

Implementation and monitoring of Human Rights to Water and Sanitation and SDG 6

A proposal to broadly measure the
HRWS: the reality of the rural area of
Nicaragua

M^a del Mar Rivero Rosas, WASH Advisor ONGAWA

A PROPOSAL TO BROADLY MEASURE THE HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER AND SANITATION:

The reality of the rural area of Nicaragua

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Human rights to water and sanitation framework

Field data collection -rural-

- Households (right-holders)
- Rural comitees (duty-bearer)
- Local government authorities (duty-bearer)

Review os secondary information

- Central government authorities (duty-bearer)

Data analysis and interpretation to extract the key messages

120 households in each municipality



Figure 2. Map of Nicaragua and sample design

Structural Inducator

- Legal and normative framework

Process Indicators

- The way of implementation

Outcome indicators

- The extent of basic needs

Elements included in the analysis

✓ Normative criteria

Availability

Physical accessibility

Quality & safety

Affordability

Acceptability,

✓ Cross-cutting principles

Accountability

Access to information

Participation

Non-discrimination

✓ Gender analysis

✓ A territorial disaggregation

Pacific region

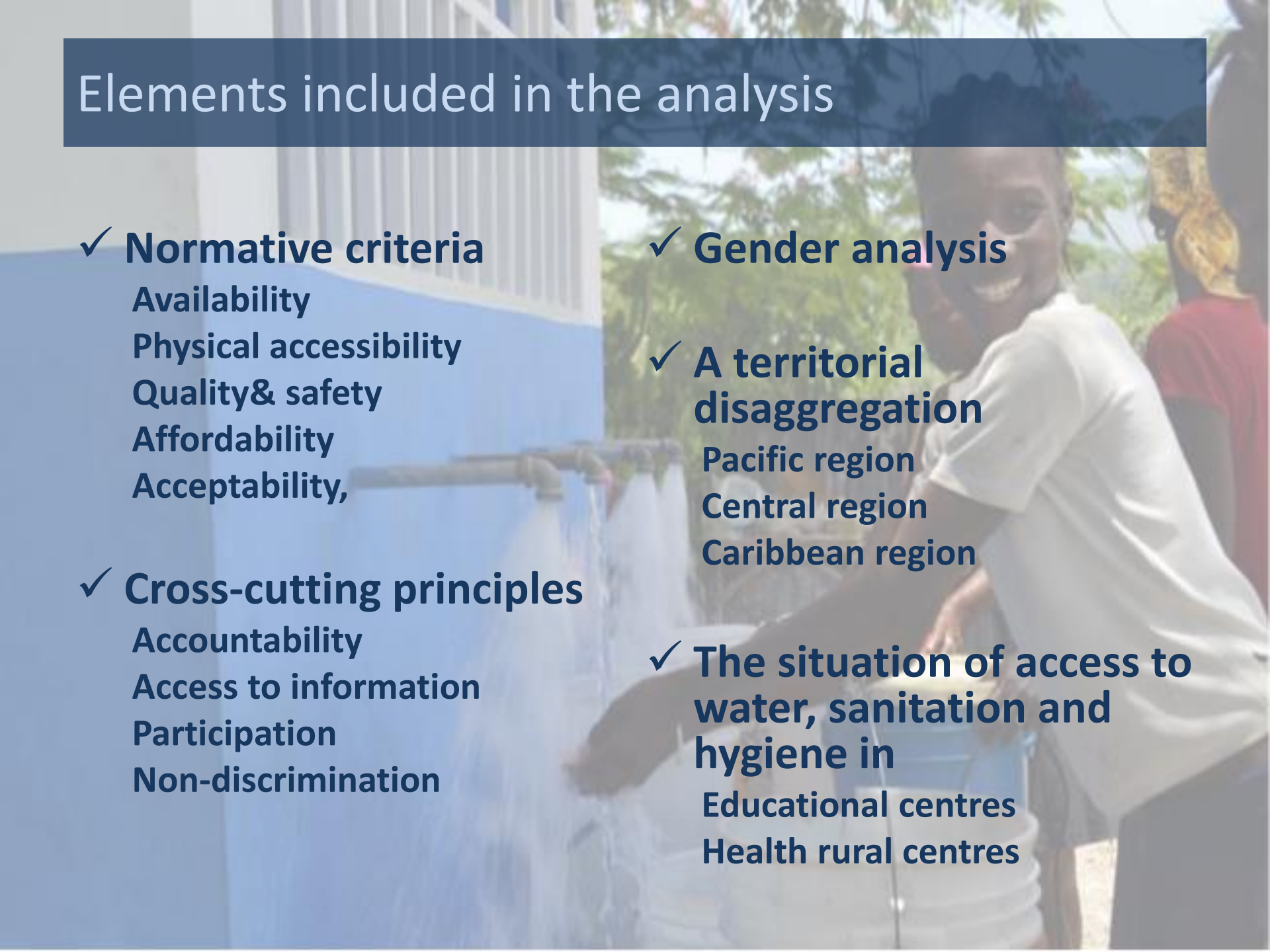
Central region

Caribbean region

✓ The situation of access to water, sanitation and hygiene in

Educational centres

Health rural centres



1. Despite moderate/high coverage to improved drinking-water sources, **the situation is much less encouraging** when elements as continuity, seasonality, insecurity in the paths and affordability of tariffs, are taken into account

