

Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		
Human rights and labour standards	Name and description of selected priority	Comments on selected priority indicator
<b>Target 6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water</b>		
<p>UDHR art. 22: Everyone, as a member of society, (...) is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.</p> <p>ICESCR, art. 11(1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. (...). Art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2):The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for; b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene</p> <p>CEDAW, art.14 (2): States parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular shall ensure to women the right: ... (h) To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications</p> <p>CRC, art. 24(c): c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;</p> <p>CRPD art. 28.2.(a): States parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to social protection and to the enjoyment of that right without discrimination on the basis of disability, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right, including measures to ensure</p>	Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services	<p>Explicit human rights referenced. . See also General Comment 15 on the right to water. The indicator does not, however, reflect the formulations of the target on universal and equitable access.</p> <p>See OHCHR outcome indicator under Right to adequate housing, attributes on Accessibility to services. See General Comment 15 on the right to Water: "facilitating improved and sustainable access to water, particularly in rural and deprived urban areas."</p> <p>The indicator could be improved from a human rights point of view by referring to equitable access with reference to rural and urban areas.</p> <p>See also Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, including proposals on illustrative indicators. A/HRC/27/55<sup>1</sup>,</p>

<sup>1</sup> <http://undocs.org/A/HRC/27/55>,

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equal access by persons with disabilities to clean water services, and to ensure access to appropriate and affordable services, devices and other assistance for disability-related needs		
Same as above	Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public supply points) by sex, age, location and income	<p>Explicit human rights reference.</p> <p>See General Comment 15 on the need: "To ensure physical access to water facilities or services that provide sufficient, safe and regular water; that have a sufficient number of water outlets to avoid prohibitive waiting times; and that are at a reasonable distance from the household.</p> <p>The indicator reflects availability and access, while not affordability mentioned in the target.</p>
<b>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</b>		
Same as above	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services	Explicit human rights reference. The indicator does not in any specific way relate to equitable sanitation mentioned in the targets and do not relate directly to women or girls mentioned in the target.
<b>Target 6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</b>		
ICESCR Art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2):The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;	Percentage of wastewater safely treated , disaggregated by economic activity	Human rights relevant. Overlaps with human rights theme on the right to water: see General comment 15: States parties should adopt comprehensive and integrated strategies and programmes to

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UNDRIP art. 29(2): States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.		ensure that there is sufficient and safe water for present and future generations.  Target in itself is not human rights framed.
Same as above	Percentage of receiving water bodies with ambient water quality not presenting risk to the environment or human health	Human rights relevant. General Comment 15 as mentioned above.
<b>Target 6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</b>		
The right to safe drinking water, as reflected under target 6.1. The right to a healthy environment as reflected under target 6.3.	Percentage change in water use efficiency over time.	Human rights relevant, though not referenced as such.  No strong correspondence with the aim of the target of reducing the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
Same as above	Percentage of total available water resources used, taking environmental water requirements into account (Level of Water Stress)	Human rights relevant. No strong correspondence with the aim of the target of reducing the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
<b>Target 6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</b>		
Same as above	Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100)	Human rights relevant. Neither the target, nor the indicator are framed in a human rights language.
<b>Target 6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</b>		
UNDRIP art. 29(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.	Percentage of change in wetlands extent over time	No human rights reference.

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		The purpose of the target and the indicator is environmental protection generally.
<b>Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, water treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</b>		
<p>UDHR art. 27: Everyone has the right freely (...) to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICESCR, Article 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures. Art. 11(1) The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, [to an adequate standard of living] recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent. Art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application Art. 15.2.: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.</p> <p>CRC, art. 4: (...) With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 32: 1. States Parties recognize the importance of international cooperation and its promotion, in support of national efforts for the realization of the purpose and objectives of the present Convention, and will undertake appropriate and effective measures in this regard, between and among States and, as appropriate, in partnership with relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities. Such measures could include, inter alia: a) Ensuring that international cooperation, including international development programmes, is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities; (...) d) Providing, as appropriate, technical and economic</p>	ODA for water and sanitation related activities and programmes	<p>Human rights relevant. The indicator relates to OHCHR process indicators on the right to housing. The target much broader in scope compared to the indicator.</p>

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<p>assistance, including by facilitating access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, and through the transfer of technologies..</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 39: Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.</p>		
<b>Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</b>		
<p>The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). This ILO Convention requires consultation with and participation of indigenous and tribal peoples in decisions that may affect them. ICCPR art. 25: Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity: (a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives</p> <p>UNDRIP Art. 23: Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions. Art. 32.2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.</p>	No indicator suggested for this target	<p>There is no indicator proposed for this target. An indicator should be developed with reference to the International ICCPR art. 25, and article 23 UNDRIP, regarding the right and the opportunity to take part in the conduct of public affairs and the need for consultation, participation and free, prior and informed consent in the context of economic and social programmes.</p> <p>Special rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, A/69/213, par. 58/59 (further recommendations par. 91/92)<sup>2</sup></p> <p><i>"Participation must be ensured in the formulation of legislation and policies. (...) The legal and policy frameworks need to be as detailed as possible in setting out the institutions and procedures that will enable participation. Unless this is done, the right to participation can remain intangible."</i></p>

<sup>2</sup> <http://undocs.org/A/69/213>: