

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

MANDATE	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the “impact of the implementation of the SDGs on persons with albinism”, noting that other goals, such as SDG 6, “contribute to the enjoyment of the right to an adequate standard of living, which is of general relevance to persons with albinism” (A/73/181).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 assessing protection of those at risk of being left behind under Cambodia’s new localization development plan for achieving the 2030 Agenda, including SDG 6 (A/HRC/42/60/Add.1).
	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the situation of human rights in Cambodia from June 2017 to June 2018, recommending that Cambodia’s SDG localization plan should also include an action plan for implementing SDG 6 (A/HRC/39/73).
	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, recommending that Cambodia develop an action plan for implementing SDG 6 (A/HRC/36/61).
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the importance of public spaces for the exercise of cultural rights and the challenges which must be addressed so that everyone can access and enjoy such spaces, recommending that public authorities, in their public space policies, must, among other things, pay “special attention” to the needs of women in providing adequate hygiene and sanitation under Target 6.2 (A/74/255).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the recent developments in the human rights situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, recalling that the Committee on the Rights of the Child welcomed the DPRK’s 2016 intersectoral initiative to integrate water, sanitation and nutrition, and drew attention to Target 6.2 , and encouraging the government authorities to engage with the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation (A/73/386).
Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on good practices on the implementation of the right to a healthy environment followed by States in implementing substantive elements of the right such as clean air, a safe climate, access to safe water and adequate sanitation (SDG 6) (A/HRC/43/53).

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sustainable environment	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the right to breathe clean air, noting, among other things, that improving air quality would benefit human rights related to other SDGs, such as SDG 6 (A/HRC/40/55).
	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the human rights obligations relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, noting that SDG 6 addresses protection of water-related ecosystems and discussing how biodiversity supports the right to clean and safe water (A/HRC/34/49).
Special Rapporteur on the right to food	Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on the structural, cultural, legal, economic and ecological barriers that women face in their fulfilment of the right to food, noting that climate change is a key ecological barrier and that “many of the climate-related SDGs include gender-specific targets, including those related to...women small-scale food producers” under SDG 6, Target 6.2 (A/HRC/31/51).
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the impacts of violations to the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association on sustainable development, noting that closing civic space risks undermining SDG 6, Target 6.B , by reducing local and community-driven choices for resource use and project implementation and the involvement of communities in service delivery (A/74/349).
	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the linkages between the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, noting that the contribution of development and humanitarian civil society organizations to achieving the SDGs, including SDG 6, “cannot be overstated” (A/73/279).
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on SDGs and the right to health highlighting the mutually reinforcing complementarities between nearly all of the SDGs and the right to health, including SDG 6 (A/71/304).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	Report presented to 29th session of the HRC in 2015 on the human rights of internally displaced persons in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, discussing, among other things, SDG 6 in relation to internally displaced persons (A/HRC/29/34).
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Sweden from 23 to 27 April 2018, concluding that the active participation of Malmö and

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	Stockholm in cooperation partnerships to promote SDG 6 contribute to the Swedish effort and commitment to promote a clean and sustainable environment and advocate for its protection and are “clear expressions of human rights-based international solidarity or of efforts to advance it” (A/HRC/41/44/Add.1).
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes	Report presented to 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on “Acceptable levels of exposure to hazardous substances” explaining the link between the mandate on toxic wastes and SDGs, concluding that improving water quality under SDG 6 requires “minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials” (A/73/567).
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	<p>Report presented to the 48th session of the HRC in 2021, affirming that the Special Rapporteur will “pay special attention to UN-Water, multiplying interviews with its members from the beginning of his mandate, as he considers it essential to enhance the global leadership of UN-Water in the face of the world water crisis and efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6 and other water-related Sustainable Development Goals” (A/HRC/48/50)</p> <p>Reports presented to the 45th session of the HRC in 2020 on the progress towards the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation, noting that “the ambitious targets 6.1 and 6.2 of the Goals to achieve universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 2030 need to be articulated in conjunction with the obligation to progressively realize human rights,” and that “with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, development cooperation has been explicitly considered as a means of implementation for targets 6.1 and 6.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, on water and sanitation” (A/HRC/45/10 and A/HRC/45/11).</p> <p>Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on access to water and sanitation in spheres of life beyond the household, particularly in public spaces, noting that a number of the SDGs and related targets speak to the need to ensure that water and sanitation services are available in relevant spheres of life, including Targets 6.1 and 6.2, and that, by specifying that all people are entitled to benefit from actions to achieve those targets and by stating that access to water must be universal, SDG 6 clearly looks beyond merely addressing access to water and sanitation at the household level as it requires States to implement actions to improve access for everyone, wherever needed (A/HRC/42/47).</p>

