



Report of the Second Consultation on Post-2015 Monitoring of Drinking-Water, Sanitation and Hygiene The Hague, 3-5 December 2012

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

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
Introduction	5
The Proposal	7
Opening Session	17
Proceedings.....	19
Session 1. Setting the stage.....	19
Session 2. Update on progress since Berlin and presentation of the consolidated proposal	21
Session 3. The Global WASH Monitoring Landscape.....	38
Session 4. Global and local dimensions; reaching out to countries and civil society	42
Session 5. Mainstreaming the outcomes of the technical process into the political process towards the formulation of a global Water Goal.....	48
Session 6. Wrap up, conclusions and recommendations.....	54
Conclusions and recommendations	56
Key conclusions from the Consultation	56
Next step: communications	57
Actions to generate further supporting evidence.....	59
A Roadmap for 2013	60
Annex A: List of participants	62
Annex B: Agenda and programme of work	67
Annex C: Welcome from the organizers and hosts	74
Annex D: Measurability of proposed indicators, and drinking-water quality	79

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 3, 4 and 5 December 2012, WHO and UNICEF convened some 60 international experts and stakeholders in drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene at a second Consultation on Post-2015 WASH Monitoring in The Hague, hosted by the Government of the Netherlands. They reviewed and discussed a consolidated proposal for the post-2015 targets and indicators, with underlying definitions, and recommended it serves as a sound basis for further refinement, for intensified communication and for the preparation of a final submission to UN Member States in their deliberations of the post-2015 Development Agenda. A list of participants is presented in Annex A.

The consolidated proposal was the result of a rigorous process of technical discussions, set in motion at a first stakeholder Consultation in Berlin (May 2011), guided by WHO and UNICEF and implemented by four working groups chaired by representatives of internationally renowned WASH institutions.

The four targets proposed are:

Target 1: By 2025 no one practices open defecation, and inequalities in the practice of open defecation have been progressively eliminated.

Target 2: By 2030 everyone uses a basic drinking-water supply and handwashing facilities when at home, all schools and health centres provide all users with basic drinking-water supply and adequate sanitation, handwashing facilities and menstrual hygiene facilities, and inequalities in access to each of these services have been progressively eliminated.

Target 3: By 2040, everyone uses adequate sanitation when at home, the proportion of the population not using an intermediate drinking-water supply service at home has been reduced by half, the excreta from at least half of schools, health centres and households with adequate sanitation are safely managed, and inequalities in access to each of these services have been progressively reduced.

Target 4: All drinking-water supply, sanitation and hygiene services are delivered in a progressively affordable, accountable, and financially and environmentally sustainable manner.

Within the framework of the UN post-2015 development agenda several processes converge on a common position, with the Member States in the lead and a coordinating role for the UN Task Team. It is within this framework that the proposed WASH targets and indicators will be promoted. The other critical framework is that of human rights, and inputs from this context into the post-2015 processes focus on accountability.

The first stakeholder Consultation in Berlin, in May 2011, established the principles, criteria and processes on the basis of which a roadmap was developed and implemented by four working groups: drinking-water, sanitation, hygiene, and equity & non-discrimination (END). Implementation of the roadmap through a participatory process led to a consensus

within and between the working groups on the consolidated proposal for post-2015 targets and indicators discussed in The Hague.

Principles and criteria included progressive realization through increasing the numbers of people using services, through reducing inequalities, through increases in service levels, driving progress in schools and health centres as well as households, with a view to achieving universal coverage for as many parameters as possible within the 2015-2040 timeframe, and sustained coverage over the long term.

Exciting elements of the proposal included the intention to expand the targets beyond household level and the strengthened focus on sustainability, the introduction, for drinking-water, of multiple service levels with multiple criteria based on the human right, an additional focus of existing indicators on bringing water closer to home (within 30 minutes), and, at an 'intermediate' level of service the incorporation, for the first time, of a basic measure of water quality. Sanitation as an equal partner with water in the post-2015 work had been novel and rewarding, and the working group wanted to emphasize the poor in all targets and indicators, starting with an explicit focus on eliminating open defecation by 2025, a matter of both infrastructure and behavioural change. Safe excreta management and broader water pollution management linked WASH to the wastewater management taskforce. The process put hygiene, and specifically handwashing with soap and menstrual hygiene management (MHM), on the global monitoring map for the first time. The END-working group developed checklists for an integral coverage of human rights criteria. Inequalities must be measured for four population groups and disadvantaged groups should be identified through an inclusive participatory national process. The group defined conditions that needed to be met incrementally for reduction to count as 'progressive'.

In ensuing panel discussions, panel members provided their perspectives. Sustainability emerged as a key issue, but it was stated that for sustainability indicators the WASH community should conform itself with the broader SDG picture. Regional differentiation in targets would ensure adequate levels of motivation for all. An essential next step was the preparation of cost estimates both for meeting the targets and for monitoring progress. Equally important was the development of a communications strategy around these proposed targets and indicators, with materials geared to different audiences in length and detail. Adaptive management of the monitoring process should allow for expansion of settings beyond household, schools and health care centres, and for the introduction of new monitoring techniques as they become available. Some felt the targets could be strengthened further in terms of ambition.

Accountability emerged from the plenary discussions as key to empowerment of individuals and institutions to hold human rights violators to account. We should not censor ourselves on the accountability issue in the fear of not gaining political acceptance for the WASH targets and indicators. Rather, the accountability challenge should be made explicit so that governments have the opportunity to adopt it. Affordability was similarly recognized as crucial, but the measurement of process indicators should be developed with caution. Recent technical progress in measuring water quality at the household level as part of routine surveys was welcomed, thus paving the way for its inclusion post-2015. The

open defecation target and the term “adequate sanitation” in the other proposed targets were major subjects of debate.

Several proposals were made for taking the proposal forward; these will all be accommodated in a work plan for implementation by WHO and UNICEF. In addition to the already mentioned costing aspects, there was also a strong call to ensure the post-2015 monitoring landscape was rationalized and linked to the monitoring framework for “Big Water”.

The current and options for future monitoring landscapes were discussed in a separate session, with contributions from Sanitation and Water for All (SWA), the World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) and the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS).

A Panel discussion on country outreach focused on the need to tell the story of the rationale of the proposed targets and indicators (fully realizing the future was unpredictable), to apply “backward engineering” for a better understanding of the targets and indicators, the need for the right message to the right audience (all under the umbrella of universal access) and the opportunities to link to messages already being voiced in the wake of Rio +20. Group work further explored these issues in detail.

In the concluding session, lessons learned from the public health perspective, the economic perspective and the human rights perspective were the starting point for a number of panel members to give more profile to strategic issues. The private sector representative favoured a combination of poverty alleviation with due consideration of planetary boundaries. The EU representative suggested there was a need to move WASH out of its infrastructure silo to a set of effective links to other areas of concern, gaining synergies. The AMCOW representative reminded the audience of the need not to forget the MDGs before their end date has actually been reached. A Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Finland) representative suggested the structuring of proposed WASH targets and indicators along the dimensions of the Rio +20 outcome document: social (access), ecological (quality) and economic (efficiency). The Hungarian Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the UN in New York encouraged the WASH community not to miss any opportunity in forthcoming international water events to voice the outcomes of the JMP process, and to ensure links with “Big Water” at all times.

In conclusion, the facilitator of the final session, Margaret Catley-Carlson, stated that having this product, the targets and indicators for drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene, already with such a level of agreement was a significant achievement. We now needed to explain, explain, and explain. Context is more important than content in the political arena. Moving beyond the generally agreed targets about the provision of safe and clean water to take on social inequality, gender and profound religious and cultural issues implies a switch in focus, in probing the issues that have to be solved in order to get water to people. So we must be clear on the messages. They need to be powerful and unequivocal. Framing the questions properly was the key to success, but it needed a different set of skills than the ones we have applied thus far. “Big water” coming on the agenda was good news and WASH needed to stay visible in that context.

Moving on from the second expert and stakeholder Consultation in the Hague, two key parallel strategies/work plans need to be drafted and consulted in early 2013, covering (1) a communication and political strategy; and (2) an agenda for producing the evidence needed to move the technical proposals forward and serve as the basis for communication. The detailed recommendations can be found on page 56 and onwards.

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 and access. In 2000 it received a formal mandate to monitor progress towards the MDG drinking-water target, with a single indicator, access to improved sources of drinking-water. In 2002, a sanitation target was added with access to improved sanitation facilities as its indicator. In this context, the JMP has combined its essentially analytical role with normative, advocacy and capacity development functions in support of efforts to accelerate the global expansion of access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation.

Having a target and two indicators within the MDG framework has significantly boosted the international profile of drinking-water and sanitation. Yet, it is widely recognized that current global indicators fall short of measuring progress in some key aspects of drinking-water supply and sanitation services. For example, the normative criteria of the Human Rights to Safe Drinking-Water and Sanitation include quality, availability, affordability and accessibility, with equity, non-discrimination, sustainability, accountability and participation as cross-cutting themes and none of these are satisfactorily addressed by the current global monitoring efforts. The continued inequitable distribution of water and sanitation services among population groups has been one of the unfinished agendas of the MDG period. Also, broader aspects of sanitation and wastewater management, and water resources management have received limited or no consideration in the MDG framework.

Anticipating the need for a strengthened, comprehensive and more responsive monitoring framework in the post-2015 period, WHO and UNICEF used the JMP to create a platform for drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene stakeholders, to reach consensus on options for global WASH targets and indicators, supported by clear definitions, for consideration by the UN Member States in their deliberations on post-2015 development goals and targets.

In May 2011, 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 proposals for post-2015 WASH targets and indicators. Over 70 senior WASH professionals attended this first Consultation; they represented civil society, academia, professional associations, regulators, and multilateral and bilateral agencies, and also included statistical and data collection experts, and representatives from the human rights community.

In the wake of this Consultation, WHO and UNICEF established four working groups, covering drinking-water, sanitation, hygiene, and equity and non-discrimination (END); the remit of the END working group cut across the first three. The working groups started their work in January 2012, coordinated by professionals from leading global institutions with responsibilities for WASH. Membership consisted of recognized experts from both the North and the South. The working groups were guided by terms of reference, with WHO and UNICEF overseeing the overall process. Details about working group composition and the consultation process can be accessed on the JMP website (www.wssinfo.org).

WHO and UNICEF tasked the working groups to:

- Focus on describing the features of a Goal that covers WASH, one 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).

During 2012, the working groups undertook a rigorous consultation process leading to a consolidated proposal for evidence-based targets and indicators in line with a common vision for a global goal. The process included, *inter alia*, a number of public consultations at international events (6th World Water Forum, Marseille; Singapore International Water Week; Stockholm World Water Week; University of North Carolina Water and Health Conference; meetings of the UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation; and, Regional Sanitation Conferences). The interim and final products of the working groups can be accessed at www.wssinfo.org.

On 5 and 6 November 2012 UNICEF and WHO organized a Consultation on the feasibility of measuring the proposed indicators and their relevance in relation to the proposed post-2015 targets.

A consolidated proposal with, as annexes, the final reports, and conclusions and recommendations of each working group, and the report of the measurability meeting made up the key materials for discussion at a second stakeholder Consultation, hosted by the Government of the Netherlands in The Hague, 3-5 December 2012. This second Consultation marked a key conclusive milestone in the technical process, and kicked off a next phase with an emphasis on further strengthening the evidence base, and addressing the cost aspects of meeting the proposed targets and the monitoring of progress to achieving them. This next phase will also see intensified communications, working with other strams within the Thematic Consultation on Water (one of eleven thematic consultations under the UN Secretary-General's High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda).

THE OUTCOME

The Consultation reviewed the proposed WASH targets and indicators, and their underlying definitions, and agreed they provided a strong basis for further action as recommended by the measurability meeting. The current consolidated proposal should be further refined and adjusted based on the comments of the measurability and the Hague meetings, and should be adapted into differently formatted documents for a range of advocacy and communications purposes. The process of stakeholder consultation should be maintained as the evidence base for the proposed targets and indicators further evolved. The following summary presents all the essentials contained in the consolidated proposals which can be downloaded (together with the detailed working group reports) from www.wssinfo.org.

THE PROPOSAL

The following pages present a summary of the proposals for post-2015 drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene indicators, targets and definitions that were discussed at the meeting.

Fundamental considerations

Reducing inequalities

Targets should call for progressive reduction in inequalities between rich and poor, urban and rural, informal and formal urban settlements, and disadvantaged groups and the general population. Inequalities related to individual status based on gender, disability and age should also be reduced. Further details are provided in the Endnote below.

Levels of service

Households should not simply gain basic access but move upwards through a “ladder” of service levels, specified by multiple criteria and related to service thresholds derived from the normative criteria of the human right to water and sanitation.

Settings beyond the household

Schools and health centres should be the top priority for provision of access to drinking-water and sanitation, with a specific focus on universal handwashing and menstrual hygiene management.

Sustainability

Key parameters include affordability, accountability, and financial and environmental sustainability.

Indicators by Target¹

Target 1: By 2025 no one practices open defecation, and inequalities in the practice of open defecation have been progressively eliminated.

Indicator (1)

1. Percentage of population reporting practicing open defecation

- Percentage of households not using any sanitation facility.
- Percentage of households using an improved sanitation facility (pre-2015 JMP definition).
- Percentage of households in which open defecation is practiced by any household member.
- Percentage of households with children under five reporting hygienic disposal of the stools of children under five.

¹ All indicators must be disaggregated by rural and urban, by wealth quintiles, by informal and formal urban settlements, and by disadvantaged groups and the general population. Disadvantaged groups must be identified

Target 2: By 2030 everyone uses basic drinking-water supply and handwashing facilities when at home, all schools and health centres provide all users with basic drinking-water supply and adequate sanitation, handwashing facilities and menstrual hygiene facilities, and inequalities in access to each of these services have been progressively eliminated.

Indicators (2-5)

2. Percentage of population using a basic drinking-water service

- Percentage of households using an improved source with a total collection time of 30 minutes or less for a roundtrip including queuing.

3. Percentage of population with basic handwashing facilities in the home

- Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing facility commonly used by family members.
- Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing facility within or immediately near sanitation facilities.
- Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing facility within or immediately near the food preparation area.

4. Percentage of pupils enrolled in primary and secondary schools providing basic drinking water, adequate sanitation and adequate hygiene services

- Percentage of primary and secondary schools with an improved source (in rural areas, pre-2015 JMP definitions; in urban areas, piped water into school, yard or plot or a stand pipe/public tap or a tubewell/borehole) on premises and water points accessible to all users during school hours.
- Percentage of primary and secondary schools with gender-separated sanitation facilities on or near premises, with at least one toilet for every 25 girls, at least one toilet for female school staff, a minimum of one toilet and one urinal for every 50 boys and at least one toilet for male school staff.
- Percentage of primary and secondary schools with a handwashing facility with soap and water in or near sanitation facilities.
- Percentage of primary and secondary schools with a handwashing facility with soap and water near food preparation areas.
- Percentage of primary and secondary schools with a private place for washing hands, private parts and clothes; drying re-usable materials; and safe disposal of used menstrual materials.

5. Percentage of beneficiaries using hospitals, health centres and clinics providing basic drinking-water, adequate sanitation and adequate hygiene

- Percentage of hospitals, health centres and clinics with an improved source (in rural areas, pre-2015 JMP definitions; in urban areas, piped water into health centre, yard or plot or a stand pipe/public tap or a tubewell/borehole) on premises and water points accessible to all users at all times.
- Percentage of hospitals, health centres and clinics with improved gender separated sanitation facility on or near premises (at least one toilet for every 20 users at inpatient centres, at least four toilets – one each for staff, female, male and child patients – at outpatient centres).

- Percentage of hospitals, health centres and clinics with a handwashing facility with soap and water in or near sanitation facilities, food preparation areas and patient care areas.
- Percentage of hospitals, health centres and clinics with a private place for washing hands, private parts and clothes; drying reusable materials; and safe disposal of used menstrual materials.

Target 3: By 2040, everyone uses adequate sanitation at home, the proportion of the population not using an intermediate drinking water service at home has been reduced by half, the excreta from at least half of schools, health centres and households with adequate sanitation are safely managed, and inequalities in access to all these services have been progressively reduced.

Indicators (6-8)

6. Percentage of population using an intermediate drinking water service

- Percentage of households using an improved source on premises with discontinuity less than two days in the last two weeks; with less than 10 cfu *E. coli*/100ml year round at source; accessible to all members of the household at the times they need it.

7. Percentage of population using an adequate sanitation facility

- Percentage of households using an adequate sanitation facility.
- 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.

8. Percentage of population living in households whose excreta are safely managed

- Percentage of households with adequate sanitation whose excreta are safely managed.
- Share of human excreta that reach designated disposal sites.

Target 4: All drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services are delivered in a progressively affordable, accountable, financially and environmentally sustainable manner

Indicators (9-14)

9. Percentage of population using water and sanitation service providers registered with a regulatory authority (disaggregated by rural and urban).

10. Percentage of population in the poorest quintile whose financial expenditure on water, sanitation and hygiene is below 3% of the national poverty line (disaggregated by rural and urban)².

² Affordability and accessibility to individual households could be addressed through questions in cross sectional surveys which include: Percentage of population reporting having been unable to access water when they needed it at

11. Ratio of annual revenue to annual expenditure on maintenance (including operating expenditures, capital maintenance, debt servicing) AND

12. Ratio of annual expenditure on maintenance (including operating expenditures, capital maintenance, debt servicing) to annualized value of capital assets.

13. Percentage of raw water quality tests within national standards for faecal contamination AND

14. EITHER Ratio of water production (lpcpd) to total water consumption (lpcpd) OR per capita renewable water resources.

Objectives of the targets

The proposed targets relate to achieving the objectives of progressive realization through increasing the numbers of people using services, through reducing inequalities, through increases in service levels, by driving progress in schools and health centres as well as households, by achieving universal coverage for as many parameters as possible within the 2015-2040 timeframe and by sustained coverage over the long term.

Target Dates

2025 No open defecation

2030 Basic water, adequate sanitation, handwashing and menstrual hygiene management in schools and health centres; basic water at home; handwashing at home

2040 Adequate sanitation at home

This is laid down in a timeframe for targets reflecting a combination of **universal coverage for some parameters, and progress towards universal coverage for others.**

Target dates			
	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene
2025		No open defecation	
2030	Universal basic drinking water in schools and health centres	Universal adequate sanitation in schools and health centres	Universal adequate handwashing and MHM in schools and health centres
	Universal basic drinking water at home		Universal adequate handwashing at home
2040	Progress towards intermediate drinking water at home	Universal adequate sanitation at home	
		Progress towards safe management of excreta	

some time in the past two weeks [response categories: unreliable, unaffordable, insufficient, unacceptable, access denied, etc].

Consolidated Targets

Target 1: By 2025 no one practices open defecation, and inequalities in the practice of open defecation have been progressively eliminated.

Target 2: By 2030 everyone uses a basic drinking-water supply and handwashing facilities when at home, all schools and health centres provide all users with basic drinking-water supply and adequate sanitation, handwashing facilities and menstrual hygiene facilities, and inequalities in access to each of these services have been progressively eliminated.

Target 3: By 2040, everyone uses adequate sanitation when at home, the proportion of the population not using an intermediate drinking-water supply service at home has been reduced by half, the excreta from at least half of schools, health centres and households with adequate sanitation are safely managed, and inequalities in access to each of these services have been progressively reduced.

Target 4: All drinking-water supply, sanitation and hygiene services are delivered in a progressively affordable, accountable, and financially and environmentally sustainable manner.

Endnote: Proposed measurement and reporting of reduction/elimination of inequalities

Data will be **disaggregated by the four population groups** (rich and poor, urban and rural, informal and formal urban settlements, disadvantaged groups and the general population). Building on these disaggregated data, the **measurement of reducing inequalities** can be determined through the following steps:

1. Determine the necessary rate of progress for both worst-off and better-off groups in order to meet each target (this depends both on the target and on the specific year to be set).
2. Compare the percentage of the worst-off population who use the services set under each target with the percentage of the better-off population to establish the disparity in use.
3. If the progress of both the worst-off and better-off groups follows or exceeds the set rate of progress, and if the disparity between the two population groups narrows accordingly, the country is considered "on-track". By measuring the rate of progress for both the worst-off and better-off and comparing these, various elements can be assessed: (a) progress required to meet the target; (b) the reduction in inequalities; and (c) the necessary rate of progress to meet the target. This will also show eventual retrogression. As defined above, these three conditions must be met to be considered 'progressive reduction of inequality'.
4. In addition, a Traffic Lights System will serve for the overall assessment of the progressive reduction of inequalities under each target, combining the four population groups (poorest vs richest wealth quintile, rural vs urban, informal vs formal urban settlement, and disadvantaged groups vs general population). Green implies "on

track”, yellow shows that there is some progress, but that it is insufficient, and red means “off-track”. If 3 or 4 out of 4 disaggregated groups are on-track, it is assessed as green; 2 out of 4 is yellow; and 0 or 1 out of 4 is red.

