Planning

BEFORE STARTING
Gaps and pitfalls in current practices
Key points about a human rights-based planning

GET STARTED
Develop human rights objectives and expected results (targets)
Identify activities to strengthen rights-holders and duty bearers’ capacities
Assess and manage risks in relation to human rights

CHECK POINT

TOOLS

Once the situation analysis has been finalized and with the information resulting from that analysis, we plan the design of our intervention, which, from a HRBA, **explicitly aims at improving the Human Right to Water and Sanitation (HRWS) by targeting the root causes** of the lack of access to water and sanitation, and **building the capacities of both rights-holders and duty-bearers.**

PLANNING OBJECTIVES

Defining objectives for a program that aims at fostering the HRWS should start by looking at the conclusions of the situation analysis. The groups and people in more vulnerable situation, the root causes, the roles and capacities of the actors involved, have all been mapped out. Now the problems or gaps identified have to be turned into objectives:

- The objectives of our intervention must address **not only the immediate causes of current problems, but also the root and underlying causes** identified in the situation analysis
- Priority must be given to **addressing capacity gaps** identified in the situation analysis
- Local population must be involved in the definition of the priorities of the project (importance of **participation**)

At the end of the planning process, development partners must have identified:

- **What** are the short-, medium- and long-term objectives of our strategy, programme or project in order to foster the implementation of the HRWS based on the gaps evidenced through the situation analysis
- **How** we will reach the objectives through **activities based on human rights**
- **How** we will measure progress in reaching the objectives (the “what”) and the compliance of the intervention process with human rights (the “how”) though human rights based indicators
Planning – Before starting

1. Gaps and pitfalls in current practices
2. Key points
3. A Framework for a human rights-based planning

1. Gaps and pitfalls in current practices

There are clear differences between the objectives of regular programs and those that explicitly attempt to further the HRWS. Expected outcomes (targets) of regular programs often show one or more of the following shortcomings:

- They are partial
- They are short term
- They do not reflect the priorities voiced by the vulnerable groups themselves
- They do not relate to the prioritized root causes, including any policy and legislative changes needed
- They are not focused on empowering individuals and groups to claim their rights
- They do not relate to the capacities of those responsible for the implementation of the human HRWS
- They are not made public

2. Key points about a human rights-based planning

The planning process can be illustrated by three key questions:

- What do we want to achieve?
- How do we get there?
- How do we measure progress?

To respond to these questions, planning with a HRBA:

- Is based on a thorough analysis of causes, roles and capacity gaps
- Expresses objectives in human rights terms
- Takes into account all the dimensions of the right (availability, quality, acceptability, affordability, non-discrimination, access to information, participation, accountability, sustainability)
- Goes beyond providing services, to strengthening capacities
- Focuses on people and groups in a more disadvantaged situation
- Ensures a participatory process
# TABLE 1: Key elements of the HRBA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRBA Key elements</th>
<th>What we should take into account</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Primary goal of development: realizing human rights. In this case, focus lies on the realization of the right to water and sanitation. | • Review all strategies and programs to ensure that the focus lies on rights, rather than needs  
• Ensure that the Situation Analysis includes an analysis of structural causes that prevent the realization of the HRWS |
| Human Rights Standards and Principles guide the whole process. For the realization of the human right to water and sanitation it is important to take into account the specific standards related to this right | • Verify that standards and principles are taken into account from the initial stage and throughout the process (identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)  
• Construct indicators that allow for this verification  
• Focus on processes, not only on results. What we want to achieve but, above all, how we are to achieve it |
| Focus on strengthening capacities of right-holders and duty-bearers | • Pay special attention to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, since they are the ones most in need for empowerment  
• Grant special priority to women and ethnic or religious minorities, especially if living under poor conditions  
• Devote efforts to achieve gender disaggregated data  
• Advocacy activities become vital from a HRBA |
3. A Framework for human rights-based planning

Several human rights based tools and processes have been developed and utilized to facilitate the application of human rights to goal setting. In this Toolkit we will illustrate how to integrate a HRBA into the The Logical Framework Approach, as it is an analytical and management tool which is now used by most multi-lateral and bi-lateral aid agencies, international NGOs and by many partner governments.