2. Approximately, 3 out of 4 families are using improved sanitation facilities according to data collected. However, there is **open defecation evidences in just 80% of the communities**

3. **Transparency, participation and accountability** criteria have been analysed focusing on right-holders' perception, taking into account four main elements: attendance at meetings, participation in decision-making, downwards accountability from CAPS to families and access to information

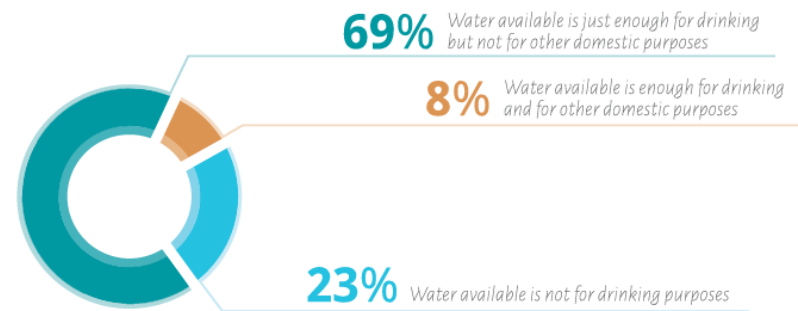


Figure 3. Availability of water for drinking and other domestic purposes

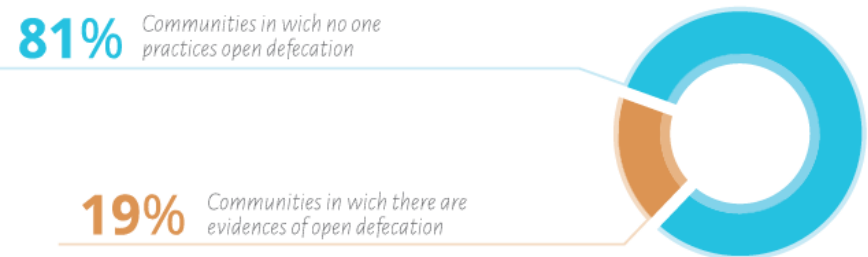
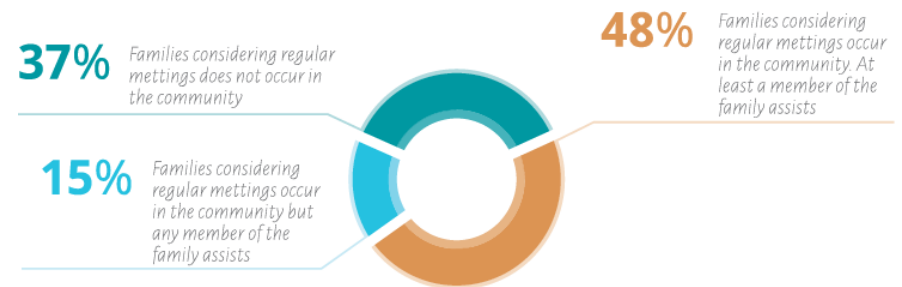


Figure 4. Evidences of open defecation at community level



4. Regional disparities still exist in the country between the three geographical regions, with the lowest values focused on Caribbean area

