

Supplementary materials

| Year | Country | Recommendation | Progress |
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| 2010 | Bangladesh | Ensure equal protection of all human rights – civil, cultural, economic, political and social – in the law, in their independent monitoring and in their enforcement. The experts urge the Government to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Furthermore, economic, social and cultural rights should be explicitly included within the mandate of the National Human Rights Commission; | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | Ensure that the National Human Rights Commission, the Ombudsman and the Anti-Corruption Commission receive greater political and financial support, while still being assured of their continued independence | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | Collect disaggregated data, with particular regard to the most vulnerable groups, to have a clear picture of who is living in urban slums. | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | On the basis of that information, the Government should also draw up a comprehensive plan for people living in poverty in urban areas, including specific measures to ensure their access to sanitation and safe drinking water. | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | The Government must address the situation of those who lack secure tenure, and put an end to forced evictions, which are contrary to the Government's human rights obligations. | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | The experts call upon the international community to increase efforts to enhance international cooperation with Bangladesh, particularly considering the ongoing global financial crisis and the effects of climate change | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | In parallel, the Government needs to ensure that resources are utilized in a timely manner to promote the realization of human rights. | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | to gather and publish information on the resources available for the water and sanitation sectors in Bangladesh, and on how these resources are invested and who benefits from them | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | To develop and implement a specific sanitation plan of action, consistent with human rights, with clear allocation of responsibilities, to ensure that the target of reaching 100 per cent coverage by 2013 becomes a reality; t | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | to design sanitation subsidies for the poorest segments of the population to ensure that they reach the intended beneficiaries; | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | to focus on hygiene education and behaviour change to ensure that the gains achieved in the area of sanitation are not lost | |

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| 2010 | Bangladesh | to urgently build the necessary number of wastewater treatment plants, seeking international assistance where necessary; | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | To undertake nationwide water-quality testing in a systematic, regular and coordinated fashion, including testing for pollutants, in addition to arsenic | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | to implement plans to use alternative sources of water (e.g., rainwater and surface water), since groundwater sources are being rapidly depleted and are exacerbating water quality concerns; | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | to ensure that the most vulnerable members of the population have access to arsenic-free water, including through well-targeted subsidies for arsenic filters, and potentially the development of cash-transfer programmes for treating arsenic-contaminated water; | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | To ensure full consultation with concerned stakeholders in the development of the Draft Water Act. | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | To adopt an explicit policy to address the situation of Dalits, and to eliminate discrimination against them; and to take special measures to improve the situation of sweepers | |
| 2010 | Bangladesh | To eliminate discriminatory attitudes and stereotypes concerning girls and women, which place the primary burden of collecting water on them and hinder their safe access to sanitation; and to take special measures to ensure that women and girls have access to information about menstrual hygiene, and that sanitation facilities enable them to practice good menstrual hygiene | |
| 2016 | Botswana | Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol, guarantee the human rights to water and sanitation and prioritize water supply for personal and domestic uses in national legislation | Not Started |
| 2016 | Botswana | Establish an independent regulatory mechanism with the mandate and adequate financial and human resources to monitor the implementation of the human rights to water and sanitation, including good quality water and affordable services | Good |
| 2016 | Botswana | Adopt the draft national water policy in order to approach water and sanitation issues in a comprehensive manner guided by the principles and normative content of the human rights to water and sanitation. Such a policy should include a long-term strategy for sustainable water resources management, taking into account the foreseen increase in water stress | Ongoing |
| 2016 | Botswana | Increase the budget to the maximum available level to progressively realize the human rights to water and sanitation and target underdeveloped areas, such as rural areas and new settlements, to ensure equality | Limited |
| 2016 | Botswana | Adopt special measures to protect the poor and people living in vulnerable situations from the impacts of water rationing both in normal circumstances and during emergency situations.” | Ongoing |
| 2016 | Botswana | Immediately adopt measures to improve water treatment, including disinfection of the entire water supply system and revisiting water rationing measures. | Ongoing |

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| 2016 | Botswana | Set up a systematic water quality monitoring between the Water Utilities Corporation and the Ministry of Health and increase the frequency of the water quality monitoring programme carried out by the Department of Water Affairs, regardless of the creation of an independent regulatory body | Limited |
| 2016 | Botswana | Review the tariff system, particularly the scheme of applying the same tariff to households and businesses, in order to balance the sustainability and affordability of water and sanitation services particularly for the poor | Ongoing |
| 2016 | Botswana | Explore cross-subsidy and fiscal subsidy systems for emptying pit latrine services to ensure fair charges | Limited |
| 2016 | Botswana | Establish a safeguard system to protect access to essential water and sanitation for those living in poverty and those with special needs, including health conditions, through the provision of financial assistance, special tariffs, subsidies or other measures.” | Limited |
| 2016 | Botswana | Invest, including human resources, in the maintenance and operation of new and existing services in order to avoid deterioration in the services currently provided and provide financial and technical support to the districts | Ongoing |
| 2016 | Botswana | Improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene in schools, in particular install menstrual hygiene management systems in all schools, as well as in health centres. | Ongoing |
| 2016 | Botswana | Strengthen access to information, including by setting a standard rule on the communication of water and sanitation-related measures taken by the Government to enable people to make informed decisions regarding the human rights to water and sanitation. | Limited |
| 2016 | Botswana | Strengthen the rights to access to justice and accountability, including by accelerating the efforts of the Office of the President to amend the Ombudsman Act to include the role of a human rights institution | Ongoing |
| 2016 | Botswana | Revisit the National Settlement Policy in view of providing equal access to water and sanitation for all, regardless of where they live | Not Started |
| 2016 | Botswana | Establish clear budget lines to provide assistance to the water and sanitation systems that are not connected to the central network, particularly in urban periphery, rural and remote areas.” | Limited |
| 2016 | Botswana | Continue and strengthen dialogue with communities who are living a nomadic life or who are in transition from a nomadic to a sedentary life to find sustainable solutions for their access to water and sanitation | Ongoing |
| 2016 | Botswana | Increase the participation of women in decision-making relating to water and sanitation and take special measures to reduce the disproportionate burden on women caused by the lack of access to water and sanitation | Limited |
| 2014 | Brazil | Ratify, as soon as possible, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, thereby allowing for communications to be submitted to the United Nations in | |

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| | | the event of alleged violations of economic and social rights, including that of the human right to water and sanitation |
| 2014 | Brazil | (b) Include the right to water and sanitation explicitly in the Constitution through a constitutional amendment; |
| 2014 | Brazil | (c) Pioneer the inclusion of the “progressive elimination of inequalities in achieving safe water and sanitation for all” in the post-2015 global development agenda, of any future development goals; |
| 2014 | Brazil | (d) Ensure that implementation of the National Sanitation Plan incorporates the principle of equality and the progressive elimination of inequalities. The Federal Government should also implement a programme to support the poorest and smallest municipalities to give them the qualified human and financial resources needed to develop water and sanitation plans based on the Federal Plan |
| 2014 | Brazil | establishing a central federal institution with the mandate to coordinate all the activities to be implemented by bodies at the federal, State and municipal levels in the context of the Plan |
| 2014 | Brazil | Implement the Growth Acceleration Programme investments within the existing legal framework, taking account of the priorities delineated for the sector in the context of existing annual planning; |
| 2014 | Brazil | Accelerate the process of strengthening and creating water and sanitation regulators, which should be granted the authority to independently monitor all water and sanitation service providers, including the Autonomous Water and Sewerage Services, regarding the normative content of the human right to water and sanitation, and institute a carefully crafted methodology for monitoring and evaluating developments in the regulation of basic sanitation services in Brazil |
| 2014 | Brazil | Adopt a legal framework at the federal level to define criteria for disconnections of water supply and link these with the definition of a fair social tariff; |
| 2014 | Brazil | Adopt unequivocal national legislation dissociating the need for land tenure from the conditions for accessing water and sanitation She also recommends that such legislation require all water and sanitation service providers to provide solutions for access to water and sanitation in all informal settlements, including those considered irregular – including access to toilets and solutions for wastewater management and sewage or septage collection; |
| 2014 | Brazil | Strengthen programmes aimed at bringing water to the semi-arid region, and that official entities be required to coordinate with initiatives aimed at bringing sanitation to these populations |
| 2014 | Brazil | Establish a mechanism for participation and social oversight in the implementation of the transposition project of the São Francisco river, and ensure the project effectively benefits those hardest hit by the drought and accord priority to the realization of the human right to water and sanitation for the local populations |

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| 2014 | Brazil | Review the tariff system in force and establish, at the federal level, a mandatory fair affordability standard for such services The subsidy policy should be regulated by law, with clear criteria and responsibilities for granting subsidies to lowincome individuals; |
| 2014 | Brazil | Use criteria based on users' socioeconomic status to determine who benefits from the social tariff. One option is granting the social tariff to users registered with the government's social programmes, such as the Bolsa Família, and to those living in informal settlements, and establish a fair social tariff tied to users' income; |
| 2014 | Brazil | Reinvest the profits obtained by the states in the context of the activities of the State basic sanitation companies controlled by the government authorities and traded on the stock exchange, to achieve universal access to water and sanitation, with particular attention to the most underprivileged; |
| 2014 | Brazil | Apply the mechanisms for participation established in the context of the National Sanitation Law and in the Plan to all projects in the water and sanitation sector |
| 2014 | Brazil | Establish a mechanism for participation in and social oversight of the Growth Acceleration Programme that takes into consideration the existing legal and institutional mechanisms |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | The independent expert recommends that Costa Rica move as expeditiously as possible towards the adoption of a new water law. |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | The independent expert also recommends that the legal regime applicable to ASADAS be reviewed so as to strengthen their adequate management and operation |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | The independent expert recommends that Costa Rica undertake a comprehensive review of its normative framework on sanitation, |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | Government of Costa Rica clarify the roles and responsibilities of the various institutions working in the water sector, with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the legislation and policies relating to water and sanitation and avoiding duplication of responsibilities and conflicting competencies |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | the capacity of national and local institutions responsible for monitoring and ensuring compliance with the legislation on water management and sanitation be strengthened through, inter alia, the allocation of appropriate human, technical and financial resources to those institutions |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | the allocation of sufficient human and financial resources to the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Environmental Administrative Tribunal, in order to ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms are violated have access to an effective remedy, as provided by article 2, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | The independent expert urges Costa Rica to strengthen the implementation of its national legislation and policies on the collection, management, treatment and disposal of human excreta and wastewater |

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| | | in order to prevent the contamination of rivers and other water streams . The national programme for the adequate management of wastewater in Costa Rica for the period 2009-2015 |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | and the collection of environmental tax |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | Costa Rica prepare a national water balance, as well as water balances for the different water basins of the country, in order to assess the present and future availability of water for human consumption |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | The independent expert urges the Government to take all appropriate measures to reduce the serious disparities still existing in some provinces and districts of Costa Rica with regard to access to safe drinking water. Such measures should include the effective implementation of the national programme of potable water improvement and quality sustainability of potable water services for the period 2007-2015 |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | Allocation of adequate financial and technical resources to ensure the maintenance or improvement of existing infrastructures and more efficient management and operation of rural and municipal aqueducts |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | The independent expert recommends that Costa Rica take appropriate measures to ensure that water is affordable for all. Such measures could include the integration of a pro-poor component in the pricing system and the provision of targeted subsidies to low-income users. |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | The independent expert urges Costa Rica to take immediate steps to develop, in close consultation with the communities concerned, strategic plans aimed at providing access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation to indigenous peoples living in traditional reserves |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | The independent expert recommends that Costa Rica adopt, as a matter of priority, the draft executive decrees regulating the use of Bromacil and Diurón in agricultural production. |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | The independent expert recommends that Costa Rica develop and implement appropriate policies to ensure the sustainable development of tourist and real estate activities, especially in coastal areas. In order to avoid the depletion of water sources currently used by local communities, the concession of new water permits or licences for the drilling of new wells should be made conditional upon the realization of an environmental impact assessment to evaluate the long-term effects that the new development may have on the availability and quality of water resources and, more in general, on the natural environment |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | As requested by the Constitutional Chamber, the expert calls on the Government to take all appropriate measures to ensure the meaningful participation of affected communities in monitoring the implementation of the project |
| 2009 | Costa Rica | develop specific educational programmes and awareness-raising initiatives for the public in general aimed at promoting the preservation and sustainable use of water resources and the adequate management and disposal of human excreta and wastewater. |

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| 2010 | Egypt | Adopt the draft water act without delay, ensuring the participation of civil society and other stakeholders in this process. This act should recognize water and sanitation as human rights, taking into account general comment 15 (2002) of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the report of the independent expert on human rights obligations related to sanitation |
| 2010 | Egypt | Establish a framework for the functioning of the Regulatory Agency, which must be operationally and financially independent |
| 2010 | Egypt | Undertake a survey aimed at ensuring that it has a comprehensive picture of those who have no access to safe drinking water and to sanitation, especially people living in slums, including refugees and asylum-seekers, and in rural areas |
| 2010 | Egypt | Adopt all necessary measures to ensure that no one faces increased obstacles in gaining access to safe drinking water and sanitation because of tenure status. In this regard, the Government should devote priority attention to plans and policies to improve the water and sanitation infrastructure in informal settlements |
| 2010 | Egypt | Adopt legislation which guarantees the right of access to information, including information relating to water and sanitation |
| 2010 | Egypt | Undertake training and education on human rights in order to inform people about their rights and to foster a culture of human rights in the country; |
| 2010 | Egypt | Take all necessary measures in order to progressively ensure greater continuity in the water supply, so that people will not be forced to resort to illegal alternative solutions, as well as expand efforts to address leaks in the water network and raise awareness about the perils of excessive water consumption |
| 2010 | Egypt | Ensure that water quality is tested regularly, in compliance with World Health Organization standards, taking into account long-term health impacts; |
| 2010 | Egypt | (i) Implement the rural sanitation strategy, including an emphasis on finding low-cost sustainable solutions for rural sanitation; |
| 2010 | Egypt | Ensure that the by-products of sanitation do not pollute the larger environment and provide for treatment of sewage, enforce pollution laws and laws requiring that the contents of septic tanks and other on-site sanitation solutions be delivered to wastewater treatment plants, and ensure that those plants have the capacity to treat, and actually do treat, such wastewater |
| 2010 | Egypt | Consider the implementation of a new tariff structure which takes account of people's capacity to pay while ensuring that social tariffs are available for people who cannot afford to pay. |
| 2010 | Egypt | Ensure transparency in water bills, showing how much people are paying for which aspect of the service. Wherever possible, and especially in new buildings, ensure that water meters are installed |

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| 2010 | Egypt | Replicate initiatives, such as the revolving fund for safe drinking water, in order to ensure that even more people, especially those with low incomes, are able to have water and sewage connections in their homes. The Government should also expand the use of these mechanisms to informal settlements and to more rural areas | |
| 2010 | Egypt | Establish effective complaint mechanisms where people can submit complaints and receive in due time a response about the quality of their water or other aspects of the service provided. In this regard, all water and sanitation users should be informed of their rights. This mechanism should have the power to mediate disputes, and where a satisfactory resolution is not reached, access to judicial remedies should be available | |
| 2010 | Egypt | Ensure that all people have access to information about their water and sanitation, including water quality, anticipated interruptions in supply, responsibilities and obligations assumed by the service provider, and health-related concerns | |
| 2010 | Egypt | Ensure that people have the opportunity to participate in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of water and sanitation projects. Expand water-user associations to systematically include drinking water and sanitation in order to ensure more participation by water users in decisions, policy formulation and monitoring of access to safe drinking water and sanitation; | |
| 2010 | Egypt | Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; | |
| 2010 | Egypt | Submit all outstanding reports to United Nations treaty bodies, as committed to at the universal periodic review | |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Ratify the reform of article 69 of the Constitution, to which end it is essential explicitly to include in the final text the expression "human rights to water and sanitation" which is absent from the proposal currently under consideration | Limited |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Guarantee that the general law on water resources currently under consideration assign priority to the human rights to water and sanitation as the cornerstone of any policy and that it clearly state that priority in the use of water should be given to human consumption | Ongoing |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Urgently adopt a framework law on the water and sanitation subsector, which focuses on the realization of human rights, provides guidance for the sector's institutions and guarantees appropriate regulation of services | Not Started |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Draw up the national plan for water and sanitation via a participatory process that involves other service providers, such as the rural water boards and representatives of civil society. The plan should set the normative substance of human rights at the core of all its assessments, proposals and recommendations and make provision for actual measures to ensure that the whole of the country's | Good |

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| | | population has access to services, in conformity with the Sustainable Development Goals, to which El Salvador has subscribed | |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Strengthen the national strategy to cope with climate change, which should include the establishment of an effective mechanism to provide a timely response to future droughts and to their impact on the most vulnerable population, including the rural population | Good |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Set up an agency to regulate the water resources policy introduced by this law [the general law on water resources]; the agency should be transparent and participatory, and the State should play a leading role in the management of water resources, with the participation of the sector's main stakeholders, giving priority to that of civil society and of those groups most disadvantaged as regards access to water | Ongoing |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Set up an independent regulatory body to ensure that those who supply water comply with human rights. Such an agency should ensure genuine participation by the public in decision-making by disseminating appropriate information and guarantee that water and sanitation are affordable for all | Ongoing |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene in schools by adopting a policy that guarantees access in all educational establishments, in both rural and urban areas. | Not Started |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Introduce policies to ensure water security and access to water on equal conditions, guaranteeing water supply 24 hours a day 7 days a week. The Government should also "reduce drastically the level of leakage so as to increase the availability of water. | Ongoing |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Invest in achieving compliance with drinking water requirements throughout the whole country and set up an efficient mechanism effectively to monitor the quality of water for human consumption by means of a transparent process involving user participation." | Good |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Conduct a critical assessment of the impact of environmental and agrochemical pollutants and of interruptions in water supply on the quality of water for human consumption and of the risks to health | Limited |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Adopt a transparent and participatory approach to reviews of water rates, and ensure that the National Water Mains and Sewers Administration carries out research to determine whether progressive block tariffs actually ensure cross-subsidization involving a financial transfer from more affluent persons to the less affluent | Limited |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Establish ad hoc programmes to mitigate the financial impact of expenditure on water supply and sanitation by persons without access to collective systems, by setting up social protection measures to ensure that water is affordable | Not Started |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Introduce clear national policies to rationalize agricultural use of water so as to increase its availability for human consumption, particularly in regions such as the Dry Corridor, where it is in short supply and which are more sensitive to climate change | Limited |

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| 2016 | El Salvador | Where the rural population is concerned, the Special Rapporteur recommends that an assessment be made of the significant and successful efforts of the Social Investment Fund for Local Development, with the aim of replicating them, focusing on the adoption of appropriate and comprehensive solutions and sustainable management models that include both water supply and sanitation services | Ongoing |
| 2016 | El Salvador | The ban prohibiting the national services provider from making water and sanitation services available to illegal settlements should be re-examined, with a view to enabling the inhabitants of these settlements to exercise their rights to use those services | Limited |
| 2016 | El Salvador | People living in the street should be guaranteed free facilities providing access to water and toilets | Not Started |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Ensure an uninterrupted supply of good quality water and satisfactory conditions of sanitation for persons deprived of their liberty in the country's prisons and "bartolinas" (police jails) so as to guarantee compliance with the country's obligations in respect of the human rights to water and sanitation | Ongoing |
| 2016 | El Salvador | Develop legislation under which the rights of indigenous peoples, including the rights to water and sanitation, may be better protected and implemented. | Not Started |
| 2018 | India | (a) Adopt a legislative framework that recognizes the human rights to water and sanitation at the national level and, in particular, ensure the harmonization and consistency of that legislative framework across states and the union territories of India; | Limited |
| 2018 | India | (b) Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; | Not Started |
| 2018 | India | (c) Clarify, in a transparent manner, the roles and responsibilities of institutional actors in the water and sanitation sector from all dimensions: vertically, among central, state, local and rural governments; and horizontally, among entities within the different tiers of government; | Limited |
| 2018 | India | (d) Establish an independent regulatory mechanism with adequate financial and human resources to monitor the implementation of the human rights to water and sanitation, including all the normative content of those rights; | Limited |
| 2018 | India | (e) Continuously monitor the implementation of national policies on water and sanitation from a human rights perspective and reassess those policies to strengthen the incorporation of the human rights framework as a whole; | Ongoing |
| 2018 | India | (f) Monitor compliance with the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation at all levels of the government and by formal and informal service providers; | Limited |
| 2018 | India | (g) Reconcile the efforts to achieve open-defecation-free status with the obligations to uphold the dignity of all persons and not to violate other fundamental rights; | Not Started |
| 2018 | India | (h) Ensure that public sanitation facilities are available continuously and, in case of shutdown, ensure alternative options so that people are not forced to defecate in the open; | Limited |

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| 2018 | India | (i) Guarantee access to sufficient and continuous water and sanitation facilities in public places for those on the move daily, including homeless persons, street vendors, rickshaw drivers and seasonal migrant workers; | Ongoing |
| 2018 | India | (j) Ensure balance in efforts and measures to monitor the construction of toilets with respect to monitoring those who do not have access to sanitation facilities; | Ongoing |
| 2018 | India | (k) Strengthen initiatives for implementing faecal sludge management, safe transport and disposal of grey water, and wastewater treatment, to reduce health hazards arising from the contamination of water; | Ongoing |
| 2018 | India | (l) Ensure that sanitation facilities are acceptable for all individuals, taking into consideration the characteristics of particular groups, which may have different sanitation needs; | Ongoing |
| 2018 | India | (m) Maintain a strong surveillance system to identify, monitor and prevent aggressive and abusive practices, such as coercion, shaming, violence or punishment, in the effort to eliminate open defecation in the country; | Not Started |
| 2018 | India | (n) Establish a monitoring system to follow the process of emptying pit latrines under the national programmes, in order to control possible trends of increases in manual scavenging practices, ensuring that this practice is not carried out in a caste-discriminatory manner; | Limited |
| 2018 | India | (o) Identify the persisting problems related to drinking water quality and assess the effectiveness of the measures implemented to monitor and respond to water contamination; | Limited |
| 2018 | India | (p) Strengthen access to information, including by making information related to drinking water quality available to the public in a user-friendly manner; | Ongoing |
| 2018 | India | (q) Identify populations in vulnerable situations, including non-nationals and those without proper identity documentation, and identify patterns of discrimination, and their underlying structural causes, that heighten the likelihood of lower quality access to adequate drinking water and sanitation services; | Not Started |
| 2018 | India | (r) Disaggregate data by wealth level, migratory status, ethnic group, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other grounds of discrimination, identifying patterns of inequality, as such information may have an impact on the formulation of national policies; | Limited |
| 2018 | India | (s) Provide equal access to water and sanitation services irrespective of the place and status of residence, including in informal settlements and resettlements and for persons who are homeless; | Limited |
| 2018 | India | (t) Make human rights impact assessments a requirement for all megaprojects, including the construction of hydroelectric dams. | Not Started |
| 2011 | Japan | Fully guarantee economic, social and cultural rights in domestic law, including by ensuring that these rights are justiciable in national courts. | |

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| 2011 | Japan | At the international level, Japan should consider ratifying the Option Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; |
| 2011 | Japan | Adopt a comprehensive law on non-discrimination, including specific provisions on economic, social and cultural rights |
| 2011 | Japan | Establish an independent national human rights institution with competencies to monitor the enjoyment of all human rights in Japan, including economic, social and cultural rights, and to receive individual complaints |
| 2011 | Japan | Adopt a comprehensive law on water and sanitation guaranteeing the right of all people in Japan to safe water and sanitation and clearly delineating the responsibilities of different actors at the national and municipal levels |
| 2011 | Japan | Such law should set water-quality standards |
| 2011 | Japan | set maximum tariff limits |
| 2011 | Japan | establish an independent regulatory mechanism for the sectors, including complaint mechanisms for users who have concerns about their access to water and sanitation |
| 2011 | Japan | Continue to devote priority attention to improving ageing infrastructure in order to ensure access to water and sanitation, especially for people living in remote areas; |
| 2011 | Japan | Engage in awareness-raising campaigns about water quality to assure people of the safety of drinking tap water |
| 2011 | Japan | Evaluate the extent to which people living in poverty face challenges in paying for water and sanitation services, and consider nationwide policies, such as those in Tokyo and Osaka, to assist those people; |
| 2011 | Japan | Ensure that all municipalities provide homeless people with access to safe drinking water and sanitation, including through regular maintenance and upkeep of public restrooms; |
| 2011 | Japan | Engage in dialogue with homeless communities to assist these individuals to find more secure housing solutions, providing more stable access to water and sanitation; |
| 2011 | Japan | Eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities, whether public or private, including in the areas of housing and education. The special procedures mandate holder especially calls on the Ministry of Education to equip schools with the necessary facilities for the inclusive education of children, including by ensuring their autonomous access to water and sanitation, so as to eliminate requests for parents of children with disabilities to take care of their children's sanitation needs while at school. |
| 2011 | Japan | Take immediate measures to ensure that people living in Utoro, and similar communities in Japan, have access to safe water and sanitation that meet standards equivalent to the neighbouring communities at a price they can afford |

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| 2011 | Japan | Ensure enjoyment of the rights to water and to sanitation in all spheres, including prisons |
| 2011 | Japan | Fully integrate human rights into development aid policy. The State should also consider devoting a larger proportion of aid to ensuring basic water and sanitation supply to those who do not yet have access. |
| 2011 | Japan | Aid policy should ensure that project beneficiaries, or those otherwise impacted by projects, have opportunities to participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of projects, as well as access to information about project proposals. |
| 2011 | Japan | The state should also consider untying aid in order to assure policy space for Governments to respond to democratic processes that should inform the development of policy, including in the areas of water and sanitation. |
| 2014 | Jordan | Adopt a comprehensive water law that recognizes the human rights to water and to sanitation for all, both citizens and non-citizens, without discrimination, and prioritize explicitly the allocation of water for personal and domestic uses over other uses; |
| 2014 | Jordan | Regulate informal water and sanitation service providers to ensure the quality and affordability of water and sanitation, particularly for the poor and the most marginalized; |
| 2014 | Jordan | Take a holistic approach to responding to emergency needs for water and sanitation while promoting the long-term realization of the human rights to water and to sanitation; |
| 2014 | Jordan | Accelerate efforts to implement regional and international cooperation with regard to transboundary waters while fully integrating the human rights to water and to sanitation and prioritizing water for personal and domestic uses; |
| 2014 | Jordan | Adopt a comprehensive policy of water and sanitation tariffs for both domestic and non-domestic uses that balances economic, social and environmental sustainability. A new tariff system for domestic uses should require more affluent households to pay higher tariffs, while poorer households should be guaranteed, through more transparent and fair safeguards, a lower, affordable price. A new tariff system for non-domestic uses should promote efficient water usage, in particular in agriculture, and ensure the sustainability of water resources; |
| 2014 | Jordan | Invest in the maintenance and operation of new and existing services, including human resources, in order to avoid deterioration in the services currently provided; |
| 2014 | Jordan | Establish strong, independent accountability mechanisms to ensure full compliance by all – including the private sector – with the human rights to safe drinking water and to sanitation in all aspects of safety, affordability, availability, accessibility, adaptability, equality, non-discrimination and sustainability |
| 2014 | Jordan | Establish an independent regulator to undertake independent monitoring, including water and sanitation quality and affordability, and to ensure meaningful public participation; |

