

## **Consultation on *Draft* Long List of Goal, Target and Indicator Options for Future Global Monitoring of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

**WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation**

**In anticipation of a water<sup>+</sup> goal in the future sustainable development goal (SDG) framework, the Joint Monitoring Programme has initiated, at the global level, a consultative technical process to ensure that targets and indicators proposed to the UN General Assembly in September 2013 optimally reflect the state of the art in monitoring, represent the dual interests of the development and human rights communities and take on board lessons learned from the global monitoring experience during the MDG period.**

**This consultative document explains the background to this process, and provides a long list of potential targets and indicators – as well as formulations to be considered for the goal itself. It should be noted that this draft list is a first attempt by four different working groups to express what is desirable to monitor globally after 2015 - the work of the four working groups has not yet been through a process of consolidation. This is planned as a next step.**

**Feedback is invited via the JMP on-line web platform [www.wssinfo.org/post-2015-monitoring/overview/](http://www.wssinfo.org/post-2015-monitoring/overview/)**

**Please note:**

- This first consultation lasts until 20 September 2012. Further consultations are planned, on-line and face-to-face. The second WHO/UNICEF Consultation on post-2015 Water and Sanitation Monitoring is planned for 3, 4 and 5 December 2012 in The Hague, Netherlands.**
- Additional documentation on the working groups' outputs is available on the JMP website.**
- Please read the introduction section before making your comments.**

<sup>+</sup> A goal that includes sanitation and hygiene

**Comments requested by 20 September, 2012**

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## Introduction

Since 1990, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) has monitored progress in global drinking-water and sanitation coverage. Since 2000 it has a mandate to monitor progress towards the MDG drinking-water and sanitation target. In this context JMP has combined analytical, normative, advocacy and capacity development functions supporting accelerated efforts to ensure better access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation globally.

Admittedly, current global indicators fall short of measuring progress in some key areas, such as those mentioned under the Human Right to Water and Sanitation: drinking-water quality, accessibility, reliability, affordability, sustainability, broader aspects of sanitation and wastewater management, as well as distribution of services among population groups.

Anticipating the need for a strengthened, comprehensive and more responsive post-2015 monitoring framework, WHO and UNICEF created an inclusive JMP platform for all drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene stakeholders to reach consensus on for the essential elements of global WASH goals and options for corresponding targets and indicators, for consideration by the UN Member States in their deliberations on post-2015 development goals and targets.

In May 2011 the WHO and UNICEF convened a global stakeholder Consultation in Berlin, hosted by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), to start the process of formulating proposed post-2015 WASH goals, targets and corresponding indicators. This Consultation brought together over 70 WASH professionals, representing civil society, academia, professional associations, regulators, multilateral and bilateral agencies, as well as statistical and data collection experts and representatives from the human rights community.

In the wake of this Consultation, four working groups were established, for drinking-water, sanitation, hygiene and equity and non-discrimination; the remit of the fourth working group cuts across the first three. The working groups are coordinated by leading global institutions and membership consists of recognized experts from both the North and the South. They are guided by terms of reference, with the JMP coordinating the overall process. Membership and documentation of the working groups are provided on the JMP website ([www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org)).

### **The working groups have been asked by JMP to:**

- Focus on a Goal that is aspirational, measurable, of global relevance and behind which politicians at the highest levels can comfortably rally to lend their voice and support, with the formulation of targets and indicators to be derived from the Goal.
- Review existing relevant indicators and monitoring mechanisms for their potential to be used for global monitoring post-2015.
- Ensure that the principles underlying the Human Right to Water and Sanitation are incorporated/reflected in new indicators, to the extent possible.

- Build on existing indicators and monitoring mechanisms to ensure continuity in monitoring.
- Deliver a menu of options of one or more global goals, with corresponding targets and indicators, in each of the categories (drinking-water, sanitation, hygiene and equity and non-discrimination).

Until mid-2012, the working groups have held regular telephone conferences and face-to-face meetings. During the second half of 2012, a number of open consultations will be held, at international meetings<sup>1</sup> as well as on-line. The outcomes of the working groups will be discussed in a second stakeholder Consultation in the Netherlands in December 2012, where it is expected that a consolidated menu of options will be agreed for consideration by UN Member States and for tabling at the UN General Assembly in September 2013.

