systems-** Modification of NIS to incorporate OSS and FSM
- **Reporting** -Chapter in Sector report on OSS and FSM

## Strengthening Regulation and Service Provider Capacity

- Capacity and Institutional Assessment of CUs for OSS and Rural service deliver
- Generic structures for OSS/FSM and RWSS
- Development of training module on CWIS
- Training of CU staff and pit emptiers
- Recruitment, Training and Exposure visits for regulator staff responsible for OSS

## Incentives

- Sanitation surcharge



**An Enabling Environment is Key to Driving Progress in Sanitation Service Delivery**

***Strengthening  
sanitation  
governance, policies  
and regulations.***

**Juan Luis Denegri LL.M. M.Sc.**

Coordinador de Cooperación Técnica Internacional



# PROBLEMA PÚBLICO: ASIMETRÍA DE INFORMACIÓN



Existe una necesidad de Información relevante para toma de decisiones

Existen datos que se encuentran sin uso o dispersos

**SOLUCIÓN**  
Implementación de tecnologías que generen información

La falta de información genera poca confiabilidad de la prestación de los servicios de saneamiento

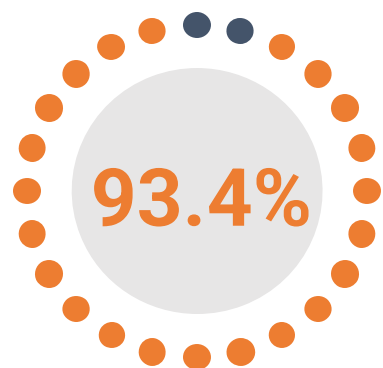




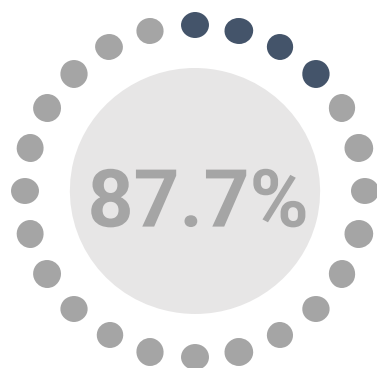
## Indicadores generales del sector

En el Perú al año 2023 se tiene una población total de **33,685,925** personas, de las cuales el **90.7%** tienen acceso a agua potable (**30.5** millones de personas). Datos ENAPRES

