

United Nations Office of the High Commission for Human Rights Proposed Indicators for the Human Right to Water and Sanitation.

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<i>Table of illustrative indicators on the rights to water and sanitation (OHCHR draft 14/05/2014)</i>				
	Safety and Acceptability	Sufficiency and Continuity	Affordability	Physical Accessibility
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International human rights treaties relevant to the rights to water and sanitation ratified by the State • Date of entry into force and coverage of the rights to water and sanitation in the constitution or other form of superior law • Date of entry into force and coverage of law requiring service providers to ensure that all the persons in their service area have access to adequate water and sanitation, including access to information on water and sanitation issues • Time frame and coverage of national action plan(s) for universal access to water and sanitation, including within or in the immediate vicinity, of each household, health centre, educational institution and workplace, and for all population groups (e.g. informal settlements, homeless persons, indigenous peoples, nomadic and traveller communities, refugees, detainees, persons with disabilities) • Time frame and coverage of response plan of action during armed conflict, emergency situations and natural disasters ensuring accessibility to water and sanitation 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of entry into force and coverage of national standards for safe drinking water and secure and hygienic sanitation facilities in line with WHO guidelines • Date of entry into force and coverage of mechanisms to oversee water and sanitation quality and review performance of suppliers • Time frame and coverage of hygiene awareness programme contained in the national health strategy and educational curricula 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of minimum litres of water per person, per day sufficient for personal and domestic use stipulated in State's regulations • Time frame and coverage of plan of action(s) on operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date and entry into force and coverage of national action plan on affordability of water and sanitation services (e.g. pricing policies, technology choice, management systems, subsidies, cash transfers, or flexible payment schemes to low-income or disadvantaged households) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time frame and coverage of national plan of action for physical accessibility to safe drinking water supply and to safe, secure and hygienic sanitation facilities (e.g. providing access to victims of natural disasters, and persons living in disaster-prone or arid areas or on small islands; removing architectural and informational barriers to a full range of disabilities)

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<p>Process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government expenditure on water and sanitation as a proportion of gross national income or total public expenditure • Net official development assistance for water and sanitation received or provided as a proportion of public expenditure on water and sanitation or gross national income • Proportion of complaints received on the rights to water and sanitation investigated and adjudicated by courts, the national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson or other relevant mechanisms and the proportion of these responded to effectively by the Government • Proportion of targeted population reporting satisfaction with how involved they feel in decision-making affecting their access to adequate water and sanitation 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of targeted populations (e.g. children in primary schools) covered by programmes for hygiene awareness, including menstrual hygiene for women and girls • Proportion of schools and institutions with separate sanitation facilities for men or women and boys or girls with Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) (e.g. privacy for changing materials and for washing body, access to water and soap, disposal facilities) • Proportion of water suppliers or sanitation service providers inspected for conformity with quality standards adopted and the proportion of inspections resulting in administrative action or prosecution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of the water and sanitation budget spent on operating and maintenance costs • Proportion of total water devoted to household consumption compared to proportion of total water devoted to other uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households disconnected from the water supply due to bills not met within X working days • Proportion of households' requests for financial support to pay their water bill or sanitation costs met during the period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of schools, health centres, prisons and other institutions with access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hand-washing facilities (e.g. with facilities for persons with disabilities, older persons) • Proportion of sector performance data or reports publicly available according to plans 	

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Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population using drinking water which conforms to bacteriological standards (e.g. E. coli, arsenic, nitrate)* • Number of recorded deaths and incidence of disease (e.g. diarrhoea, cholera, arsenic) due to adulterated water source or lack of adequate sanitation* • Proportion of women and adolescent girls able to manage menstruation hygienically and with dignity (e.g. privacy for changing materials and for washing body, access to water and soap, disposal facilities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households who experienced disruptions in water supply more than X hours per year • Proportion of population using sanitation facilities with safely managed waste water and excreta (e.g. waste water related excreta transported through sewer network, septic tanks or latrine pit to treatment facility or collection site) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households spending more than X% of expenditure or income on water and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities* • Proportion of households in which the toilet or latrine is used by all members of household, (including men and women, boys and girls, older persons, persons with disabilities) whenever needed • Proportion of households taking more than X minutes on round trip time to go to water source, queuing time, collect the water, and come back to the household*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women or girls collecting water or practising open defecation outside immediate vicinity of the home, especially at night* • Gini coefficient of household (and other relevant users) water consumption (number of litres per year) • Gap (in percentage points) or ratio between the rates of coverage of sustainable access to safe drinking water source and sanitation facilities for the best-off group(s) and the worst-off group(s) 				

All indicators should be disaggregated by prohibited grounds of discrimination, as applicable and reflected in metadata sheets

* Millennium Development Goals or WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation related indicators.