

The background is a watercolor-style illustration with soft, blended colors of light blue, teal, and pale green. A thin, solid purple rectangular border frames the central text area.

HUMAN RIGHTS INDICATORS AS A TOOL FOR REALISING SDG 6

Pedi Obani, PhD

Associate Professor , School of Law
University of Bradford

E: p.obani@bradford.ac.uk T: @obanipedi

RECAP

- Investments in the Rights Based Approach
 - Introduction, challenges, responsibilities, the business case, indicators
- The Human Rights to Water and Sanitation and CDD for Sustainability
 - HRWS criteria/principles, SDG 6, CDD laws and their relevance
- Situational Analysis from a HRBA
 - Capacity gaps, causality, prioritising people in vulnerable situations and stakeholder engagement
- Stakeholder Engagement and Going Beyond CSR
 - Stakeholder mapping, developing a stakeholder plan for projects, feedback and redress systems



LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Explain the concept of human rights indicators
- Methodology for designing priority indicators for monitoring
- Stakeholder engagement for monitoring and accountability
- Monitoring and evaluation of human rights indicators

OPENING REFLECTION

- Why the focus on human rights indicators?



THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO WATER AND SANITATION ENTAIL...

- Normative content/Principles
 - Sufficient
 - Safe
 - Acceptable
 - Physically Accessible
 - Affordable
- Cross-cutting themes
 - Non-discrimination
 - Access to information and transparency
 - Public participation
 - Accountability
 - Sustainability
 - Empowerment

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) 6 AND THE HRWS

✓ Accessible

✓ Available

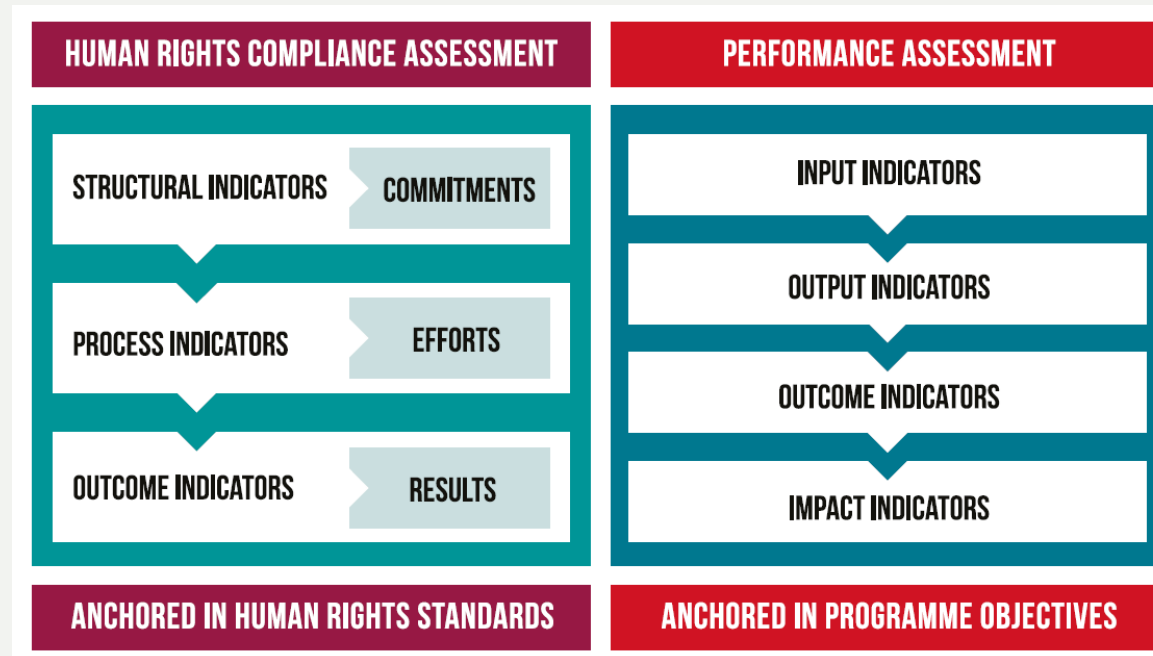
✓ Quality

≠ Affordable?

