

KEY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN PLANNING FOR WATER AND SANITATION PROVISION

To realise the human rights to water and sanitation

Each State manages its obligations differently, with varying degrees of decentralisation. This table outlines the responsibilities that must be fulfilled, and the possible role played by each actor.

All actions require full integration of the obligations stemming from the human rights to water and sanitation, including non-discrimination and equality, access to information and participation.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO WATER AND SANITATION	ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS	TARGET SETTING	IMPLEMENTATION	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, MINISTRIES FOR WATER, HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Checking and modifying existing legislation, regulations, policies and programmes for integration of the human rights to water and sanitation. ● Setting parameters for baseline studies and providing financing where necessary. ● Developing criteria for investment and expenditure on construction, maintenance, access to information and monitoring service delivery to comply with human rights obligations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall target setting ● Identifying regions / cities / towns that require additional financial or institutional assistance ● Ensuring coherent government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordinating ministries, departments and agencies ● Providing necessary financial or institutional assistance in the implementation of plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring efforts of ministries, departments and agencies at national and sub-national levels. ● National reporting, including ensuring that information is publicly available ● International reporting
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, PUBLIC HEALTH AUTHORITIES, EDUCATION BOARDS OR EQUIVALENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessing quality and availability of water resources. ● Data collection on health status, water-related disease outbreaks, and water quality ● Assessing wastewater management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Setting quality standards for water sources and identifying how to achieve these. ● Setting standards for wastewater management. ● Setting building standards for construction and maintenance of infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementing plans Improving protection measures. ● Ensuring compliance and imposing sanctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring water quality ● Monitoring quality of infrastructure ● Monitoring septic tanks ● Monitoring soil quality
INDEPENDENT REGULATORY BODIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring information on levels of service from all service providers (including informal providers) ● Monitoring management of both sewerage systems and on-site sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Setting targets and standards that are human rights compliant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring implementation and expenditure against plans and targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring service providers' performance ● Ensuring relevant information is published ● Receiving and acting upon complaints
CITY / REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Checking baseline studies against expectations ● Identifying areas or groups that require particular attention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Setting city-wide / regional targets, including identifying which settlements / sectors of the population require more assistance ● Setting standards that comply with human rights criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing agreed financing and institutional support ● Licensing of abstractions and discharges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring service providers' performance ● Ensuring relevant information is published
WATER, SANITATION AND WASTEWATER SERVICE PROVIDERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessing needs to extend access, including identification of barriers. ● Making information on existing connections public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Planning how to meet targets, including population / areas that require specific assistance. ● Identifying barriers in service provision ● Technical input to planning process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Delivering specified service. ● Implementing approaches to overcome barriers to service provision. ● Ensure that tariffs and charges are affordable ● Responsibility to realise the human rights to water and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring own performance ● Receiving, analysing and responding to complaints ● Making information public
LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carrying out participatory baseline studies that identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disadvantaged individuals and groups, • service levels and disparities in access • informal and formal service provision • barriers to access ● Monitoring water sources and wastewater management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Setting relevant local targets and standards reflecting baseline studies and disaggregated information, according to the requirements of the human rights to water and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishing social norms and local regulations for the specific context. ● Partnership with service providers and other local actors ● Direct service provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • execution and expenditure against the budget and plan • disparities in access, • identifying problems with the services provided including lack of compliance human rights to water and sanitation ● Ensuring that information on monitoring processes is available