The logical framework Matrix
The Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) is a tool for effective planning and implementation of development projects. It provides clear, concise and systematic information about a project through a framework which includes goals, objectives, results, activities, and indicators. The LFM helps in presenting the relationship between them, leading to the achievement of the expected outcomes. The logical framework also aids in the monitoring and evaluation of projects, as it can be used to examine the progress of the project and co-relate the activities carried out and results achieved.

The table below presents a template example of the logical framework matrix, with the various components it contains, as well as what they means from a HRBA:

**TABLE 2: Example of a logical framework matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements of the Logical Framework Matrix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Considerations from a Human Rights Based Approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>Changes or immediate effects resulting from activities</td>
<td>From a HRBA, they must be actions which contribute to close the capacity gaps of rights-holders and duty-bearers to guarantee the right to water and sanitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objectives</td>
<td>Short and medium-term changes in human conditions or institutions, Short and medium term effects of an intervention</td>
<td>From a Human Rights Based Approach it would mean capacity building, as well as positive changes in the implementation of standards and principles of the HRWS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Objectives</td>
<td>Long-term positive and sustainable changes in relation to the realization of the right to water and sanitation</td>
<td>From a HRBA this means that the development goals have been achieved and the right to water and sanitation realized.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activities | Actions by which inputs are mobilized to produce results | From a HRBA activities should be formulated to achieve the planned results, should be focused on promoting the right to water and sanitation and have to be designed aiming at both right-holders and duty-bearers.

All elements of the project must be directly related to the human right to water and sanitation and its corresponding standards and principles. It is essential to take into account the vulnerable groups, and encourage participation throughout the whole development process.


The Identification Process
Following this framework, the planning process encompasses the identification of:

- Objectives and results
- Activities and
- Indicators.

Characteristics of a human rights-based planning are identified below with respect to the first two. The last one will be further addressed in the Monitoring & Evaluation section.

3.1 Defining Objectives and Results from a Human Rights Based Approach

Integrating human rights into the objectives and results of the project has implications on their content and formulation process:

- The goal of a development program or project is to realize specific human rights, in this case the human right to water and sanitation, especially of those who least enjoy it.
- The country’s human rights framework influences the formulation and adoption of development goals.
- In accordance with the principle of non discrimination, the program or project objectives must first prioritize groups who do not have access before improving the conditions of those already served. Once all have basic access, they should work at progressively improving access conditions.
- Objectives and results are formulated in terms of their impact on the respect, protection, promotion and realization of the HRWS of the target population.
- Objectives and results are formulated in terms of the content of the HRWS (availability, quality, accessibility, affordability, non-discrimination, access to information, participation, accountability, sustainability).
- Objectives and results are defined following a consultation process with the rights-holders and duty-bearers.
3.2. Defining Activities from a Human Rights Based Approach

One of the key elements of every human rights-based program is to increase the capacities of the right-holders, with special emphasis on the most vulnerable populations, to claim their rights, and the capacities of duty-bearers to fulfill their duties. The OHCHR diagram below illustrates that activities with a HRBA go beyond providing services, and are orientated towards strengthening capacities. This usually means that human rights-based programs and projects include and give additional emphasis to activities such as:

- **Awareness** raising on the human right to water and sanitation, for both right-holders and duty bearers
- **Training** on how to implement the HRWS for duty bearers
- **Advocacy**, to influence change beyond a specific project, for broader reforms at the legal political and institutional levels

**FIGURE 1: Human rights-based capacity development**
Planning – Get started

Objectives:

1. Define an intervention strategy that explicitly aims to improve the Human Right to Water and Sanitation
2. Address the causes that impede the realization of this right
3. Close capacity gaps of both rights holders and duty bearers

At the end of the planning step, you should have:

- Defined the objectives and expected results, following the tools used by development practitioners
- Designed a list of activities to realize your objectives
- Defined indicators to ensure the monitoring of the project from a human rights perspective
- Identified the risks associated with the declared overarching goal of your strategy that is to realize the HRWS

Using a HRBA it is key to integrate human rights at each of the steps of the planning process. As presented in the initial section, we will follow the logical framework matrix to do so. First, we will look at how to define objectives and results with a Human Rights Based Approach and next what activities to carry out. Due to the importance of developing indicators from a HRBA, in order to measure both progress and processes towards progressive realization of the HRWS, this issue will be further dealt with in the last step of the Project Management Cycle, Monitoring and Evaluation.