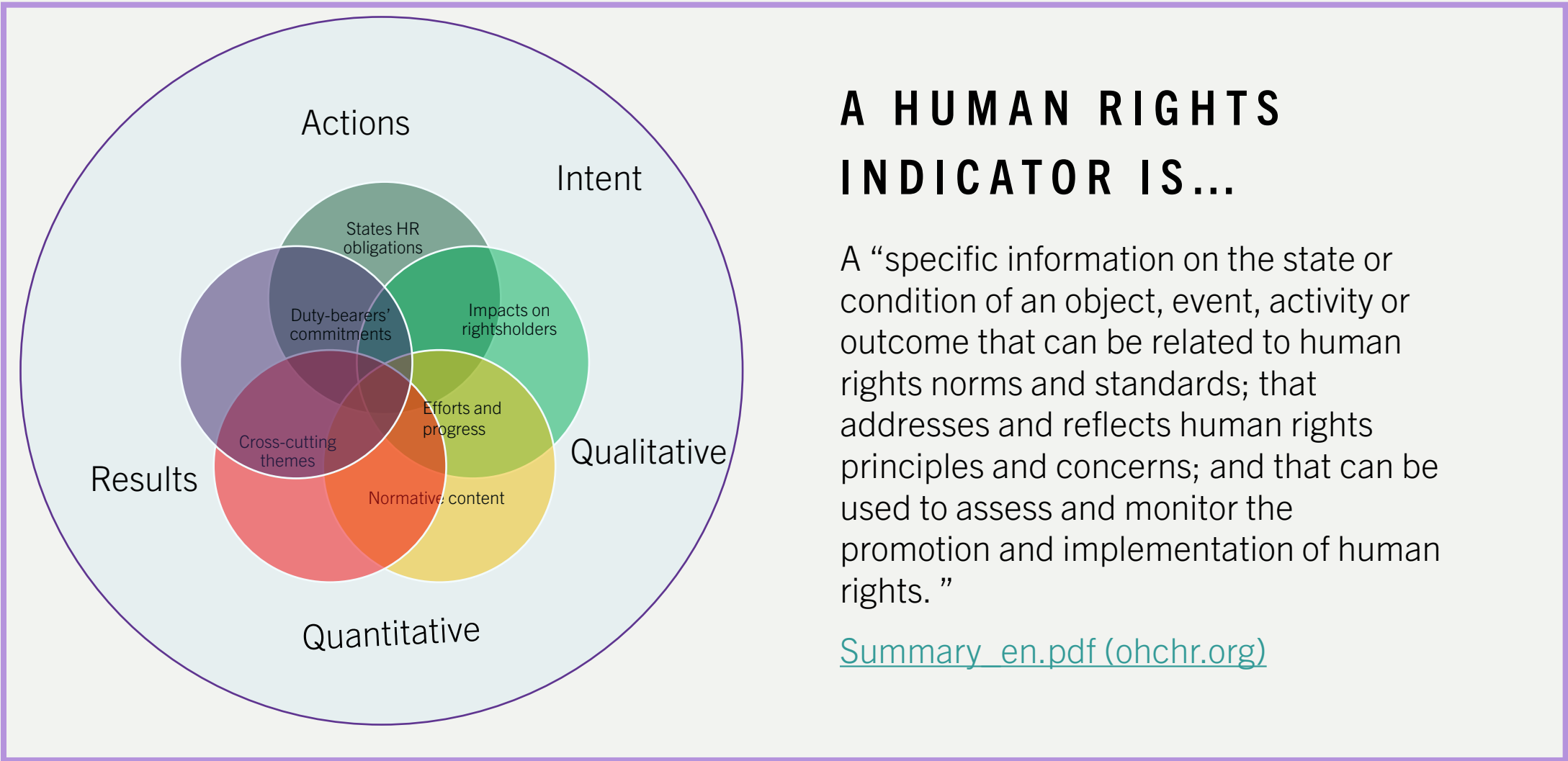
≠ Acceptable?

- SDG 6 captures most of the criteria of the HRWS:
 - SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
 - Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
 - Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

COMPARING HUMAN RIGHTS ASSESSMENT AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT



Source: Human Right 2 Water, 2021: 68



A HUMAN RIGHTS INDICATOR IS...

A “specific information on the state or condition of an object, event, activity or outcome that can be related to human rights norms and standards; that addresses and reflects human rights principles and concerns; and that can be used to assess and monitor the promotion and implementation of human rights.”

[Summary_en.pdf \(ohchr.org\)](#)

	FACT-BASED OR OBJECTIVE	JUDGEMENT-BASED OR SUBJECTIVE
QUANTITATIVE	<p>Indicator expressed in numbers format and based on information on objects, facts, or events that are, in principle directly observable and verifiable. Example: number of public toilets in a city.</p>	<p>Indicator expressed in numbers format and based on information that is a perception, opinion, assessment or judgement. Example: percentage of people who feel safe using the public toilets in a city during the night.</p>
QUALITATIVE	<p>Indicator expressed as a narrative, in a categorical form, and based on information on objects, facts, or events that are, in principle directly observable and verifiable. Example: status of ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a country.</p>	<p>Indicator expressed as a narrative, not necessarily in a categorical form, and based on information that is a perception, opinion, assessment or judgement. Example: are the human rights to water and sanitation fully guaranteed in law and in practice in a country?</p>

Source: [Adapted from Summary_en.pdf \(ohchr.org\)](#)