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| 2014 | Jordan | Strengthen the right of access to information for all, including information relating to water and sanitation, communicate that information to the public in a plain manner, and make the results of water sampling available and accessible; |
| 2014 | Jordan | Coordinate with the international community to ensure the implementation of the rule of law in refugee camps. |
| 2014 | Jordan | Increase funds and accelerate the process of their disbursement to support the Government in hosting refugees, in particular in ensuring the realization of the human rights to water and to sanitation; |
| 2014 | Jordan | Strengthen support, together with the central Government, to the northern governorates in realizing in a sustainable manner the human rights to water and to sanitation of refugees, as well as of the broader Jordanian population; |
| 2014 | Jordan | Coordinate among donors and increase targeted funds and technical support to help the Government to implement its strategies and plans to ensure sustainability of water and sanitation services. |
| 2013 | Kiribati | The Government, which bears the main responsibility for the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation, take concrete and targeted steps within the maximum of available resources, including by seeking international cooperation aid and assistance; |
| 2013 | Kiribati | b) The Government of Kiribati establish a solid legal and institutional framework to implement the human rights to water and sanitation taking into consideration changing climate and its impacts on water and sanitation. |
| 2013 | Kiribati | Clear responsibilities in the water and sanitation sectors – including the establishment of a regulator who is independent from the Government – must be allocated at the national level; |
| 2013 | Kiribati | (c) The Government of Kiribati take greater ownership of its policies and priorities for the water, sanitation and hygiene sector and integrate donors’ initiatives and funds into its plans and activities, in order to ensure greater sustainability of interventions and impact on the lives of I-Kiribati; |
| 2013 | Kiribati | (d) The international community consider positively the provision of on-budget rather than off-budget assistance in order for Kiribati to take greater ownership of measures adopted to provide water and sanitation services; |
| 2013 | Kiribati | (e) The Government diversify measures to address the water scarcity challenges rather than concentrate all efforts on one single solution. Reduction in system and other losses, the preservation of groundwater resources and the improvement of rainwater harvesting should be made priorities. |
| 2013 | Kiribati | (f) The Government make the reduction and eventual elimination of open defecation its urgent priority in order to protect people’s right to sanitation in a dignified manner and also to avoid preventable deaths of children; |

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| 2013 | Kiribati | (g) The monitoring of water quality be regularized through legislation, and that the budget for such monitoring be included in the budget of the Government as one of the core activities to ensure regular testing; |
| 2013 | Kiribati | (h) "Hardware" provided by donors in the form of project funding be accompanied by equally relevant "software" measures, namely information and awareness-raising regarding the maintenance of the desalination plants, if implemented, and the importance of hygiene practices, which must be ensured even after the completion of a given donors' project; |
| 2013 | Kiribati | (i) Access to water and sanitation be affordable to all, in particular to those who have a lower income. The price paid for water, sanitation and hygiene must not compromise access to other human rights such as food, housing or education. |
| 2013 | Kiribati | (j) The Government of Kiribati, the international community, civil society and communities continue to explore the most suitable and sustainable sanitation options, including composting toilets, which will not only enable water savings, but will also avoid many of the problems caused by inadequate wastewater management; |
| 2013 | Kiribati | (k) Adaptation plans should put the human rights to water and sanitation at the centre in order to respond to people's actual needs without discrimination. International assistance to adaptation should therefore also be based on such plans that mainstream the human rights to water and sanitation; |
| 2013 | Kiribati | (l) Kiribati ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other international human rights treaties to which the State is not yet a party; |
| 2013 | Kiribati | (m) The Government of Kiribati withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular article 24 (c), which places a specific obligation on the State to combat disease and malnutrition by providing clean drinking-water |
| 2013 | Kiribati | (n) Kiribati consider revising the Constitution and including the human rights to water and sanitation as well as other economic, social and cultural rights which are contemplated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| 2013 | Kiribati | Kiribati is also encouraged to consider broadening the concept of discrimination contained in its Constitution, so as to reflect international norms and consensus on this matter; |
| 2013 | Kiribati | The Government of Kiribati implement the recommendations of the universal periodic review of the Human Rights Council held in 2010. Special attention should be given to the recommendations referring to gender equality and discrimination against women; women's participation |
| 2013 | Kiribati | and the establishment of a national human rights institution. |

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| 2019 | Lesotho | a) Enact national legislation explicitly recognizing the human rights to water and sanitation and fully incorporating the normative content of the human rights to water and sanitation; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | (b) Ensure the continuity of plans and policies on water and sanitation and the implementation of those policies in line with human rights; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | In regard to the institutional framework: (i) Make public the decisions of the quarterly water sector coordination meetings; (ii) Adopt the human rights to water and sanitation as a permanent agenda item for the water sector coordination meetings; (iii) Ensure that the Department of Rural Water Supply consults the National Information System for Social Assistance when deciding in which villages to implement its water and sanitation programmes; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | (iv) Guarantee the independence and autonomy of the regulatory body for water and sanitation services; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | (v) Enhance budgetary and technical resources for rural water and sanitation services with an emphasis on maintenance; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | Finalize the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission with autonomy and ensure that its mandate includes issues of economic, social and cultural rights; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | Include hygiene and menstrual hygiene management as part of national policy; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | (ii) Prioritize the provision of water and toilets to all levels of schools, including preschools and day-care centres; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | (iii) Review the process of identifying water sources, taking into account projections of water availability during periods of drought; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | As an interim measure during droughts, provide water through alternative mechanisms, such as trucks and other transportation methods, in particular to hard-to-reach, remote areas; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | Review policies for abstracting water from the reservoirs in the highlands to provide water to the villages in need and nearby villages, based on an exercise to identify and map the needs of those villages; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | (ii) Initiate efforts at the district level to create public water taps and public toilets, taking into account the needs of the street vendors and other workers on the streets; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | (iii) Establish a concrete programme of maintenance of ventilated improved pit latrines; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | Undertake an in-depth analysis of the current tariff scheme in order to ensure that access to water and sanitation services is affordable for those in a vulnerable situation and those with limited economic capacity; |

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| 2019 | Lesotho | (ii) Establish a special tariff for schools and health centres and ensure that disconnections owing to lack of payment do not occur; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | (iii) Establish a clearer procedure on disconnection of water services; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | Increase the number of annual samples for water quality control; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | (ii) Establish a national regulation on drinking water quality in accordance with the most recent version of the WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | (iii) Establish a well-equipped, well-staffed and accredited national laboratory for drinking-water analyses; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | (iv) Include water treatment in the rural areas at the community or household level as part of the national agenda; |
| 2019 | Lesotho | In regard to mega-projects, including the highlands development project, document the lessons learned from previous projects and phases of projects, and conduct an ex-post human rights impact assessment. |
| | | The Special Rapporteur recommends that international development funders: |
| 2019 | Lesotho | (a) Prioritize water and sanitation projects in Lesotho in their portfolios; (b) Put in place guarantees and safeguards to ensure that their development cooperation will fully incorporate human rights, in particular by implementing human rights principles and standards at all stages of the cycle of development cooperation projects. |
| 2019 | Malaysia | a) Ratify those international human rights treaties that it has not yet ratified, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (b) Harmonize the legal standards on water and sanitation services and ensure their coherence across the entire country so that they are in accordance with the human rights to water and sanitation. |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (a) Assess whether the absence of federal bodies, established as part of the water and sanitation reform, in Kelantan, Sabah and Sarawak have affected the quality of water and sanitation services and make every effort to remove the inequalities that have resulted from this situation; |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (b) Provide technical and financial support for the expansion and improvement of water and sanitation services in Kelantan, Sabah and Sarawak until they offer the same level of access to those services as the states in Peninsular Malaysia; |

