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Monitoring the human rights to water and sanitation: Policy in Pacific islands



Pathways to universal
and sustained
water, sanitation
and hygiene



SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

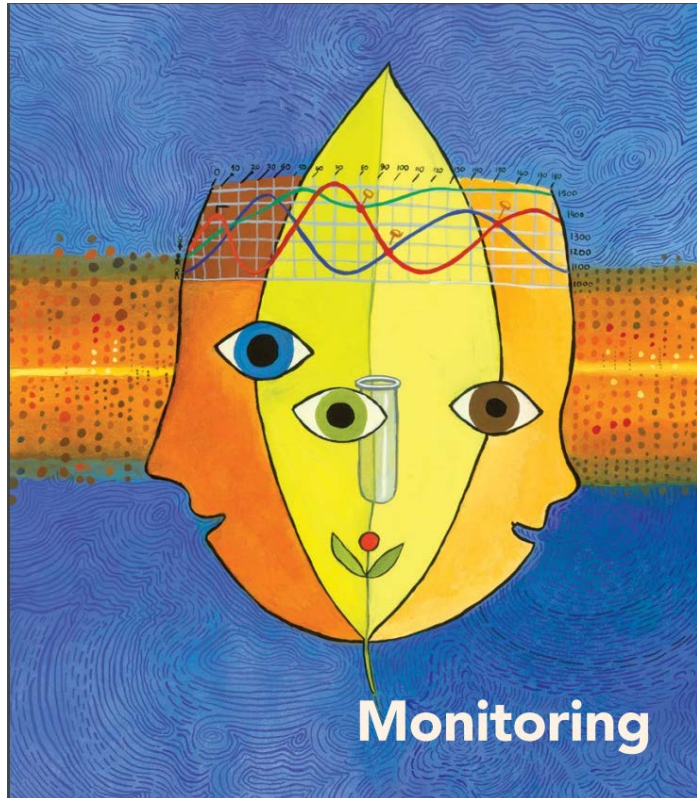
- Monitoring is an important step in realizing the human rights to water & sanitation
- National policy lays the foundation for monitoring
- Policies in Pacific island countries generally overlook certain dimensions of the rights, and monitoring governance is underdeveloped
- Good examples of monitoring 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



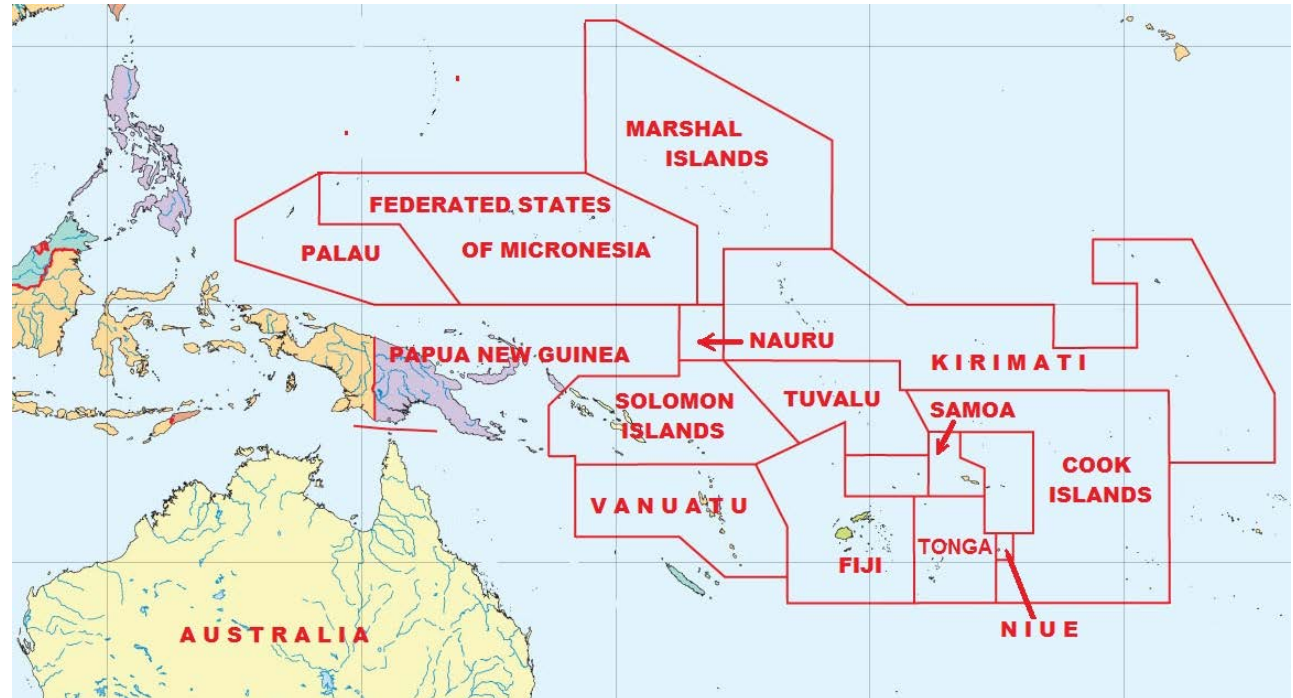
- “Realising the human rights to water and sanitation: A handbook” provides guidance on monitoring
- Governance of monitoring is critical
- Policy is important for forming the basis of national monitoring systems

