



#### Progress on Community Participation (SDG target 6.b)



is the global average number of sub-sectors (out of 6) with a high level of participation by communities (SDG indicator 6.b.1, 2021)

- Data provider: WHO through <u>UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation</u> and <u>Drinking-water (GLAAS)</u>
- Available time series: 2010-2021
- Number of countries (and areas) reporting in the last five years: 147
- Proportion of world population covered by reporting in the last five years: 83%
- Proportion of world economy covered by reporting in the last five years: 53%
- Proportion of world land area covered by reporting in the last five years: 59%
- Learn more about the indicator here
  Read the latest progress report here



Participation of users and communities helps ensure sustainable solutions for all aspects of SDG 6 and contributes to wider reductions in inequality within and among countries, including gender inequalities.





SDG target 6.b is: 'Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.'

To track progress towards the target, indicator 6.b.1 monitors the participation of local communities in water and sanitation management within a country, by looking at the existence of procedures in law or policy for participation, as well as the actual level of participation.

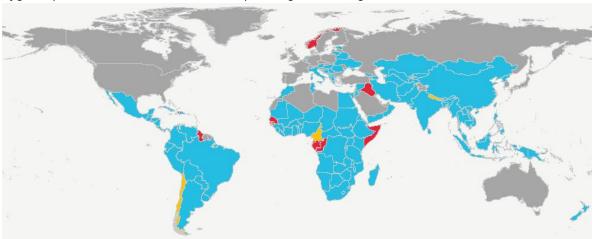




## Global status of indicator 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management [1]

### Number of water and sanitation sub-sectors with clearly defined Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities (2012-2021) [2]

The sub-sectors are urban drinking water, rural drinking water, urban sanitation, rural sanitation, hygiene promotion, and water resources planning and management.



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Greater Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Number of water and sanitation sub-sectors with clearly defined Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities



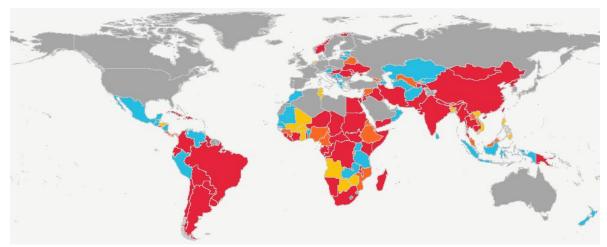
Number of water and sanitation sub-sectors with a high Level of participation by users/communities (2014-2021) [3]

The sub-sectors are urban drinking water, rural drinking water, urban sanitation, rural sanitation, hygiene promotion, and water resources planning and management.









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#### Number of water and sanitation sub-sectors with a high Level of participation by users/communities

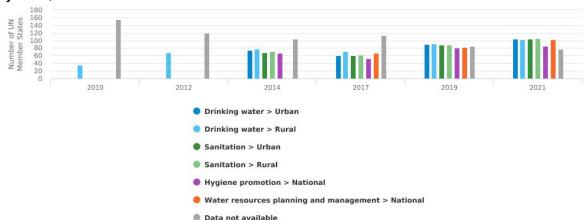




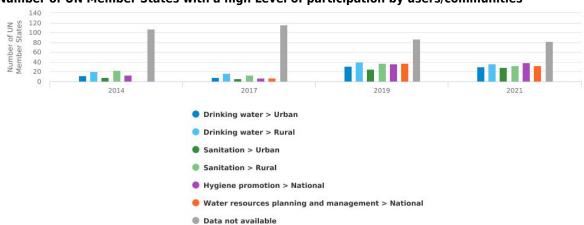


# Progress over time of indicator 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Number of UN Member States with clearly defined Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities  $^{[4]}$ 