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| 2019 | Malaysia | (c) Harmonize regulation of water and sanitation services in the country, through bodies that are independent of the service providers; | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (d) Introduce measures to ensure the independence and autonomy of the National Water Services Commission and that the main objectives of regulation are aligned with the human rights to water and sanitation and the principles of human rights | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (a) Implement a plan of action to realize the human rights to water and sanitation, including the normative content of those rights and the principles of human rights; | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (b) Ensure that all policies prioritize the elimination of inequalities in access to water and sanitation services; | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (c) Introduce mechanisms to collect relevant disaggregated data on access to water and sanitation service by relevant groups, particularly those based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, wealth or other status. | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (a) Ensure that the Ministry of Health has a more active role in auditing and interpreting the results of the monitoring of water quality by providers; | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (b) Prioritize targeted monitoring of hazardous substances, such as pesticides in water sources. | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (a) Incorporate the Special Rapporteur's guidelines for restructuring water and sanitation tariffs (paras. 65–66 above); | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (b) Monitor the reasons for disconnecting water services and the subsequent measures taken; | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (c) Set up legal mechanisms to prohibit the practice of disconnecting water due to an inability to pay. | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (a) Ensure that Orang Asli access continuous and sustainable water and sanitation services by improving the capacity of the Department of Orang Asli Development, among other measures; | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (b) Establish a harmonized approach to the rural water supply with a coordination mechanism to guarantee harmonization throughout all areas; | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (c) Carry out human rights impact assessments at each stage of a megaproject, with the meaningful participation of those affected in a transparent manner, facilitating easy access to information; | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (d) Commence a baseline survey in order to improve the availability of data on undocumented and statelessness persons in East Malaysia; | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (e) Create a coordination body at the federal level to assess the best legal, political and budgetary strategies to provide access to adequate public water and sanitation services, including in alternative education centres, for those who are undocumented, stateless or otherwise in an irregular situation; | |
| 2019 | Malaysia | (f) Monitor how gender inequalities in access to toilets, including among gender non-conforming persons, manifest in spheres beyond the home. | |
| 2017 | Mexico | Enact without undue delay and in full collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, taking into account their views and concerns, revised general legislation on water, giving full effect and meaning | Not Started |

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| | | to the human rights to water and sanitation as established in international law and the Constitution of Mexico; | |
| 2017 | Mexico | Review the decentralized, three-tier water and sanitation management system with a view to strengthening state and federal support and funding to municipal level service providers who are currently struggling to meet their obligations under article 115 of the Constitution; | Not Started |
| 2017 | Mexico | Progressively realize the human rights to water and sanitation using the maximum available resources and guarantee funding and resources for water and sanitation at the levels required to fulfil legal, policy and programme commitments and to extend and improve water and sanitation service provision to poorly served or unserved regions or communities; | Limited |
| 2017 | Mexico | Establish formal regulatory entities for both private and public providers that are empowered to ensure that providers comply fully with human rights and meet legal obligation and standards; | Not Started |
| 2017 | Mexico | Establish rapid intervention mechanisms requiring State or federal action to address situations in which water and sanitation systems are failing at the municipal level, including with regard to urgent technical support and assistance, emergency funding, ongoing support and training to ensure the delivery of the best possible services; | Not Started |
| 2017 | Mexico | Take all possible measures to ensure universal access to water and sanitation for marginalized populations living in the most vulnerable circumstances, including indigenous peoples, rural populations, the homeless and those in poorly served peripheral urban areas; | Limited |
| 2017 | Mexico | Urgently update the quality standard for drinking water in line with World Health Organization guidelines and recommendations for drinking water quality and provide more stringent and health-oriented surveillance and monitoring of drinking water quality; | Ongoing |
| 2017 | Mexico | (h) Ensure that social tariffs for services are applied to ensure the provision of affordable water and sanitation to all, including the poorest and most marginalized in society, and families whose circumstances leave them highly vulnerable, such as those affected by forced disappearance; | Not Started |
| 2017 | Mexico | (i) Establish legal provisions prohibiting the disconnection of users who are economically unable to pay their bills for those services; | Not Started |
| 2017 | Mexico | (j) Provide improved support and funds to community-managed water and sanitation systems from different levels of governments to ensure their expansion and effective operation; | Not possible to assess |
| 2017 | Mexico | (k) Enhance measures to ensure equal access to water and sanitation for women and girls, particularly in peripheral urban and dispersed rural locations, and to eliminate the impact that water collection and carrying and domestic water and sanitation roles have on women's ability to engage in work and on girls' access to education; | Limited |

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| 2017 | Mexico | (l) Remove restrictions limiting or banning the delivery of water and sanitation services to illegal or informal settlements, with a view to enabling the inhabitants of those settlements to fully enjoy their rights to access those services without discrimination; | Not Started |
| 2017 | Mexico | Improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene in all educational establishments in both rural and urban areas by rapidly implementing policies to provide toilets and drinking water points, prioritizing states and communities with higher levels of poverty and marginalization. Furthermore, ensure that legal provision for water and sanitation in schools, health institutions, prisons and other public institutions is included in law; | Ongoing |
| 2017 | Mexico | (n) Take measures to ensure that water and sanitation services for indigenous peoples are accessible, affordable and acceptable to them and appropriate for their unique cultural traditions, beliefs and traditional community land and water management systems; | Limited |
| 2017 | Mexico | (o) Conduct urgent and independent investigations into the environmental and health impacts of development projects, industrial and commercial activities and the extensive use of pesticides, with a focus on contamination or overuse of water sources, particularly where such water sources are used to supply one or more communities. Moreover, systematic monitoring of the level of specific contaminants in piped water is an urgent issue; | Limited |
| 2017 | Mexico | (p) Improve and strengthen the implementation of the regulatory and policy framework on access to information, participation and prior, free and informed consultation to ensure that communities, including indigenous and dispersed rural communities, are properly informed, involved in planning, implementation and follow-up processes, and able to raise their concerns with the appropriate authorities and receive rapid responses and resolution of their problems; | Limited |
| 2017 | Mexico | Strengthen access to remedies for violations of the rights to water and sanitation, including measures to prevent repetition, for all affected persons through judicial mechanisms and non-judicial grievance procedures that are accessible, transparent and accountable. In that regard, ensure that information on such mechanisms is readily available to all and where necessary, that legal or other assistance is provided; | Not possible to assess |
| 2017 | Mexico | Ensure the rights of all individuals and groups to freely protest over issues relating to their rights to water and sanitation without fear of harassment or arrest, and guarantee their safety and protection in law and in practice; | Not Started |
| 2017 | Mexico | (s) Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, allowing complaints to be submitted to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals under the jurisdiction of Mexico who claim to be victims of a violation of the human rights to water and sanitation. | Not Started |

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| 2017 | Mexico | The Special Rapporteur recommends that the Governments of Mexico and neighbouring countries enhance existing cooperative relationships in the area of water and sanitation, including by sharing good practice and technical assistance. | Ongoing |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (a) Adopt legal provisions that recognize the human rights to water and sanitation at the national level; | Ongoing |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (b) Incorporate the normative content and principles of the human rights to water and sanitation for policies and programmes on water, sanitation and hygiene; | Not Started |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (i) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the institutional arrangements in the water and sanitation sector, with a view to establishing a unified national policy and a governmental body tasked to coordinate the water and sanitation policy of the central Government, together with focal points in each ministry. That coordination should be approached through the human rights framework and should ensure that the responsible bodies are held accountable; | Ongoing |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (ii) Improve dialogue and exchange of information between all levels of government in relation to access to water and sanitation, in accordance with a clearly established human rights framework; | Ongoing |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (iii) Establish clearly defined roles and responsibilities of governmental institutions related to water and sanitation in order to address the scattered responsibilities that prevent individuals from effectively holding the Government accountable for its human rights obligations; | Limited |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (iv) Establish a designated governmental agency with a clear mandate to plan and implement interventions in the area of sanitation, with a particular focus on the ger areas; | Not Started |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (v) Establish accountability mechanisms to monitor the compliance of the relevant governmental institutions and informal service providers with established standards and impose sanctions, and ensure that corrective and remedial action is taken; | Limited |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (d) Align the Sustainable Development Vision 2030 of Mongolia on water and sanitation, in its aspirations and its language, with Sustainable Development Goals 6.1 and 6.2 and implement the Sustainable Development Vision 2030 through a human rights lens; | Ongoing |
| 2018 | Mongolia | Address disparities between schools, so that all Mongolian students enjoy the same conditions and in particular, address water and sanitation conditions in dormitories in schools. | Not Started |
| 2018 | Mongolia | Measures should aim to ensure continuous service of sanitation facilities in education facilities, by addressing the financial support needed to maintain sanitation facilities in schools. | Not Started |
| 2018 | Mongolia | High priority should be given to programmes for menstrual hygiene management in schools and dormitories, with a focus on access to adequate facilities, sanitation, infrastructure and supplies to enable girls to change and dispose of menstrual materials; | Not Started |
| 2018 | Mongolia | Address and bridge the gap between the ger and apartment areas in terms of the level of water and sanitation services | Ongoing |