Underlying Assumptions and Principles

Scope

- The targets should be formulated in the context of a **simple, inspirational vision**, articulated around universal use of water, sanitation and hygiene
- Targets should focus primarily on **outcomes**
- Targets should reflect **the human rights to water and sanitation**, and the concept of **progressive realization** of the rights
- The targets should reflect the aspiration of both an increase in **the number of people** using water, sanitation and hygiene, and **improvements in their level of service**, and both are considered progressive realization
- Targets are **global** and must therefore be relevant to all countries
- Targets should look beyond the home to **schools** and **health care centres**
- There must be a focus on the **poor, disadvantaged** and **excluded**
- There must be a focus on the **elimination of inequalities and inequities**
- The scope of the targets does not limit the scope in terms of what the working groups think needs to be **regularly monitored and reported on** in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector; recommendations will be made for a **longer list of parameters** in addition to those in the targets

Format

- **Three or four targets** are needed, with a short set of accompanying indicators
- The targets need to be **unambiguous**, as easily **communicable** as possible, and expressed in simple language that all can understand and relate to
- Both professional jargon and the over-use of adjectives in the targets should be avoided
- **Clear and comprehensive definitions** are needed which capture the details and full aspirations of the targets, allowing the targets to be short and simple
- A **cohesive set** of targets, indicators and definitions are required, that have internal consistency³
- Each sub-sector (water, sanitation and hygiene) is important in its own right, and should not be subsumed within each other
- The targets should be expressed in terms of a **set of dates** by which various levels of **inequality reduction** and **improvements in service levels and practices** will have taken place.

³ That is, not a long list of individual targets and indicators to be selected from, as a “mix and match” approach will not guarantee consistency.

- As the target year of the future global development framework has not yet been set, a **25-year period** is assumed, between 2015 and 2040.

Definitions and General terms used in this document

Adequate handwashing facilities in schools and health centres: Handwashing facilities, with soap and water, available inside or immediately outside sanitation facilities, where food is prepared or consumed, and in patient care areas.

Adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities in schools and health centres provide privacy for changing materials and for washing hands, private parts and clothes with soap and water; include 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; include disposal facilities for used menstrual materials (from collection point to final disposal).

Adequate sanitation at home: each of the following sanitation facility types is considered as adequate sanitation for monitoring progress toward the household sanitation targets, if the facility is shared among no more than five families or 30 persons, whichever is fewer:

- A pit latrine with a superstructure, and a platform or squatting slab constructed of durable material. A variety of latrine types can fall under this category, including composting latrines, pour-flush latrines, and VIPs.
- A toilet connected to a septic tank.
- A toilet connected to a sewer (small bore or conventional).

Adequate sanitation facilities in schools and health centres are those that effectively separate excreta from human contact, and ensure that excreta do not re-enter the immediate environment.

An adequate school or health centre sanitation facility:

- Is located in close proximity [specific distance to be added] to the school or health centre;
- Is accessible to all users, including adults and children, the elderly, and those with physical disabilities;
- Provides separate facilities for males and females (boys and girls at school), and for adults and children;
- Is equipped with hand washing stations that include soap and water and are inside or immediately outside the sanitation facility;
- Provides adequate menstrual management facilities in sanitation facilities that are used by women and by girls of menstruating age;
- At schools, provides at least one toilet per 25 girls and at least one toilet for female school staff, as well as a minimum of one toilet plus one urinal (or 50 centimeters of urinal wall) per 50 boys, and at least one toilet for male school staff.
- At in-patient health centres, includes at least one toilet per 20 users.
- At outpatient health centres, includes at least four toilets - one each for staff, female patients, male patients, and child patients.

Basic drinking-water service in schools: water from an ‘improved’ source on premises (in rural, pre-2015 JMP definitions; in urban, piped water into school, yard or plot or a stand pipe/public tap or a tubewell/borehole) capable of delivering sufficient water at all times for drinking, personal hygiene and, where appropriate, food preparation, cleaning and laundry. Five litres per capita per day (lpcpd) are available for non-residential schoolchildren and staff in non-residential and day schools; and 20 lpcpd are available for all residential schoolchildren and staff in boarding schools. Additional quantities of water may be required depending on sanitation facilities (e.g. pour flush or flush toilets). Drinking water points are accessible to all users, including those with disabilities, throughout the school day.

Basic drinking-water service in health centres: water from an ‘improved’ source on premises (in rural, pre-2015 JMP definitions; in urban, piped water into health centre yard or plot or a stand pipe/public tap or a tubewell/borehole) capable of delivering the minimum quantity of water that is required for different situations in the health care setting as defined by WHO. Drinking-water points are accessible to all users, including those with disabilities, throughout the school day.

Basic drinking-water at home: Households are considered to have a basic drinking water service when they use water from an ‘improved’ source (pre-2015 JMP definitions in rural areas; piped water into dwelling, yard or plot, or a standpipe/public tap or a tubewell/borehole in urban areas) with a total collection time of 30 minutes or less for a roundtrip, including queuing.

Basic handwashing facilities at home: handwashing facilities, with soap and water, available near sanitation facilities and where food is prepared or consumed.

Disadvantaged groups: These groups will be identified through a participatory national process taking into account group-related prohibited grounds of discrimination: including ethnicity, race, colour, religion, caste, national or social origin. This process must be inclusive and ensure active, free and meaningful participation of all relevant population groups, in particular disadvantaged groups. It should involve national human rights institutions, civil society and community based organizations, human rights organizations and academia.

Drinking water: Water used, or intended to be available for use, by humans for drinking, cooking, food preparation, personal hygiene or similar purposes. (European Protocol on Water & Health)

Excreta: human faeces and urine.

Handwashing facility: A handwashing facility is a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing. It may be fixed or movable.

Health care centres: includes all the places WHO defines as health care centres: hospitals, clinics, health posts, dental surgeries, general practitioner settings, and home-based care. (WHO 2008 Essential Environmental Health Standards in Health Care)

Intermediate drinking-water at home: Households are considered to have intermediate drinking water service when they use water from an ‘improved’ source (pre-2015 JMP definitions in rural areas; piped water into dwelling, yard or plot, or a tubewell/borehole in urban areas) located on their premises, which delivers an acceptable quantity of water with only moderate levels of discontinuity (non-functional for no more than two days in the last two weeks), water quality at source meets a threshold of less than 10 cfu E. coli/100ml year-round, and the water point is accessible to all household members at the times they need it.

Menstrual hygiene management facilities: Facilities that provide water and space for washing and cleaning the body during menstruation, and that allow hygienic management of material for absorbing menstrual blood and disposal of used menstrual materials.

Open defecation: Defecation in which excreta of adults or children are deposited (directly or after being covered by a layer of earth) in the bush, a field, a beach, or other open area; are discharged into a drainage channel, river, sea, or other water body; or are wrapped in temporary material and discarded.

Progressive reduction and elimination of inequalities: The systematic reduction and elimination of the inequalities between different population groups as they progress toward the specified target. When the target aims at universal access, the language should be progressive “elimination” of inequalities, while progressive “reduction” of inequalities refers to other targets. To count as a ‘progressive’ reduction, the following conditions must be met cumulatively: (1) there must be a reduction in the difference between the coverage rates in the relevant groups; (2) the rate of progress of each group must meet or exceed the rate of progress required for that group to reach the target by the specified time; and (3) the reduction in inequality must not be the result of a reduced rate of coverage for any group. Progress should be reported by poorest vs richest wealth quintile, rural vs urban, informal vs formal urban settlement, and disadvantaged groups vs general population. See Endnote for further details.

Safe management of household excreta is defined as the containment, extraction, and transport of excreta to a designated disposal or treatment site, or the safe re-use of excreta at the household or community level, as appropriate to the local context. The share of households with safely managed excreta is defined as the fraction of households whose excreta:

- Are carried through a sewer network to a designated location (e.g. treatment facility);
- Are hygienically collected from septic tanks or latrine pits by a suction truck (or similar equipment that limits human contact) and transported to a designated location (e.g. treatment facility or solid waste collection site); or
- Are stored on site (e.g. in a sealed latrine pit) until they are safe to handle and re-use (e.g. as an agricultural input).

Sanitation: Sanitation is the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and feces. (WHO)

Schools: primary and secondary schools, boarding and day schools, rural and urban schools, and public and private schools (WHO, 2009 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Standards in Low-cost Settings), as well as day-care centres, nurseries and kindergartens.

Sustainable water services: A drinking-water, sanitation or hygiene service is considered to be sustainable if it continues to deliver the designated level of service (with respect to affordability, availability, quality and accessibility) over the long term.

OPENING SESSION

Master of Ceremony Dick van Ginhoven (DGIS) reminded the audience of the main reason for the Consultation: the period of the Millennium Development Goals was due to end in 2015 and the WASH⁴ sector needed to agree on proposed WASH targets and indicators for the period after 2015. He then facilitated the opening session, which consisted of statements on behalf of WHO, UNICEF, UN-Water and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Directorate-General of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation), and was concluded by and Opening Address by His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, in his capacity of Chair of the UN-Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation. Summaries of the statements and the Opening Address are presented in Annex C.

Objectives and expected outputs of the Consultation

With reference to the Concept Note for the Consultation, Robert Bos (WHO) reminded the participants of its objectives:

1. To review the reports of the working groups and the findings of the monitoring experts, to review recent developments in relation to the post-2015 Global Development Agenda and associated processes, to assess the comprehensiveness, relevance, feasibility and technical soundness of the proposed drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene targets and indicators and to assess their 'political bankability';
2. To agree on proposals for a timeline, with interim targets and indicators (for instance, every five years) to review their relevance, appropriateness and feasibility, in the context of a new time horizon for a possible SDG on water (possibly 2030 or 2040);
3. To identify knowledge gaps, review progress towards the Right to Safe Drinking-water and Sanitation and consider needs for further research and pilots that can foster the incorporation of new indicators into the monitoring process of the proposed targets;
4. To consider options for an optimal configuration of the post-2015 monitoring architecture which will allow an enhanced and cost-effective framework for the monitoring of water, sanitation, hygiene targets that reflects human rights principles, and that is responsive to new developments;
5. To identify steps to organize inclusive regional/national dialogues, in line with on-going processes emerging from the Rio+20 conference, and establish criteria for the level of monitoring to optimize complementarities between global, regional and national monitoring and consider the options for associated capacity development efforts;
6. To approve a final consolidated proposal for post-2015 drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene targets and indicators, and to agree on (a) an action plan to introduce the proposed targets and into the UN-led discussions on the post-2015 UN Development Agenda, especially the Thematic Consultation on Water, (b) a roadmap to address research and development needs in support of the proposed targets and indicators and

⁴ Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

(c) a strategy to mainstream the proposed targets and indicators into the key international political processes leading towards a global Sustainable Development Goal on water.

In line with these stated objectives, the expected outcomes of the consultation were:

- Agreement on a proposal for consolidated post-2015 WASH targets and indicators.
- An action plan for effective outreach to ensure that the next generation of global development goals include a specific goal for water with corresponding targets and indicators for drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene, reflecting the human rights principles.
- A roadmap, with a clear timeline, to address the research and development needs in support of the proposed targets and indicators.
- A strategy to mainstream the proposed WASH targets and indicators into the key international political processes leading towards a global Sustainable Development Goal on water.
- A first rough blueprint for the post-2015 monitoring architecture that will be further developed to include all key players with their roles, responsibilities and contributions to essential functions.

Procedural matters

The programme of work for the Consultation, the thematic arrangement of sessions and the chairing and facilitation arrangements were introduced and adopted (presented in annex B). It was announced that Dr Guy Hutton served as rapporteur for the Consultation. In brief, the themes were: Day 1 – setting the stage for both monitoring and the human rights framework; Day 2 – scope and focus of post-2015 targets and indicators, and country/civil society outreach; and Day 3 – the roadmap for political outreach.

PROCEEDINGS

Session 1. Setting the stage

Chaired by Sanjay Wijesekera (UNICEF)

Presentations

The UN process for formulating the Global Post-2015 Development Agenda - Nicole Igloi, UNDP

With the complexities of the planned and on-going processes related to the post-2015 development agenda in mind, a representative of the UN Task Team was invited to update the Consultation on status and recent developments, and to provide a context for more meaningful discussions.

The mechanisms to support formulation of the post-2015 UN development agenda were described in terms of structure and process (see Session 5 below for a diagram). Leadership is with Member States, delegated to the UN Secretary-General, the Deputy SG and the SG's special adviser. The Secretary-General's High Level Panel is composed of 27 eminent persons, who are to advise him on the formulation of a bold but practical post-2015 development agenda. The work will be based on findings of UN Task Team's report and informed by the outcomes of processes that include dedicated thematic and country consultations. The Panel will submit a report to the UN Secretary-General by 31 May 2013.

The creation of an Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) had been recommended at the Rio+20 Conference (June 2012), but it had not been established yet. Recently, the OWG's regional composition had been decided. It was to be composed of 30 representatives nominated by Member States and would be tasked to develop a proposal for SDGs in coherence with post-2015 UN development agenda. It was foreseen the OWG would submit a report to the 68th session of the General Assembly in September 2013.

The UNDG Consultations Initiative includes three components:

1. National consultations led by the UN Resident Coordinators and building on on-going consultations; they would feed into the formal post-2015 process.
2. Thematic consultations with the involvement of academia, media, the private sector, employers, trade unions, civil society and decision makers on current central challenges to development in the post-2015 period.
3. Web and social media to allow open interaction and information exchange among a range of stakeholders; this component was aligned with the 'Future We Want' campaign launched by the Secretary-General.

The reports from the UNDG Consultations Initiative will be made available to the HLP and will inform the UN Secretary-General's report to the 2013 UN General Assembly.

The UN Task Team (UN TT) on post-2015 consists of representatives of over 60 UN entities and international organisations, and has as objectives to provide coordination and

to propose a unified vision. The report “Realizing the Future We Want for All” had been submitted to the UN Secretary-General in June 2012. The UN TT will provide support to the Open Working Group through analysis and recommendations on monitoring, accountability and global partnerships. The UN TT recognizes the need for transformative change in support of inclusive, people-centered, sustainable development. It builds on the core values outlined in the Millennium Declaration. Three fundamental principles are at its centre: respect for human rights, equality and sustainability. Consensus-building needed to avoid three risks: overloading (too many targets), overt prescription or vagueness, and donor centrism. In the UN TT report, water and sanitation appear under “Environmental sustainability”, one of four pillars.

A calendar of inter-governmental events would serve to mark the milestones towards the Post-2015 UN development agenda:

- 2012 High-Level Meeting on the Rule of Law
- 2013 High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development
- 2014 20-year review of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
- 2014 Financing for Development review conference
- 2014 Development Cooperation Forum
- 2015 World Conference on Disaster Reduction
- 2015 10-year Review of the World Summit of the Information Society
- 2015 Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Beijing World Conference on Women

An update on the general integration of human rights in the SDGs - Jyoti Sanghera, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Speaking from her own observations and experiences in Nepal, Dr Sanghera reported that change was happening. In India, an initiative “no toilet, no bride” had focused attention on the issue of poor sanitation. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) itself worked in certain ‘zones of exceptionalism’ which described those settings where there was no rule of law – e.g. the sex trade, prisons, detention centres and informal settlements. The provision of WASH in these settings provided a first step on the ladder to normality.

The opportunity provided by the post-2015 development agenda was reflected in its call for delivery from fear and want. Freedom from fear means an end to discrimination, disparities and structural inequities. Freedom from want means people could lead a decent life, where there was governance and an equitable system of distribution.

The MDGs have served many useful functions: as a global development narrative, a 'booster' for neglected issues, and as a global accountability framework. However, this assumed one size to fit all and this had been unfair for countries with lower starting points. In many countries, human rights violations in water and sanitation were endemic.

Information represents power and measurement is the cornerstone of accountability. Data had been shown to have a clear impact on priority setting and budget allocation. OHCHR

had brought JMP efforts as a core feature of its own work, illustrating what is possible when the commitment was strong.

At Rio +20, commitments had made to human rights in the context of sustainable development. Through the High Level Panel, accountability frameworks for the post-2015 development agenda are now being examined.

Discussion

Further information on the UN post-2015 development agenda was shared in response to participants' questions. The High Level Panel was scheduled to meet five times. Following the inaugural meeting (New York) and a meeting in London that had already been held, further meetings would be held in Liberia, Indonesia and New York. The High Level Panel had a list of framing discussions and guidance on how to build consensus – these would be issued soon. In London, the focus of the framing discussion had been on inequalities. Reports would be made available as the process went on.

The OHCHR was working on two of the eleven Thematic Consultations: on equality (with UN Women and UNICEF) and on governance (with UNDP). The latter included a sub-group on measurement criteria and indicators. The essential role of the Human Rights framework needed to be highlighted, with the key contributions it could make towards ensuring accountability in the SDGs.

Session 2. Update on progress since Berlin and presentation of the consolidated proposal

Chaired by Sanjay Wijesekera (UNICEF) and Tessa Wardlaw (UNICEF)

Presentations: the process and proposals of the working groups

How the agreed roadmap was implemented: the process - Guy Hutton, WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme

The First Consultation on post-2015 monitoring for water, sanitation and hygiene (Berlin, 3-5 May 2011) had been organized by WHO and UNICEF using the JMP as the convening platform and had been hosted by the German Government. With the recognition in the previous year of the Human Right to Safe Water and Sanitation, the Berlin Consultation had been an important coming together of WASH sector representatives and the human rights community. Lively and open debates resulted in a consensus that the common interests of WASH stakeholders were too significant for them not to work together closely in defining a new global monitoring system. Importantly, the first Consultation concluded that the current global water and sanitation monitoring system had served us well and that efforts should focus on its improvement and adaptation rather than its wholesale replacement. Some adaptations were proposed:

- Recognising that indicators and targets do drive policies, the consensus had been that the number of targets and indicators should be expanded. Information only on access

to improved or unimproved drinking-water sources and sanitation facilities would not be enough for an increasingly data-hungry and data-driven sector. Commonly agreed future needs included indicators for drinking-water quality; appropriate management of excreta; the inclusion of hygiene, given its key role in securing improved health outcomes; and lastly, as most people spend a large part of their time outside the household, the first Consultation had agreed that monitoring institutional and public WASH services could be a highly worthwhile endeavour. At the same time, it had recognized that the number of indicators should be limited so that the focus on key outcomes would not be lost.

- The normative criteria of the human right had been considered to be highly relevant for the broader WASH purposes; equally, cross-cutting dimensions such as participation, accountability and sustainability had been considered of key importance. Understanding what was happening beyond the average had been considered a precondition to enable governments to better target those most in need of public support and solidarity.
- Disaggregating the world's population into rural and urban dwellers ignored spatial and social complexities – urban areas, for example, covered everything from business districts, to high value residential areas, to informal settlements, with increasing disparity within urban areas as many countries of the developing world experienced persistent rural-urban migration. Urban poverty was no longer confined to the clear boundaries of informal settlements. Thus, with the urban/rural distinction as the minimum, the Consultation had been in favour of a more diversified stratification, particularly in the urban context.
- While the definitions in the current MDG period had focused on moving people to a basic service, for many countries in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Latin America, and South-East and East Asia these definitions had ceased to be relevant as their entire populations or significant sub-segments thereof (such as urban areas) had moved to universal access to an 'improved' source or facility as currently defined in the MDG framework. However, decision-makers where these conditions prevail still needed the motivation of a higher standard to strive for. Furthermore, it had been observed that every country faced the challenge of transitioning to a sustainable economy – hence global monitoring could shine a light on unsustainable extraction of water resources and water pollution as two key issues in all countries, no matter what their income level.

A further recommendation from Berlin had been that the long-term vision, or goal, should explicitly aspire to universal WASH access and with clear intermediate targets that may be updated every five years or so, to respond to evolving needs and incorporate new evidence and technological developments. Such an agenda would provide greater political accountability as well as motivate sectoral work plans. Universal access was a powerful message, even if there were doubts about its realization within a 15 to 25 year time horizon. There had been a high level of expectation at the first Consultation that the process would carefully consider country needs and viewpoints, and regional initiatives, to avoid wasting resources on unnecessary, parallel monitoring initiatives, and more

importantly, avoid the confusion that arose when multiple sets of coverage numbers were circulating.

A final agreement emerging from the Berlin Consultation had been that the JMP – under the leadership of WHO and UNICEF – should continue in the endeavour it had initiated to propose a new global monitoring framework after 2015, and should draft a roadmap and set up working groups chaired by WASH professionals affiliated to leading global institutions whose expertise was widely acknowledged. Once developed, the proposals would need to be communicated to countries and the broader UN to obtain buy-in. Subsequently, it had been decided to establish four working groups, covering drinking-water, sanitation, hygiene and the cross-cutting issues of equity and non-discrimination (END), respectively.

The working group Chairs were asked to balance broad participation of stakeholders and experts on the one hand, with being result-oriented on the other– thus limiting the core groups to an optimal number of around 15 members. These were supplemented by additional resource people and institutions called on for specific tasks. A summary of face-to-face meetings of the core groups and/or Chairs is provided in

Figure 1.