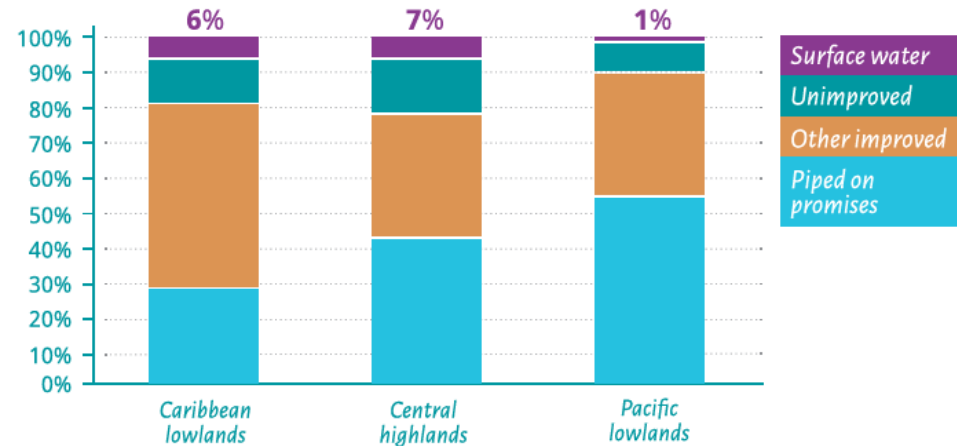


Figure 6. Regional disparities in access to improved sources of water

5. Without seeking a full gender analysis, the report shows some relevant inequities in this field

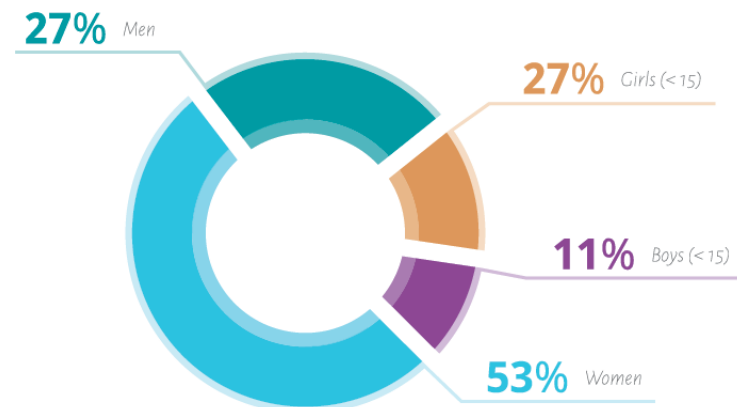


Figure 7. Gender analysis: Disparities between women and men in the task of fetching water

6. The situation of schools and health centres is precarious in relation to essential services of water, sanitation and hygiene, which have enormous implications on gender issues

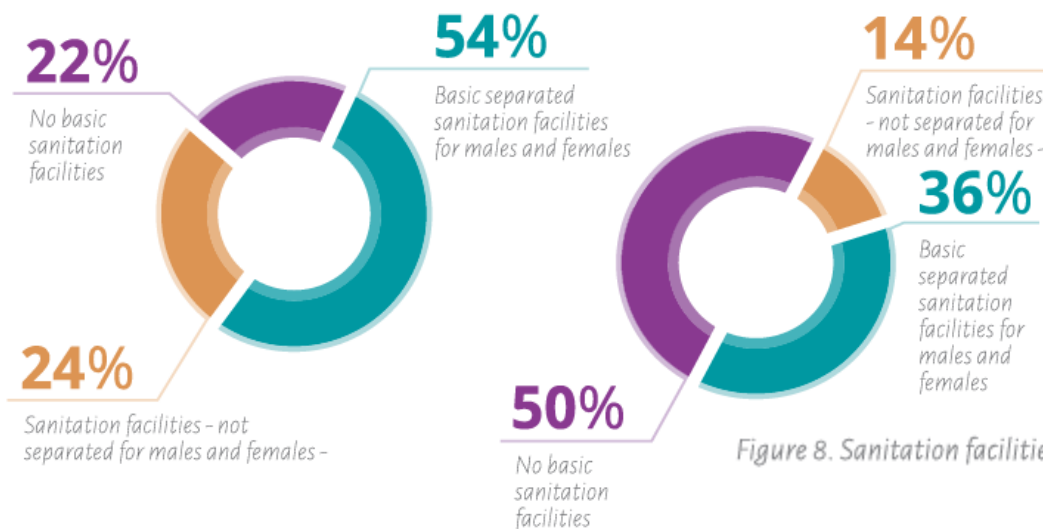
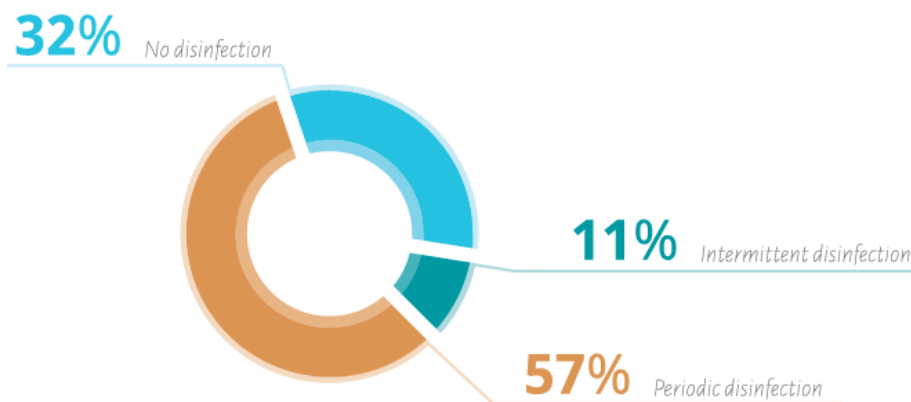


Figure 8. Sanitation facilities in educational (left) and health centers (right)

7. 60% of rural service providers analysed (CAPS) fail to guarantee universal access in their communities as it is common to find families not supplied and 43% does not disinfect the water system properly



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ONGAWA
ENGINEERING FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SEGUNDO INFORME SOBRE EL
DERECHO HUMANO AL AGUA POTABLE Y AL SANEAMIENTO EN EL ÁMBITO RURAL DE NICARAGUA

VERSIÓN RESUMIDA
SEPTIEMBRE 2015

ONGAWA
INGENIERÍA PARA EL DESARROLLO HUMANO

INFORME
SOBRE EL
DERECHO HUMANO
DE ACCESO AL
agua potable
Y SANEAMIENTO EN NICARAGUA

El estudio fue realizado por miembros de la Coalición de Organizaciones por el Derecho al Agua

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