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| 2018 | Mongolia | Address and bridge the gap between the ger and apartment areas in terms of continuity of services | Ongoing |
| 2018 | Mongolia | Address and bridge the gap between the ger and apartment areas in terms of water tariffs | Ongoing |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (g) Address urban-rural inequalities in access to water and sanitation services and give due priority to rural areas, with technical assistance and financial support to improve those services; | Ongoing |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (h) Apply a human rights framework to water resources management, particularly by giving priority to water for personal and domestic use over other uses related to economic activities; | Limited |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (i) Increase the number of annual samples in order to have a more comprehensive overview of drinking water quality and meet the international guidance on water quality control; | Not possible to assess |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (ii) Continue to take measures to improve drinking water quality and to identify alternative safe water sources for soums with drinking water services that do not meet the drinking water standard; | Limited |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (iii) Take advantage of the current revision of national standards and adopt standards compatible with the most updated international guidelines and scientific knowledge in the field; | Good |
| 2018 | Mongolia | Establish a systematic procedure to provide individuals with information on the quality of the water they consume, using clear and accessible language; | Not possible to assess |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (j) Establish a regulatory framework to regulate the provision of services, including those under the responsibility of local governments and of private informal service providers; | Limited |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (k) Establish a clearer procedure on disconnections of water services; | Not possible to assess |
| 2018 | Mongolia | (l) Incorporate human rights standards and principles in the current reform initiative of the water tariff system. | Not possible to assess |
| 2018 | Mongolia | The Special Rapporteur recommends that international development funders: (a) Prioritize development cooperation activities in the Mongolian water and sanitation sector, particularly in the ger areas, increasing the proportion of grants as opposed to loans in their funding; | |
| 2018 | Mongolia | The Special Rapporteur recommends that international development funders: Put in place guarantees and safeguards to ensure that their development cooperation will fully incorporate human rights, particularly by implementing the human rights principles and standards at all stages of the cycle of development cooperation projects. | |
| 2012 | Namibia | (a) Explicitly recognize the rights to water and sanitation as justiciable rights and carry out awareness-raising activities, especially for judges and lawyers, about the nature and context of economic, social and cultural rights, including the rights to water and sanitation. | |
| 2012 | Namibia | (b) Extend the mandate of the Ombudsman to promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights, including the rights to water and sanitation. | |
| 2012 | Namibia | (c) Enact the Water Resources Management Act and ensure sufficient resources for its effective implementation. | |

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| 2012 | Namibia | (d) Enact the Environmental Management Act and ensure sufficient resources for its full implementation. |
| 2012 | Namibia | (e) Ensure full implementation of the Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, and the Sanitation Strategy. |
| 2012 | Namibia | (f) Strengthen consultation with communities in implementing water and sanitation solutions and ensure community participation in the design, implementation and monitoring of these initiatives. |
| 2012 | Namibia | (g) Establish a more thorough water quality testing system throughout the country to ensure that water reaching peoples' homes is safe to drink. |
| 2012 | Namibia | (h) Coordinate Government action on sanitation, including through the Sanitation Forum, in accordance with the Sanitation Strategy. |
| 2012 | Namibia | Strengthen awareness-raising activities, including concerning hygiene addressed to the public at large, but also targeted towards members of the legislature, the judiciary and the executive. These activities could be carried out in cooperation with the Ombudsman's Office. |
| 2012 | Namibia | (i) Promote dry sanitation as a sustainable sanitation solution for a variety of situations in Namibia, given the scarcity and price of water. |
| 2012 | Namibia | (j) Urgently address and solve the situation of people who cannot afford to pay their water bills. In those cases where the high water bill is due to the use of flush toilets, provide support so those concerned may adopt an alternative sanitation solution. Consider the adoption of lifeline or social tariffs in order to enable low-income households to have access to affordable water and sanitation. |
| 2012 | Namibia | (k) Devote special attention to the particular challenges in rural areas, including distance to water points and maintenance of water points, by, inter alia, taking steps to reduce these distances. |
| 2012 | Namibia | (l) Devise solutions for access to water and sanitation which are affordable and acceptable for people lacking secure tenure. |
| 2012 | Namibia | (m) Establish an independent regulatory system to monitor water and sanitation service provision in Namibia, especially with respect to performance, tariffs and water quality. |
| 2012 | Namibia | (n) Ensure that funding to regional councils takes into account the poverty profile of regions, as well as their level of marginalization and social exclusion, so as to ensure that the sanitary needs of the most marginalized and vulnerable groups in a given region are addressed. |
| 2012 | Namibia | (o) Undertake an in-depth analysis to ascertain whether budget allocations for sanitation are being fully and efficiently expended. |
| 2012 | Namibia | (p) Establish a separate budget line for sanitation, better target funds |
| | Namibia | (p) closely monitor the implementation and impact of sanitation policies and programmes. |

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| 2017 | Portugal | Adopt legal provisions that recognize the human rights to water and sanitation at the national level and in particular, recommends that the parliament approve the bill providing for legal recognition of the human rights to water and sanitation at the national level. | Not Started |
| 2017 | Portugal | Improve coordination, dialogue and exchange of information between all levels of Government in relation to access to water and sanitation | Limited |
| 2017 | Portugal | Stipulate explicit legal provisions that oblige local authorities and the autonomous governments of Azores and Madeira to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights to water and sanitation | Not Started |
| 2017 | Portugal | Develop and undertake a comprehensive assessment of the institutional arrangements in the water and sanitation sector from a human rights perspective and take measures to ensure that current tensions in the sector do not jeopardize the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation for any of the Portuguese population | Limited |
| 2017 | Portugal | Incorporate the principles of equality and non-discrimination in the enjoyment of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, ensuring sustainability of the services in the institutional framework of the Portuguese water sector and possible future reforms | Ongoing |
| 2017 | Portugal | Include in the National Roma Communities Integration Strategy references to access to safe drinking water and sanitation and measures that need to be taken to ensure such access | Not Started |
| 2017 | Portugal | Urge the Water and Waste Services Regulation Authority (“ERSAR”) and the Water and Waste Services Authority for Azores to ensure that their policies, procedures and activities comply with the international human rights obligations of Portugal | Not Started |
| 2017 | Portugal | Recommend that Águas de Portugal, the Empresa Portuguesa das Águas Livres and other service providers adhere to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and perform human rights due diligence in providing water and sanitation services.” | Ongoing |
| 2017 | Portugal | Carefully monitor the processes by which concessions are granted for water and sanitation services in order to reduce the financial burden and risks for municipalities | Good |
| 2017 | Portugal | Provide further support to local governments in relation to the construction and maintenance of individual solutions for sanitation, particularly for those who are in vulnerable situations, including people living in informal settlements and the homeless | Limited |
| 2017 | Portugal | Ensure that individual solutions meet all the normative content of the human rights to water and sanitation, ensuring that individual water solutions are provided continuously and that the quality of water from wells or boreholes meets the official standards and that water from those sources is protected from different sources of contamination. | Not Started |
| 2017 | Portugal | Develop a more proactive system to disseminate information on water quality, particularly by including it on water bills, and information on existing practices, policies and resources that promote economic access to water and sanitation | Good |

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| 2017 | Portugal | Adopt legislative measures to prohibit disconnection of water and sanitation services owing to an inability to pay | Not Started |
| 2017 | Portugal | Conduct official studies and surveys on the reasons behind non-payment with a view to identifying those households that are financially unable to pay for their water and sanitation services | Ongoing |
| 2017 | Portugal | Develop and issue guidelines for water and sanitation service providers concerning disconnection of water and sanitation services with a view to protecting those who are economically unable to pay for those services, and establish protection mechanisms for those groups | Not Started |
| 2017 | Portugal | Adopt legislative measures on affordability of access to water and sanitation services, stipulating that all individuals are provided with an affordable and reliable service that is adequate for basic human needs in the context of the national, local and autonomous government levels, reflecting the challenges people face in practice and the contexts in which they live." | Good |
| 2017 | Portugal | Recommend that the water and sanitation providers set policies to reconcile affordability and financial sustainability as part of their financial management | Ongoing |
| 2017 | Portugal | Recommend that social tariffs for water and sanitation services are made more flexible to adapt to unforeseen situations, such as financial crises, and that the definitions of large families that are eligible for the family tariff are made more appropriate. | Ongoing |
| 2017 | Portugal | Urge the Water and Waste Services Regulation Authority ("ERSAR"), the Ministry of the Environment and other relevant institutions to implement and monitor the automatic application of social tariffs and to conduct further studies on the criteria for eligibility and the level of discounts to be provided by the social tariff with more careful evaluation | Ongoing |
| 2017 | Portugal | Conduct studies to assess whether Portugal is investing its maximum available resources to progressively realise the human rights to water and sanitation without discrimination." | Limited |
| 2017 | Portugal | Develop a comprehensive method for disaggregation of data on water and sanitation access by wealth level, migratory status, ethnic groups and other grounds of discrimination, in order to facilitate the development of focused policies for the proper protection of the populations most in need | Not Started |
| 2012 | Senegal | (a) Revising the legal and institutional framework for the supply of water and sanitation in order to ensure better coordination of multiple efforts in both sectors; In particular, it should ensure that the regulatory framework for public and private sector participation in the provision of water and sanitation fully reflects human rights standards; | |
| 2012 | Senegal | (b) Establishing an independent monitoring body responsible for ensuring that public or private services providing water and sanitation are available, safe, acceptable, accessible and affordable, and ensuring that it provides accessible channel for processing individual complaints regarding the provision of water and sanitation; | |