Global events in 2012 where a post-2015 public session was held included the 6th World Water Forum in Marseille in March, Singapore International Water Week in July, Stockholm World Water Week in August, a WaterLex event at the Human Rights Council in Geneva in September, and the Water and Health Conference at the Water Institute of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA, in October. Work went on behind the scenes in preparations for the Earth Summit, Rio+20, on the UN teamworks Rio+20 dialogues site, and in raising attention of the global WASH community to the JMP post-2015 process. The JMP team participated in post-2015 discussions of UNSGAB meetings in Panama and Nairobi. An online consultation (on the JMP post-2015 website) was held during July/August and in November to gather comments on the current version of the targets and indicators. A meeting on the measurability of the proposed indicators was organized by UNICEF in New York in November.

Figure 1. Summary of Internal Processes of working groups

Month	Water	Sanitation	Hygiene	END
Jan	☒	☑	☒ ☒	☑ ☑
Feb	☒ ☒ ☑	Washington DC		☒
Mar	Marseilles		☒	Lisbon
Apr	☒		☑	☒
May	E-survey	☒	Washington DC	Lisbon
Jun	London	☒		☒
Jul			☒	
Aug	☒	WG Chair meeting, Stockholm		
Sep	Bern	London	☒	
Oct	☒			
Nov	WG Chair meeting, North Carolina Measurability meeting, New York			

☒	Audio-meeting	xx	Meeting of WGs
☑	Background paper	xx	Meeting of WG Chairs

Some discussions were part of regional meetings, in particular with the European Protocol on Water and Health, the Africa Water Week and the AMCOW Monitoring & Evaluation taskforce side meeting at Stockholm. JMP held a plenary session at the Third East Asia Ministerial Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene, as well as a post-conference dialogue with technical representatives of government agencies from the region. At the end of November, a SACOSAN Steering meeting was held – with JMP representation and attendance by staff of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council –, which led a discussion to obtain feedback on the current version of the targets and indicators.

Proposal of post-2015 WASH targets and indicators, and definitions - Clarissa Brocklehurst, independent consultant

Three “game changing” factors had influenced the development of the proposals for targets and indicators and their underlying definitions: (a) a retrospective view of the MDGs – the knowledge that targets do work, combined with important insights into the flaws of the MDGs; (b) the adoption of the human right to water and sanitation; and (c) the growing number of sources of data available.

The underlying assumptions and principles of the proposals included:

- A simple, inspirational vision: universal use of water, sanitation and hygiene
- Global targets.
- A focus on outcomes, on the poor, disadvantaged and excluded, and on the elimination of inequalities and inequities.

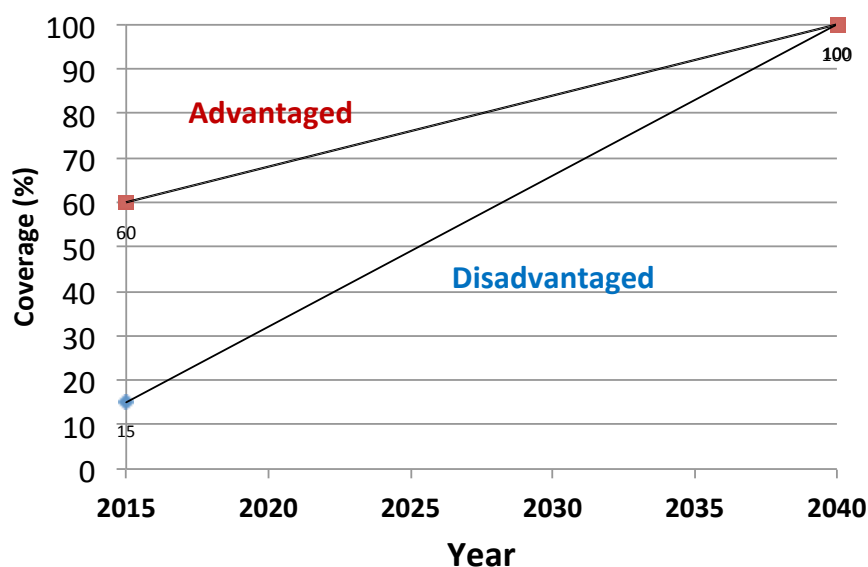
- The need to reflect the human right to water and sanitation, and the concept of progressive realization of the rights.
- The need to aim for both an increase in the number of people using water, sanitation and hygiene, and improvements in their level of service.
- The need to look beyond the home to schools and health centres.

The format of the targets was initially conceived as follows:

- Three or four targets, with a limited set of accompanying indicators.
- Unambiguous, communicable, expressed in simple language.
- Clear and comprehensive definitions.
- A cohesive set, with internal consistency.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene are each important in their own right.
- Expressed in terms of a set of dates by which various levels of inequality reduction and improvements in service levels and practices will have taken place.
- A 25-year period is assumed, between 2015 and 2040.

There was a consensus among the working groups that success should be measured not only in terms of increasing the numbers of people with access but also in terms of reducing inequalities, such as between the rich and poor, the urban and rural, informal and formal urban settlements, and disadvantaged groups and the general population. Progressive reduction meant faster progress among disadvantaged groups (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Figure 2. Progressive reduction in disparities – an illustration of the principle



The working groups proposed targets based on the objectives of:

- Progressive realization through *increasing the numbers of people using services*.
- Progressive realization through *reducing inequalities*.

- Progressive realization through *increases in service levels*.
- Driving progress in *schools and health centres* as well as households.
- Achievement of *universal coverage* for as many parameters as possible within the 2015-2040 timeframe.
- *Sustained coverage* over the long term.

Proposed target dates for universal coverage include 2025 (for elimination of open defecation), 2030 (for basic water, adequate sanitation, handwashing and menstrual hygiene management in schools and health centres; basic water at home; and handwashing at home), and 2040 (adequate sanitation at home). Also, by 2040, progress is expected towards ensuring intermediate drinking-water at home, and towards safe management of excreta (proposed targets are 50% reduction in those unserved). In addition, drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene services are expected to be delivered in a progressively affordable, accountable, and financially and environmentally sustainable manner.

Panel presentations of working group Chairs

Panel members: working group Chairs (Tom Slaymaker (WaterAid), Eddy Perez (World Bank/WSP), Merri Weinger (USAID) and Catarina de Albuquerque (UN Special Rapporteur HRWS)), and JMP post-2015 Coordinator, Guy Hutton. The facilitator of this session was Darren Saywell (Plan International).

The session proceeded in five rounds.

- First, the working group Chairs were invited to briefly introduce what made the proposed targets and indicators innovative and exciting, and how they responded to post-2015 needs. The ensuing Q&A focused on the macro issues.
- In a second round of presentations, the working group Chairs focused on what issues their working groups grappled with and how they resolved them. For example, were the proposed targets and indicators relevant, technically sound and politically acceptable? Were key aspects missing in the proposed targets and indicators? Were the principles of the HRWS, in particular equality and non-discrimination adequately reflected in the targets and indicators? This was followed by further Q&A and a discussion session.
- Thirdly, presentations were made on the measurability of the targets and indicators. This included feed-back from the measurability meeting of data and survey experts organised on 5 and 6 November 2012 in New York and a presentation on a specific measurability challenge – that of water quality.
- In a fourth round the working group Chairs were asked to clarify specific issues that had not been resolved the previous day.
- Finally, a panel of diverse stakeholders was invited to reflect on the various perspectives on the proposed targets and indicators.

Consolidated working group presentations are followed by summaries of the measurability presentations, and the key points from the plenary discussions are organised by theme.

The Drinking-water working group – Tom Slaymaker, WaterAid

Tom Slaymaker started with what, in his opinion, was new and exciting in the proposed drinking-water targets and indicators: the intention to expand the targets beyond household level to include extra-household settings and the strengthened focus on sustainability, neither of which were addressed under the MDGs. The proposed targets also moved beyond binary improved/unimproved indicators and introduced the idea of multiple service levels with multiple criteria based on the human right. The idea of a minimum threshold is maintained in the ‘basic’ level drinking-water service which is intended to be both universally achievable and can be readily monitored using existing data sources. The proposal could be described as ‘MDG plus’ as it incorporates existing indicators but has an additional focus on bringing water closer to home (within 30 minutes), thus increasing consumption and improving pre-conditions for hygiene and sanitation, and reducing the burden of collection especially on women and girls.

The second, ‘intermediate’ level service would be harder to reach and would also need more sophisticated monitoring. It builds on the basic level but aims for water on the premises and introduces, for the first time, a basic measure of water quality. It would require drawing on new sources of data (service providers, regulators) in addition to household surveys. The proposed extra-household targets focus on schools (high use) and health facilities (high risk) as a first priority and adopt a similar approach to defining service levels with reference to WHO guidelines. The main source of data for monitoring these targets would be information management systems (SIMs) of the education and health sectors, and facility surveys. On the issue of water safety, the working group was guided by WHO’s risk-based approach. Microbiological contamination was the most universally relevant; chemical contamination was important as well, but only contextually so.

Sustainability of drinking-water systems was a complex concept and had never been monitored before – it covered accountability, financial sustainability, affordability and water source sustainability – it therefore underpinned everything else. The working group did not consider comprehensive assessment at global level a feasible option. Hence a small number of indicators were selected that speak to the sustainability concept. Affordability was important, but difficult to capture in a single indicator (some poor people pay an expensive service that they can’t afford; while others opt not to pay, and hence are exposed to various negative impacts).

In summary, the proposed targets represented an ambitious vision for progressive improvements in drinking-water services post-2015 which sought to balance achievability and measurability. It built on what has gone before (i.e. finishing the job started with the MDGs) and introduced a stronger focus on equity and service sustainability in line with the principles of the human rights to water and sanitation.

The Sanitation working group – Eddy Perez, World Bank Water and Sanitation Program

Sanitation was an afterthought in the MDGs, with its target formulated two years after the drinking-water target had been set. This time being an equal partner with water in the post-2015 work had been an exciting part of the process. Setting targets was a powerful force

for change. But the working group members were very aware that the perfect is the enemy of the good. The definition of ‘adequate’ sanitation as originally conceived by the working groups had to be cut down due to lack of data for some of the aspects. The working group wanted to emphasize the poor in all targets and indicators, and therefore proposed an explicit focus on eliminating open defecation, which involved not just building latrines but also changing behaviour. Safe excreta management was considered an issue of health and poverty (e.g. informal settlements) as well as an environmental issue. Broader water pollution issues were expected to be covered by a separate wastewater management taskforce. Current trends are, however, not very encouraging when it comes to achieving universal access to sanitation in the next development period.

The Hygiene working group – Merri Weinger, USAID

Importantly, the WHO/UNICEF post-2015 process put hygiene, and specifically hand-washing with soap and menstrual hygiene management (MHM), on the map. The latter remained an issue for almost half the world’s population, still causing indignity and exclusion. As exposure to a lot of infections could be averted in schools and health care settings, tracking hygiene behaviour in these contexts was an imperative. Linkages with the other working groups had been crucial to formulate indicators on the presence of handwashing facilities and water near sanitation facilities and near places of food preparation. The working group had had to abandon the idea of measuring actual hygiene practices. Instead, presence of structures or hardware meeting certain specifications, as well as the presence of handwashing supplies (water and soap), were considered good proxy indicators of handwashing behaviour and MHM practice.

The Equity and Non-Discrimination working group – Catarina de Albuquerque, Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation

Integrating human rights into the post-2015 WASH agenda calls upon the international community to focus on the most marginalized, disadvantaged and discriminated against people, thus reducing and eliminating inequalities. Human rights also remind us that the concept of progress must be redefined – as leaving out the poorest and most marginalized people is not acceptable. Introducing the elimination of inequalities into the WASH agenda will enable us to link and join efforts with other thematic consultations and groups working on women, children and minority rights.

The working group was of the opinion that the assessment of and correlation with wealth quintiles by themselves did not reflect the full picture of inequalities in access to drinking-water and sanitation, since other forms of exclusion (based on, for example, race, ethnicity or geographic location) may be the real cause for lack of access. Inequalities inside the home could not be excluded from monitoring and assessment. The working group also wanted to point out that the terms “equality” and “non-discrimination” were legally binding – whereas equity was merely a “moral imperative”. Equality did not mean that everyone needed to have the same services, but rather, that no one was left behind and that those without access were leveled up.

Inequalities must be measured for four population groups: poorest vs. richest wealth quintile, rural vs. urban, informal settlements vs. formal urban settlements, and

disadvantaged groups vs. the general population. The disadvantaged groups should be identified through a participatory national process, taking into account group-related prohibited grounds of discrimination, including ethnicity, race, colour, religion, caste, national or social origin. This process must be inclusive and ensure active, free and meaningful participation of all relevant population groups, so that disadvantaged groups are not excluded or overlooked.

In order to reach access at the specified target date the progressive reduction in inequalities required underserved groups to have higher rates of progress. To count as ‘progressive’ reduction, the following conditions must be met incrementally: (1) there must be a reduction in the difference between the coverage rates for the relevant groups; (2) the rate of progress of each group must meet or exceed the rate of progress required for that group to reach the target by the specified time; and (3) the reduction in inequality must not be the result of a reduced rate of coverage for any group. A traffic light system had been recommended by the working group to facilitate communications on how a country is performing on an overall scale.

Presentations: measurability of proposed indicators and global monitoring of drinking-water quality

As part of the JMP programme of work, UNICEF organized a meeting (New York, 5-6 November 2013) on the measurability of the draft proposed indicators linked to the proposed targets. The meeting reviewed the proposed targets and indicators in terms of formulation (the numerator/denominator, the clarity and consistency in formulation) and of measurability (mechanism/tools, periodicity, global measurability, reliability, comparability, cost-effectiveness). The outcome of the measurability meeting and the conclusions of the water quality presentation follow below. The detailed summaries of these presentations are presented in Annex D.

Issues emerging from the measurability meeting - Rolf Luyendijk, UNICEF

Actions for further follow-up and research identified by the measurability meeting include:

- Assessment of the feasibility of achieving the proposed targets.
- Development of methods to assess ‘individual’ open defecation practices.
- Assessment whether the scale of ‘intra-household in-equities in use’ warrants a global target or indicator.
- Identification of an appropriate metric for monitoring progressive realization in reducing inequalities.
- Development of a benchmark value for ‘acceptable household expenditures on WASH’.
- Research on how other sectors are dealing with their interfaces to WASH issues and develop a coherent approach between sectors on sustainability indicators.

Monitoring water quality at the global level : conclusions - Jamie Bartram, UNC

Monitoring on the basis of the “improved source” classification substantially overestimates access to safe water (1.8 - 3 billion vs 783 million without access). While technology

coverage estimates does not reflect health risks, there is no simple adjustment factor by technology. Substantive water quality data are available to inform national and global reporting. Implementation steps could include the following:

1. Pilot testing.
2. Encouraging and supporting national monitoring.
3. Establishing organizational structure in JMP to receive and analyse water quality data.
4. Developing a 'rules set' for data management, interpretation and reporting.
5. Generating global water safety baselines and periodic reporting.
6. Policy analysis (e.g. equity, impact, cost-benefit) based on monitoring information, promoting water safety improvements.

Panel session: the perspective of stakeholders

Five Panel members were asked to reflect on the relevance of the proposals to their own institution or constituency, and on the feasibility of proposed targets and indicators from different perspectives of institutions or interested parties. Paul van Koppen facilitated this session.

The Inter-American Development Bank - Federico Basaños

The region of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is widely seen as an advanced developing region. Yet, the averages hide massive inequalities within countries in terms of access to water and sanitation, and some countries are seriously trailing behind. From the start, the MDG water and sanitation target has not posed a major challenge to governments in the region. The proposed targets and indicators are expected to make a huge difference for LAC. These include:

- Mainstreaming the human right to safe drinking-water and sanitation – there is a very active discussion in the LAC region on eliminating inequalities.
- Level of service improvement – especially quality and reliability. In the proposal, the targets for 'Intermediate' service are set for 2040 only and for most governments in the LAC region this does not represent a great challenge.
- Hygiene, safe management of excreta and moving beyond the household are all relevant features for the LAC countries.
- Sustainability – everything installed should still be operating after five years, and changed behaviours should also be sustained at least in that time frame.
- The question remains: how much will it cost? In the LAC region, the cost estimate of US\$ 70 billion to achieve universal coverage by 2020 is not high given the regional income level.

WaterAid – Nelson Gomonda

WaterAid highly appreciated the inclusion of non-UN agencies in the process of developing targets, indicators and definitions, and considered the resulting proposal strong in many ways. The focus on equity, sustainability, and universal access is important. The targets could, however, be more ambitious. Coverage in schools and households could be

brought forward to 2025; also, markets, transit hubs and prisons as additional settings where access to water and sanitation is required should not be overlooked. The question presents itself whether monitoring of menstrual hygiene management can be done at the household level and not just in institutions? In Africa, sustainability is one of the greatest problems – therefore we need to be bolder with a clear sustainability indicator. The proposals need to be de-constructed for easy monitoring at national level. Linkages with education and health goals need to be made. The post-2015 process could use the services of the UN Goodwill Ambassador for Water (the President of Liberia, Ellen Sirleaf Johnson also a member of the High-Level Panel for the Post-2015 Development Agenda) and the Chair of Sanitation and Water for All, John Kufuor.

Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany - Leveke Neumann

From the bilateral perspective, the next steps would be to further consolidate the proposal and improve it with a view to optimal communication. Can we have a one pager? In addition to fine-tuning the proposal, choices may need to be made if it is found that four targets for WASH are perceived to be too many and, therefore, unlikely to be accepted. Another round of consultations must focus on finetuning. Core issues are poverty, human rights, health and reducing inequalities. In determining the needs for a future monitoring system, it is important to clarify what data exist, what new data are needed and what cost their collection will imply. At the political level, the specific relevance of the proposals for different regions needs to be clarified. Other remaining questions are: what are the opinions of developing countries on the proposal? And: how will the further consultation on the proposal be given shape?

The Government of Thailand - Suree Wongpiyachon

WASH is a basic need, and is the basis for life. We need to invest further in creating this mindset throughout society. Stakeholder participation with self-provision – people taking responsibility for themselves – is the most sustainable approach. Social movement has been the key to Thailand's success. The basic coverage is now high in Thailand but water quality is still a missing element, hygiene is still inadequate and water is still wasted. As well as monitoring the use of services, we need to make sure it is linked with the overall goal of development: population welfare. The quality of life should – ultimately – be measured by people's happiness.

The World Bank - Alex McPhail

The post-2015 process has started in the World Bank and the water sector has linked with the health and education departments who welcome the sustainability lens. The WASH sector is way ahead of the rest, and having the technical basis is very important. The Bank's Water Sector Board is watching developments very closely, aware that they will have to implement the adopted proposals. A key question is how to roll this into the political process? The World Bank is ready to assist. What will be the cost of achieving and monitoring the proposed targets? Can the World Bank devote enough money for the programmes and for monitoring progress towards achieving the targets? We need to figure

out ‘Big water’ – can we have an overarching goal and indicators to measure the overall water sector?

Discussion

Many of the participants provided highly positive feedback on the way JMP has opened up the process, the systematic approach of the working groups and the high quality of the consolidated proposal. The way in which the targets and indicators had been expanded and formulated was much appreciated. The discussions are summarized below by theme.

Targets

Several participants questioned whether the timeframe for some of the targets was ambitious enough. It was felt that with the prospects of economic growth and general development in poorer countries, there would be much more capacity to expand WASH services. The WASH community needed to be more visionary about what was possible in 25 years’ time, given the current and expected progress in technologies as well as standards of living. Many countries, including, for example, Uganda and India, already set targets of universal WASH access before 2030. Setting the target of universal access to adequate sanitation for 2040 was ten years after the target date for basic drinking-water. Was it the right message, making sanitation look less important than water? Furthermore, only halving the number of people unserved by safe water by 2040 was voiced by some as being unambitious.

On the other hand, universal access means 100% coverage, and it was recognized that reaching the harder-to-reach and poorest populations would present a significant challenge over the next 15 or 25 years. Adoption of the proposed stricter definition of ‘basic’ water implied a reduction in coverage from the current levels defined by the MDG target. In a transition period, both definitions could be applied in parallel. Furthermore, in the scenario of the proposed targets, countries would be working simultaneously on indicators at different rungs of the ladder, such as basic and intermediate water, or access to adequate facilities and full management of excreta, which would require additional resources as well.

Several participants expressed the desire that, within target 4, the language and indicators should be stronger and more ambitious. On the sustainability issue, our connection to broader water issues (“big water”) needed to be made clear, as we needed adequate quantities and relatively clean (unpolluted) water to produce sufficient safe drinking-water. Also, the required adaptations to climate change had not been mentioned in the proposal. The broader aspects of sustainability included financial sustainability, which may require stronger private sector engagement. There was a strong programmatic issue here – with some partners now working on rehabilitation of existing infrastructure rather than drilling new boreholes.