During 2013, proposed indicators and their data sources will be further validated to ensure that the indicators robustly measure the proposed targets. Time permitting, the JMP may also collect information on the most promising indicators in order to be able to establish a credible baseline by 2015. The global monitoring system that will be responsible for collecting, compiling, analyzing and disseminating the information will also be further explored in 2013.

While the WHO/UNICEF JMP facilitates the technical process, a parallel political process will be started reaching out to UN member states with an interest in championing the outcome of the platform discussions on a global WASH goal into the wider post-2015 SDG discussions. The Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation will take a supportive role in facilitating the political process. The role of other partners in this process is still being explored.

The purpose of the present document is to provide a summary overview of the draft outputs of the working groups (further documentation of the working groups and their interim products is provided on the JMP website). Note that the different format and contents of the proposals from the four working groups reflects the different stages they have reached until now.

Comments and questions are invited from all sector professionals and stakeholders. Contributions should be sent via the form on the web platform at [www.wssinfo.org/post-2015-monitoring/overview/](http://www.wssinfo.org/post-2015-monitoring/overview/) or to [post2015@wssinfo.org](mailto:post2015@wssinfo.org).

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<sup>1</sup> These include Singapore International Water Week, World Water Week (Stockholm), East Asia Sanitation Conference, and the University of North Carolina Water Conference. In November, the Partnership meeting of the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) – which acts as convener of developing countries and donors in the sector – also provides a forum for debate and advocacy on the goal, targets and indicators.

**Some next steps of the process include** (which commentators should note in formulating their comments):

- Improve consistency between water, sanitation and hygiene in the definitions and criteria selected.
- Consolidation of water, sanitation and hygiene into single targets and possibly (in some cases) single indicators. It is possible that there will be common targets such as WASH in schools.
- Reduce the number of goals, targets and indicators to possibly one goal, four targets and eight indicators. This “A” list will be put for further consultation, and would be accompanied by other options with different targets, indicators and textual formulations – to enable discussion of optimal options and combinations.
- Assess appropriateness of different types of target, comparing for example (a) absolute percentage targets, and (b) changes in proportions covered or not covered with services (e.g. “reduce by half...” as in the current MDG formulation).
- Determine the target dates, based on achievability, and also the timeline of the future development framework (“Sustainable Development Goals”). In this document, target years are expressed as “(x)”.
- Consider current gaps in knowledge, evidence and techniques that prevent global monitoring of certain indicators, and ways by which research and development can contribute in a progressive realization of scaling up such targets.
- Further integration of the work of the equity and non-discrimination working group to define ways of measuring WASH indicators to better reflect disadvantaged and marginalized populations.
- Develop a first skeleton of the post-2015 architecture of the monitoring landscape, clarifying roles, responsibilities and target audiences, and optimizing harmonization, coordination and cooperation between different entities and between different levels of monitoring (national, regional and global).
- The working groups will consolidate their outputs before October.
- There will be a meeting of measurement experts in November to assess the measurability of the proposed targets and indicators.
- There will be the broad stakeholder consultation (with live webstreaming) in The Hague from 3-5 December for discussion of the proposals.

**The initial deadline for consultation on this draft document is September 20.** The comments will be passed to the working groups for consideration, and a first update will be compiled in advance of the meetings to be held at Stockholm World Water Week (26-31 August).

Following this initial consultation, there will be a second online consultation during October-November 2012, in advance of the broad stakeholder consultation being held in The Hague, Netherlands (3-5 December 2012).

## Water supply

A key objective of the 2nd meeting of the JMP post WWG in London (28-29 June, 2012) was to review and refine the logic, structure and focus of the draft goal and targets as a basis for promoting progressive realization of the human right to drinking water and sanitation. Following in depth discussion the group agreed a number of important changes, outlined suggested revisions and tasked a small group to refine these further and report back. The following is a summary of key issues addressed by the small group and the rationale behind goal and target revisions.