#### Number of UN Member States with a high Level of participation by users/communities [5]

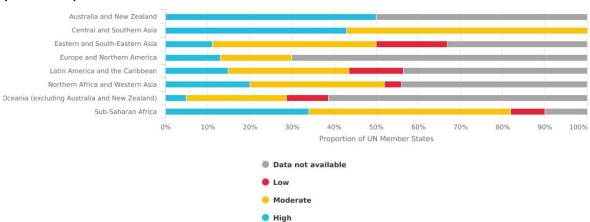




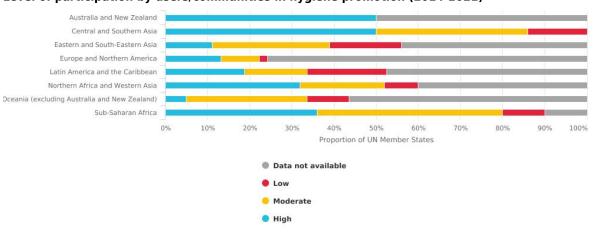


## Status in different SDG regions of indicator 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Level of participation by users/communities in the management of rural drinking water (2014-2021)  $^{\text{[6]}}$ 



#### Level of participation by users/communities in hygiene promotion (2014-2021) [7]





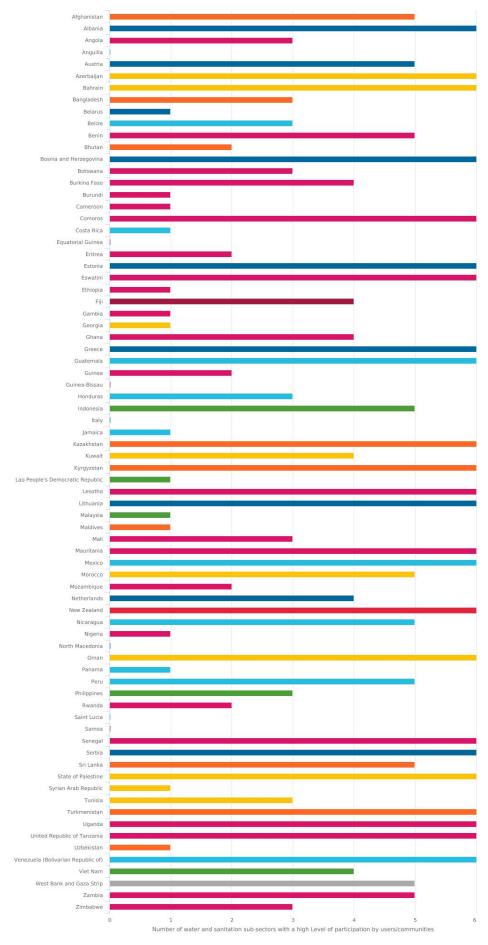


# Status in different countries (or areas) on 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Number of water and sanitation sub-sectors with a high Level of participation by users/communities (2014-2021)  $^{[8]}$ 





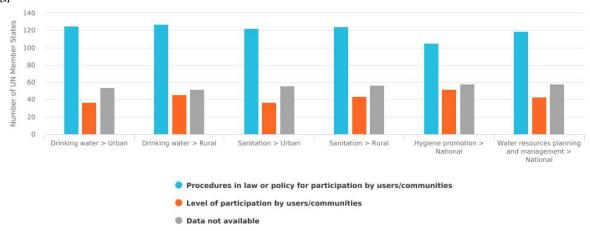






# Status on different components of indicator 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

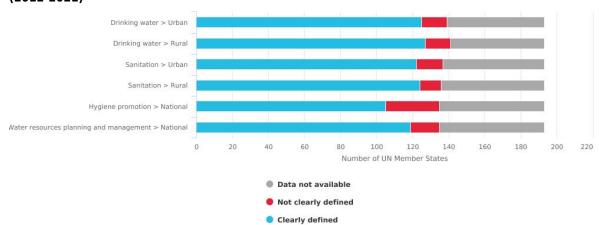
Number of UN Member States with clearly defined Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities and with a high Level of participation by users/communities (2012-2021)