### Ámbito urbano

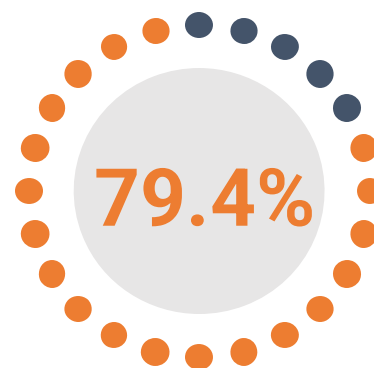


Cobertura de agua

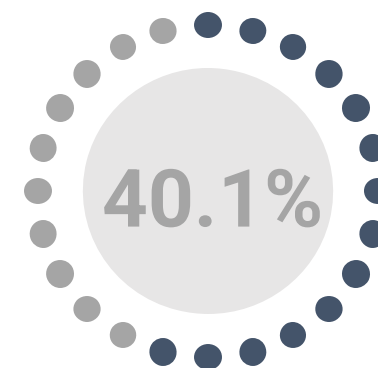


Cobertura de alcantarillado

### Ámbito rural



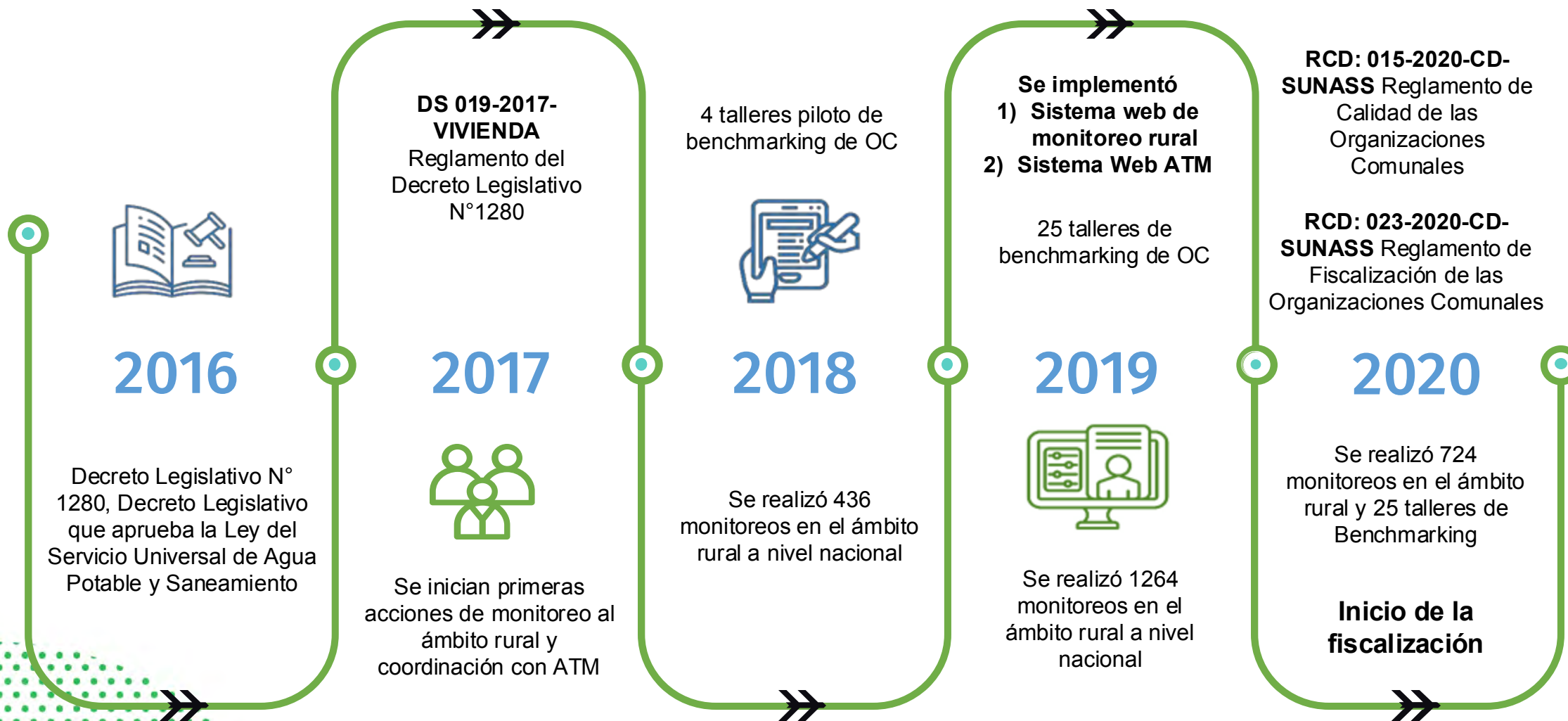
Cobertura de agua



Cobertura de alcantarillado



# Intervención de la SUNASS en el ámbito rural





# Metodología de cálculo del valor de la Cuota Familiar



## 1. Plan Operativo Anual



## 2. Presupuesto Anual

Costos de operación

Costos de mantenimiento

Costos de administración

Costos de reposición

Reserva Anual: 10%

## 3. Aplicación de las fórmulas de cálculo de la cuota familiar

- Sin micromedicación
- Con cuotas diferenciadas
- Con Micromedicación

# Fiscalización de la SUNASS en el ámbito rural



# SISTEMAS IMPLEMENTADOS

Actualmente se cuenta con 2 modelos de sistemas implementados:

## MONITOREO DE CLORO RESIDUAL – “MOREA”

**ACTIVIDAD:** MONITOREO REMOTO DE LA CALIDAD DEL TRATAMIENTO DEL AGUA POTABLE

**PARÁMETROS:** Cloro residual, pH y temperatura.

**EQUIPOS:** 26 ESTACIONES (MOREA) DE MONITOREO REMOTO

**LUGARES:** Pequeñas Ciudades (PC) de La Libertad, San Martín, Cusco, Lima, Ayacucho, Junín, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Piura, Huancavelica, Ucayali y Pasco.