### 1. Goal

Discussion points: Simplicity is key to communication. Need to remove technical jargon. For all means everyone. Specific concern to reduce inequality but terms equality and equity subject to different interpretations. Progressive realization and non-discrimination is best addressed at target and indicator level. Need to clarify definition of ‘drinking water’. Need to clarify definition of ‘service’. Need to limit number of adjectives. ‘Adequate’ is not inspirational. ‘Forever’ is unrealistic. ‘Sustainable’ is inspirational and politically acceptable. ‘Safe’ is desirable for emphasis but arguably covered by sustainable.

Consensus points: We agreed that the goal should be simple, inspirational and communicable. It should be an expression of the full realization of the HRTW by everyone. It should include ‘for all’. It should include ‘sustainability’. It should focus on ‘drinking water’ or similar term covering basic human needs.

Options proposed :

1. Water for all
2. Drinking-water for all
3. Drinking-water services for all
4. Sustainable water for all
5. Sustainable drinking-water for all
6. Sustainable drinking water services for all
7. Safe, sustainable water for all
8. Safe, sustainable drinking-water for all
9. Equal access to safe and sustainable water for all
10. Water for everyone, forever

Preferred option: ‘Safe, sustainable drinking-water for all’ is our preferred option. We agree that for all means everyone i.e. universality. We decided that there are strong arguments for continued inclusion of safe a) politically attractive, b) historical continuity with MDGs

and earlier targets, c) important issue in its own right. We also think that sanitation could be easily integrated within this formulation. Such a goal would be easy for politicians to take up and communicate. The term drinking-water would need to be clearly defined in accordance with the human right. Equity and sustainability concerns would need to be addressed at target and indicator level. Simple slogans like options 1 and 2 would also be acceptable if the preferred language of the emerging goal framework is non-technical.

## **2. Targets**

Discussion points: Unrealistic to expect politicians to accept a long list of targets for water, sanitation and hygiene. Need to come up with a smaller number of targets combining universal access to basic services both at home and beyond the home, progressive improvement in existing service levels, and an explicit focus on poor and disadvantaged groups. The proposal could set out options for different combinations of targets (essential, desirable, ambitious, etc).

Consensus points: We agreed to collapse the four existing targets into two or three focusing on 1) universal access to a 'basic' level of service and, 2) increased proportion with higher levels of service in all target groups including disadvantaged. We agreed to consider options for integrating non-hh water within 1 and/or 2 versus having a third standalone target. We agreed to consider the merits of an additional standalone target on sustainability. We agreed to maintain the idea of a basic threshold but to explore alternatives to improved/unimproved terminology. We agreed to explore alternatives to 'reduce by half'.

Options proposed:

### **Option A: 4 separate targets: basic household, higher household, standalone extra-household and sustainability**

The ambition of the first target is to a) to provide everybody with a basic level of service at home (some for all), and b) to reduce time spent collecting water (health, welfare, productivity gains). The ambition of the second target is a) to encourage progressive improvement in existing service levels across populations, and b) to focus effort on disadvantaged groups thereby reducing inequalities between groups. The ambition of the third target is universal access to basic services in every school and health facility. The ambition of the fourth target is focus attention on the sustainability of inputs and processes underpinning the attainment of the first three targets.

By 2030, EVERYBODY has equitable access to a basic drinking water service at home.

We agree that the term basic is more appropriate than 'improved' (misleading). We propose to build on the improved/unimproved classification (proxy for quality) to create

an adjusted baseline for basic level of service at home (historical continuity). We accept that this implies only a basic level of safety and availability (realistic). We agree that reducing time/distance to collect is a key priority (accessibility). We consider basic at home to mean within convenient time/distance.

To halve, by 2030, the proportion of people, including disadvantaged groups, without equitable access to a higher water service at home.

We agree that, in addition to total population, the target should specify the following disadvantaged groups a) poorest quintile, b) rural and urban, and c) other disadvantaged groups to be determined through a participatory national process, taking into account prohibited grounds for discrimination (equity and non-discrimination). Halving the proportion across all groups requires a relatively faster rate of progress in those with the greatest needs thereby reducing inequality (progressive). We have been unable to identify a better formulation.

We agree that higher service is a better term than adequate (uninspiring). We undertake to define a second higher level service threshold which reflects improvements over basic against each of the normative criteria of the human right to water i.e. availability (sufficiency), quality (including acceptability) and accessibility (both physical and economic).

By 2030, EVERYBODY has equitable access to a basic water services in their schools and health facilities.

We agree that improving access beyond the household is a key concern. There are a distinct set of issues relating to access in extra-hh settings so a stand alone target maybe be desirable and also provides an opportunity to address water, sanitation and hygiene concerns in a more integrated manner. We agree that the priority focus should be ensuring access to basic services in every school and health facility, before gradually extending the focus to encompass a range of other extra-hh settings. We undertake to define a basic level of service at schools and health facilities. We consider in schools and health facilities to mean on the premises. We will also develop a framework of core indicators for monitoring higher levels service in each of the major types of extra-hh setting.

Water services are delivered in a financially, operationally institutionally, and environmentally sustainable manner.

We agree that a fourth target focused on improving the sustainability of water services would be desirable if the goal framework allows for targets relating to inputs and processes as well as outcomes. However further work is required to devise an acceptable formulation



and identify relevant (proxy) indicators of progress. This also requires discussion with other working groups.

### **Option B: 3 targets: integrated basic and higher, stand alone sustainability**

The ambition of the first target is to a) to provide everybody with a basic level of service at home (some for all), b) to reduce time spent collecting water (health, welfare, productivity gains), and c) to ensure basic water services in every school and every health facility. The ambition of the second target is a) to encourage progressive improvement in existing service levels across populations, b) to focus effort on disadvantaged groups thereby reducing inequalities between groups, and c) to gradually extend the focus to encompass a range of other extra-hh settings. The ambition of the third target is focus attention on the sustainability of inputs and processes underpinning the attainment of the first two targets.

By 2030, EVERYBODY has equitable access to a basic drinking water service at home, school and health facilities.

We agree that the term basic is more appropriate than ‘improved’ (misleading). We propose to build on the improved/unimproved classification (proxy for quality) to create an adjusted baseline for basic level of service at home (historical continuity). We accept that this implies only a basic level of safety and availability (realistic). We also undertake to define basic level of service at schools and health facilities. We agree that reducing time/distance to collect is a key priority (accessibility). We consider basic at home to mean within convenient time/distance whereas basic at schools and health facilities means on premises.

To halve, by 2030, the proportion of people, including disadvantaged groups, without equitable access to a higher water service at home, school, health facilities, work and public places.

We agree that, in addition to total population, the target should specify the following disadvantaged groups a) poorest quintile, b) rural and urban, and c) other disadvantaged groups to be determined through a participatory national process, taking into account prohibited grounds for discrimination (equity and non-discrimination). Halving the proportion across all groups requires a relatively faster rate of progress in those with the greatest needs thereby reducing inequality (progressive). We have been unable to identify a better formulation.

We agree that higher service is a better term than adequate (uninspiring). We undertake to define a second higher level service threshold which reflects improvements over basic against each of the normative criteria of the human right to water i.e. availability (sufficiency), quality (including acceptability) and accessibility (both physical and

economic). We will also develop a framework of core indicators for monitoring higher levels service in each of the major types of extra-hh setting.

Water services are delivered in a financially, operationally institutionally, and environmentally sustainable manner.

We agree that a third target focused on improving the sustainability of water services would be desirable if the goal framework allows for targets relating to inputs and processes as well as outcomes. However further work is required to devise an acceptable formulation and identify relevant (proxy) indicators of progress. This also requires discussion with other working groups.

**Option C: 3 targets: basic household, higher household, stand alone extra-household**

The ambition of the first target is to a) to provide everybody with a basic level of service at home (some for all), and b) to reduce time spent collecting water (health, welfare, productivity gains). The ambition of the second target is a) to encourage progressive improvement in existing service levels across populations, and b) to focus effort on disadvantaged groups thereby reducing inequalities between groups. The ambition of the third target is universal access to basic services in every school and health facility.

By 2030, EVERYBODY has equitable access to a basic drinking water service at home.