The importance of accountability mechanisms that set the rules and responsibilities of the entire WASH delivery system could not be overstated. It is the key to empowerment of individuals and institutions to hold human rights violators to account. Kenya’s Constitution, for example, now included the human rights to water and sanitation, which

had significantly incentivized the delivery of WASH services. Therefore, rather than censoring ourselves on the accountability issue in the fear of not gaining political acceptance for the WASH targets and indicators, the accountability challenge should be made explicit so that governments have the opportunity to take it on.

Affordability must be included as an important criterion in the broad definition of access. The question was raised whether a human right can be considered fulfilled when a service was being used, but required a disproportionate share of a household's income.

Aside from the above debates, there was an extensive discussion around the question whether we should have process targets, such as on institutional roles and capacities, budgets allocations, policy frameworks and levels of awareness. While initiatives such as GLAAS and SWA were clearly following up on process indicators, the immediate response was that working groups had indeed been asked to consider whether any process indicators deserve a higher profile within the global development monitoring framework. However, it had been felt that including WASH process targets such as “x% of the government budget” or “y% of donor aid is allocated to the WASH sector” potentially opened a Pandora's box as other sectors would also want to put in their own process targets – hence triggering an overt competition between sectors.

A more fundamental question was how the targets had been set: did the working groups start with the target year and then assess what level of universal service could be attained by then? The working groups had operated on the premise that there was a need to move incrementally, as reflected by the human rights terminology of “progressive realization”. Setting a gold standard for service levels implied the risk that resources, including subsidies, would be diverted from basic services for all to improving the services of those already served. By moving incrementally, first to a basic and then an intermediate level, the focus is on facilitating the least-served to climb the ladder.

Drinking-water

The main technical discussions on the work of the drinking-water working group focused on the selection and measurement of water quality parameters. There were numerous expressions of support highlighting the value of having the capacity to report on water quality. Including water quality in the target helped drive necessary global action on making water safe, and having country-specific statistics would send a powerful message to governments. Differences in views became evident in the discussion, with some participants supporting the measurement of processes to strengthen water services delivery (e.g. Water Safety Plans) and others preferring to focus on measuring an outcome such as microbial or chemical contamination. The apparent intention of the working group to focus narrowly on measuring fecal coliforms, with a proposed benchmark of 10 cfu, was considered worthy of reexamination. The relevance of chemical parameters for global monitoring, especially arsenic and fluoride (affecting 20 million people each) was also raised. In the urban context, the inclusion or exclusion of boreholes as meeting the ‘basic’ criteria was considered a critical decision, and in need of further evidence review to ensure the decision-making criteria were correct. It was also recognized, however, that definitions

should be reviewed and may be updated periodically after 2015 as more information becomes available.

Can water quality be measured globally? The response was affirmative: testing methods were at hand and could be included in national surveys such as DHS and MICS at a relatively small additional cost. However, for this approach to work it needed the commitment of the global monitoring system, its donors and the national authorities using these data. Having a drinking-water quality baseline by 2015 for all countries would not be possible - it was too late to be included in the roughly 60 end-of-MDG period DHS and MICS surveys scheduled until the end of 2014. Over time, more surveys would be able to integrate water quality testing. In the JMP, WHO and UNICEF had dealt with missing baselines previously. The reliability and extent of water quality data from other sources, such as administrative data of governments and regulators, would have to be checked. Water quality testing was increasingly done by independent and audited bodies. Focus should be on point of use (water actually consumed by household members, especially young children), rather than point of distribution or collection, although all were relevant. For more details, reference was made to the report of the JMP Task Force on Water Quality Monitoring (WHO/UNICEF 2010)⁵. Household water treatment and safe storage was considered an important strategy, but not a subject for monitoring due to the high diversity in practices and unreliability of survey results.

From the human rights perspective, it was considered desirable to have more information about equality in intra-household access and use; to some extent this was addressed through the new criterion in 'basic' water on journey time, and an existing question in surveys on the identity of the water hauler(s). Collection of additional information would, however, need a question to be added to surveys such as 'is everyone using it?' and if not, 'who is not?'

Sanitation

The main topics discussed were the appropriateness of an open defecation (ODF) target, the definition of shared sanitation, and the use of the word 'adequate' in the sanitation target.

The German delegates questioned the appropriateness of a target on the attainment of open defecation-free status. Three concerns emerged:

- The target on eliminating open defecation focused on reducing a negative habit rather than on a more positive improvement in service provision.
- Open defecation was a major problem in a small number of countries.
- The interventions to reduce open defecation (e.g. Community-led Total Sanitation - CLTS) may not necessarily lead to access to and use of an 'adequate' sanitation facility, so should the bar be put higher?

⁵ See: http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/JMP-Task-Force-Meeting-on-Monitoring-Drinking-water-Quality.pdf

A number of participants supported the target. Some expressed the view that open defecation remains a global problem, although concentrated in only a few countries. It was not just a problem of low-income countries – middle-income countries such as India and Brazil continue to be faced with this problem as well. Open defecation is a major public health issue as well as an equity and gender issue. It is not just a rural problem: urbanisation did not solve the problem of open defecation. Drives for the elimination of open defecation have helped accomplish a range of things – raising awareness of sanitation and hygiene, and of the need for strategies to ensure safe water for drinking. Some saw drives for open defecation-free (ODF) communities as a successful geographical strategy, working district by district to create improved environments. A target for open defecation would send a signal – and would result in enhanced political buy-in in the allocation of more funds over the next 15 years to the elimination of open defecation. It targeted those most left behind.

The definition of ‘adequate’ sanitation (as referred to in the indicator) was another subject of discussion. It was important to note that ‘adequate’ rendered the target less strict than the previous definition of ‘improved’, as it included certain categories of shared facility; on the other hand, a stricter application of a sustainability criterion (in terms of a durable structure) was proposed. The challenges for countries resulting from changing the definition and recalibration of coverage numbers were noted. The evidence base for the selection of a maximum of 30 persons or five families (whichever was fewer) to define shared sanitation as ‘adequate’ was questioned. It had been based on expert judgement and further research to strengthen the evidence base had been commissioned by UNICEF and WHO. The structural criteria (durability of material) contained in the definition of ‘adequate’ also needed further scrutiny as they might lead to the exclusion of a proportion of latrines built through CLTS programmes. The majority of comments questioned the terminology ‘adequate’. Is the use ‘adequate’ appropriate for a definition of sanitation which still allows environmental pollution? From the human rights perspective, on the other hand, ‘adequate’ is a meaningful and appropriate word.

Finally, the Consultation noted the links with the broader sustainability agenda – wastewater use and reduction of water pollution – and it recommended that in the “big water context” the links with the development of targets and indicators for wastewater and for water resources should be exploited optimally.

Institutional WASH

The broadening of WASH coverage from a strict household focus to include institutions and public places was welcomed. Some felt that institutional WASH targets should not end up under a water goal, as the health and education ministries should be made to feel responsible and accountable for them. Others felt that the exclusive focus on schools and health facilities was too narrow, and the scope should be broadened to prisons/detention centres, where people were vulnerable, and markets, where many people were exposed. Compromises had to be made, however, based on data availability and political acceptability and not explicitly referring to these settings in the proposal did exclude global monitoring of water and sanitation in these contexts in future, as methods evolved and needs were recognized.

Taking the proposal forward

Several approaches were discussed to help finalise the current proposal, format it for different target audiences and further study the feasibility of the proposed targets and indicators.

Support was widely expressed for making the proposals politically attractive to gain buy-in from countries as well as the broader development community as a key next step. First, the proposal needed to be the right length and worded in appropriate language, and with consistent emphasis on the key levers such as 'safe' and 'sustainable'. Different proposals may be needed for different audiences (different length, different focus). Potentially, the proposals could be expressed in different language for different regions/countries that have different needs. Remaining questions included whether the proposal (e.g. target dates) could be made flexible, so that it could be more motivating for some regions to reach targets sooner, or, whether specific recommendations could be made for countries with emergency or conflict situations. Major uncertainties needed to be clarified or removed to have politicians rally behind the proposal.

Second, a new roadmap with a set of distinct activities needed to be developed for the next phase. These activities included

- The preparation of detailed explanation for national authorities on the way to achieve challenging targets, to make it easier for countries to aspire to a global goal and ultimately accept the proposals.
- A more detailed assessment at the country level of the costs, and the financing needed, to achieve the targets (a study which WHO and UNICEF had been planning with the post-2015 Working Groups, and which could build on previous WHO global cost analyses).
- Effective communication of the proposals: as part of the country buy-in, the proposed targets and indicators needed to be presented at country level or in regional fora (such as the recent SACOSAN inter-country working group meeting) to help technical fine-tuning and also to gain understanding on how to sell the proposals to different audiences. In this respect, the targets for government spending could be proposed on a country-by-country basis. Innovative financing models will be needed to close (large) existing gaps.
- Details of the means by which countries could scale up services to reach the global targets needed to be elaborated.

Third, the plans for monitoring needed to be clarified – what roles and responsibilities remained at global level, and what could be provided by countries on an evolving basis? What capacities, and capacity development were required to achieve that? It was important to assign responsibilities to the right institutions. Importantly, it would be critical to determine the costs of monitoring the global targets and indicator under different scenarios.

Fourth, for many audiences the WASH targets and indicators should not be presented alone, but as part of a consolidated proposal from the entire water sector, covering also water resources development and management, and wastewater management.

Conclusions

At the end of this session of presentations, panel reviews and plenary discussions, the Chair recalled one of the Consultation's objectives: the generation of feedback and guidance to enable WHO and UNICEF to confidently move forward on the process of completing the formulation of targets and indicators. The discussions had been helpful in achieving this aim. In conclusion to the session, Gérard Payen and David Bradley, in their capacity of members of the JMP/GLAAS Strategic Advisory Group, were asked to provide their perspectives on the way ahead.

David Bradley spoke on themes arising from the discussion. First, he referred to the high quality of the working group reports and the need to keep them available in full: they contained reasoned answers to many of the questions that had been raised⁶. Second, the work on hygiene behaviour had implications for broadening the range of duty-bearers in relation to the human rights to water and sanitation, as did the downstream aspects of sanitation. Third, he suggested that those wishing to monitor WASH in prisons and markets might adapt the END approach proposed for small minorities, whereby the national data act as a control and, using a planned survey manual procedure to avoid bias, the level of WASH services in the prison or minority group can be surveyed by those used to working in that context. Fourth, he pointed out that how we attempt to monitor sustainability would need further work; but this would depend to some extent on the overall SDG framework, and where and how sustainability would be captured. More immediately in WASH, and water more broadly, we could develop proposals based on assumptions about how the bigger picture (i.e. SDGs) may evolve. There were many facets of service reliability which were difficult to capture globally. Not all criteria could be part of frontline mainstream targets and indicators, but important issues omitted deserved to be mentioned. Fifth, the distance between national and global monitoring needed to be reduced and the data analysis needed to be useful to providers as well as users. Approaches needed to be explored how the two main data sources – utilities/regulators and household surveys – could be integrated or triangulated. Monitoring gradually needed to be 'repatriated'. This would necessarily involve major capacity building efforts.

Gérard Payen (UNSGAB) reminded the meeting that we were in The Hague because of the success of the MDG framework and monitoring. The MDGs had driven change with respect to drinking-water and sanitation, as they had in a broader context for a range of development issues. The logic of progressive improvement, embedded in the proposed targets should be made more explicit. Mr Payen presented an analysis showing that the progress proposed for access to 'basic' water, 'intermediate water' and 'adequate' sanitation was more or less in line with the 1990-2010 trends. This raised the question whether the proposed targets were not too close to business-as-usual. The gap between the long-term vision and the more realistic targets that are proposed remained to be explained. In particular, it should be made clear that universal 'good' access to water, i.e. compliant with the human rights requirements, including safety, would not be achieved in the timeframe of the future development period of 2030 or 2040. To avoid misunderstandings,

⁶ The working group reports can be found on the JMP web site www.wssinfo.org.

definitions should be used consistently for the MDG and post-MDG periods ('improved water', the distinction between goals and targets'); in the proposed sanitation target the term 'adequate' did not seem appropriate. In terms of making the proposal attractive, it may be necessary to reduce the number of targets and to reformulate them into a single deadline (although as yet we do not know the deadline of the SDGs). Assessment of the cost of achieving the targets and of monitoring itself was key to moving ahead. It needed to be made clear which indicators will have a global monitoring mechanism and baseline in place by 2015. Time had come to step up collaboration, both with those in the water sector to have a powerful single message, and with others outside the sector who have to support our proposals for adoption in the future development framework.

Session 3. The Global WASH Monitoring Landscape

Chaired by Dick van Ginhoven and facilitated by Paul van Koppen

Presentation

An overview of the current global WASH monitoring landscape and SWA partnership perspectives - Clarissa Brocklehurst, independent consultant

At the end of 2012, the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership had 91 partners, including many national governments, donors and major UN agencies. The existence of this partnership offered an unprecedented opportunity to streamline and rationalize the global monitoring landscape. The SWA Secretariat had analyzed the current monitoring landscape, constructing a framework defined by the types of information we monitor and the levels at which monitoring takes place. The information monitored generally falls under inputs (e.g. financial and human resources), sector processes (e.g. policy, strategy, government planning, monitoring and evaluation), outputs (e.g. numbers of schemes, facilities, hygiene promotion programmes) and outcomes (e.g. people using improved water supplies and sanitation facilities and practicing improved hygiene). Monitoring was conducted at four levels: subnational, national, regional and global. The resulting framework is presented in Ten points were presented with a view to rationalizing the monitoring framework:

1. Strengthen country-led national and subnational monitoring systems.
2. Align programme and project monitoring with national systems.
3. Take advantage of emerging information technology.

Figure 3. Even though the framework is incomplete, the graphic shows a crowded and, in some cases, duplicative landscape. While there are several overlaps, there are also gaps. Strengthening national monitoring information systems, in particular, requires priority efforts. Ideally, these systems should provide information on WASH in each local government area for management decision-making and aggregation up to national level and beyond.

Ten points were presented with a view to rationalizing the monitoring framework:

1. Strengthen country-led national and subnational monitoring systems.
2. Align programme and project monitoring with national systems.
3. Take advantage of emerging information technology.

Figure 3. Global Monitoring Landscape

	Inputs	Sector Processes	Outputs	Outcomes
	Public /Donor Finance, Cost recovery (TTT), Human Resources	Policy, Strategy, Planning, Budgeting, M&E	Water Schemes, Sanitation facilities, Sanitation / Hygiene Promotion , WASH in schools and health facilities	People using improved facilities and practicing hygiene
Sub-national (district, province, state)	Sector Information and Monitoring Systems			Some household surveys
	Programme and Project-based monitoring , waterpoint mapping			
Country	Sector Information and Monitoring Systems Joint Sector Reviews			Large Household Surveys (DHS, MICS)
	Country Status Overview (CSOs)	Monitoring of WASH in schools		Census
	Bottleneck Analysis Tool (BAT) GLAAS Country Profiles			
Regional	Country Status Overviews (CSOs)			
	Monitoring of E-Thekwini and other SANS GLAAS regional snapshots			
Global	Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Water (GLAAS)			Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)
	Monitoring of HLM Commitments	IBNet Utility		
	Creditor reporting System			

4. Expand and develop the sector analysis tools (Country Status Overviews (CSOs), Bottleneck Analysis Tools (BATs), the Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water (GLAAS) and others).
5. Coordinate and rationalize regional and global monitoring.
6. Coordinate and align timing of global data collection.
7. Develop a set of common standards and norms for data collection and presentation. A shared set of data standards, norms and parameters would (a) ensure countries could be confident that they were collecting data according to best practice; (b) make data comparable across countries and over time; and (c) allow data to be absorbed into regional and global monitoring systems.
8. Ensure robust “feedback loops”.
9. Strengthen existing systems in other sectors to provide WASH information.
10. Forge strong links between what is committed at SWA High Level Meetings and what is monitored by country-led mechanisms.

In the lead up to the post-2015 period, it was important for global monitoring initiatives to discuss a shared global monitoring framework. This included:

1. A shared vision of the goals and principles of monitoring.
2. An inventory of the key monitoring initiatives that make up the framework.
3. A menu of the types of monitoring.
4. A range of methods used for data collection and analysis.
5. A set of agreed, common standards and norms for monitoring information.
6. Shared use of monitoring information.

The JMP continued to provide systematic global tracking of sector outcomes (people served) and GLAAS aggregated data from a number of sources into an authoritative complementary global report on sector inputs and processes. Ideally, GLAAS would be supported by a strong sector analysis tool at country level, underpinned by a national management information system. Establishment of national processes for sector monitoring and analysis could be kick-started by tools such as CSOs and BATs. SWA has the potential to play an important role in streamlining the global monitoring framework. The SWA Steering Committee established a Task Team on harmonizing global monitoring, focusing on the creation of a shared set of monitoring standards (e.g. “ISO Standard”).

The Sanitation and Water for All partnership (SWA) - Darren Saywell, Plan International

The three priorities of SWA are political prioritization, improved evidence-based decision-making and strengthened country processes. Its purpose is to increase the impact of resources flowing into the WASH sector and strengthen mutual accountability between stakeholders. Strengthening national monitoring systems is of prime importance, and in that respect the linkage to the GLAAS reporting cycle is necessary. One of the first activities for SWA Partners work on this theme will be a rapid appraisal of best monitoring practices at country level.

The Country Status Overviews - Jae So, World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)

The Country Status Overviews (CSOs), which began in Africa in 2006, are primarily a tool for governments and sector stakeholders to monitor their own progress. This is why the tool has different names in different regions. In Latin America they are called MAPAS (Monitoreo de Avance de País en Agua y Saneamiento); in South Asia and Southeast Asia SDAs (Service Delivery Assessments). A third round of CSOs is to be completed in Africa (all 54 countries) by 2016; in the other regions a first assessment will be completed by 2013. As the Water and Sanitation Program expanded its CSO activities, each region had added to the design of the indicators to accommodate regional needs. Experience showed that the major impact of CSOs resulted from the debates instigated by the process of developing and using the indicators.

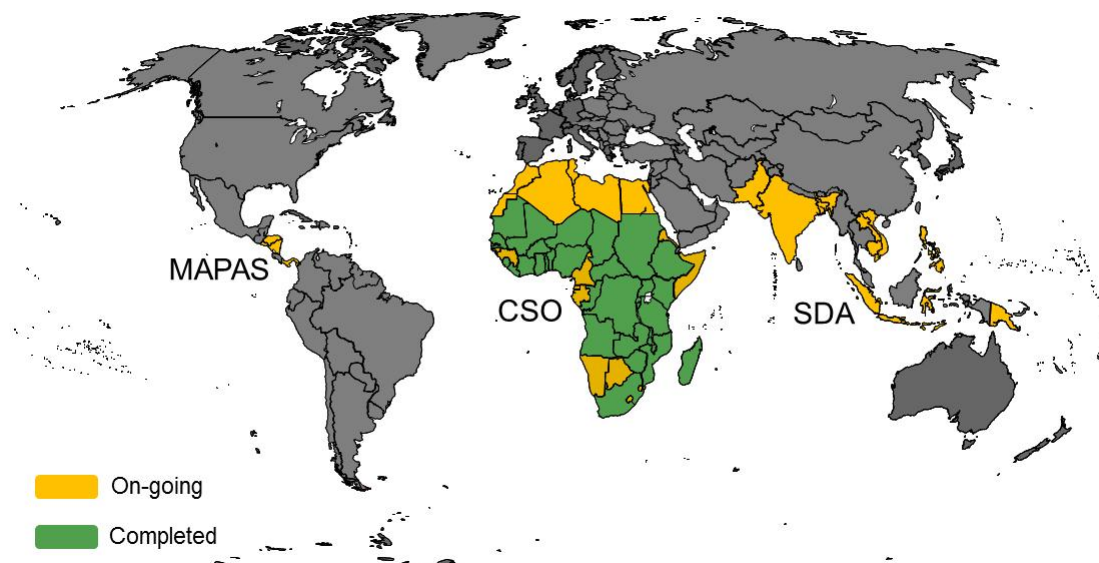
The CSOs are owned by the national stakeholders in the country and, therefore, the names of the tool vary between countries and regions. In all countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, the investment requirements for replacement of capital stock are above 50% of the total requirements. Thus, progress in coverage achieved during the past two decades is at risk. In East Asia and the Pacific, with major shifts in technology and people moving up the service ladder, the emphasis was on the choice between new systems and replacement of existing ones, with major cost implications.

Some issues faced in the process of rolling out CSOs include:

1. Finding the right balance between country relevance and global consistency – for example, donor coordination is not relevant in some counties/regions.

2. Some regions consider it important to define method-specific indicators e.g. open defecation-free villages.
3. Balancing the audit function versus the participatory process –it had been shown that the greater the level of participation at country level, the higher the level of interest and continued use of the CSOs. However, participation was challenging in countries where the government had shown limited willingness to work with development partners. Documenting the state and challenges of the sector in such countries continued to be of value, but the ambition of CSOs as a catalyst for sector reform should be scaled back.
4. Country driven versus global supply – monitoring may be embedded in sector policy and governance components of WSS operations (examples are Panama, Liberia and Zimbabwe) but rarely at the scale of the CSO assessment methodology.