FIGURE 1: The Logical Framework Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hierarchy of Objectives</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of verification</th>
<th>Assumption/risk assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Objectives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objectives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Defining Objectives and results using a HRBA

1.1. Objectives build on the situation analysis and priorities identified by relevant stakeholders, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable people

- In Step 1, the situation analysis allowed us to shed light on the root and underlying causes of current gaps in the water and sanitation situation in the country. Key stakeholders, especially most marginalized and vulnerable people, should have been involved during a consultation process in order to complete and finalize the situation analysis and establish priorities.

- Roots and underlying causes constitute now the general and specific objectives to be achieved. For instance, if the low access to water and sanitation in slums is justified by the lack of action plan specifically addressing these areas, the general objective of the project could be to foster the capacities of the authorities to realize the right to water and sanitation to the slum inhabitants, and as specific objectives we could have the development of a national action plan and a general training on integrating human rights in such a plan.

1.2. Objectives align with the country human rights commitments and the recommendations made by human rights protection mechanisms

International human rights obligations constitute a mutually agreed, universal normative framework, supported not only by political guarantees, but also by the force of legal obligations to which donors and recipient States are committed to (in mutual accountability).

The Human Rights protection mechanisms, including recommendations of human rights treaty bodies, can provide relevant information when defining the objectives of our intervention. As an example, the table below presents the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. (CEDAW). Development Cooperation professionals will through their interventions seek to support the State in meeting these recommendations.

FIGURE 2: Turning UN Treaty Bodies recommendations into programming objectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CEDAW recommendations to States</th>
<th>Programming objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urges the state party to make every effort to ensure an equitable participation of women in public affairs, [...] and to set goals to accelerate the</td>
<td>General objectives:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Increase women’s participation in decision-making processess in the water and sanitation sectors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rise of political participation of women with the use of time frames and increased quotas. It also recommends that the State party continues its awareness raising campaigns on the importance of the participation of women in decision-making at all levels (CEDAW/C/ARE/CO/1; para. 31).

Specific objectives:

- Develop a National water and sanitation action plan which includes clear targets to ensure women’s political representation, with the use of time frame or increased quotas
- Develop an awareness raising program about women’s participation in decision-making at all levels

Source: Waterlex

1.3. Objectives align with the host State’s priorities and other donors’ intervention strategies

The Paris principle of alignment on aid effectiveness (requires that development partners coordinate with the host State for the development of their activities and align with the national development agenda. In practice, the national poverty reduction strategy, national water and sanitation strategy and the integrated water resources management plan do not always integrate human rights standards and principles. There may be a human rights plan of action, but most often with only few or no references to water and sanitation. This situation makes it even more important to reassess the complementarity and coherence between aid effectiveness and human rights principles and that donors harmonize their intervention using the human rights framework.

The table bellows summarizes the content of human rights and aid effectiveness principles as applicable for defining human rights-based objectives:FIGURE 3: Developing objectives along human rights and aid effectiveness principles
1.4. Objectives focus on progressive realization of the HRWS in its different components

Objectives with a HRBA comply with the principle of non-discrimination and progressive realization and target first people which are under- or un-served with water and sanitation and provide a minimum service to all, before increasing the level of access. In addition to the level of access, the Human Rights Based Approach focuses on the promotion and protection of the human right to water and sanitation in its different components (availability, quality, acceptability, accessibility, affordability, non-discrimination, access to information, participation, accountability and sustainability).

In the tools section you will find a list of questions to facilitate the incorporation of all dimensions and principles of the human right to water and sanitation in the planning process.