We agree that the term basic is more appropriate than ‘improved’ (misleading). We propose to build on the improved/unimproved classification (proxy for quality) to create an adjusted baseline for basic level of service at home (historical continuity). We accept that this implies only a basic level of safety and availability (realistic). We also undertake to define basic level of service at schools and health facilities. We agree that reducing time/distance to collect is a key priority (accessibility). We consider basic at home to mean within convenient time/distance whereas basic at schools and health facilities means on premises.

To halve, by 2030, the proportion of people, including disadvantaged groups, without equitable access to a higher water service at home.

We agree that, in addition to total population, the target should specify the following disadvantaged groups a) poorest quintile, b) rural and urban, and c) other disadvantaged groups to be determined through a participatory national process, taking into account prohibited grounds for discrimination (equity and non-discrimination). Halving the proportion across all groups requires a relatively faster rate of progress in those with the greatest needs thereby reducing inequality (progressive). We have been unable to identify a better formulation.

We agree that higher service is a better term than adequate (uninspiring). We undertake to define a second higher level service threshold which reflects improvements over basic against each of the normative criteria of the human right to water i.e. availability (sufficiency), quality (including acceptability) and accessibility (both physical and economic).

By 2030, EVERYBODY has equitable access to basic water services in their schools and health facilities.

We agree that improving access beyond the household is a key concern. There are a distinct set of issues relating to access in extra-hh settings so a stand alone target maybe be desirable and also provides an opportunity to address water, sanitation and hygiene concerns in a more integrated manner. We agree that the priority focus should be ensuring access to basic services in every school and health facility, before gradually extending the focus to encompass a range of other extra-hh settings. We undertake to define a basic level of service at schools and health facilities. We consider in schools and health facilities to mean on the premises. We will also develop a framework of core indicators for monitoring higher levels service in each of the major types of extra-hh setting.

## Sanitation

### Draft goal:

Universal use of sustainable sanitation services that protect public health and dignity

### Draft targets:

1. By (x), no-one practices open defecation
2. By (x), all schools and health facilities offer adequate sanitation facilities to all users
3. By (x), 80% of the poorest quintile, and 80% of the entire population uses an adequate sanitation facility
4. By (x), the excreta of 50% of households is safely stored and transported, and adequately treated, before being either re-used or returned to the environment in a safe and environmentally acceptable fashion

### Draft indicators per target:

Target 1: By (x), no-one practices open defecation

- Percentage of households in the lowest wealth quintile practicing OD
- Percentage of total, urban and rural households practicing OD
- Percentage of households with children under 5 reporting hygienic disposal of their stools
- Percentage of households in which OD is practiced by any members of household (men, women, children over 5)

Target 2: By (x), 80% of the poorest quintile, and 80% of the entire population uses an adequate sanitation facility

- Percentage of households using adequate sanitation facility (disaggregated urban and rural and by wealth quintiles)
- Percentage of households in which the sanitation facility is used by all members of household, (including men and women, boys and girls, elderly, people with disabilities) whenever needed
- Percentage of total population using an adequate sanitation facility

Target 3: By (x), all schools and health facilities offer adequate sanitation facilities to all users

- Percentage of schools with separate and adequate facilities, used by all, for boys and girls
- Percentage of health facilities with separate and adequate facilities, used by all, for men and women

Target 4: By (x), the excreta of 50% of households is safely stored and transported, and adequately treated before being re-used or discharged to the environment

- Percentage of the total population served by a functioning sanitation service chain, disaggregated by urban and rural, and by wealth quintiles
- Quantity of fecal matter in the environment

**Other parameters that should be monitored if possible, not necessarily at global level**

**Affordability:** percentage of monthly/yearly income that household spends on sanitation, disaggregated by wealth quintile

**Community-wide sanitation:** percentage of communities that are certified “Open Defecation Free”

**Expenditure:**

- Percentage of GDP spent on sanitation
- Percentage of aid spent on sanitation
- Percentage of countries that have a separate national budget line for sanitation

