Monitoring the human rights to water and sanitation: Policy in Pacific islands
SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

• Monitoring is an important step in realizing the human rights to water & sanitation

• National policy lays the foundation for monitoring

• Policies in Pacific island countries generally overlook certain dimensions of the rights, and monitoring governance is underdeveloped

• Good examples of monitoring in PIC policies can be found and the WASH community could build on these
THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO WATER AND SANITATION

- 2010 UN Resolution declared water and sanitation as human rights
- Countries must monitor to demonstrate progressive realization
MONITORING THE RIGHTS

“Realising the human rights to water and sanitation: A handbook” provides guidance on monitoring

- Governance of monitoring is critical
- Policy is important for forming the basis of national monitoring systems

www.ohchr.org
Analysed PIC policies for language on monitoring outcomes and governance of monitoring
OUR STUDY

Service delivery dimensions

- Availability
- Accessibility
- Quality
- Affordability
- Acceptability

+ Equality
+ Sustainability

Monitoring governance

- Roles & Responsibilities
- Information flows
## FINDINGS – SERVICE DELIVERY

Countries with policy that mention monitoring each service delivery dimension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service delivery dimension</th>
<th>No. of countries (n=13)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordability</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptability</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equality</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability</td>
<td>12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# FINDINGS – GOVERNANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roles &amp; Responsibilities</th>
<th>Information Flows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Central coordinating body role usually defined</td>
<td>• Info flows from a local level unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Data collector roles weakly defined</td>
<td>• More clear on analysed results reported to decision-makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Specific responsibilities often not delineated clearly</td>
<td>• Flows are primarily one-directional toward the national level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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DISCUSSION – GOVERNANCE

• Monitoring frameworks generally require more development

• Samoa Water for Life – Water and Sanitation Sector Plan is a good regional example
Conclusions

• More pluralistic monitoring can be built on existing progress made in PIC policies

• WASH experts can support regional sharing/learning from existing good examples

• All phases of monitoring should be country-led

• Developing national monitoring systems is a long process and there is much more to be done