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| 2012 | Senegal | (c) Ensuring transparency and broad public participation in the ongoing revision of contracts regulating the concession of services of the water supply to the private sector; |
| 2012 | Senegal | (d) Ensuring the resources necessary for the adequate functioning of the Senegalese Committee for Human Rights; |
| 2012 | Senegal | (e) Ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. |
| 2012 | Senegal | (a) Ensuring the financial resources necessary to increase access to both water and sanitation through domestic and international sources; particular attention must be paid to the fulfilment of financial commitments with regard to the sanitation sector; |
| 2012 | Senegal | (b) Ensuring better coordination and coherence in the implementation of initiatives aimed at expanding access to water and sanitation in rural areas. |
| 2012 | Senegal | The international community must uphold and enhance its commitments to assist Senegal. Donors must ensure the predictability, coordination and long-term sustainability of initiatives supporting the expansion of water and sanitation sectors. |
| 2012 | Senegal | The Government should ensure that water quality meets the international standards required for safe human consumption by further investing in the purification of water sources, the control of all forms of environmental pollution and the regular monitoring of quality throughout the country. |
| 2012 | Senegal | (a) Making sure that priority is given to communities living in extreme poverty when designing and implementing any initiative aimed at expanding access to water and sanitation in Senegal; |
| 2012 | Senegal | (b) Revising existing initiatives aimed at ensuring affordable water and sanitation in order to eliminate inadequate eligibility criteria, the unfair exclusion of beneficiaries and any distortions or mistakes in the application of water and sanitation tariffs; |
| 2012 | Senegal | (c) Improving the financial stability of all initiatives aimed at promoting affordable water and sanitation; in this regard, the Government should take measures to ensure that information on planned and implemented initiatives is available and accessible to potential beneficiaries. |
| 2012 | Senegal | The Special Rapporteur also recommends that the Government invest in awareness-raising by incorporating the Community-led Total Sanitation Programme into its overall national strategy for the promotion of sanitation in rural areas, and replicating the initiative in other regions of the country. |
| 2011 | Slovenia | (a) Explicitly recognize the rights to water and to sanitation in law, make them justiciable and amend relevant laws to reflect these human rights obligations; |
| 2011 | Slovenia | Urgently address the situation of people, especially Roma communities, who do not have access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and implement measures to ensure that their rights to water and sanitation are fully protected; |

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| 2011 | Slovenia | Eliminate all forms of discrimination, including de facto discrimination, which deprives certain segments of the population of access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Ensure that any instances of discrimination are fully investigated and prosecuted, and that redress is provided to the victims; |
| 2011 | Slovenia | (d) Establish national-level monitoring programmes to ensure that municipalities are complying with the human rights obligations of Slovenia to guarantee access to safe drinking water and sanitation to all within its territory; |
| 2011 | Slovenia | (e) Provide security of tenure to all Roma communities by taking measures to regularize their settlements. These measures must be undertaken in full consultation with and ensure the meaningful participation of the communities concerned. The Government should also consider multiple models of regularization and recognize that no one solution will be appropriate in all cases. I |
| 2011 | Slovenia | In the interim, the Government should ensure that all communities have access to safe drinking water and sanitation regardless of the legal status of the land on which they live. Furthermore, special attention should be paid to ensuring that the most disadvantaged groups, such as women, people with disabilities, and children, have access to safe water and sanitation; |
| 2011 | Slovenia | Ensure that the National Programme of Measures for Roma for the Period 2010-2015 is implemented in all municipalities, including by offering incentives for municipalities to pay special attention to improving the lives of Roma people within their jurisdiction, and holding municipalities accountable where they fail to respect the human rights of Roma communities within their jurisdiction |
| 2011 | Slovenia | Collect disaggregated data to enable a fuller understanding of the socioeconomic situation of Roma people, in order to design targeted measures to address problems faced by this population. The State should also engage in health monitoring to identify improvements in or deterioration of health in Roma communities |
| 2011 | Slovenia | Eliminate the distinction between "autochthonous" and "nonautochthonous" Roma communities in order to ensure the equality of rights of all Roma people; |
| 2011 | Slovenia | Establish a mechanism for monitoring and reporting on patterns of discrimination in the country; |
| 2011 | Slovenia | Ensure full engagement with the community in Celje to eliminate pollution in the area and to assist those who have become ill due to such pollution; |
| 2011 | Slovenia | Monitor the quality of cesspools, including whether wastewater is leaking into the environment, develop a plan for addressing degrading sanitation systems, and continue to give priority attention to the issue of sanitation; |
| 2011 | Slovenia | Allocate more funds for research into the issue of poverty in Slovenia, as the current statistics may not fully reflect the extent to which people are living in poverty in the country; |

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| 2011 | Slovenia | Develop a system for ensuring the affordability of water and sanitation,taking into account the nationally determined amount received for social assistance and municipal determination of water and sanitation costs, as well as the different costs of living in different municipalities; | |
| 2011 | Slovenia | Consider establishing an independent regulator that could monitor prices, water and sanitation quality, and access, as well as receive complaints and ensure consistency of service provision across municipalities. | |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and guarantee the human rights to water and sanitation as justifiable rights in national legislation | Ongoing |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Accelerate its preparation for signing and ratifying the Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes | Ongoing |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Revise the Water Code and place the principles and normative content of the human rights to water and sanitation at the centre of the law. The Water Code should have an explicit provision on the prioritization of water for personal and domestic use | Ongoing |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Clearly define the division of power and responsibilities between the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, the Housing and Communal Service, Vodokanal and local authorities under the water sector reform | Ongoing |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Revise the national policy and strategy and prioritize rural water and sanitation. | Limited |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Start a discussion without delay on the establishment of an independent regulator with competence to monitor the compliance of water and sanitation service providers with the normative content of the human rights to water and sanitation | Limited |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Develop guidance and review financial support regarding latrine construction and sludge management to ensure that toilets are hygienic to use and to maintain and that waste matter is safely contained, transported, treated and disposed of or recycled | Not Started |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Urgently strengthen the capacity of water quality monitoring and surveillance to ensure safe water | Not Started |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Review the tariff system comprehensively and increase the rate for those sectors which are capable of paying more, taking into consideration the sustainability of water and sanitation services and affordability for all | Limited |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Adopt safeguard mechanisms to protect access to essential water and sanitation for those who live in poverty and those who have special needs, including health conditions | Not Started |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Invest in rehabilitation and reconstruction of old infrastructure, as well as in the maintenance and operation of new and existing services, in order to avoid deterioration in the services currently provided. The Government should seek international assistance with clear plans.” | Good |

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| 2016 | Tajikistan | Improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene in public institutions, in particular schools and health facilities, as a matter of priority, and install menstrual hygiene management systems in all public institutions | Ongoing |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Protect the right to information and strengthen the accountability mechanism, including through strengthening the power of the Ombudsman, as well as respecting the activities of civil society | Limited |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Review laws and policies that could potentially weaken civil society organizations, including newly adopted amendments to the Law on Public Associations, and provide a wider space for civil society to openly discuss policies and people's needs relating to access to water, sanitation and hygiene, with capacity for actual influence in decision-making processes." | Retrogression |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Provide adequate reparation to the displaced population whose human rights, including the rights to water and sanitation, have been violated, and carry out human rights impact assessments for any development projects in order to guarantee non-repetition." | Not possible to assess |
| 2016 | Tajikistan | Revisit the policies on refugees and asylum seekers, as well as on nationality and statelessness, with a view to providing equal access to essential services, including water and sanitation, for everyone in the country without discrimination. | Not possible to assess |
| 2013 | Thailand | (a) Establish strong independent accountability mechanisms to ensure full compliance by all – including the private sector – with the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, in all aspects of safety, affordability, availability, accessibility, adaptability, equality and non-discrimination; | |
| 2013 | Thailand | (b) Establish, in particular, an independent regulator to undertake independent monitoring, particularly of water and sanitation quality and affordability, ensure genuine public participation and impose meaningful penalties for non-compliance; | |
| 2013 | Thailand | (c) Strengthen the supervisory role of the central government over local authorities in providing water and sanitation services. Even in this decentralized structure, the central government remains obliged to ensure people's human rights to water and sanitation and to guide and monitor the way in which local authorities are implementing the legal framework in the area of water and sanitation; | |
| 2013 | Thailand | (d) Provide the Ministry of Public Health with strengthened authority to monitor the quality of drinking water as well as for the implementation of safe disposal and treatment of septic tanks under local authorities. It should also be provided with adequate human and financial resources to be able to play a strong supervisory role over local authorities; | |
| 2013 | Thailand | (e) Take a comprehensive and integrated approach to the management of septage, sewage and wastewater by more coordinated policies and plans by the Ministries of Public Health and Natural Resources and Environment. | |