Figure 4. Coverage of regional monitoring exercises



Source: WSP

The Water and Sanitation Program was committed to developing the right targets for the sector that could be supported by all. The questions raised at this Consultation were essential, such as: What is the source of data? Who will use the data and for what purpose? How can we collect the data in the most effective way? How can we collect the data in the most cost-efficient way? Who owns the data?

The UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) - Bruce Gordon, World Health Organization

Ultimately, global post-2015 monitoring should be informed through data obtained through quality-assured country-led WASH assessments. Yet, the GLAAS experience confirms that few countries have reliable information, testifying to the fact that these monitoring

systems are not in place and capacity for monitoring is lagging. Thus, the long-term goal of GLAAS is to coordinate with global partners to ensure that countries develop reliable and sustainable sector assessments. In the meantime, GLAAS continues to improve its methods, procedures and implementation, including the introduction of agreed process indicators, drawing on inputs, as appropriate, from the JMP post-2015 working groups. GLAAS can address needs for further input data for example on the extent of development and use of Water Safety Plans and on aspects of sustainability, such as adequate cost recovery to support operation and maintenance. The recent GLAAS evaluation meeting had concluded that the process leading to the 2012 report had been more participatory and that the data presented were increasingly robust.

Session 4. Global and local dimensions; reaching out to countries and civil society

Chaired by Dick van Ginhoven and facilitated by Paul van Koppen

The aim of the session was to provide strategic perspectives in the broader post-2015 context, including which stakeholders should be most closely involved. A Panel consisting of representatives from UNDP, UNSGAB, the International Water Association (IWA), AquaFed, the University of North Carolina and Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) raised a number of specific issues from their own perspectives. This was followed by a plenary discussion of these issues and others that had been triggered by the panel members' views.

Panel presentations

University of North Carolina - Jamie Bartram

It is impossible to predict what the world in the proposed target year of 2040 will look like, but it is certain that it will be very different from today's world. Therefore, for any post-2015 global monitoring system, whatever its modalities, a built-in capacity to adapt is critical; such a system should evolve as new needs and technologies arose. It was important to get the global players in public health more on the side of WASH. Understanding trends in discrimination is one thing, but drilling down and finding where the problems are is another. Telling the story of why these targets have come out is crucial. We should focus on monitoring as a carrot rather than a stick.

International Water Association - Ger Bergkamp

The proposed targets are not ambitious enough and rather correspond to 'business as usual'. Anticipated progress could be much more significant taking into account economic progress, new technologies and other innovations. This aspiration has to be reflected in the targets. JMP should work together with other organisations to communicate to various audiences, including the water professionals, who are at the forefront of realizing any targets. To understand better the implications of the targets set, a 'backward' engineering exercise will help increase the understanding of what needs to be done, of the existing and required capacities, and which actors should get involved to realize ambitious targets.

UNSGAB - Margaret Catley-Carlsson

There is a need to think now about how to get the concepts for monitoring indicators accepted. Context is more important than content in the political arena. While all would admire the thoroughness of the task done, we may well have an unpopular job ahead of us – moving beyond the generally agreed targets about the provision of clean water to take on social inequality, gender, and profound religious and cultural issues – implied a switch in focus, in probing the issues that have to be solved in order to get water to people. To some governments it could look like an invitation to entrapment. What are the messages that enable people and governments to attach themselves to these targets and indicators? Do we have sufficiently powerful messages? We also need to get the right people involved - friends in support of water – multinational companies, tourism, private sector, civil society, etc. The aspiration for universality must come across as unequivocal.

United Nations Development Programme - Nicole Igloi

It is critically important that the vision for the world we want to live in be informed by the perspectives of people from all parts of the world. The UN seeks to be an advocate for and facilitator of a bottom-up and inclusive approach defined by national and local priorities.

The High Level Panel will already be drafting their report in February 2013 and its final report is expected in May 2013. The Thematic Consultations, shown in

Table 1, should not, however, be campaigns for goals. As well as global efforts, there will be regional consultations coordinated under the umbrellas of the Regional Economic Commissions of the UN. National consultations were led by steering committees made up of co-leads of global Thematic Consultations and civil society; 64 countries had committed, with more expected to join. Funding was available to conduct consultations in a hundred countries. Already, a diverse approach had been adopted in the national consultations. National consultations were inclusive consultations to hear the ‘voices of the people’ (youth, academia, women, civil society organisations, policymakers, private sector). They were coordinated by UN Country Teams, with basic common guidelines. Involvement was possible through multiple websites: www.worldwewant.org, www.beyond2015.org (civil society coalition), www.unglobalcompact.org (private sector), www.myworld2015.org (ongoing survey on life priorities), and www.unsdsn.org (sustainable development solutions network).

Table 1. Thematic consultations, their co-leaders and host governments

THEMES	CO-LEADERS	HOST GOVERNMENTS
Inequalities	UNICEF & UN-Women	Denmark (Brazil & Ghana as possible co-hosts)
Health	UNICEF & WHO	Sweden & Botswana
Education	UNESCO & UNICEF	Canada (and Senegal as likely co-host)
Growth and employment	ILO & UNDP	Japan
Environmental sustainability	UNEP & UNDP	France
Governance	UNDP & OHCHR	Germany & South Africa
Conflict and fragility	UNDP, PBSO, ISDR	Finland (Liberia as a likely co-host)
Population dynamics	UNDESA, IOM, UNFPA, UNHABITAT	Switzerland (and likely co-host Bangladesh)
Hunger, Food and nutrition security	WFP & FAO	Spain & Columbia
Energy	UNIDO, DESA, World Bank	Norway (Mexico as likely co-host, poss. others)
Water	UNICEF, DESA, UN Water	The Netherlands (+ coalition of sponsoring governments, tbc)

AquaFed - Gérard Payen

We need to work with the right people and create a buzz, with organisations who work with the country governments. A convincing sales pitch, providing different arguments for different audiences, was imperative. The business community had made clear statements at the Rio+20 Conference – access to water and sanitation was one of them: maintaining a healthy economy critically depends on healthy workers.

Water and Sanitation for All - Peter Ryan

Ambitious targets could only be set if we carefully consider the capacity to deliver. Africa will miss the MDG water and sanitation target. How can we move the goal posts when we have not even met the previous targets? Sustainability remains a key challenge in Africa: what are we going to do about it? The global monitoring system has to consider the entire system delivery level. Finally, to conduct successful advocacy, adequate resources will be needed.

Discussion

Although the JMP had a highly efficient data collection mechanism (it obtained its data practically for free from household surveys such as DHS and MICS), it was recognized that these surveys were expensive and their funding was under threat. Ballpark estimates suggest that UNICEF needs US\$ 20 million per year to run the MICS, and the DHS probably costs around US\$ 30 million per year. These two surveys provided information for approximately 150 indicators for the global monitoring of development outcomes. UNICEF was looking to others to share the costs of the MICS – the costs should not be that great for WASH as they can be shared across many sectors. The fact that MICS are

conducted by National Statistics Offices gives a greater feeling of ownership to Member States. The data sets produced are barely tapped: there is considerable potential for further analysis.

The Consultation was asked how the proposals should be taken forward – would it be JMP alone or a working group? It was concluded that this issue should be discussed by the JMP/GLAAS Strategic Advisory Group in the days following the Consultation. JMP did not have the resources or all the expertise, and would need partners. From this Consultation, a Roadmap would be produced, for agreement by the participants over the next two months. This would include both the technical work but also the outreach that is needed to communicate to a variety of different stakeholders.

Group work

Next, the participants of the Consultation engaged in thematic group work, with the purpose of developing proposals for options and opportunities to reach out to UN Member States and civil society. The six groups provided a brief report on the outcome of their discussions to the plenary.

Group 1

Conduct strategic planning

- Map NGO, UN, private sector events.
- Organise a coalition around wastewater and water resources management.
- Develop a list of target audiences, such as G8, World Economic Forum, the European Commission, parliamentarians, water expert groups.

Communication of messages

- Conduct advocacy campaigns.
- Lean on WASH communicators such as WSSCC.
- Engage the private sector to communicate.

Group 2

This group summarised their communication strategy under three ‘M’s – the messenger, the message and the mechanism.

The Messenger

- Identify and provide mandate for ‘ambassadors’ to work in each of the adjacent thematic group consultations, as a way to raise our issues in those discussions; build synergy and cross referencing from WASH to other priorities.
- Identify entry points for strategic platforms that can drive our WASH agenda in the consultation process (for instance, work with sherpas for HLP).
- Identify alliances within our collective professional networks to carry our message back to national/sub-national levels.

The Message

- Recreate the process that many went through for the International Year of Sanitation 2008 for messaging – these were a coherent set of easily articulated, simple, compelling and positive messages. An underlying theme should be that the WASH is a ‘can do’ sector – we have delivered and will continue to deliver (this will be a tractable message with politicians).

The Mechanisms

- Look back at previous moments for advocacy to help inform our strategic thinking with this process – try to recreate these conditions of success. For example, look at the process of getting the original sanitation MDG accepted at the WSSD in Johannesburg in 2002 – (package of evidence, political champion (Ronnie Kasrils), strong advocacy campaign, politically expedient timing).
- Build a political catalyser group (political alliance) to take us forward from this moment in the process through 2013.

Group 3

Practical ideas to get the involvement of private sector and political leaders

- We need to have unified and clear targets (preferably with the same dates and with intermediate goals). How can we get messages that have attractive targets and are achievable (ambition and reality).
- There needs to be political will...so international bodies are to sell the idea to countries to shape the agenda and promote national dialogue.
- We all face competing demands in lobbying for WASH sector...there are many expectations from different sectors and the message is usually conveyed to neutral people. Therefore, make alliances with advocacy groups: the Blue Group, Friends of Water, with other sectors (energy, agriculture, health, conflict prevention for all...) or champions (e.g. HRH the Prince of Orange).
- There is a general misconception that with the achievement of the drinking-water target (as measured by access to improved drinking-water sources) we have reached an end-point. Nothing could be further from the truth: conservatively, some 780 million people lack access to improved sources; several billions lack access to safe and clean drinking-water. We can raise general awareness next year through “water diplomacy” with sanitation in its wake.
- There is agreement and consensus on the human rights elements but not so much about the human rights approach/discourse. We need to be sensitive about the discourse on human rights.

Group 4

The role of technical working groups has now come to an end and we all agree that we need to reach out from the WASH community to political and “big water” issues to take both to the High Level Panel but also to shape the public opinion. We have a strong

message, but no clear messengers at high level yet.

The consolidated proposal is strong - a solid reference document – but now we will need to adapt the messages to the context and needs/requirements of the countries such as “human security” in Japan, “climate change” in Netherlands, or “economic growth and green environment” for the Asian Region.

We need to leave more flexibility in the proposal (such as target dates) to make sure it fits all countries (such as the ladder of level of services). Will we aim at a Regional equivalent of what we are proposing at Global level? Whose mandate is it to do so?

We are all messengers in the end. Within our organisations we can discuss the proposals. Similar to the technical process, we can initiate a multi-organisation worldwide communication process.

Group 5

Are we selling what we have at the moment, will it bring people into the process, or do we need to rephrase? Who are we trying to get a buy-in from? We should build on what we have in the WASH stream, there are countries that are interested and we know who they are. We can build momentum with the “friends of water” to reach out further.

We need to understand what drives the South to invest and commit. Find the champions that can bring water forward. We also have to link up with the EU-system so we speak with one voice from EU, UN, G8, etc.

A lot has been done in the WASH stream, but in the other two streams (wastewater/water quality and water resources management) there remains a lot to be done. In the national water consultations the governments need to be involved. We have to fast come up with the content in the other streams. We need to get a clear view of what people want to be in the goals on water resources and wastewater/quality, as simply put as for WASH. Will the thematic consultation on-line give the answer?

How to engage politicians in a process that looks towards 2015? We need to be realistic in our expectations of their level of engagement.

Should it happen that water does not feature as a goal, then how should we reposition? It is important to bring the three streams together, dangerous to separate them: strength comes from the links. We also need to keep track on the other thematic consultations, there's a lot of competition and no guarantee that the governments will support a water goal in competition with energy, food, health etc. We need to lobby in the other consultations and find alliances to strengthening our work.

In Sweden there will be country dialogues in 2013 where this can be discussed. The Minister of Development of Sweden is a member of the High Level Panel. We all need to use our networks and connections to move this forward.

How do we get the private sector on board? If the big private engines on growth are on board we have gained power but it could also be a risk of an adverse reaction from civil society. We need to make sure that the private sector is invited to the discussion and not excluded. Similarly, civil society and parliamentarians need to be on board. Advocacy

campaigns are needed. Could the ‘water-energy-food’ nexus be a good way forward, in exploiting the cross-sectoral linkages of water?

Group 6

Some proposals for practical things to do:

- Get a Public Relations firm or advertising agency to advocate on our behalf. Engage with WSSCC on communications.
- Participate in the high-level side event at the Human Rights Council and other high-level meetings organized by the Special rapporteur on the HRTWS.
- Advocate with key-countries (heading regional groups or influential leaders) at the UN (e.g. through the Special Rapporteur on HRTWS).
- Link up with the Thematic Consultation on inequalities, health, education and environment.
- National Water Consultations through countries with an expressed interest in Water – through UN-Country teams, Global Water Partnership and the World Bank.
- When possible get the involvement of heads of agencies.
- Have a session at LatinoSan on post-2015.
- Reach out to the NGO community, including human rights NGOs.
- See what we can do around the MDG review Summit of 2013.
- Assess how to influence the High Level Panel members (through international NGOs, through big companies).
- Work with the World Economic Forum group on Water.
- Mapping exercise of upcoming sector events where we (and partners) can advocate and present, building on synergies between WASH and other sectors (health, human rights, water resources, environment), including the World Bank Sustainable Development Network week, World Water Week Stockholm and the IWA Development Congress.

Session 5. Mainstreaming the outcomes of the technical process into the political process towards the formulation of a global Water Goal

Chaired by Barbara Evans (University of Leeds, United Kingdom) and facilitated by Margaret Catley-Carlson (UNSGAB)

Presentations

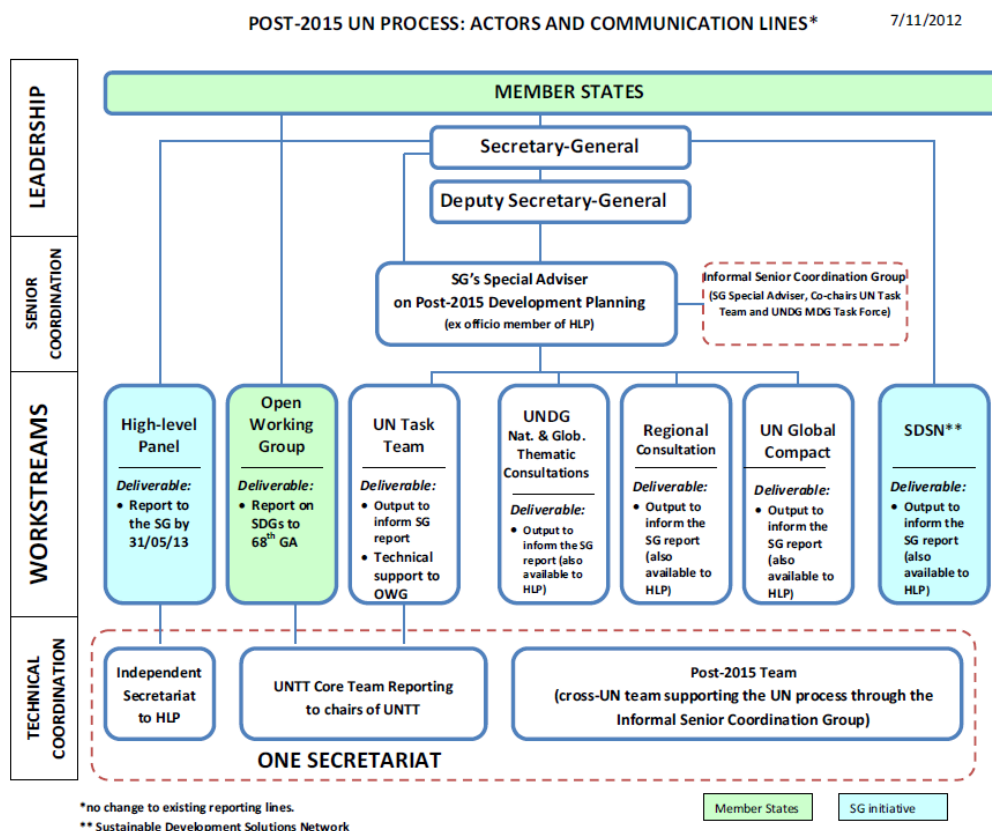
Essential elements of the UN-led process for implementing the post-2015 Development Agenda - Nicole Igloi, UNDP

In

Figure 5 the various UN processes are presented. The UN supports the post-2015 processes in various ways:

- Liaising with High Level Panel - contributing to clustered consultations (e.g. Monrovia, Liberia on “national development” and Bali, Indonesia on “global partnerships”) and inviting HLP members to participate in events and to contribute to discussion.
- Liaising with the open working group (OWG) on SDGs, checking agency involvement in the UN Task Team subgroup “SDG Technical Support Team” and inviting OWG members to participate in events and contribute to the discussion.
- Checking agency involvement in UN Task Team subgroups on “Measurability” and “Global Partnerships”, participating in relevant thematic consultations (contact focal points of co-leading UN agencies) and in global outreach via web & social media at www.worldwewant2015.org

Figure 5. Post-2015 process: actors and communication lines



The Thematic Consultation on Water - Cecilia Scharp, UNICEF

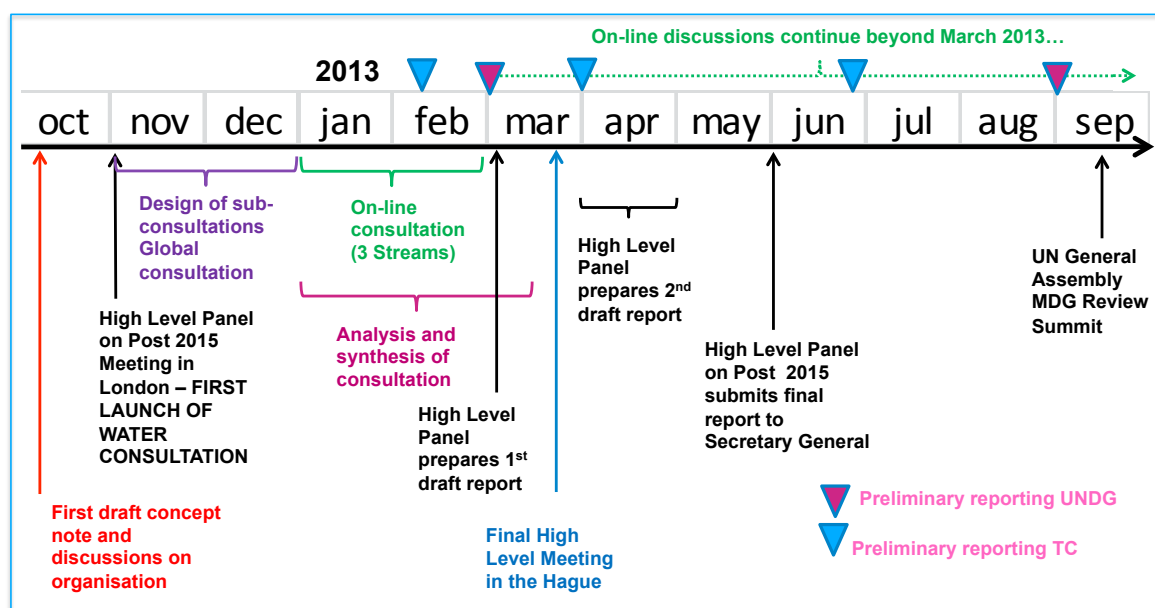
As part of the global conversation, eleven global Thematic Consultations are scheduled. Two new themes, water and energy, have been added recently to the initial list of nine

Thematic Consultations facilitated by UN Development Group. The purpose of the thematic consultation on water is to take stock of the current MDG agenda; to discuss lessons learnt; and, to identify new pressing and unaccounted-for water challenges, with a view to creating the demand for a global water goal in the future development framework. It is a global consultation that aims at listening to voices and engaging a large number of stakeholders in the consultation, also outside the water sector, on the world we want for water post 2015.

The consultation is mainly taking place on-line and via social media (on-line consultation on the webpage www.worldwewant2015.org, Twitter and Facebook). The Thematic Consultation on water is co-led by UN-Water, UNICEF and UNDESA; there is an open call for wider participation.

The Thematic Consultation is co-hosted by the Netherlands and Switzerland, together with Botswana and Jordan. It is divided into a global dialogue on ‘big water’ and specific thematic discussions in three streams on WASH, wastewater and water resources. Findings will be discussed at a meeting on 21 and 22 March 2013 and a final report including diversity of discussion and policy recommendations will be submitted to the High Level Panel and the MDG summit during the 68th UN General Assembly. Key milestones are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Thematic Consultation on Water: key milestones and processes



Elevator conversations - arguing the case for a WASH target under the post-2015 global development agenda

Three brief presentations argued the case for a WASH target under the post-2015 global development agenda. The ensuing panel discussion developed the question of how to liaise with the political process to promote a global Water goal with corresponding targets and indicators for the post-2015 development agenda.