**Progress against the old “improved:** percent of population using “improved” sanitation as per the pre-2015 definition

**Definitions**

Open defecation

- Defecation in bush, field or bodies or water

Adequate sanitation facility

- Separates excreta from human contact and ensures that excreta does not re-enter the immediate household environment (*note, but does not include “full management” as defined below*)
- Safe (protects the user from risks such as vermin, falling into the pit etc.)
- Durable
- Household or shared toilet within or nearby the plot, shared by no more than 5 families or 30 people, whichever is fewer, used by people who know each other
- Accessible at all times (7 days a week, 24 hours a day)
- Accessible to all members of household, including those with disabilities
- Protects users from culturally-inappropriate exposure or invasion of privacy

Hygienic disposal of children’s stools

- Disposed of in an adequate sanitation facility
- Buried

Separate and adequate facilities in schools and health facilities

- Separates excreta from human contact and ensures that excreta does not re-enter the immediate environment
- Safe (protects the user from risks such as vermin, falling into the pit etc)
- Durable
- No more than 'x' users per seat or cubicle in schools ('x' to be defined)
- Gender specific facilities - separate for girls and boys
- Protects users from culturally-inappropriate exposure or invasion of privacy
- Includes facilities for menstrual hygiene management (disposal for menstrual hygiene management materials)
- Includes facilities for handwashing with soap and water
- Accommodates needs of people with disabilities

Functioning sanitation service chain

- Safe storage and transportation, and adequate treatment before being re-used or discharged to the environment (*to be defined*)

## Hygiene

### Draft goal:

Hygiene (handwashing, food hygiene, menstrual hygiene management) will be universally recognized, promoted, and practiced as fundamental to good health, dignity and quality of life

### Draft targets:

1. By (x), ensure universal access to handwashing facilities
2. By (x), each country prioritizes food hygiene in policies and strategy
3. By (x), improved food hygiene behavior practiced by a significant proportion of the population involved in food preparation, handling and services
4. By (x), all women and adolescent girls are able to manage menstruation hygienically and with dignity

### Draft indicators per target:

Target 1: By (x), ensure universal access to handwashing facilities

- % of households with a handwashing facility with soap and water
- % of schools with a handwashing facility with soap and water (all schools)
- % of health care institutions with a handwashing facility with soap and water, or waterless cleanser present
- % of birthing locations with a handwashing facility with soap and water

Target 2: By (x), each country prioritizes food hygiene in policies and strategy

- % of middle and lower income countries enforcing international food safety recommendations in any of their child meal programs

Target 3: By (x), improved food hygiene behavior practiced by a significant proportion of the population involved in food preparation, handling and services

- % of households that have running water into the dwelling
- % of households with soap and water at handwashing facility in area where food is prepared

Target 4: By (x), all women and adolescent girls are able to manage menstruation hygienically and with dignity

- % of schools and primary health facilities disseminating pragmatic menstrual management information

- % of public facilities, schools, institutions, transport hubs and markets that provide gender separated latrines with water and soap and disposal facilities for menstrual materials

**Menstrual hygiene definition and standards:**

What is meant for women and adolescent girls to be able to manage menstruation hygienically and with dignity is the following:

***Women and adolescent girls are using a clean menstrual management material to absorb or collect menstrual blood, that can be changed in privacy as often as necessary for the duration of a menstrual period, using soap and water for washing the body as required, and having access to facilities to dispose of used menstrual management materials.***

Typical preconditions that have to be met for this are:

- *access to accurate and pragmatic information (for females and males) about menstruation and menstrual hygiene*
- *access to menstrual hygiene materials to absorb or collect menstrual blood*
- *access to facilities that provide privacy for changing materials and for washing body with soap and water*
- *access to water and soap within a place that provides an adequate level of privacy for washing stains from clothes and drying re-usable menstrual materials*
- *access to disposal facilities for used menstrual materials (from collection point to final disposal)*

To be defined:

- Critical times for handwashing
- Type of cleansing materials for handwashing



## **Equity and non-discrimination (END)**

The ultimate objective of the END working group is to ensure that the goals, targets and indicators for water, sanitation and hygiene adequately reflect concerns of equity and non-discrimination. Some formulations have already been attempted by the END working group. The current consultation aims to achieve agreement on the most important principles behind the said adjustments to the proposals of water, sanitation and hygiene working groups.

