

Questionnaire for States

The principle of accountability in the context of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation (Khartoum State)- From the perspective of the Higher Council for the Environment, Urban & Rural Promotion

1. Please provide information on how the **principle of accountability is defined and applied** in the legal, policy and institutional frameworks, particularly to ensure the realization of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation.

A.1 Firstly Khartoum State ensures that the conditions are in place for everyone to realize their full rights, to safe drinking water and sanitation. Also for household use, water should be available in sufficient quantity to meet requirements for drinking and personal hygiene. Secondly the State putting the human rights principle (principle of accountability) within the legal and regulatory frameworks established by the legislative government, and defined the principle of accountability in the Environmental act 2008 modify 2010. Also Public accountability and community involvement in policy formulation.

2. Please describe **challenges or gaps** identified in the application and implementation of the principle of accountability to ensure the realization of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation. How have these challenges and gaps been addressed?

One of the important challenges in applying the principle of accountability is the weak of local communities' role in the healthy and rational use of water and sanitation services and the State is dedicated to educating local communities about water use and the proper use of services and ways to sustain them.

Responsibility

2. Please describe how and where (law, policy, administrative documents) the **roles and responsibilities of the actors** involved in the provision of

water and sanitation services are defined in accordance with the normative content of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation. In other words, how are defined the roles of the actors responsible for the accessibility, availability, affordability, acceptability and quality of water and sanitation services in an equal and non-discriminatory manner.

The Legislative Council of Khartoum issued legislative decisions, clarifying the roles and responsibilities of water and sanitation: Khartoum Water Authority responsibility for Water Services. Khartoum Sewage Authority responsibility for Sewage Services, and Higher for Environment, Urban & Rural Promotion, responsibility for the pollution standards of water and sanitation.

3. Please provide information on existing **performance standards, and monitoring and assessment mechanisms** to ensure accountability for actions of the State that affect the enjoyment of human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation of people both **within and outside its borders**.

Analyze samples of water and sanitation within periodic visits and compare the results to standards if they within the range or not. This mechanism is the main tool for monitoring and assessment mechanisms to safe drinking water and sanitation of people.

5. In situations where non-State actors provide water and sanitation services, how does the State ensure accountability for the actions of those actors? What documents and mechanisms exist to define the **responsibilities and performance standards of non- State actors**, and to **monitor and assess** their behavior in a transparent and objective manner?

Mostly non-state actors have had a positive impact in the provision of water and sanitation services. The mechanisms to ensure performance standards of non-State actors: periodical reports and lab tests are the documents and mechanisms to define the responsibilities and performance standards of non- State actors.

Answerability

6. Please provide specific examples of cases where the State provided reasoned justifications for their actions and decisions to those whose human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation were affected.

The state provided reasonable rationales in the field of drinking water when some of the residential areas in the summer periods were affected by the shortage of water supply because of the sedimentation, in addition to the ongoing changes in the water networks, the installation of modern water stations in some areas of the state, in addition to the entry of new wells in the water supply, In some areas to make these updates and improvements on the water network. In the health facilities and as a result of the huge pressure on the drainage a system in some cases there is a rash of this water and is treated immediately.

7. Please provide specific examples of good practices on how individuals and groups – including those who are particularly hard to reach – are informed of available accountability mechanisms, and what measures exist to support and empower them to access and utilize those mechanisms.

Through radio and television programs and awareness programs

8. Please provide examples of mechanisms in place that provide a platform or forum for participation and discussion on remedy measures specifically on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation. (These may include monitoring bodies, platforms for civil society to participate, consultations, public hearings, civil society monitoring.)

In partnership and cooperation with civil society organizations, several conferences and forums have been held in the presence of civil society regarding the rights of citizens to obtain safe drinking water and better services for health facilities.

Enforceability

9. Please provide **examples of effective mechanisms*** to ensure that State and non-State actors at all levels are subject to **enforceable sanctions or remedial actions** in relation to the violation or abuse of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation.

*Examples may include judicial, quasi-judicial, administrative, political and social mechanisms.

Protection Consumer and Environment Prosecution, which Affiliated to the Ministry of Justice, is one of the most effective mechanisms to issue sanctions or corrective measures in relation to the abuse of human rights in safe drinking water and sanitation services.

10. Please provide examples of cases where **State and non-State actors were held accountable** for their obligations and responsibilities with regard to the human rights to water and sanitation in front of a judicial, quasi-judicial, administrative, political and other mechanisms.

In some cases, the Legislative Council of Khartoum calls on the authorities responsible for water and sanitation if there is any problem with water

11. Please provide examples of cases where **State effectively monitored and held non-State actors accountable** for their actions that negatively affected the enjoyment of the human rights to water and sanitation **within and outside its borders**.

Non till now

12. Please provide information on how **outcomes** of accountability mechanisms are implemented and complied with.

Non till now