www.ohchr.org

OUR STUDY

Analysed PIC policies for language on monitoring outcomes and governance of monitoring

www.theodora.com



OUR STUDY

Service delivery dimensions



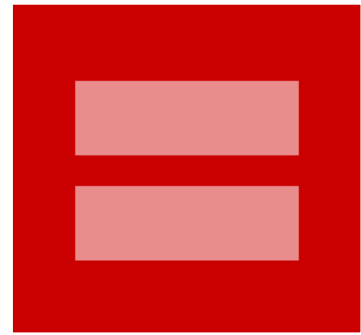
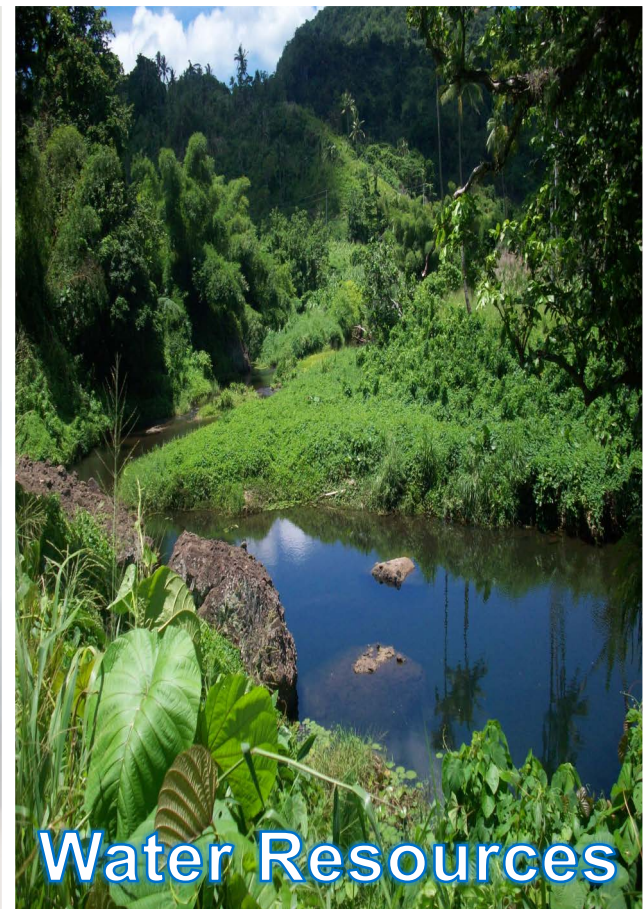
Monitoring governance



FINDINGS – SERVICE DELIVERY

Countries with policy that mention monitoring each service delivery dimension

Service delivery dimension	No. of countries (n=13)
Availability	10
Accessibility	3
Quality	12
Affordability	2
Acceptability	3
Equality	2
Sustainability	12



FINDINGS – GOVERNANCE

Roles & Responsibilities

- Central coordinating body role usually defined
- Data collector roles weakly defined
- Specific responsibilities often not delineated clearly

Information Flows

- Info flows from a local level unclear
- More clear on analysed results reported to decision-makers
- Flows are primarily one-directional toward the national level

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