**PUNTO DE MONITOREO:** Infraestructura de almacenamiento (reservorios).

**Estado:** En Ejecución

## MONITOREO DE LA PRESIÓN Y CONTINUIDAD

**ACTIVIDAD:** MONITOREO REMOTO DE LA PRESIÓN Y CONTINUIDAD DEL AGUA POTABLE.

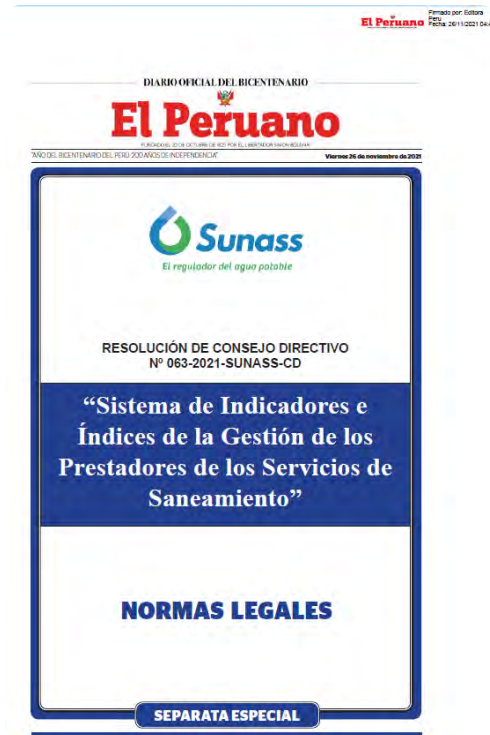
**PARÁMETROS:** Presión.

**EQUIPOS:** 35 sensores de presión con Data logger de trasmisión remota.

**LUGAR:** EPS EMAPA SAN MARTÍN – ODS San Martín.

**PUNTO DE MONITOREO:** Cajas de control/ cajas de conexión domiciliaria.

**Estado:** En Ejecución





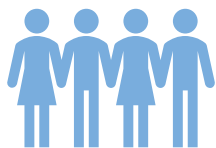
# MONITOREO REMOTO DEL CLORO RESIDUAL EN PEQUEÑAS CIUDADES

## Situación de la intervención

### PEQUEÑAS CIUDADES CON PRESUPUESTO

Pequeñas ciudades intervenidas:

26



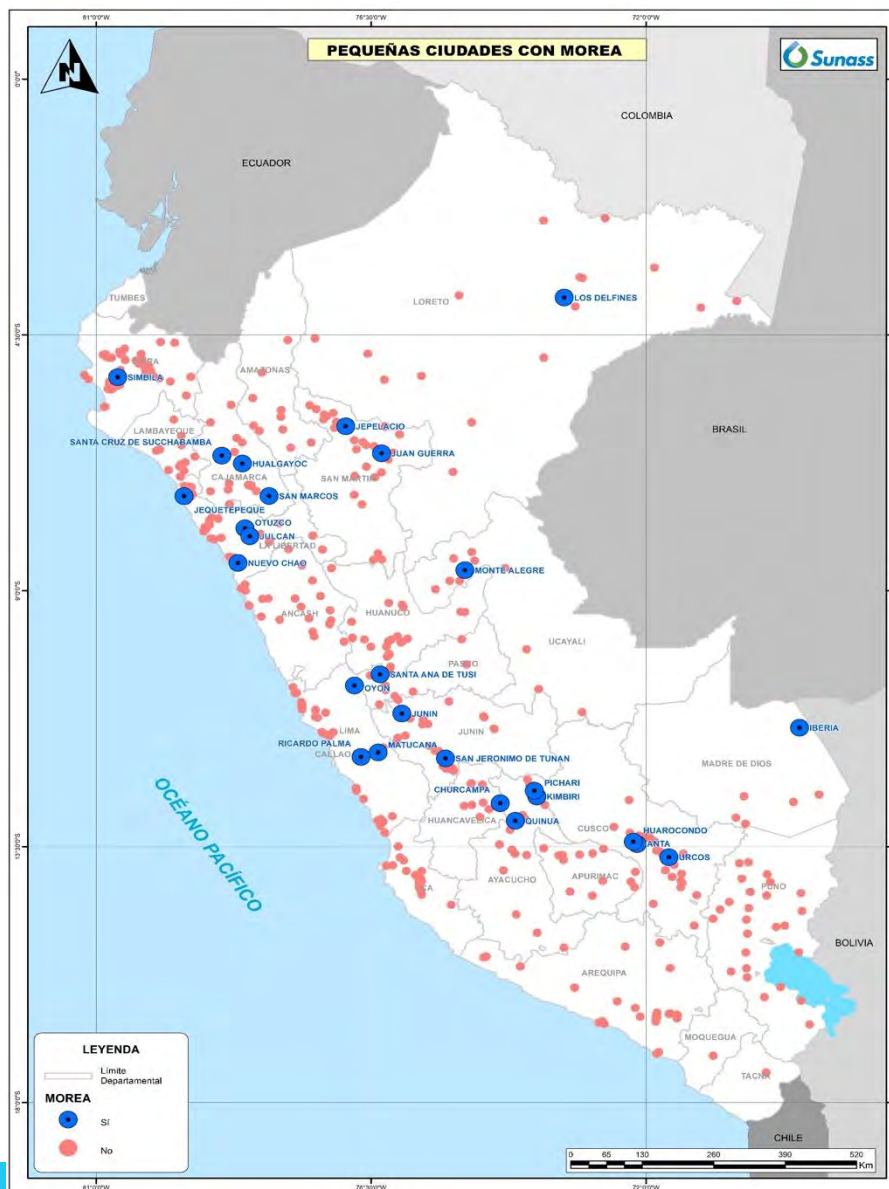
148 mil

beneficiarios con la intervención

14 Mil niños menores de 5 años en las 26 PC



Fuente: INEI - Censo 2017



### PC SIN PRESUPUESTO PARA INTERVENCIÓN

Pequeñas Ciudades sin intervención:

444



2.1 millones de personas potencialmente beneficiarias

197 Mil niños menores de 5 años en las 444 PC





## **Asimetría de Información en el Sector de Saneamiento Rural**

- La falta de datos confiables y accesibles impide una correcta toma de decisiones y planificación en la regulación del servicio. Se necesita mejorar los sistemas de recolección y gestión de datos, asegurando su uso efectivo.

## **Optimización de la Fiscalización en el Ámbito Rural**

- Aunque la Sunass ha avanzado en la supervisión del sector, la dispersión de los prestadores y la falta de capacidades en las Áreas Técnicas Municipales (ATM) dificultan un control efectivo. Es fundamental fortalecer las capacidades de las ATM y mejorar la cobertura de fiscalización.

## **Uso de Tecnología para Mejorar la Gestión de los Servicios**

- La implementación de herramientas digitales, como el Sistema Web ATM, es clave para optimizar el monitoreo y la fiscalización. Sin embargo, persisten desafíos en la adopción y el uso adecuado de estas tecnologías por parte de los operadores locales.

## **Fomento de Buenas Prácticas y Fortalecimiento de Organizaciones Comunales**

- El benchmarking regulatorio es una herramienta clave para identificar y difundir buenas prácticas en la gestión del agua en zonas rurales. No obstante, el desafío es garantizar que estas iniciativas sean sostenibles y que las comunidades adopten e implementen mejoras efectivas.



A piece of white paper with the text "Q&A" written on it in a dark blue, hand-drawn font. The paper is torn at the edges and is centered on a blue background with a repeating diamond-shaped geometric pattern.

Q&A



## Quick poll

What initial steps could be taken to help address the challenges identified?



## Summary and close

**Andres Hueso**

Senior policy analyst – Sanitation

WaterAid



# Examples of key resources



## STEP 3

### 3. Establish/update policies, legislations, regulations, standards, and guidelines

#### Policy

- African Sanitation Policy Guideline (ASPG) and African Sanitation Policy Assessment Tool (ASPAT)
- UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water

#### Regulation and standards

- WHO International Network of Drinking-water and Sanitation Regulators (RegNet) including a global call to action to strengthen water and sanitation regulatory systems.
- Eastern and Southern Africa Water and Sanitation (ESAWAS) Regulators Association: The Water Supply and Sanitation Regulatory Landscape Across Africa
- Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) Regulatory Journeys in Six Countries
- The World Bank's City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) programme provides a number of relevant policy resources and tools
- WHO Roadmap for Sanitation Regulation (forthcoming)

#### Climate resilient sanitation

- UNICEF and Global Water Partnership: Integrating climate resilience into national WASH strategies and plans
- UNICEF and Global Water Partnership: Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilient Development
- UNICEF Guidance note. How UNICEF regional and country offices can shift to climate resilient WASH programming
- Climate resilient sanitation coalition: Call to Action and Technical brief on climate resilient sanitation
- Sanitation and Water for All: Definition of climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services