Read more: Go to Tool « Incorporating all components of HRWS into Planning »
The table below provides examples of objectives with and without a human rights-based approach:

**FIGURE 4: Comparing objectives with and without a human rights based approach**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Objective WITHOUT HRBA</th>
<th>General Objective WITH HRBA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Decrease the number of people without access to water and sanitation in rural areas in Kenya</td>
<td>• Contributing to the realization of the human right to water and sanitation in rural areas in Kenya, with priority attention to the most vulnerable populations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Objectives WITHOUT HRBA</th>
<th>Specific Objectives WITH HRBA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Achieve a regulatory framework for water supply and sanitation in Kenya</td>
<td>• Improving management, organization and participation capacities of rights holders and duty-bearers to guarantee the HRWS services in Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Improve water supply and sanitation services in Kenya</td>
<td>• Providing water and sanitation services incorporating HRWS components, such as availability, quality, accessibility, and affordability, giving priority to the most vulnerable populations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2. Defining Activities with a HRBA**

Activities based on a human rights approach seek to strengthen the capacities of rights holders and duty bearers, as well as contribute to developing an « enabling environment » for the realization of the human right to water and sanitation. To this end, duty bearers and rights holders should be trained, for example, in developing regulatory frameworks at national and local levels, developing plans and strategies, and developing budgets to contribute to the realization of the human right to water and sanitation. Capacity building represents an important difference between HRBA programs and other kinds of programs and contributes to the realization of the right to water and sanitation driving a sustainable change.

As an example, in order to carry out a participatory process to develop municipal water and sanitation policies, the following activities can be plan:

- Regular town hall meetings with community participation
- Policy-making based on human rights training for representatives of different sectors of civil society and especially the most vulnerable groups
- Meeting of all stakeholders to assess the needs and priorities of the community
- Creation of a monitoring committee, with the representatives mentioned above
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Activity</th>
<th>Example of Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Awareness-raising** | • Supporting national educational program on water, sanitation and hygiene at school  
• Creating information material  
• Media campaigns  
• School campaigns to promote hygiene and sustainable use of water |
| **Training** | • Human rights and HRWS training for the different stakeholders, e.g. municipalities, National Human Rights Institutions, civil society, community water boards…  
• Technical training, including the design of latrines  
• Training on accountability |
| **Advocacy** | • Promote measures to incorporate the HRWS in the Legal and Policy Framework  
• Developing an appropriate institutional framework  
• Support decentralization processes to meet the Human Right to Water and Sanitation  
• Support the creation of national solidarity mechanisms for water and sanitation financing |
| **Monitoring** | • Follow-up funding mechanisms  
• Human rights-based budget analysis  
• Citizens card/ citizens action initiative (services’ evaluation)  
• Audit of water and sanitation facilities |
| **Accountability** | • Support for setting up complaint mechanisms  
• Creation of a help desk/legal advice mechanism |

been presented throughout this Planning Chapter. This matrix has been developed from the results of the workshop on “Implementation of the Human Right to Water and Sanitation in Latin America”, conducted by WaterLex in Matagalpa, Nicaragua, June 2013.

**FIGURE 6: HRBA Objectives Matrix**

| General Objective | 1. Contributing to the realization of the Human Right to Water and Sanitation in the community, guaranteeing equality and non-discrimination |

Read more: Go to Tool « Planning Human Rights Based Activities »
3. Assess risks related to the human right to water and sanitation

While assessing risks associated to the intervention we plan to undertake, those specifically related to human rights must be assessed in relation to:

- Political risks
- Risks related to the intervention strategy
- Risks related to socio-economic chances and cultural setting

For instance, through a HRBA screening note, Denmark’s development cooperation agency-DANIDA’s country teams are asked to “state major dilemmas/ risks associated with the policy dialogue and proposed mitigation measures (including reference to Framework for Risk Assessment)”. As mentioned before, few national action plans integrate all the components of the HRWS, and States may be reluctant to do so for some misinterpretation of what that means. A mitigation measure would consist in workshops for the national coordination group encompassing State ministries in charge of the sector and financing technical partners on the right to water and sanitation. Another common risk is to address ethnic minorities, and involve them in the process, when their integration in the social fabric of the country is difficult. A mitigation measure would consist in initiating a dialogue between representatives of the ethnic minority and decision-makers. Bear in mind that any ethnic minority should be defined along objective and subjective (self-determination) criteria.
# Planning – Checkpoint