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| 2013 | Thailand | Both ministries should provide necessary human, technical and financial resources to local authorities to implement such policies and plans; |
| 2013 | Thailand | (f) Create a separate budget line for sanitation to assist local authorities to improve the sanitation situation and to enable the central government to monitor such a development; |
| 2013 | Thailand | (g) Create a sustainable funding mechanism to ensure the quality of drinking water; |
| 2013 | Thailand | (h) Ensure that funding of the water and sanitation sectors is reported by all concerned, including donors, private providers and NGOs, in order to obtain a complete picture of the resources allocated to the sectors and how different groups of the population are being targeted; |
| 2013 | Thailand | (i) Place emphasis on education and awareness-raising of hygienic practices to address waterborne diseases as well as contamination of water sources. Additional resources should also be allocated to the competent authorities, including the Ministry of Public Health, to enable them to undertake intense, constant and universal awareness-raising and education to shift people's mindsets; |
| 2013 | Thailand | (j) Strengthen meaningful public participation in decision-making processes related to water and sanitation, as well as other social, economic, political and cultural development activities that affect the human rights of the people as guaranteed by the Constitution of Thailand; |
| 2013 | Thailand | (k) Revise and strengthen, with the support of experts from organizations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur, the procedure of public participation, including public hearings, particularly in the EIA process in order to protect procedural rights; |
| 2013 | Thailand | (l) Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; |
| 2013 | Thailand | (m) The Special Rapporteur calls upon the Parliament of Thailand to adopt a comprehensive water act which places the human rights to water and sanitation at the centre and which is developed through a participatory process. |
| 2013 | Tuvalu | (a) The Government of Tuvalu, which bears the main responsibility for the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation, takes concrete and targeted steps within the maximum of available resources, including by seeking international cooperation aid and assistance, to make these rights a reality for all; |
| 2013 | Tuvalu | (b) The Government take the lead in determining the priorities for the water, sanitation and hygiene sectors and integrate donors' initiatives and funds into the Government's activities in order to ensure greater sustainability of interventions and impact on the lives of Tuvaluans; |
| 2013 | Tuvalu | (c) The international community positively consider the provision of on-budget instead of off-budget assistance in order for Tuvalu to take greater ownership of measures adopted to provide water and sanitation services; |

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| 2013 | Tuvalu | (d) Access to water and sanitation be affordable to all, in particular to those individuals who have a lower income. The cost of water, sanitation and hygiene must not compromise access to other human rights, such as food, housing or education. The Government should bear this in mind when discussing and adopting new water tariffs or when advancing the use of composting toilets. Innovative mechanisms, such as the creation of a revolving fund, saving on financial resources by harvesting more water from the government buildings, as well as the provision of targeted subsidies could help to support families who lack the necessary resources to provide for these solutions; |
| 2013 | Tuvalu | (e) The establishment of a trust fund for water and sanitation supply be considered. The Special Rapporteur supports the initiative by the International Conference on Water and Wastewater Management to set up a trust fund by increasing the airport tax by US\$1; |
| 2013 | Tuvalu | (f) The Government of Tuvalu, the international community, civil society and communities continue to promote the introduction of composting toilets, which will not only enable water savings, but will also avoid many problems, including health risks and pollution of water resources caused by inadequate wastewater management; |
| 2013 | Tuvalu | (g) "Hardware" provided by donors in the form of project funding be accompanied by equally relevant "software" measures, namely information and awareness-raising regarding the maintenance of water tanks, pipes and gutters, and the importance of hygiene practices, which should be ensured even after the completion of the project; |
| 2013 | Tuvalu | (h) Tuvalu ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the Optional Protocols thereto, and other core international human rights treaties to which Tuvalu is not yet a party; |
| 2013 | Tuvalu | (i) The Government of Tuvalu establish a solid legal and institutional framework to implement the human rights to water and sanitation taking into consideration changing climate patterns and their impacts on water and sanitation. Legislation should contain clear standards specifying that when new buildings are constructed either by the Government or by donors, water harvesting systems are installed |
| 2013 | Tuvalu | j) The Government of Tuvalu continue to identify the actual needs of its people, including women and children, by holding participatory discussions and seek targeted international assistance for the identified needs in the context of the complex environment; |
| 2013 | Tuvalu | (k) The international community take immediate action to assist Tuvalu with possible adaptation measures as well as planning for potential scenarios in the very near future. The Special Rapporteur believes that placing the rights to water and sanitation at the centre of discussions and planning will promote an adaptation process that place people in the centre. |

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| 2012 | Uruguay | a) Ensure the enjoyment of the rights to water and sanitation in all spheres of life, including for people living in the street or in informal or rural settlements, as well as in all public places, including juvenile detention centres |
| 2012 | Uruguay | (b) Fully guarantee the recognition of economic, social and cultural rights in domestic law, including by ensuring that these rights are justiciable in national courts, and provide training on these rights for members of legal professions; |
| 2012 | Uruguay | (c) Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; |
| 2012 | Uruguay | (d) Ensure that the National Human Rights Institution receive adequate human and financial resources. |
| 2012 | Uruguay | (e) Evaluate the extent to which people living in poverty face challenges in relation to the affordability of water and sanitation services, ensuring adequate dialogue with them and increasing coordination among various stakeholders. |
| 2012 | Uruguay | The Government should work in coordination with civil society organizations and donor agencies, if needed, towards the creation of a comprehensive social protection strategy that goes beyond the current social safety net approach, focusing on an adequate standard of living and favourable conditions at work; |
| 2012 | Uruguay | (f) Adopt a comprehensive national plan on water and sanitation that guarantees the rights to water and sanitation to all people in Uruguay by: |
| 2012 | Uruguay | (i) Clearly designating the responsibilities of different actors at all levels, with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the legislation and policies relating to water and sanitation and avoiding duplication of responsibilities and conflicting powers; |
| 2012 | Uruguay | (ii) Allocating sufficient human and financial resources to those institutions accordingly. This is particularly urgent in institutions, such as the National Water Directorate (DINAGUA) or the National Environment Directorate (DINAMA), that do not have sufficient human and financial resources to carry out their mandate, which prevents them from discharging their functions effectively; |
| 2012 | Uruguay | (iii) Ensuring the meaningful participation of civil society in its design, implementation and control; |
| 2012 | Uruguay | (iv) Guaranteeing a special focus on sanitation, seeking appropriate solutions that ensure universal access and in compliance with the content of the Constitution (art. 47) and Decree No. 78 of 2010. It is urgent that DINAGUA define the criteria to determine which types of sanitation systems must be provided in locations where a sewage system is not the best solution, while at the same time informing municipalities and service providers about standards for supplying such services; |

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| 2012 | Uruguay | (g) Ensure that large-scale investment projects do not cause negative impacts on the quantity and quality of water for personal and domestic uses. The Special Rapporteur urges the adoption of the national plan on water resources, with a particular focus on monitoring the impact of large-scale investment projects on water for personal and domestic uses, as well as on promoting the preservation and sustainable use of water resources and the adequate management and disposal of human excreta and wastewater; |
| 2012 | Uruguay | (h) Ensure that environmental impact assessment studies are undertaken and/or monitored by actors acting independently from the companies providing the services; |
| 2012 | Uruguay | (i) Strengthen the competencies of the Regulatory Authority for Energy and Water Services (URSEA) allowing it to monitor water and sanitation quality, prices and access; to regulate service providers; to formulate and propose recommendations for the harmonization of the law with the content of the right to water and sanitation; and to raise awareness about its role |
| 2011 | USA | (a) Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto, as well as the other core international human rights treaties it has not ratified thus far. To this end, the Government should reconvene the Interagency Working Group on Human Rights (Executive Order 13107); |
| 2011 | USA | (b) Adopt a comprehensive federal law on water and sanitation guaranteeing the rights to safe water and sanitation without discrimination and clearly delineating the responsibilities of public officials at the federal, state and local levels. Such a law must prioritize water for personal and domestic use and set affordability standards, among others. |
| 2011 | USA | (c) Formulate a national water and sanitation policy and plan of action, guided by the normative content of the rights to water and sanitation, that devote priority attention to improving aging infrastructure, as well as innovative designs and approaches that promote human rights, are affordable and create more value in terms of public health improvements, community development and sustainability; |
| 2011 | USA | (d) Ensure proper regulation and monitoring of the water quality of private drinking water systems; |
| 2011 | USA | (e) Exemptions under the Safe Drinking Water Act, including for the oil and gas industry, must be re-assessed and repealed if resulting in a negative impact on the enjoyment of the right to water; |
| 2011 | USA | (f) Strengthen the regulatory system on water and sanitation to prevent upstream pollution (agricultural, industrial, chemical, including pharmaceutical, stormwater run-offs, etc.) as well as ensure adequate regulation of the bottled water industry; |
| 2011 | USA | (g) Engage in public education and information campaigns about water quality in the languages spoken by the community to assure people of the safety of drinking tap water; |

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| 2011 | USA | (h) Evaluate the extent to which people living in poverty face challenges in paying for water and sanitation services, and adopt, at the federal level, a national minimum standard on affordability of water and sanitation, as well as due process guarantees in relation to disconnections; |
| 2011 | USA | (i) Ensure that all municipalities provide access to safe drinking water and sanitation to homeless people, including through ensuring the opening and regular maintenance and upkeep of public restrooms, as well as availability of public water fountains, including during the night; |
| 2011 | USA | (j) Engage in dialogue with homeless communities to assist these individuals to find more secure housing solutions, including stable access to adequate water and sanitation; |
| 2011 | USA | (k) Enact the necessary legal action to change the status of unrecognized and terminated tribes to enable them to realize their rights to water and sanitation, as well as express religious and cultural rights; |
| 2011 | USA | (l) Ensure adequate consultation and prior and informed consent of indigenous communities regarding activities affecting their access to water; |
| 2011 | USA | (m) Guide the ODA by human rights principles, including the rights to water and sanitation, and devote larger proportion of aid to ensuring the human rights to water and sanitation to those who do not yet have access. Ensure that affected communities have access to information and opportunities to participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of projects. |