METHODOLOGY FOR DESIGNING PRIORITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING

- Identify the attributes of the rights to water and sanitation - human rights norms and principles, drawing from relevant sources of law at the international, regional, national and local levels
 - International treaties
 - General Comments
 - UNGA Resolution
 - Human Rights Council Resolution
 - Regional human rights treaties
 - National laws and constitutions
 - Decisions of courts
- Recognise the indivisibility and interdependence of (cross-cutting) human rights norms/principles
 - For instance, measuring Participation requires a holistic approach to evaluating the processes adopted for realisation of human rights and the involvement of people in vulnerable situations

METHODOLOGY FOR DESIGNING PRIORITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING

- Define the indicators explicitly and precisely
 - Use “an acceptable methodology of data collection, processing and dissemination”
 - Available on a regular basis
 - Common sources: socio-economic and other administrative statistics such population census and statistical surveys; events-based data on human rights violations; perception and opinions surveys; expert judgement

CONSIDERATIONS FOR SELECTING HUMAN RIGHTS INDICATORS (RIGHTS)

- Relevant and Reliable
- Independent data collection methods from the subjects monitored
- Global and universally meaningful but also adaptable to the context in which it is used and disaggregation based on prohibited grounds of discrimination
- Human rights standards-centric
- Transparent (methods), Timely and Time-bound
- Simple and Specific

Structural Indicators

- Treaty ratification
- Adoption of legal instruments
- Institutional arrangements, including policy frameworks
- Example: recognition of the right to water in the Constitution

Process Indicators

- Milestones
- Enables monitoring of progressive realisation
- Culminates in outcome indicators
- Example: Involvement of disadvantaged population in the design of water facilities

Outcome Indicators

- Results
- Individual and collective attainments reflecting the status of human rights
- Example: Proportion of disadvantaged population with access to water facilities

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. Conduct legal mapping of state commitments
2. Establish baseline for planning
3. Measure progress using disaggregated data
4. Validation and stakeholder approval

STEPS FOR SETTING UP A FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING HUMAN RIGHTS INDICATORS

At national or subnational levels

1. Identify the monitoring stakeholders
2. Facilitate inclusive domestic monitoring processes
3. Identify major vulnerable and marginalised groups
4. Prioritise non-discrimination and accessibility
5. Capacity-building for data collection, disaggregation, processing and dissemination
6. Reporting periodicity, publication, public access to information and follow-up



METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

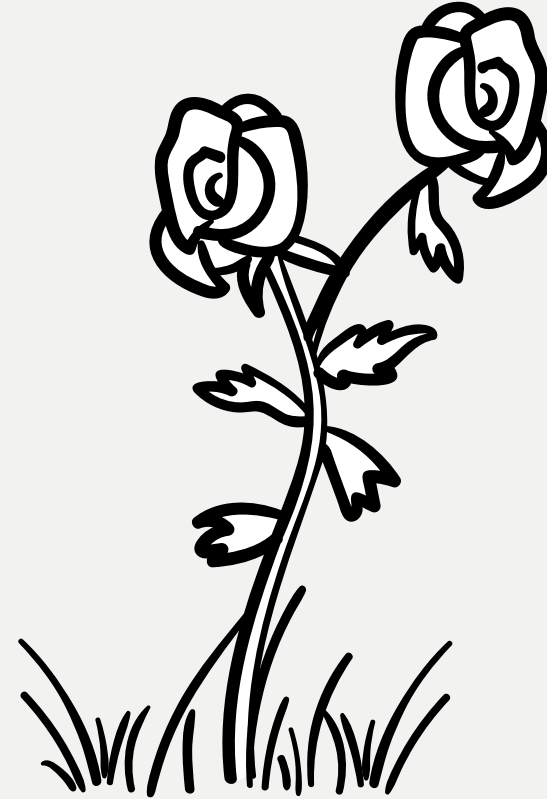
- Consider the broader human rights implications of the data definition, collection, processing and dissemination process
 - the right to information
 - the right to privacy, data protection and confidentiality
 - the right of participation
 - the right of erasure
 - the principle of self-identification
- Comply with the legal and institutional standards on research ethics, data ,data handling, human rights, etc

OTHER USEFUL RESOURCES

- OHCHR, Report on Indicators for Promoting and Monitoring the Implementation of Human Rights (2008)
- Human Right 2 Water, A Human Rights Based Approach: A Practical Guide for the Realisation of the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation through Programming (Human Right to Water 2021)
- Obani, P.C., Strengthening the Human Right to Sanitation as an Instrument for Inclusive Development (Taylor & Francis (CRC Press/Balkema) 2018)

THANK YOU

Pedi Obani, PhD
Associate Professor
School of Law University of Bradford
E: p.obani@bradford.ac.uk
T: @obanipedi



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