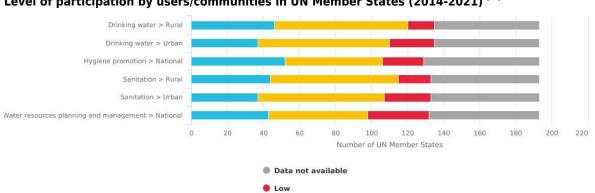




#### Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities in UN Member States (2012-2021)[10]



#### Level of participation by users/communities in UN Member States (2014-2021) [11]







# Source data indicator 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management $^{\scriptscriptstyle{[13]}}$

Country (or area), regional and world data for the latest year of reporting:

Country (or area), region, world							ation by = Not clearly	Level of participation by users/communities (3 = High; 2 = Moderate; 1 = Low)						
	Year	Drinking water		Sanitation		Hygiene promotion	Water resources planning and management	Drinking water		Sanitation		Hygiene promotion	Water resources planning and management	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	National	National	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	National	National	
West Bank and Gaza Strip	2019	10	10	10	10	5	10	3	3	3	3	3		
Afghanistan	2019	10	10	10	10	10	5	3	3	3	3	3		
Albania	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3		
Angola	2014-2019	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	3	1	3	3		
Antigua and Barbuda	2019			10	10		5			2	2			
Azerbaijan	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3		
Argentina	2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	2	1	2	2	1		
Austria	2019	10	10	10	10		10	3	3	3	3			
Bahrain	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3		
Bangladesh	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	3	2	3	3		
Barbados	2021	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2		
Bhutan	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	3	2	2	3		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3		
Botswana	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	3	3	2		
Brazil	2019-2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	2	1	2	1	1		
Belize	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	3	3		
Solomon Islands	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2		
British Virgin Islands	2019-2021	5	5	10	10	10	5	1	1	1	1	1		
Myanmar	2019	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1		
Burundi	2019	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	1	2	3		
Belarus	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2		
Cambodia	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2		
Cameroon	2014-2021	5	10	5	10	10	10	2	2	1	2	3		
Cabo Verde	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2		
Central African Republic	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2		
Sri Lanka	2019	10	10	10	10	10	5	2	3	3	3	3		
Chad	2019-2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2		
Chile	2017-2021	10	10	10	10	5	5	2	1	2	2			
China	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1		
Colombia	2019-2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	2	2	2	2	2		
Comoros	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3		
Congo	2021	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2019-2021	10	10	10	5	10	10	1	2	2	2	2		





Country (or area), region, world							eation by = Not clearly	Level of participation by users/communities (3 = High; 2 = Moderate; 1 = Low)						
(or area), region,	Year	Drin wa	king ter	Sanit	ation	Hygiene promotion	Water resources planning and management	Drin wa		Sanit	ation	Hygiene promotion	Water resources planning and management	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	National	National	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	National	National	
Costa Rica	2017-2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	2	2	2	2	3	2	
Croatia	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Cuba	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Benin	2019	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	2	3	3	3	
Dominican Republic	2017-2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	1	2	1	2	2	1	
Ecuador	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	1	2	1	1	2	
El Salvador	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Ethiopia	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	3	2	2	2	1	
Eritrea	2019-2021	5	10	10	10	10	10	2	3	2	2	3	2	
Estonia	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Fiji	2017-2021	10	10	10	10	5	5	3	2	3	3	3	1	
Gabon	2019-2021	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	
Georgia	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	3	2	
Gambia	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	2	1	2	2	3	
State of Palestine	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	2	3	2	3	3	
Ghana	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	3	3	3	3	
Greece	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Guatemala	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Guinea	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	1	3	3	1	
Guyana	2019-2021	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Haiti	2021	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	
Honduras	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	3	2	3	3	2	
Hungary	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	1	
India	2017	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	1	
Indonesia	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	2	3	3	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	2	1	2	2	2	
Iraq	2021	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Côte d'Ivoire	2014-2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Jamaica	2019-2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	2	2	2	2	1	3	
Kazakhstan	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Jordan	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Kenya	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	1	2	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2019	10	10	10	10	10		2	2	2	2			
Kuwait	2021	10		10		10	10	3		3		3	3	
Kyrgyzstan	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	3	2	
Lebanon	2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Lesotho	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Liberia	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	2	1	2	2	1	
Lithuania	2019	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Madagascar	2017-2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	1	2	1	2	2	1	