The case for health and human development - Sanjay Wijesekera, UNICEF

Ignatius Semmelweis (1818-1865), a Hungarian, discovered the need for handwashing in a maternity ward in Vienna by observing differences in mortality rates of women delivered by midwives or by physicians and medical students. He reduced deaths by making sure that doctors washed their hands with disinfectant before delivering. However, in his lifetime the evidence was not accepted by other medical professionals. Semmelweis died in a mental asylum.

For the speaker, there were three lessons from this: (i) Evidence matters. It does not have to be perfect but it has to be good enough for decision-making. (ii) How you communicate evidence is important – Semmelweis was obviously not good at this, so even though he was right, he did not get his message across. (iii) We have sufficient evidence on the health benefits of WASH for making powerful messages, and over time evidence is getting stronger on the health benefits of WASH interventions.

The economic investment case – Jae So, Water and Sanitation Program, World Bank

Major misunderstandings persist in sanitation.

- First, poor sanitation is not just a poor country issue. The three largest country contributors to open defecation are middle-income countries (India, Indonesia and Pakistan).
- Second, costs of poor sanitation are not just human health costs. Poor sanitation has major economic impacts (totalling 6.4% of GDP in India) – major economic costs arise from losses to tourism, fisheries, and businesses.
- Third, the greater popularity of mobile phones over toilets is not bad news. There are major opportunities in technology. The IT sector has something important to share with us – the very weekend following this Consultation a Hackathon (where IT specialists apply their minds to solving the sanitation issue) is taking place in many sites around the world.

The Human Rights perspective – Catarina de Albuquerque, Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation

Before 2010 the human right to water and sanitation as a self-standing right had not yet been officially recognized by the UN. There were many who believed in it, fought for it and made it possible. A big momentum had been created since then, and the human rights to water and to sanitation were embraced by all. They were included in the text of the outcome document from Rio +20. This was a major victory.

Since water and sanitation were an autonomous human right, this provided us with strong arguments to make sure water and sanitation also get their own goal in the post-2015 development agenda. We could get a goal by using the human rights precedent. Water and Sanitation now not only belonged to the WASH community, but also to the human rights community – where we could find allies.

Panel presentations

The Panel was composed of Salisa Abdulmumin (AMCOW), Bert Diphooorn (UN-Water), Ulla Hakanen (Finland), HE Csaba Körösi, (Hungary), Gavin Neath (Unilever), Sonia Tato-Serrano (EU) and Chris Williams (WSSCC).

Unilever – Gavin Neath

The High Level Panel has a very strong focus on poverty alleviation. The WASH links are present in that focus: without adequate nutrition, water, sanitation, and basic health care, poverty would continue to prevail. The Unilever approach takes into account planetary boundaries, and the fact that climate change will impact the poor disproportionately. To have influence, people should dialogue with the HLP member from their respective countries. Unilever is very sympathetic of WASH and ready to transmit the proposals to the Panel.

European Commission - Sonia Tato-Serrano

In the EC-DEVCO, the water sector is located within the Natural Resources Management, Environment, Climate Change and Biodiversity unit. However, WASH is often perceived as merely a matter of infrastructure, which is no longer considered a priority. WASH should, however, also be seen as an economic engine: it potentially leads to job creation and economic growth. Moreover, linkages with the agriculture and energy sections of the EC have to be explored and exploited. In other contexts WASH promotion may contribute to conflict prevention. The current buzzword is resilience – so we needed to be innovative in how to approach this.

African Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW) - Salisu Abdulmumin

AMCOW was created in 2002 to assist African countries to meet the MDGs. AMCOW is structured into five regional zones, and is a partner of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA). As AMCOW has the power to convene ministers of water (and related sectors), it can provide the much-needed political coordination on water for the African continent on post-2015 issues. However, to garner support for the post-2015 targets and indicators, there needs to be a sense of success for the current MDGs.

UN-Water - Bert Diphooorn

The post-2015 process can benefit from the fact that Chair of UN-Water is a UN Executive Head (currently, the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization). It can also benefit from UNSGAB's position in the UN and the influence of UN-HABITAT. Other links need to be exploited, such as the utility partnerships. And there are

opportunities to liaise with the political processes through the water-energy-food nexus organised by German government, and the climate change conference (COP) in Doha.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland - Ulla Hakanen

No one is ready to commit to a list of goals yet. It is crucial to engage civil society in the process, with its transnational networks. It is also critically important to listen to developing countries – as the difficult but productive negotiations at Rio+20 proved. No longer can the UN just hand down a package for the rest of the world to accept. Politicians have an interest in both security and finances. Therefore, we needed to put more emphasis on the financial returns to WASH on which the World Bank has provided good data. Growing concerns over water security provide a momentum to draw the attention of foreign ministers. Addressing inequalities will be a major issue on post-2015 agenda and the good work from JMP and the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to water and sanitation to the UN can get traction from colleagues outside the water sector. Next year's (2013) MDG review summit will be very important – what has been achieved? However, we need to be careful how we report on the meeting of the MDG water target and we needed to think about structuring the water proposals according to the three dimensions in the Rio+20 outcome document: social (access), ecological (quality) and economic (efficiency). Also there is a fourth dimension emerging on peace and security.

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations in New York – H.E. Csaba Kőrösi

Hungary has played an important role in the Friends of Water – in the past, as many as 75 countries had been coming to the meetings. A key reference now is the Rio+20 outcome document. The Earth Summit has been a game changer: it has changed the power balance. Previously the Secretary General would deliver a proposal and Member States would accept it. Now, after Rio+20, half of process and the final decision will be with Member States. Therefore, strong coherence between the two processes is needed.

WASH is the most advanced, influential and inspiring sector in developing solid proposals for the post-2015 – its methodology in developing targets and indicators can be used for other water areas. WASH is linked to the upstream (water resources) and downstream (wastewater). Hence close cooperation is needed. The Goal has to be relevant in global terms and current development directions. Targets and indicators can be made more relevant for expanding urban settlements.

The Friends of Water need to be fully briefed on the WASH proposals in New York. In October 2013, a global conference will be held in Budapest to take stock and summarise what has been developed with respect to a water SDG; and what could and should be done to start implementation by 2015. Elements of a water SDG might include: water supply – sanitation – hygiene – wastewater management – link to food production – climate adapted water strategies (flood, drought) – transboundary basins – capacity development and education.

Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) – Chris Williams

The technical work needs to continue, and validation in countries remains needed. We should consider process indicators. Continuation of the process JMP had started is of great importance. The following tracks are proposed. First, we need to be friends of the Friends of Water – so that we can support this influential group to be effective. Second, we have to increase capacity of countries, such as WASH coalitions. Third, we need to keep our attention on the current MDGs. For example, WASH is very much on the agenda of the UN Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General. Fourth, we have to tactically engage with “big water” – where we may expect a warm welcome as we have shown what can be achieved based on a sound evidence-base.

Discussion

The discussion in WASH will certainly be taken to the “big water” level. Stakeholder meetings on water resources management have already been planned, and technical work on wastewater management has already started. WASH as a central part of water security will be a key message. UN-Water has stated it would bring together the different streams. The actual SDGs will not be defined, however, until after the UN General Assembly in September 2013.

Session 6. Wrap up, conclusions and recommendations

Chaired by Barbara Evans (University of Leeds, United Kingdom) and facilitated by Margaret Catley-Carlson (UNSGAB)

Wrap up

The elements of a roadmap or action plan to follow on from this Consultation - Guy Hutton

Until February 2013, two key parallel strategies/work plans need to be drafted and consulted, covering (1) a communication and political strategy; and (2) an agenda for producing the evidence needed to move the technical proposals forward and serve as the basis for communication. Once these have been agreed, essential actions need to commence. Elements of a communication strategy were presented, recognizing the importance of defining the Messenger, the Mechanism and the Message (see, for example, the outcome of working group 2, above).

Discussion

We need to formulate our messages so they speak to the current topics: poverty alleviation, food security, and planetary limits. Good evidence exists in the sector, such as the economic impacts, and this evidence can be communicated better. The messages must also speak to people – we use water in different ways and in all products. The framework must be relevant for the North as well as the South. It should be remembered that if the content is right but the context is wrong (wrong message to the right people, right messages to the wrong people), then even the most excellent documents may be rejected by countries. The

message on the essentials must be clear – i.e. what are the issues that cannot be lost and the cost of not addressing them. Universal access is a powerful message, and for our generation it is in sight. We need a champion in the High Level Panel – many members have their topic, but we need to ensure there is one person who champions water. It would be best if this person is from a country in the South.

IRC (the International Water and Sanitation Centre in The Hague) is organizing a Symposium on monitoring in Addis Ababa in April 2013. This offers an opportunity to discuss the latest version of the proposed targets and indicators and it will help maintain the momentum. Also, the Special Rapporteur on the right to water and sanitation is holding a high-level event on integrating equality and non-discrimination into the post 2015 WASH agenda in New York in February with the UN Deputy Secretary-General, UNICEF, UN Women and WaterAid, among others. Furthermore, she will use her presence in New York in February to meet with the Friends of Water, as well as Ambassadors from all regions of the world, in order to advocate for a future water goal and a commitment to reduce inequalities. The Special Rapporteur is also committed to continuing to work with the Chairs of the Working Groups to advance the process.

Conclusions and recommendations

The facilitator, Margaret Catley-Carlson, concluded that having this product, the targets and indicators for drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene, already with such a level of agreement was a significant achievement. We now needed to explain, explain, and explain. So we needed to be clear on the messages. Framing the questions properly was the key to success, but it needed a different skill set to the ones we have applied thus far. “Big water” coming on the agenda was good news and WASH needed to stay visible in that context.

Closing statements

Sanjay Wijesekera, on behalf of the organisers UNICEF

UNICEF places high value on partnerships – with SWA and JMP as two examples. JMP binds all of us together. It has convening power. It creates a platform for partners to interact, such as the recent measurability meeting where technical sector experts and measurement professionals reviewed the feasibility of the proposed indicators together. The JMP has the credibility to hold States to account, and also it provides positive stories on what works.

Robert Bos, on behalf of the organisers WHO

This Consultation has been a key milestone in the process of developing post-2015 targets and indicators and we will carry on with what we can distill from the contributions made by the participants. We have a consensus that the targets and indicators developed by the working groups are the basis on which to continue our efforts, we have many strong documents and we must keep WASH in the limelight also within WHO. It is the intention to report the outcome of this Consultation to the WHO Executive Board in January 2013 and to the World Health Assembly in May 2013.

Yoka Brandt, Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF

This meeting is the culmination of a massive effort. It has been challenging to bring so many perspectives together. Now we have to finish the job we started in 2000 with the MDG target for water and sanitation. The Human Rights viewpoint is critical and the proposal reflects it well. We should be optimistic about post-2015 deliberations. We have a rallying call. Linking to other groups/sectors is critical. The proposals will need a different framing for different audiences.

H.E. Lilianne Ploumen, Minister of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, The Netherlands

WASH advocacy has strong foundations, with the health arguments paramount. JMP has been exemplary in the monitoring of the MDG targets. Some highlights of the current proposal are the monitoring of a rights-based approach, sustainability, service levels, and access outside the household.

We need a clear and inspirational message. A plan of action will be needed on how to best influence decision makers. Strategic alliances need to be built in the months to come – for example, with health, gender and education. The Netherlands will continue to provide support. The Minister will present the results to the High Level Panel. It is key to ensure that water is given a prominent place on the future development agenda.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Key conclusions from the Consultation

Feedback on the work of the working groups was positive and there was a consensus that the targets and indicators developed formed a sound basis for continued efforts. Some pointers were provided for further considerations, confirming the outcomes of previous consultations from international meetings and the JMP on-line platform. Calls for greater ambition need to be balanced with feedback from the political level about what is feasible as well as results of the proposed work on costing, financing and scaling approaches. Further consolidation of the targets, indicators and definitions was needed, which necessarily involved prioritization of targets and indicators. Generally, the initiative of the JMP could proceed in the expectation that there would be a water Goal that includes WASH targets. Whatever the outcome of this process, the sector clearly desired an expansion of global monitoring – moving to multiple service levels, outside the household, including hygiene more explicitly, and making the proposals relevant for OECD countries so they can be brought into global monitoring. However, considerable efforts were needed in advocacy and dialogue to ensure the maximum number of WASH targets and indicators would be included in the SDG framework, thus raising further the profile of WASH. Simple presentations of the proposal should be made, targeting different audiences. This should be done in collaboration with other water sub-themes.

Next step: communications

The overall strategy

A communication strategy was required. With limited resources of its own, the JMP will have to draw in a range of sector and professional communications organisations to plan and implement communications activities. By focusing on the desired outcome, the necessary activities, target audiences, materials and messages will be planned in early 2013, as well as partners and networks identified who will serve as the communication vehicles. In the WASH sector, the creation of a ‘buzz factor’ needs to be explored that gives rise to a global social movement.

During the Consultation, various outcomes, or end-points, were proposed:

- First, **WASH is to be positioned firmly inside ‘big water’** that covered other aspects of water such as water security, water resources management, and wastewater management. This is covered in greater depth in a later section.
- Second, **Water can become a stand-alone Sustainable Development Goal**. Depending on the debate in the High Level Panel and Open Working Group, WASH may also be considered worthy of promoting as a stand-alone SDG.
- Third, some **aspects of WASH are (potentially) incorporated in other SDGs**. Specifically, this included institutional WASH inside health and education Goals; WASH inside an equality Goal; WASH inside a gender Goal. However, this should not be pursued at the cost of losing water as an SDG.
- Fourth, **the proposals for WASH (and indeed ‘big water’) are owned by countries**. This was to be achieved through further validation and consultation of proposals and incorporation of feedback.

In relation to the first outcome – working with ‘big water’ – JMP and its partners would need to be active to ensure that the proposed Water Goal contains WASH as a core element. This involved being present in the processes that have been initiated on target and indicator review for both water resources and wastewater. It also meant contributing to the water Thematic Consultation.

A communication strategy would focus on achieving these four outcomes, and should critically identify three issues, summarized here and further explore below:

- The target audiences and mechanisms of influence – while these two could be assessed separately, they were closely intertwined – often the target audience was within the mechanism of influence (such as the High Level Panel as the target audience and the water Thematic Consultation as the mechanism of influence).
- Partners and carriers of messages – these included both sector partners with whom there was already a strong relationship in global monitoring, and also professional communicators with whom there had been no relationship yet.
- The materials & messages – these included the foundational documents of the Joint Monitoring Programme, and also communication materials and core messages that needed to be adapted for different audiences. One key foundation document was an

internally consistent, comprehensive and well formulated consolidated proposal for WASH targets and indicators.

The target audiences and mechanisms of influence

The final target audiences and processes include, but are not limited to:

1. The High Level Panel (directly, to Panel Members and their sherpas; via the Thematic Consultation on Water at global, regional and national levels; and, via other Thematic Consultations on governance, equality, health, education).
2. Open country working group, which was in process of formation.
3. The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) under Jeffrey Sachs.
4. The UN Secretary-General's plan for universal drinking-water and sanitation.
5. The UN Task Team, as influencers of the above.

Partners and carriers of messages

Partners who could help carry our messages were listed. Some of these would themselves be targets of messages to bring them on board and advocate on behalf of the sector. Note that some communications would need to be carried out with “big water”; and partners of “big water” could incorporate WASH advocacy messages.

- WHO and UNICEF.
- Friends of Water, led by the Government of Hungary and other water champions.
- Donors and parliamentarians – their access to political level.
- Multi-lateral Development Banks – their influence with client countries.
- Other political fora (e.g. G8, WEF).
- Our champions in the UN system (Deputy SG, UNSGAB, WSSCC).
- The JMP post-2015 working groups, their members and sector networks (e.g. IWA, WSSCC, RWSN, NGOs – IRC, WaterAid, Hand washing network).
- The Special Rapporteur, the Human Rights Council, and Human Rights monitoring mechanisms
- Other NGOs, civil society, and the private sector not yet within the JMP network.
- Other sector mechanisms, such as SWA, AMCOW, European Protocol on Water & Health and Global/regional conferences
- WASH expert groups and other institutional networks not yet identified

In addition, in some instances, the WASH sector may take on professional communicators under contract. Global campaigns are also powerful vehicles for messaging. For example, the “Sanitation Drive to 2015” and the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013.

The materials & messages

Materials included the basic, underlying technical documents:

- JMP reports.
- The full (updated) version of the consolidated JMP post-2015 document with the vision, targets, indicators, definitions, and the detailed reports of the four working groups (annexes). This document will undergo occasional update (possibly three

revised versions during 2013) as further evidence, information and feedback are gathered (see later section on ‘Next steps’).

- Working documentation of the working groups (available from JMP website)
- Validation exercises (costing and financing; dry run with indicators), conducted throughout 2013.
- Other related documents such as taskforce reports and the work conducted by UNC on the post-2015 urban targets and indicators.

Shortened form communications materials – for example:

- Political and negotiators paper, with annexes.
- Other separate papers for different audiences, with water, sanitation and hygiene breakdowns; or with the targets only.
- A one-pager.
- A single paragraph.
- Website text.

To arrive at these communications pieces, careful editing would be needed. The working group Chairs would be consulted to ensure that the original intended meaning is not lost in the shortened communications materials.

In addition, low cost / high impact text and materials would be prepared for partners to put on their websites, and generic webinars of different lengths and for different audiences would be crafted to explain the proposals and show how to engage in the process.

Actions to generate further supporting evidence

As indicated above, there will be further versions of the consolidated JMP post-2015 proposal, as further evidence, information and feedback are gathered.

1. Further research and discussion to fine-tune the targets, indicators and definitions:

- Explore options for cutting down the targets.
- Evaluate the arguments for and against more ambitious targets (with particular references to points 3 and 4 below).
- Water quality and water safety plans.
- Indicators for accountability, sustainability, affordability, climate change.
- Adequate sanitation, including definition of acceptable ‘shared’.
- Other measurement issues (refer to measurability meeting report).

2. Dummy run for baseline 2015:

- Determine what data can be gathered from where?
- Establish the impact of recalibration on coverage numbers.
- Consider the implications for communicating changes in the definitions after 2015 (e.g. preparing audiences in advance of 2015).

3. Study to assess the costs and potential financing sources of meeting the targets (according to the indicators and definitions):

- Different targets.
 - Different definitions (giving different baseline coverage).
 - Different target years.
 - Different units costs of water, sanitation and hygiene services (sensitivity analysis).
4. Study to assess ways countries can scale up WASH coverage to reach targets:
- Technology choices.
 - Programme approaches to achieve scale-up.
 - Planning methodologies and financing mechanisms to be applied.
5. A costing of global monitoring:
- Different approaches to collecting data (e.g. for water quality).
 - National and regional capacity building.
 - Include scenarios of collaborative agreements with other global and regional monitoring initiatives.
 - Include scenario of including contributions to DHS and MICS.

A Roadmap for 2013

Based on the Consultation in The Hague and the earlier Measurability meeting in New York, a number of further actions were proposed. Table 2 shows a first overview of the various processes and products that are envisaged for the next six months, taking forward the recommendations from the stakeholder Consultations.

Table 2. Roadmap of core pieces of work and timelines for JMP and the WASH community

Activity	Deadline (2013)	Lead agency
1. Measurability meeting		
Final report	31 January	JMP
2. Hague consultation		
Draft report, circulated	31 January	JMP
Final report	28 February	JMP
3. Consolidated targets, indicators and definitions		
Revised full version	28 February	JMP, WG Chairs
Draft short versions	28 February	JMP, partners
Final versions	31 March	JMP, WG Chairs
4. Communications and political strategy		
Draft strategy, circulated	31 January	JMP
Allocation of tasks; finalisation of strategy	28 February	JMP, WSSCC, partners
Implementation of strategy	Ongoing during 2013	All
5. Liaison with 'Big water'		
Attendance at events of other water sub-themes	Ongoing until high level meeting in March	JMP, partners
Participation in on-line and other media events	Ongoing until high level meeting in March	JMP, partners
6. Providing the evidence		

Activity	Deadline (2013)	Lead agency
Costing the monitoring system	31 March	JMP, partners
Costing the targets	31 March	WHO, UNICEF, Partners
Scaling up requirements to meet the targets	30 June	Partners
Implementing the recommendations of the measurability meeting	Ongoing during 2013	JMP, partners

A Calendar of events with regular updating will be kept by the JMP team and shared with partners via the JMP website. Attendance and messaging/materials at these events will be monitored and provided by JMP and key partners. An initial list of known events is provided in Table 3. Using the JMP as a common platform, WHO and UNICEF will continue in the role of coordinator, motivator and responder to the specific needs of partners in spreading the messages.