The END Working Group first offers an "Equality Checklist" as a tool for sector specialists and policymakers to evaluate all proposed goals, targets, and indicators for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene to determine whether issues of equity, equality, and non-discrimination are adequately addressed. What is important is ensuring that all of the major elements are addressed in ways that are most relevant and most revealing of areas where discrimination and inequity are present.

### **Equality checklist: assess the goals, targets, and indicators as a whole to ensure that they:**

- ✓ Prioritize basic access and focus on progressive realization toward safe and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene for all , while reducing inequalities.
- ✓ Address spatial inequalities, such as those experienced by communities in remote and inaccessible rural areas and slum-dwellers in (peri-)urban areas.
- ✓ Focus on inequities, shining the light on the poorest of the poor.
- ✓ Address group-related inequalities that vary across countries, such as those based on ethnicity, race, nationality, language, religion, and caste.
- ✓ Attend to the impacts of individual-related inequalities that are relevant in every country of the globe, such as those based on sex/gender, age, disability, and health conditions imposing access constraints—as they are experienced both inside and beyond the household, including in relation to menstrual hygiene management

### **Recommended Elements for Goals, Targets, and Indicators**

#### **a) Beyond the WASH sector**

- Adopt a stand-alone goal on equality across all sectors: The END Working Group recommends the adoption of a stand-alone goal on equality and non-discrimination in the overall architecture of post-2015 development goals, in addition to the integration of non-discrimination in all sectors.

#### **b) Within the WASH sector**

- Include attention to both universality and equality in the WASH goal: The END Working Group recommends that the WASH goal integrate concerns of both universality and equality, which are both integral to a human rights approach. Equality does not imply treating what is unequal equally: human rights law does not require identical treatment in

all cases. While universality is about ensuring access for all—even the hardest to reach—without exception, equality is about “leveling up,” or progressively working to improve the quality and levels of service of groups that lag behind the most well-off sections of society.

- Include targets and indicators that require the elimination of equality gaps by targeting the most disadvantaged groups: The END Working Group recommends that targets and indicators be crafted that specifically call for the reduction and ultimate elimination of gaps in access through targeting of the “most disadvantaged groups” while retaining attention to improvements for the lowest quintile.
- Include specific language in targets and indicators requiring reduction in intra-household inequalities: The END Working Group emphasizes that discrimination based on sex/gender, age, health status, and disability occurs across the globe and in all strata of society. There is currently little attention to how these inequalities express themselves within the household, and no effort to monitor improvements in such disparities related to WASH. The END Working Group recommends that targets and/or indicators focusing on closing gaps in the actual use of WASH by all individuals within a household be integrated into sectoral proposals.
- Craft targets aimed at the reduction in individual-related inequalities beyond the household and create indicators requiring monitoring of equality in access beyond the household: The END Working Group recommends that that targets and indicators be crafted that focus specifically on equality in accessing WASH in educational institutions and health facilities, and in workplaces and detention facilities, as feasible.
- Include language in targets or indicators capturing menstrual hygiene management: Because menstrual hygiene management has such a strong impact on gender equality, a target or indicator(s) should be crafted to capture the ability of all women and adolescent girls to manage menstruation hygienically, in safety, and with dignity.

**Improve and Expand Measurement and Data Sources by:**

- √ Making appropriate use of tools for measuring inequalities
- √ Ensuring that materials created to guide the implementation of WASH targets and indicators address human rights concerns related to data collection
- √ Improving household data sources, especially DHS and MICS:
  - o Amend household surveys to allow for analysis of intra-household equality dimensions
  - o Add a Question to Surveys Concerning Menstrual Hygiene Management
  - o Improve categorization and sampling of slums
- √ Expanding data sources to ensure equity dimensions are captured, including access beyond the household:

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- o Enable analysis of information about small minority groups and other groups through the creation and use of a standard procedure manual
- o Improve data collection and analysis concerning slums
- o Increase use of longitudinal data to understand change over time
- o Make use of data about access beyond the household
- o Tap into innovative and emerging data sources and methods