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning</th>
<th>Yes / No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the intervention designed according to the priorities derived from the situation analysis?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do the targets align with national targets?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do the targets align with the country’s human rights commitments and the recommendations of human rights monitoring mechanisms?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the strategy contribute to having a minimum level of service and ensuring the right for all?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are the objectives, outcomes, indicators and activities defined in human rights terms?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Most Vulnerable</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do the objectives result in improving the human rights situation of vulnerable groups?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Root Causes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the strategy address the root causes, including policy and legislative changes, which were prioritised in the situation analysis?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rights-holders and Duty-bearers</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the program identified what activities are needed to close the most important capacity gaps?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will these activities allow rights holders to claim their rights?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will these activities allow duty bearers to see strengthened their ability to respect, protect and fulfill the human right to water and sanitation?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the intervention reflect the different needs and priorities of both men and women?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the program actively seek to facilitate the empowerment of rights-holders and duty-bearers through awareness-raising, capacity building, organizational and institutional development and support advocacy?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the participation of the most vulnerable populations been taken into account in this phase of the project?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development Partner</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have the targets been developed with the participation of the addressed population and the national public authorities?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the development partner allocated enough resources to guarantee that the strategy really aims at empowering women and vulnerable groups?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there transparency about how the strategy is designed and what it intends to do?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the development partner acknowledge it is accountable for objectives and target it sets?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Adapted from the Danish Institute for Human Rights*
Compilations of Tools

PLANNING

- Incorporating all components of the HRWS into planning
- Planning Human Rights Based Activities
PLANNING TOOL: INTEGRATING ALL COMPONENTS OF THE HRWS INTO PLANNING

List of key questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRITERIA AND PRINCIPLES OF THE HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER AND SANITATION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| AVAILABILITY | • Does the programme prioritise the availability of water for personal and domestic use?  
• Does it seek to achieve a minimum sufficient quantity and a continuous supply? |
| QUALITY | • Does it take into account the setting of water quality parameters through the analysis of samples?  
• Does it carry out activities to raise awareness in homes, as well as amongst the service providers, with the aim of the safe use of water and the promotion of sanitation? |
| ACCESSIBILITY | • In line with international standards, does it strive to achieve water accessibility?  
• Does it focus on the most vulnerable and marginalised of the population?  
• Does it consider actions to strengthen the capacities of service providers to give access to the most vulnerable groups?  
• Does it take into account security aspects in the location of water supplies or sanitation? |
| AFFORDABILITY | • Does it take into account the economic needs of the most vulnerable and marginalised of the population?  
• Are there participatory processes in order to set the rates?  
• Does it guarantee that no families risk the enjoyment of other rights due to payment of the water rates?  
• Does it consider a system for the service’s sustainability?  
• Does it consider specific strategies for those families that cannot pay for the service?  
• Does it consider flexible payment systems with the population’s participation? |
| **EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION** | Does it consider how to manage service disconnections due to non-payment?  
- Does it consider this principle in the formulation of the project?  
- Have practices been identified which could be discriminatory and have solutions been sought for such practices?  
- Has the project identified elements of discrimination and exclusion in any sectors? |
| **SPECIAL CARE FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS** | Are the actions aimed at the most vulnerable and marginalised of the population?  
- Are elements to enable the participation of particularly vulnerable groups considered?  
- Have the impacts on the needs of the most vulnerable of the population been considered? |
| **ACCESS TO INFORMATION** | Does the program or project consider a communication and information strategy?  
- Is information provided in an accessible and clear way to all sectors of the population? |
| **PARTICIPATION** | Does it take into account sufficient resources to enable participatory processes?  
- Does it make use of community resources?  
- Does it consider the empowerment of the local partners and population?  
- Does the local population participate in the planning of the project? |
| **SUSTAINABILITY** | Does the program or project consider actions for conservation and sustainable use of the resource?  
- Does it consider actions for the protection of resources on behalf of groups and individuals? |