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Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (continued)	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the human rights to water and sanitation of forcibly displaced persons, in particular internally displaced persons, refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in vulnerable situations, noting that “global monitoring of the [SDG] targets on water, sanitation and hygiene...has revealed a lack of disaggregated data on access to water and sanitation by forcibly displaced persons” and discussing, among other things, the human rights principle of sustainability (A/HRC/39/55).
	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to India from 27 October to 10 November 2017, concluding that, in the context of Targets 6.1 and 6.2 and their indicators, affordability should be treated as an integral part of the definition of “safely managed services”, highlighting that understanding sustainability from a human rights perspective greatly contributes to achieving lasting solutions to water and sanitation challenges for present and future generations, and recommending that the government needs to monitor progress towards Targets 6.1 and 6.2 to ensure no one is left behind as certain groups are still being left behind and that these targets must “be complemented by targets to reduce inequalities” (A/HRC/39/55/Add.1).
	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Mongolia from 9 to 20 April 2018, noting that figures concerning number of Mongolians with access to safe water and sanitation “are much lower when the concept of safely managed services in [T]argets 6.1 and 6.2 of the [SDGs] is applied” and discussing why Mongolia's Sustainable Development Vision 2030 plan “is not fully aligned with the commitments that Mongolia made under the” SDGs, in particular Targets 6.1 and 6.2 and therefore recommending that the government should align Sustainable Development Vision 2030 on water and sanitation with Targets 6.1 and 6.2 and “implement it through a human rights lens” (A/HRC/39/55/Add.2).
	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the principle of accountability in the context of the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation, referring to the voluntary national reviews of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development as one of the several mechanisms to “oversee the implementation of political commitments” (A/73/162).

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Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (<i>continued</i>)	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on on the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation in development cooperation, examining SDG 6, in particular Target 6.A , in this context and concluding, among other things, that “[i]ntegrating human rights throughout the development cycle...helps to ensure that the needs of those living in the most vulnerable situations are prioritized” and is the best way to achieve to achieve Targets 6.1 and 6.2 (A/72/127).
	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on service regulation and its role in the progressive realization of the human rights to water and sanitation, discussing, among other things, sustainability in this context and proposed indicators for SDG 6 (A/HRC/36/45).
	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on country visit to Mexico from 2 to 12 May 2017, recalling States’ commitment to leave no one behind in the 2030 Agenda, and stating that “Mexico must ensure as the highest priority that no individuals, families or communities are left without adequate water and sanitation services” and that working gradually to realize the human rights to water and to sanitation would in turn help Mexico to achieve, the SDGs, including SDG 6 (A/HRC/36/45/Add.2).
	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on development cooperation in the water and sanitation sector, concluding Targets 6.1 and 6.2 are “in line with some aspects of the normative content of” the rights to water and sanitation, which are explicitly referred to in the 2030 Agenda” and that the SDGs “are considered interdependent, and it is very clear that achieving [SDG 6] will have a great impact on other Goals,” while achieving the other SDGs, such as SDGs 10 and 17, “are fundamental for the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation”. The report further recommends that “an adequate architecture must be established to assist in the formulation, guidance, management and support of the development agenda” and that it “should ideally place the normative content of the human rights to water and sanitation at the centre of the specific processes related to [SDG 6] overall and [Targets 6.1 and 6.2] specifically” (A/71/302).
	Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on gender equality in the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation, noting that gender equality is central to achieving the SDGs and that it is reflected in several targets, including Target 6.2 (A/HRC/33/49).

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	<p>Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the country visit to El Salvador from 11 to 18 May 2016, concluding that working gradually to realize the human rights to water and to sanitation would, in turn, help El Salvador to achieve the [SDGs] and in particular, but not exclusively, Goal 6” and that SDG 6 “is clearly linked to the principles of the human rights to water and sanitation”, and recommending that El Salvador develop “a national plan for water and sanitation via a participatory process that involves other service providers” and that sets the “normative substance of human rights at the core of all its assessments, proposals and recommendations and make provision for actual measures to ensure that the whole of the country’s population has access to services, in conformity with” SDGs (A/HRC/33/49/Add.1).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the country visit to Tajikistan from 4 to 12 August 2015, concluding that the “level of services may not meet the new criteria under the [SDGs] unless the Government proactively intervenes and safely manages small-scale water and sanitation solutions, in particular in rural areas” (A/HRC/33/49/Add.2).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the country visit to Botswana from 9 to 17 November 2015, discussing sustainability of water and sanitation services and noting that ending open defecation is a priority under the SDGs (A/HRC/33/49/Add.3).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 30th session of the HRC in 2015 on access to affordable water and sanitation services, discussing how to reconcile affordability with environmental and economic sustainability and noting that proposed Target 6.1 “explicitly refers to achieving affordable drinking water for all, hence calling for including the criterion of affordability in global monitoring” (A/HRC/30/39).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 30th session of the HRC in 2015 outlining the priorities of the Special Rapporteur during the period 2014–2017 and discussing proposed SDG 6 and that water and sanitation are essential to SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 11 (A/HRC/30/39/Add.1).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 68th session of the UNGA in 2013 on a human rights framework to managing wastewater and controlling pollution, noting the report is “timely” given the ongoing process to elaborate the post-2015 development agenda, SDGs and that the recycling or treatment of wastewater was included as a target the proposed SDG on access to water, and stating that it is “mandatory to integrate human rights holistically into the future</p>

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	<p>development agenda.” In particular, the report recommends that States “promote the integration of human rights into the post-2015 sustainable development agenda through, inter alia, incorporating the elimination of inequalities, drinking water safety, the collection and treatment of wastewater, especially addressing faecal sludge management, and putting particular emphasis on monitoring informal settlements” (A/68/264)</p>