Table 3. Key events and milestones related to the broader sector and UN processes

Event	Date	Location	Relevance / Action
WHO meeting on health target	January	Geneva	WHO
HLP clustered consultation on “national development”	6-8 Feb	Monrovia	TBD
Water TC event on WASH	February	New York, online	UNICEF, WHO
Special Rapporteur’s high-level event on integrating equality and non-discrimination into the post 2015 WASH agenda in February	February	New York	SR, UN Deputy Secretary General, UNICEF, UN Women and WaterAid
SR meetings/briefings with Friends of Water, as well as Ambassadors from all regions of the world	February	New York	SR, Friends of Water, Ambassadors to the UN, UNICEF
Water resources management stakeholder meeting, organised by SDC	February	Geneva	WHO, UNICEF
First draft of HLP	1 March	-	
HLP clustered consultation on “global partnerships”	18-20 Mar	Bali	TBD
Water TC High Level Meeting	22 March	NY?	UNICEF, WHO
JMP annual update launch	March	On-line	WHO, UNICEF
Symposium on monitoring sustainable WASH service delivery, IRC	9-11 April	Addis Ababa	WHO, UNICEF
Final draft of HLP report	31 May	-	TBD
UN MDG summit review	26-30 September	New York	TBD
Budapest Water Summit, hosted by Government of Hungary	9-11 October	Budapest	TBD
Events around International Year of Water Cooperation	Ongoing		TBD

TBD – to be determined

ANNEX A: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Mr Salisu ABDULMUMIN

African Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW), Nigeria

Ms Catarina DE ALBUQUERQUE

United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Human right to safe drinking water and sanitation,
Portugal

Ms Britt-Louise ANDERSSON

Stockholm International Water Institute, Sweden

Professor James BARTRAM

Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA

Mr Federico BASAÑES

Inter-American Development Bank (AIDB), USA

Mr Belgacem BEN SASSI

African Development Bank, Tunisia

Mr Ger BERGKAMP

International Water Association (IWA), The Netherlands

Professor David BRADLEY

United Kingdom

Ms Yoka BRANDT

Deputy Executive Director, UNICEF, USA

Ms Cassilde BRENIERE

French Development Agency, France

Ms Clarissa BROCKLEHURST

Canada

Mr Iain BYRNE

Amnesty International, United Kingdom

Ms Margaret CATLEY-CARLSON

Member of the United Nations Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation
(UNSGAB), Canada

Ms Monica CORRALES

Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AECID), Spain

Mr Bert DIPHOORN

UN-HABITAT, Kenya

Dr Barbara EVANS

United Kingdom

Ms Catarina FONSECA

IRC - International Water and Sanitation Centre, The Netherlands

Mr Dick VAN GINHOVEN

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands

Mr Nelson GOMONDA

WaterAid, South Africa

Ms Ulla HAKANEN

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland

Mr Orlando HERNANDEZ

U.S. Agency for International Development, USA

Dr Guy HOWARD

Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom

Dr Guy HUTTON

Switzerland

Ms Nicole IGLOI

United Nations Development Programme, USA

Dr Fabio B. LOSA

African Development Bank, Tunisia

Dr Richard JOHNSTON

Eawag, Switzerland

Dr Gareth JONES

Canada

Mr Paul VAN KOPPEN

Netherlands Water Partnership, The Netherlands

H.E. Csaba KŐRÖSI

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations in New York, USA

Mr Alexander MCPHAIL

The World Bank, USA

Mr Gavin NEATH

Unilever, United Kingdom

Ms Leveke NEUMANN

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany

Ms Nina ODENWAELDER

GIZ, Burkina Faso

Mr Ryuji OGATA

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan

Dr Kepha OMBACHO

Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, Kenya

Mr Gérard PAYEN

Member of the United Nations Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB), France

Mr Eduardo PEREZ

Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), World Bank, USA

Mr Peter RYAN

Water and Sanitation for Africa, Burkina Faso

Dr Jyoti SANGHERA

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Switzerland

Dr Darren SAYWELL

Plan International, USA

Professor Roland SCHERTENLEIB

SANDEC/EAWAG, Switzerland

Ms Therese SJOMANDER-MAGNUSSON

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Sweden

Mr Tom SLAYMAKER

WaterAid, United Kingdom

Ms Jae SO

Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), World Bank, USA

Mr Nico TERRA

IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre, The Netherlands

Ms Madoka SAJI

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Switzerland

Ms Sonia TATO-SERRANO

European Commission, Belgium

Mr Manuel THURNHOFER

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Switzerland

Ms Merri WEINGER

U.S. Agency for International Development, USA

Mr Chris WILLIAMS

Director, Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), Switzerland

Ms Inga WINKLER

German Institute for Human Rights, Germany

Ms Suree WONGPIYACHON

Ministry of Public Health, Thailand

SECRETARIAT

Mr Graham ALABASTER

UN-Habitat Geneva

Mr Didier ALLEY-FERME

WHO

Ms Cristina Bianchesi

WHO

Mr Robert BOS

WHO

Mr Bruce Gordon

WHO

Ms Elizabeth HORN-PHATHANOTHAI

UNICEF

Dr Rifat HOSSAIN

WHO

Mr Rolf LUYENDIJK

UNICEF

Ms Cecilia SCHARP

UNICEF

Dr Tessa WARDLAW

UNICEF

Mr Sanjay WIJESEKERA
UNICEF

OBSERVERS

Mr Sjef ERNES
Director, Aqua for All, The Netherlands

Ms Megan RITCHIE
SNV, Lao PDR

Ms Alide ROERINK
The Netherlands

Mr Lennart SILVIS –
Managing Director, Netherlands Water Partnership, The Netherlands

Mr Pim VAN DER MALE
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands

Dr ir. Gerhard M. VAN DEN TOP
CEO, Vitens Evides International, The Netherlands

SPECIAL GUEST

Mr Charles FISHMAN
USA

ANNEX B: AGENDA AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

Agenda items

1. Opening of the Consultation, approval of the agenda
2. Overview of the UN post-2015 Development Agenda
3. Progress in the implementation of the recommendations from the first Consultation
4. Consolidated proposal for post-2015 WASH targets and indicators
5. Review of water quality and measurability, other elements of the evidence base
6. Options for the architecture of a future global monitoring system
7. Country outreach and monitoring capacity development
8. The UN Development Agenda: effective liaison and mainstreaming post-2015 WASH targets and indicators into the political process
9. Conclusions and recommendations
10. Closure of the Consultation

Monday 3 December

08:00 – 09:00 Registration

Morning sessions 09:00-12:30

09:00 – 10:00 Formal opening

09:00 Welcome speeches and opening statement

(Master of ceremonies: Dick van Ginhoven)

Welcome by WHO (Robert Bos, WHO)

Welcome by UNICEF (Tessa Wardlaw, UNICEF)

Welcome by UN-Water (Bert Diphoorn, Vice-Chair UN-Water)

Welcome by the hosting country (Rob Swartbol, Director-General International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, the Netherlands)

09:30 Opening statement by HRH the Prince of Orange, Chair of UNSGAB

09:45 Objectives and expected outputs of the consultation; materials in the folders
(Robert Bos, WHO)

10:00 – 10:45 Session 1: Setting the stage

(Chair: Sanjay Wijesekera, UNICEF)

10:00 The UN-led process for formulating the Global Post-2015 Development Agenda

(Nicole Igloi, UNDP)

Q&A

10:30 An update on the general integration of human rights in the SDGs

(Jyoti Sanghera,
OHCHR, Geneva)

Q&A

10:45 – 11:15 Refreshments

11:15 – 12:30 Session 2: Update on progress since Berlin; the consolidated proposal

11:15 How the agreed roadmap was implemented: the process.

(Guy Hutton, WHO/UNICEF)

11:25 The consolidated proposal of post-2015 WASH targets and indicators, and definitions

(Clarissa Brocklehurst, Canada)

11:45 Panel session

First general Panel presentations and dialogue with the audience

Panel members: Working Group Chairs (Tom Slaymaker (WaterAid), Eddy Perez (World Bank/WSP), Merri Weinger (USAID) and Catarina de Albuquerque (UN Special Rapporteur HRSWS) and Guy Hutton (JMP post-2015 Coordinator)

Rapid introductions by each Chair on what makes the proposed targets and indicators innovative, exciting and responding to post-2015 needs.

Facilitator: Darren Saywell (Plan International, USA)

12:30 Lunch

Afternoon session 14:00 – 17:30

14:00 – 17:30 Session 2: Update on progress since Berlin; the consolidated proposal (cntd)

14:00 Panel session

Second general Panel dialogue with the audience: focus on the four topics

Panel members: Working Group Chairs (Tom Slaymaker (WaterAid), Eddy Perez (World Bank/WSP), Merri Weinger (USAID) and Catarina de Albuquerque (UN Special Rapporteur HRSWS) and Guy Hutton (JMP post-2015 Coordinator)

Facilitator: Darren Saywell (Plan International, USA)

Rapid introductions by each Chair on what issues the working groups grappled with and how they resolved them.

- Are the proposed targets and indicators, in the context of plausible goals, relevant, technically sound and politically acceptable?
- Are key aspects missing in the proposed targets and indicators?
- Are the principles of the HRSWS, in particular equality and non-discrimination adequately reflected in the targets and indicators?

15:30 Refreshments

16:00 Measurability of the proposed targets and indicators

(Chair: Tessa Wardlaw, UNICEF)

- Issues emerging from the measurability meeting

(Rolf Luyendijk, UNICEF)

- Monitoring water quality at the global level

(Jamie Bartram, UNC, USA)

Q&A and discussions

Facilitator: Darren Saywell (Plan International, USA)

16:30 Plenary discussions on the further dimensions: knowledge gaps, piloting opportunities, research needs in support of the proposed targets and indicators

Facilitator: Darren Saywell (Plan International USA)

17:30 End of day 1 Sessions

Tuesday 4 December

Morning sessions 08:30-12:30

(Chair: Dick van Ginhoven)

08:30 Recapitulation day 1.

Guy Hutton (Switzerland)

Robert Bos (WHO)

08:45 – 11:45 Session 2: Update on progress since Berlin; the consolidated proposal (ctnd)

08:45 – 10:00 Plenary discussions on the consolidated proposal for targets, indicators and definitions.

Facilitator: Paul van Koppen (the Netherlands)

10:00 Refreshments

10:30 – 11:15 Panel session

Panel discussion and dialogue with the audience: relevance to your own institution or constituency, feasibility of proposed targets and indicators from different perspectives of institutions or interested parties.

Five panel members proposed : Federico Basañes (IADB), Nelson Gomonda (WaterAid), Alex McPhail (World Bank), Leveke Neuman (BMZ) and Suree Wongpiyachong (Thailand).

Facilitated by Paul van Koppen (the Netherlands)

11:15– 11:45 Conclusions from the three Panel sessions

Gérard Payen

David Bradley

Concluding statement on the proposed targets and indicators with possible amendments emerging from the discussions: the proposed targets and indicators are a solid basis for further action towards a post-2015 development goal on water or on WASH.

11:45 – 12:30 Session 3: The Global WASH Monitoring Landscape

11:45 An overview of the current global WASH monitoring landscape and SWA partnership perspectives

(Clarissa Brocklehurst, Canada)

with inputs from GLAAS (Bruce Gordon, WHO), WSP (Jae So, World Bank) and SWA (Darren Saywell, Plan International),

12:15 Plenary Q&A and discussion

Facilitated by: Paul van Koppen, Netherlands

12:30 Lunch

Afternoon sessions 14:00 – 17:30

(Chair: Dick van Ginhoven)

14:00 – 15:00 Session 4: Global and local dimensions; reaching out to countries and civil society

14:00 Panel session

Strategic perspectives in the broader post 2015 context. A dialogue on strategic issues related to post-2015 monitoring

Panel members: Jamie Bartram (UNC), Ger Bergkamp (IWA), Margaret Catley-Carlsson (UNSGAB), Nicole Igloi (UNDP), Gérard Payen (UNSGAB) and Peter Ryan (WSA),

- How important is it to engage the private sector in the debate on post-2015 WASH targets and indicators?
- Which national level entities can be of most influence to ensure that governments take a the proposed global WASH target and indicators as part of a post-2015 development package to the UN- General Assembly?
- How important is it to engage young people in the debate on the post-2015 WASH targets and indicators?

Facilitator: Paul van Koppen (Netherlands)

14:45 Group work on options and opportunities outreach to UN Member States and civil society.

- Generate practical ideas to involve both governments and partner organizations in the next phase in global consultation
- Options for a role of civil society in taking the outcome of the JMP post-2015 process to the UNGA
- What criteria apply to decide the level at which targets and indicators apply?

15:30 – 16:00 Refreshments

16:00 Groups report back, followed by plenary discussion on issues related to outreach to countries and civil society, and what is needed to achieve it.

Facilitator: Paul van Koppen (Netherlands)

17:00 Conclusions from this session: elements for the post-The Hague road map.

Dick van Ginhoven

17:30 End of day 2 sessions

Wednesday 5 December

Morning Sessions 08:30 - 12:30

08:30 – 10:30 Session 5: Mainstreaming the outcomes of the technical process into the political process towards the formulation of a global Water Goal

(Chaired by Barbara Evans, United Kingdom)

08:30 Opening by the Chair

Recapitulation day 2

Guy Hutton (Switzerland)

Robert Bos (WHO)

08:45 Briefly revisited: essential elements of the UN-led process for implementing the post-2015 Development Agenda

Nicole Igloi (UNDP)

09:00 The Thematic Consultation on Water

Dick van Ginhoven (Netherlands)

Cecilia Scharp (UNICEF)

09:20 Arguing the case for a WASH target under the post-2015 global development agenda

- The case for health and human development – Sanjay Wijesekera
- The economic investment case – Jae So
- The Human Rights perspective – Catarina de Albuquerque

Q&A

09:45 Panel discussion: Effective liaison with the political process to promote a global Water goal with corresponding targets and indicators for the post-2015 development agenda.

Panel Members: Salisa Abdulmumin (AMCOW), Bert Diphorn (UN-Water), Ulla Hakanen (Finland), Csaba Körösi, (Hungary), Gavin Neath (Unilever), Sonia Tato-Serrano (EU) and Chris Williams (WSSCC)

- How to keep WASH on the political development agenda?
- Practical suggestions for reaching out to political actors and processes

Facilitated by: Margaret Catley-Carlson

10:30 – 11:00 Refreshments

11:00 – 12:30 Session 6: Wrap up, conclusions and recommendations

(Chaired by Barbara Evans, United Kingdom)

11:00 Wrap up: the elements of a roadmap or action plan to follow on from this Consultations

Guy Hutton (Switzerland)

Q&A and discussion

Facilitated by: Margaret Catley-Carlson

12:00 Conclusions and recommendations

Margaret Catley-Carlson

12:15 Closing statements

by Yoka Brandt, Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF

by H.E. Lilianne Ploumen, Minister of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

12:25 Closure of the Consultation, Tessa Wardlaw, Sanjay Wijesekera, Robert Bos

Annex C: Welcome from the organizers and hosts

World Health Organization - Robert Bos

Participants were welcomed by the organizers of the consultation, and appreciation conveyed to the host government, the Royal Government of the Netherlands. This gathering reflected the end of the initial roadmap started at the first Consultation, in Berlin in May 2011.

This second Consultation was scheduled to review the proposals for post-2015 targets, definitions and indicators for what we referred to collectively as WASH. These proposals built on the MDG experience with the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) as the monitoring instrument. WASH stakeholders had indicated a desire for targets to remain ambitious, for global monitoring to expand within the framework of what is technically feasible, and for the human rights principles to be taken on board. In the coming years, these principles would increasingly exert strong leverage on governments to equitably meet the water and sanitation needs of their peoples in the spirit of progressive realization of the Rights. Appreciation was expressed for the work of the Working Group Chairs and all Working Group members, for the strong contributions they had made to the proposal.

A proposal for the World Health Organization's (WHO) 12th General Programme of Work 2014-2019 would be submitted to the WHO Executive Board in January 2013 and to the World Health Assembly in May 2013. The area of environmental health, including water, sanitation and hygiene, was firmly anchored in one of eight strategic objectives: social, economic and environmental determinants of health as a means of reducing health inequities within and between countries. Environmental health would remain part of the Organization's continued efforts to push for health across all sectors, and to ensure health determinants remained an upstream consideration in planning and decision making in public and private sectors alike.

WHO was strongly engaged in the post-2015 process, and worked with UNICEF on the UN's Thematic Consultation on Health – one of the eleven thematic consultations scheduled to submit their inputs to the UN Secretary General's High-Level Panel. Focus of these efforts was to formulate a goal around achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC), with two inter-related components – coverage with needed health services (prevention, promotion, treatment and rehabilitation) and coverage with financial risk protection, for everyone. This health sector-oriented goal would leave room for a focus on the intersectoral dimensions of health, including the formulation of health targets under other goals. Including specific health targets under the water goal would address the disconnect in the MDG framework between the health goals (Goals 4, 5 and 6), and the water and sanitation target under Goal 7. Possible indicator diseases for poor water, sanitation and hygiene included cholera, schistosomiasis and trachoma. In 2013 the WHO would convene a meeting to explore options for the formulation of health targets under the water goal umbrella.

The timely initiatives of the JMP had allowed the WASH sector to be at the forefront of post-2015 developments. This week's Consultation established a milestone. It was the end of the process set in motion in Berlin, but it also was the start of a new set of activities, including baseline studies, research and development, and the Thematic Consultation on Water in the first quarter of 2013. The audience was urged to maintain the momentum, take the outcome of this Consultation to a next level and continue working towards a common aspiration of universal and equitable access to safe drinking-water, basic sanitation and good hygiene practice.

UNICEF - Tessa Wardlaw, also representing Sanjay Wijesekera

No other sector had advanced its thinking about new priorities for the post-2015 development agenda as far as the WASH sector had. WHO and UNICEF had been particularly proactive in looking beyond 2015, and from the enormous interest, dedication and inputs received over the past year and a half from many in attendance, the JMP-led initiative had clearly found broad resonance and support both within the WASH sector and beyond.

UNICEF had a long history of being involved in global goal-setting, which had begun with the World Summit for Children in 1990, ten years before the MDGs came into being. In response to the need for monitoring progress toward the goals that had emerged from this Summit, UNICEF had developed the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) programme to support governments to fill important data gaps. To date, almost half of the MDG development indicators continue to rely on data from household surveys such as the MICS and the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

The increased availability of household survey data by the mid-1990s had made it possible for the JMP to switch from using administrative (or provider-based) data to user-based data. For the last 15 years, JMP had relied on information provided by users themselves about where they obtained their drinking-water, and whether they used a flush toilet, a latrine or still practiced open defecation. Over the years, UNICEF and WHO had gradually expanded the JMP data base, not only by adding datasets from more surveys, but also by adding more questions to the surveys, measuring topics such as safe disposal of child faeces, availability of water on premises, time taken to collect water when it is not available on premise, and hand washing and household water treatment practices.

Currently, the MICS and DHS are piloting a module for assessing drinking-water quality at the household level by testing for the presence of fecal coliforms. It is anticipated this will give vital information on the proportion of the population with access to safe drinking-water –underscoring "safe" as opposed to "improved" drinking-water sources. Household surveys had also allowed assessing inequities within populations - information that was often impossible to obtain through routine information systems.

The effective monitoring of the MDGs had underscored the ability of data to help steer the political agenda. This had been powerfully illustrated when the UN Secretary-General had mentioned open defecation no fewer than five times at the announcement of the Five-Year Drive to 2015 for Sanitation.

The proposal for consolidated targets and indicators that was submitted for discussion at this Consultation draws on the evolution of thinking and gradual expansion of WASH monitoring by the JMP and other monitoring mechanisms over the past 20 years. It was expected that incorporating the principles underlying the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation into the consolidated targets and indicators would contribute to a more equitable world - a world wherein disadvantaged children would have the same opportunities as their better-off peers to grow up without the burdens associated with a lack of access to some of the most basic necessities of a healthy, dignified and productive life: safe drinking-water, safe sanitation, and proper hygiene at home and at school. UNICEF, in turn, also expressed its gratitude to the members of the four post-2015 working groups.

UN-Water - Bert Diphorn, Vice-Chair UN-Water

The membership of UN-Water encompasses 31 agencies, with an Executive Head of a UN agency (currently Michel Jarraud, the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization) as its

Chair. This facilitated access to a different level of decision makers than the initial governance structure. While the WASH sector was far ahead in the post-2015 process, there were some other important developments in water resources management and wastewater management. The Thematic Consultation on water would help bring together these and other areas, and make “noise” for water. Another important development had been the incorporation of universal access to water and sanitation into the plans of the UN Secretary-General.. The designation of 2013 as the International Year of Water Cooperation could be used to promote a water goal, targets and indicators. There was now a real opportunity for a water goal and an overarching banner needed to be decided – this could possibly be ‘water security’.

Host country - Rob Swartbol, Director-General International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

Mr Swartbol welcomed the participants to the Netherlands and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the coming days, the definitions for the next generation of global targets for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene would be finalized. We had learned from the current Millennium Development Goals that targets inspired politicians and experts; they guided sector policies and helped set funding priorities. And most importantly, they provided an overarching development vision for the world.

The challenges were significant. Worldwide access to improved sources of drinking-water had progressed enough to reach the MDG target in 2010. Still, today roughly 780 million people lack access to improved sources of drinking-water and some 2.5 billion people are without adequate sanitation facilities. More than 4,000 people die daily from water-borne illnesses. Children are especially susceptible to the risks associated with unsafe water and poor sanitation. Sanitation continues to be severely off-track, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Disparities in urban and rural sanitation coverage remain daunting. The current pace would regrettably not allow the MDG sanitation target to be met, despite the ‘Five-Year Drive’ effort.

The human rights to water and sanitation must be a corner stone of the post-2015 development agenda, which underpinned health, education and livelihoods. Problems associated with the lack of access had an impact on virtually all aspects of human, social and economic development. “Sustainable access to water, sanitation, and hygiene for all” was an ambitious vision.

Water continued to be one of the key policy priorities in Dutch development cooperation. It was often said the Netherlands had a comparative advantage in water, because it had successfully conquered water. It was frequently forgotten that the Netherlands is vulnerable not only to flooding, but also to water depletion, shortages of groundwater, subsidence, salt intrusion and pollution. With these dangers lurking, it had been forced to groom generations of skilled water managers. The Dutch picture of water management was a holistic one, and the country had established structures and institutions that brought together a unique knowledge base.

The Dutch government was proud and honoured that to also host the Thematic Consultation on Water as part of the post-2015 development agenda, in March 2013. The present consultation on the WASH segment in the post-2015 thematic consultation was a crucial part of our efforts. Two key challenges ahead were sanitation and sustainability. The sanitation challenge was daunting, but it could be tackled. The Netherlands had been supporting BRAC, the NGO in Bangladesh, to mobilize the population for improved sanitation facilities. As a result, 10 million more people now had access to sanitation and drinking-water. The Community-Led Total Sanitation approach, aimed

at creating open defecation-free villages and communities, had originated in Bangladesh and now had spread to more than 20 countries across Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America.

Another challenge was the sustainability of goals and targets once achieved. It was important to define and reach targets, yet it was as important to sustain the achievements over time. The efforts were not only about providing sanitary facilities, a pump or a standpost. People must have access to water supply systems and sanitation facilities that last. Local parties needed the capacity to provide sustainable services. And provisions needed to be made so that the beneficiaries or owners could keep using these facilities. As a matter of principle, the Dutch Government required the application of a broad definition of sustainability. Financial, institutional, environmental, technical and social sustainability aspects needed to be an integral part of the project design and implementation. Thus, it aims to stimulate innovation by inviting our partners in cooperation to guarantee sustainability of the services for at least 10 years.

The effect of a focus on clear results and targets should not be underestimated. The MDGs had certainly helped to keep issues around WASH on the international agenda. At country level working with results frameworks had contributed to more focused resource allocation and had sparked a debate on the effectiveness of interventions. New concrete goals and targets beyond 2015 were therefore needed to help the sector to step up its efforts and improve its ability to provide sustainable services.

The noble task of discussion and reaching consensus on targets and indicators lay ahead. The final outcome would be largely the result of a political process. But all in attendance were urged to be bold and visionary – the many people without adequate drinking-water and sanitation deserve that. The world needed ambitious yet realistic targets, indicators and criteria that inspire government leaders worldwide to act, and solutions that will contribute to overall sustained development. It needed SMART indicators: specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound. Mr Swartbol concluded by inviting all to act upon this dream.

Opening statement - HRH the Prince of Orange, Chair of UNSGAB

Six years ago, when the then UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan had invited the Prince of Orange to Chair an Advisory Board that would help spur progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals for water and sanitation, the year 2015 had seemed a long way off. But 2015 was now nearly upon us, although we must not forget that more than three years are left to try to achieve the current MDGs. With that in mind, and after years dedicated to reaching the Millennium Development Goals, we were in The Hague to talk about what would come next, about what would succeed the Goals. All those in attendance shared the same deep hope that this next global development agenda which was taking shape would bring water, sanitation, equity, human rights, development and a better life for all of humanity.

The MDGs had provided a lot of inspiration and basis for our work, not only for those of us working at global level but also grassroots development workers. The expectations were high for the new framework to cover many additional aspects. The UN system was now mobilising for the post-2015 process. The UN Secretary-General had tasked a high-level panel of eminent persons with the preparation of a forceful report by May 2013. Through the '*the World We Want*' initiative, there were over 100 country consultations and 11 global Thematic Consultations. Acting on commitments made at the Rio +20 Conference, a group of countries would be developing the Sustainable Development Goals. Professor Jeffrey Sachs led the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, working with business, civil society, UN agencies and other international organizations to identify and share the best pathways to achieve sustainable development. The

beyond-2015 efforts united civil society to work towards a global, overarching, cross-thematic framework that would include voices of those directly affected by poverty and injustice.

This plethora of activities might be a source of confusion. Yet, clearly, this was a massive effort emphasizing outreach and consultation, and rightfully so. The MDGs had been criticized for being cooked up by technocrats behind closed doors. The pendulum this time had swung forcefully in the opposite direction with so much consultation that it was difficult to see where consensus might emerge.

Similarly, the context could not be more different from that when the MDGs had been formulated. Some new aspects were gaining traction, especially in WASH, such as human rights, equity and good governance. UNSGAB had reviewed the consolidated JMP proposal and had provided feedback to the team in WHO and UNICEF recently. UNSGAB found the proposal to be ambitious but also realistic; it supported the concept of progressive realisation; and it welcomed the initiative for the targets to take into account school and health facilities, a call for ending open defecation, and emphasize equity. UNSGAB strongly supported a fully-fledged water goal, and was ready to use its access to political processes in this connection. At its heart was universal access to drinking-water and sanitation. For efforts towards universal coverage to thrive, they needed a sustaining support system. Good hygiene and improved water resources management were fundamental sustaining elements as were water efficiency, water quality, and wastewater management. However, sanitation and water advocates would be just one of hundreds of constituencies clamouring for limited space, limited resources and a limited number of words that would be part of the post-2015 agreement. In this crowded field, to have influence, we must be focused. To gain traction, the messages will need to be well-crafted and simple. We must be strategic. We will have to master the complex process underway. With many challenges ahead, linkages need to be made to areas related to WASH: education, poverty reduction, human rights and particularly public health groups.

No one in attendance of the Consultation needed to be convinced that without a proper toilet, life is diminished and dignity suffers. Or that watching a child sicken and die of diarrhoea was a heart-breaking devastation. Or that a menstruating girl who stays home from school for want of a private place for personal hygiene was a preventable tragedy. These realities were driving our collective work. On behalf of the members of UNSGAB, the Prince offered his wishes for a most successful Consultation.

ANNEX D: MEASURABILITY OF PROPOSED INDICATORS, AND DRINKING-WATER QUALITY

Issues emerging from the measurability meeting - Rolf Luyendijk, UNICEF

As part of the JMP programme of work, UNICEF organized a meeting (New York, 5-6 November 2013) on the measurability of the draft proposed indicators linked to the proposed targets. The meeting reviewed the proposed targets and indicators in terms of formulation (the numerator/denominator, the clarity and consistency in formulation) and of measurability (mechanism/tools, periodicity, global measurability, reliability, comparability, cost-effectiveness). The draft report of the meeting had been circulated prior to the Consultation, including the specific recommendations for reformulation of targets/indicators, as well as the outcome of a discussion on the expansion of current monitoring mechanisms and new mechanisms themselves. The meeting identified 19 follow-up issues for clarification and proposed 13 research questions.

Since the year 2000, ongoing discussions around global monitoring of drinking-water had focused on:

1. Measurement of drinking-water quality.
2. Measurement of available drinking-water quantity or quantity actually consumed / collected.
3. How to measure/classify reliability of services.
4. Different levels of appropriate services (urban vs. rural).
5. Effect of seasonality on use of different sources.
6. Affordability of drinking-water.
7. Household water treatment and safe storage.
8. Use of multiple sources for drinking-water.
9. Sustainability of services.

Similarly, past discussions around global monitoring of sanitation had focused on:

1. Reliable classification of facility types.
2. Use by all household members (all of the time).
3. Location of sanitation facility (on plot or not?).
4. Use of public and/or shared facilities.
5. Final safe disposal/treatment of human waste including waste water treatment.
6. Sustainability of services.

Past discussions around global monitoring of hygiene had focused on:

1. Measuring actual hand-washing behaviour (at critical times).
2. Cleanliness of sanitation facilities.
3. Disposal of human waste with solid waste (including diapers)

The advantages of using household surveys for WASH monitoring included the fact that they periodically measure uniform indicators at the population level; they are cost-effective (piggy backing on existing household surveys or censuses); they are standardized and comparable across countries and over time; and they include several stratifiers (e.g. wealth, ethnicity, geographic area). Some limitations had been that measurement was limited to the household level only; the scope was limited when piggybacking on other surveys; the surveys were limited to the developing world; and the types of disaggregation possible were limited by sample size. Yet the standardized

questions and indicators included in the main international household surveys have provided a wealth of information, and JMP had built an information base with some 1500 datasets.

For future global monitoring, the elements already captured in existing monitoring systems included:

1. Drinking-water: use of type of drinking-water sources; drinking-water supply on premises and water collection time. The development of methods and procedures to measure drinking-water quality was in progress.
2. Sanitation: use of sanitation facilities (including open defecation); disposal method (pit, septic tank or sewer); number of households using the sanitation facility; and disposal of child faeces.
3. Hygiene (handwashing): designated place for handwashing with water and soap present; and availability of soap anywhere in the household

Measurability challenges at the household level include no or inadequate survey data on affordability, reliability, drinking-water quality, seasonal variations (access and water quality), intra-household differences in access/use, actual hygiene behaviour, full management of human waste, inequalities in access by disadvantaged groups and sustainability of services. Measurability challenges outside the household included: data available for schools and health facilities, spatial indicators for densely populated areas (informal settlements), and safe disposal, treatment or full management of excreta. Other measurability challenges included: access by most-disadvantaged groups, changes in inequality and water quality monitoring at source and surface water.

One option would be to develop a WASH-specific household survey. However, was there a need for so much periodic information for global monitoring or would a few well-designed sporadic studies suffice? Who would be the “local champion” in more than 100 countries to manage the implementation of the surveys? This role is currently performed by UNICEF for the MICS and the USAID offices for the DHS. A simpler option (but still challenging) would be to expand the current WASH modules of MICS and DHS.

For the proposed indicators, some data sources hold potential. Of relevance to primary and secondary schools are the Education Monitoring Information Systems (EMIS), the EMIS WASH module and school censuses. Health Monitoring Information Systems (HMIS), the Service Provision Assessments (SPA) and the Service Availability and Readiness Assessments (SARA) fulfill the same function for health care centres.

Actions for further follow-up and research identified by the measurability meeting include:

- Assessment of the feasibility of achieving the proposed targets.
- Development of methods to assess ‘individual’ open defecation practices.
- Assessment whether the scale of ‘intra-household in-equities in use’ warrants a global target or indicator.
- Identification of an appropriate metric for monitoring progressive realization in reducing inequalities.
- Development of a benchmark value for ‘acceptable household expenditures on WASH’.
- Research on how other sectors are dealing with their interfaces to WASH issues and develop a coherent approach between sectors on sustainability indicators.

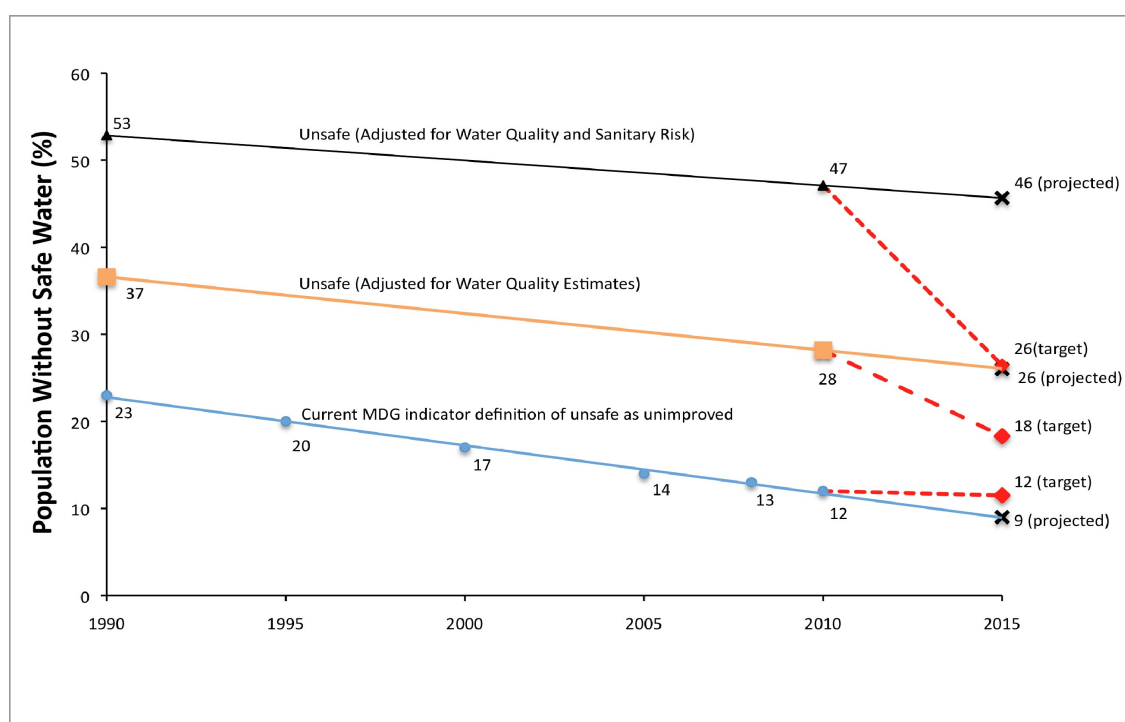
Presentation: water quality

Monitoring water quality at the global level - Jamie Bartram, UNC

‘Safe’ drinking-water has been consistently demanded in the various iterations in the formulation of the MDG drinking-water target. This is justified from public health and human rights perspectives. It is also a demand from policy-makers and self-evident to the lay public.

Effectively, the agreed MDG target called for sustainable access to safe drinking-water. Yet, independent technical advice made it clear from the onset that the global monitoring of progress to this target could only be measured using a proxy indicator. Through the JMP, WHO and UNICEF have monitored progress on the basis of the UN General Assembly agreed proxy ‘use of improved sources of drinking-water’. While there were no global data sets available for 1990 or 2000 that would support more precise monitoring, the continued use of this indicator had become a subject of debate. Now there is growing evidence that, as far as drinking-water quality is concerned, it lacks accuracy. Moreover, its use leads to substantial over-estimation of status and progress towards a target of actually safe drinking water. Pilot studies (the JMP Rapid Assessment of Drinking/water Quality - RADWQ) in an, admittedly small, number of countries had revealed a substantive proportion of ‘improved sources’ to be unsafe (i.e. contaminated with pathogens or toxic chemicals) such that the present population without access to safe water is likely to be 1.8 - 3 billion (versus an estimated population without access to an improved source of 783 million). Where water is collected from sources outside the household there is evidence that water safety often deteriorates before consumption and that household treatment and safe storage can improve water safety in the home.

Figure 3. Comparison of MDG Target 7c baseline and target when including and excluding faecal contamination and sanitary risk in water safety



Source: Onda et al, 2012

Safe water is expected to be free from pathogens and from unsafe levels of toxic chemicals, at all times. While water safety concerns are most frequent and more severe in low- and middle-income countries, they are also of concern in high-income countries, for example because of an increased frequency of outbreaks of disease linked to reduced levels of safety in small community water supply systems, often in remote areas.

JMP already makes national adjustments for arsenic-contaminated water in one country (Bangladesh), but the principal health concern – fecal contamination - has not been addressed.

There were three potential approaches for future integration of water safety into international monitoring:

1. Business as usual: continued use of the technology-based classification of improved/unimproved sources or a modified version thereof. The risks of this approach are its low credibility as reflected in current perceptions, supported by the evidence that the numbers with access to safe drinking-water are likely to be over-estimated by 1 billion people or more.
2. Accounting for safety by technology type: This would involve ‘correcting’ coverage data by assuming that a specific fraction of each ‘improved source’ type is unsafe (for example that 10% of wells with handpumps are unsafe). Evidence showed that these fractions varied widely between countries (Table 1). While such an approach could lead to more accurate global estimates, it would not provide country-specific monitoring nor would it enable inter-country comparison. It would also be unable to reflect the impact of measures to improve the situation and would thereby fail to provide a signal to encourage improvement.
3. Accounting for actual water safety information: use of existing or newly-collected country-specific water safety information. In many countries there were large amounts of data at local and national levels for water safety for some populations. This approach would seek to identify and use such information in global monitoring. This would overcome many of the disadvantages of the preceding alternatives. It would also respond to demands that international monitoring maximize the use of national data and thereby minimize duplication of effort, and to calls for JMP to support national capacity development for such monitoring. It would require JMP to engage with ‘regulators’ and utilities who hold data, and the development of a system to interact with them to ensure data quality and reporting.

Table 1. Proportion of samples that are microbiologically safe – by source and country

Water source	Ethiopia	Jordan	Nicaragua	Nigeria	Tajikistan
Utility piped	87.6% (n=838)	99.9% (n=1639)	89.9% ¹ (335)	77.0% (n=630)	88.6% (n=1286)
Borehole or Tubewell	67.9% (n=290)	NA	45.7% (n=442)	94% (n=525)	NA
Dug well	54.8% (n=155)	NA	19.3% (n=446)	56.0% (n=424)	NA

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP RADWQ country reports (see www.wssinfo.org for details)

Potential data sources include regulatory agencies or water service providers. For example, the WHO-hosted International Network of Drinking-water Regulators (RegNet), with a membership of around 40 regulators and the World Bank-initiated International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNet) collate data from more than 2,000 utilities in 80 countries.

While the existence of a substantive amount of information creates opportunities for rapid progress in monitoring, there are also substantive data gaps. There are limited data from small, especially rural, systems in countries at all levels of development and lesser coverage in low-income countries. In the long term these gaps will be filled progressively by strengthened national capacities. In the short term, a water quality component may be incorporated into planned household surveys (DHS, MICS) - trials are already underway in Peru and Bangladesh, and further trials are planned - or a new round of dedicated, nationally representative WaSH-specific surveys can be implemented, modeled on the RADWQ experience.

It therefore appears both feasible and desirable to obtain national estimates of water safety by combining data from multiple sources. The advantages of such an approach include non-duplication of efforts, contributions to national capacity development, governance and support to a national-global alignment in monitoring and some degree of future-proofing, since by the end-horizon of the next cycle of international development goals some data sources are likely to be of increasing importance and others of declining or no importance. New sources of data as yet unknown may emerge. Information gaps could be addressed efficiently by concentrating resources on unmonitored populations, whether those of entire countries or sub-populations within countries.

In combining data from diverse sources technical issues that have to be addressed in order to ensure international comparability included: data representativeness (e.g. bias - there is often more information about urban populations, especially from bigger cities); seasonality (since the prevalence and intensity of contamination normally vary according to a seasonal pattern); and sampling intensity (i.e. frequency of sampling differs between cross-sectional and longitudinal surveys - more frequent sampling increases the likelihood of detecting contamination, creating the perverse situation where less frequent sampling leads to higher rates of safe water).

While technical effort would be required, these challenges may be overcome in the same way that the WHO/UNICEF JMP generated sets of rules and procedures around the acceptability, interpretation, combination and extrapolation of data concerning coverage. An outline methodology for combining data would entail:

1. Collecting data suitable for global reporting (water quality, sanitary safety/water safety plans).
2. For each country, stratifying data by settlement size and technology type.
3. Adjusting for the frequency of sampling and for season (for surveys).
4. Combining results to obtain national estimates for all countries with data.
5. Regional and global estimates derived as presently.

Concern has been expressed that 'correcting' for water safety could lead to a major down-grading of progress towards the MDG target water component. Indeed, simply correcting would place the target badly off-track, comparable to the situation for sanitation. While such a correction is logically defensible, there are several ways in which water safety data may be reported, in all cases accounting for both measured quality and sanitary safety:

- Correcting coverage using water quality information.
- Separately reporting water safety compliance levels (both overall and by technology).

- Combining the above as part of service levels thinking.

In summary, monitoring on the basis of the “improved source” classification substantially overestimates access to safe water (1.8 - 3 billion vs. 783 million without access). While technology coverage estimates does not reflect health risks, there is no simple adjustment factor by technology. Substantive water quality data are available to inform national and global reporting. Implementation steps could include the following:

1. Pilot testing.
2. Encouraging and supporting national monitoring.
3. Establishing organizational structure in JMP to receive and analyse water quality data.
4. Developing a ‘rules set’ for data management, interpretation and reporting.
5. Generating global water safety baselines and periodic reporting.
6. Policy analysis (e.g. equity, impact, cost-benefit) based on monitoring information, promoting water safety improvements.