*Adapted from « Guide for the incorporation of a HRBA in water and sanitation programmes », ONGAWA.*
## Planning Tool: Planning Human Rights Based Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity type</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **1. Setting up a legal framework and policies** | **Authors:** SSWM/ UNDP&WGF  
**Description:**  
A core governmental role is to formulate policies, through which the government can delimit the activities of all sanitation and water management stakeholder groups, including itself. Appropriate policies can encourage participatory, demand-driven and sustainable development.  
**Human rights assessments:**  
The legal and policy framework must include international human rights and norms, which are to be included in local policies and legal frameworks  
**Links:**  
- SSWM  
- WGF/UNDP (Kenya case study) |
| **2. Building an institutional framework** | **Author:** UNDP/WGF  
**Description:**  
The term "institutional framework" refers to a set of formal organisational structures, rules and informal norms for service provision. Such a framework is the precondition for the successful implementation of other sanitation and water management intervention tools and therefore needs to be considered in particular.  
**Human rights assessment:**  
The institutional framework must be developed after identifying all stakeholders as duty-bearers and rights-holders.  
**Links:**  
- SSWM toolbox  
- WGF/UNDP |
| **3. Awareness-raising of the population through media campaigns and specific information materials** | **Author:** UNESCO/ LAO PDR  
**Description:**  
- Media (television, radio, print media, internet and email) play a significant part in spreading information on Sustainable Sanitation and Water Management and in awareness raising. |
Basically used to enrich a horizontal learning process within the group or community, information materials are a way of sharing useful information in appropriate and interesting forms and on a timely basis to those people and groups who can make the best use of it.

**Human rights assessment:**
From a human rights perspective, radio campaign presents the following advantages:

- it reaches the broadest audience compared to other media, especially people isolated by geography, conflict, illiteracy, poverty.
- it conveys vital information and gives listeners the opportunity to make informed choices about decisions, gives them greater self-determination
- Listening as group activity, encouraging discussions

Social media campaigns reaches the vast majority of population with internet access especially targeting the youth

**Links:**
- SSWM toolbox: Version 1 OR Version 2
- UNESCO/LAO PDR (P.5)

### 4. Supporting national educational programs on water, sanitation and hygiene at school

**Authors:** SSWM/UNESCO

**Description:**
A school campaign on water and sanitation consists of two main components: one component is the provision of safe water and sanitation facilities in schools. The other component is a school education that promotes practices helping to prevent water and sanitation-related diseases and teaches the wise use of water and favourable hygiene behaviour in the future generation of adults.

**Human rights assessments:**
WASH education empowers children and ensures behavior changes and long term impact.

**Links:**
- SSWM toolbox

### 5. Setting up of Water Users Groups

**Author:** UNESCO/LAO PDR

**Description:**
Between village water user groups to ensure the accountability of government to communities and to empower villages to monitor the
access to, and the quality of water provision. Creating and embedding formalized, regular consultations between government and stakeholders case study.

**Human rights assessment:**
Advantages of both are involvement of people at the local level, easy and stakeholders interest represented

**Click here for more information (p.5).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. Developing a participatory situation analysis and plan of action</th>
<th><strong>Author:</strong> WEDC/ WaterAid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>Participants to apply their understanding of the social model of disability by using it to analyse a set of problems in using latrines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resource material is provided with information about practical approaches and solutions that improve access for disabled people, for disabled school children, for people living with HIV, for older people and for women and children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Human rights assessment:</strong> Ensure the implementation of the principle of non discrimination, by a community-based definition of people in a vulnerable situation (social, economic, cultural barriers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Click here for more information.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. Building capacities of the population in integrating human rights issues in technical works</th>
<th><strong>Author:</strong> WEDC/ WaterAid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>This exercise can be carried out with participants from all walks of life – from children in the village to government officials. The wider the range of participants, the richer the discussion is likely to be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Click here for more information.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. Supporting the setting up of complaint mechanisms</th>
<th><strong>Author:</strong> UNDP/WGF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong></td>
<td>Setting up consumers association and providing them with the relevant human rights training for them to inform and assist the population with. <strong>Human rights assessment</strong> Consumers association play a key role to ensure the accountability of State and non- state actors in water and sanitation supply. <strong>Click here</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9. Ensuring participatory monitoring mechanisms | **Authors:** UNDP/WGF  
**Description:** Bench-marking and ensuing indicators should be jointly (community and national and regional level actors) developed with active and meaningful local participation-emphasis is on dialogue and enhancement of community level rights in identifying needs and contributing to workable solutions.  
**Human rights assessment:** Human rights-based indicators require to 1/ enshrine indicators in human rights standards and principles and 2/involve the population in their definition.  
**Click here for more information.** |