Country (or area), region.							eation by = Not clearly	Level of participation by users/communities (3 = High; 2 = Moderate; 1 = Low)						
	Year	Drin wa		Sanit	ation	Hygiene promotion	Water resources planning and management	Drin wa		Sanit	ation	Hygiene promotion	Water resources planning and management	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	National	National	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	National	National	
Malawi	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Malaysia	2017	10	10	10	10		10		2		2		3	
Maldives	2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	2	2	2	2	2	3	
Mali	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	2	2	3	2	
Mauritania	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Mauritius	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2		
Mexico	2019-2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Mongolia	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Republic of Moldova	2014	5	5	5	5	10		2	2	2	2	2		
Montenegro	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Morocco	2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	3	3	3	3	1	3	
Mozambique	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	3	2	3	2	2	
Oman	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Namibia	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Nepal	2021	10	10	10	10	5	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	
Netherlands	2019	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	2	2	3	3	
Vanuatu	2017	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New Zealand	2019	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Nicaragua	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	2	
Niger	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Nigeria	2019-2021	5	10	10	10	10	10	3	2	2	2	2	2	
Norway	2021			5	5					2	2			
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2017	5	5	5	5	5	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Marshall Islands	2019-2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pakistan	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	2	1	2	1	1	
Panama	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	3	2	
Papua New Guinea	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Paraguay	2017-2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Peru	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	
Philippines	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	1	3	3	2	3	
Timor-Leste	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Romania	2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	2	2	2	2		2	
Rwanda	2017	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	3	2	3	2	2	
Sao Tome and Principe	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Senegal	2021	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Serbia	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Seychelles	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Sierra Leone	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Viet Nam	2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	3	2	3	3	2	3	
Somalia	2021	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	
South Africa	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	1	2	2	1	
Zimbabwe	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	3	2	3	3	2	





Country (or area), region, world							ation by = Not clearly	Level of participation by users/communities (3 = High; 2 = Moderate; 1 = Low)						
	Year	Drinking water		Sanitation		Hygiene promotion	Water resources planning and management	Drinking water		Sanitation		Hygiene promotion	Water resources planning and management	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	National	National	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	National	National	
South Sudan	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sudan	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Eswatini	2019	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Syrian Arab Republic	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	3	2	
Tajikistan	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Thailand	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	1	
Togo	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Tonga	2017	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Trinidad and Tobago	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	1	2	
Tunisia	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	3	3	3	
Turkmenistan	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Tuvalu	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Uganda	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Ukraine	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	1	2	
Egypt	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
United Republic of Tanzania	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Burkina Faso	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	3	2	3	3	3	
Uruguay	2017-2021	10	10	10	10	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Uzbekistan	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	3	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2019	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Yemen	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Zambia	2021	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	2	
Cook Islands	2014	10	10	5	5	10	10	2	2			2	_	
Equatorial Guinea	2012				10			_	_					
Italy	2021	10	10	10	10	5	10							
Guinea-Bissau	2012				10									
Anguilla	2019	5	5	5	5	5	5							
Saint Lucia	2021	5	5	5	5	5	5							
North Macedonia	2014	10	10	10	10	10								
Samoa	2012				10									





#### Description of indicators

[1]

#### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Local administrative units within a country with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation planning and management. The indicator currently includes information about the existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users and communities, and the level of their participation, disaggregated by sector (drinking water, sanitation, hygiene promotion and water resources planning and management). Participation refers to a mechanism by which individuals and communities can meaningfully contribute to decisions and directions about water and sanitation planning and management. Local administrative units are institutional units whose fiscal, legislative and executive authority extends over the smallest geographical areas distinguished for administrative and political purposes. Local administrative units for drinking water and sanitation should be non-overlapping and cover the entire country. Local administrative units for water resources planning and management may differ from those designated for drinking water and sanitation. Custodian agency: WHO and OECD Data sources: National line ministries and institutions (e.g. for Water, Sanitation, Environment, Health, Public Services, Planning, Finance) Links: https://www.who.int/water sanitation health/monitoring/investments/glaas/en/, http://www.oecd.org/cfe/regional-policy/water-governance-initiative.htm Rationale: The participation of local communities in water and sanitation planning and management is essential to ensuring that the needs of local users are being met and that the impact of development decisions is fully understood by local communities. The involvement of all relevant stakeholders is necessary to ensure that technical and administrative solutions are adapted to the local context and to encourage local ownership, which in turn

[2]

country.

### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities > Drinking water

promotes long-term sustainability. This indicator, by assessing the degree of participation of local

communities, thus informs on the sustainability of water and sanitation planning and management in a

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services for drinking water, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined).

#### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities > Sanitation

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services for sanitation, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined).

### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities > Hygiene promotion

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services for hygiene promotion, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined).





Hygiene promotion can include programmes and activities designed to educate and advocate the use of safe hygiene practices that minimize the spread of diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, and other related diseases. Such activities may include working with communities to identify risks, hand washing with soap campaigns, safe disposal of human excreta, including that of children and infants, food hygiene, etc.

# 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities > Water resources planning and management

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services for water resources management, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined).

[3]

#### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Drinking water

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for drinking water, by level of participation.

#### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Sanitation

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for sanitation, by level of participation.

### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Hygiene promotion

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for hygiene promotion, by level of participation. Hygiene promotion can include programmes and activities designed to educate and advocate the use of safe hygiene practices that minimize the spread of diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, and other related diseases. Such activities may include working with communities to identify risks, hand washing with soap campaigns, safe disposal of human excreta, including that of children and infants, food hygiene, etc.

#### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Water resources planning and management

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for water resources management, by level of participation.

[4]

### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined). These could be general policies or laws relating to public participation or consumer rights, or relating specifically to the WASH sector. A policy is a key guiding instrument for present and future decisions. Policies are the principle guides

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to action taken by the government to achieve national, sector, and/or industry-wide goals.

[5]

#### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services, by level of participation. Levels of participation include: very low/no communication (no communication between government and stakeholders on policy, planning and management); low (information on policy, planning and management is made available to stakeholders); medium-low/occasional consultation (government authorities occasionally request information, experiences and opinions of stakeholders); medium-high/regular consultation (government authorities regularly request information, experiences and opinions of stakeholders); high/collaboration (regular opportunities for stakeholders to take part in relevant policy, planning and management processes); very high/representation (formal representation of stakeholders in government processes contributing to joint decision making on important issues and activities, as appropriate).

[6]

### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Drinking water

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for drinking water, by level of participation.

[7]

#### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Hygiene promotion

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for hygiene promotion, by level of participation. Hygiene promotion can include programmes and activities designed to educate and advocate the use of safe hygiene practices that minimize the spread of diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, and other related diseases. Such activities may include working with communities to identify risks, hand washing with soap campaigns, safe disposal of human excreta, including that of children and infants, food hygiene, etc.

[8]

#### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Drinking water

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for drinking water, by level of participation.

#### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Sanitation

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for sanitation, by level of participation.

#### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of

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#### participation by users/communities > Hygiene promotion

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for hygiene promotion, by level of participation. Hygiene promotion can include programmes and activities designed to educate and advocate the use of safe hygiene practices that minimize the spread of diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, and other related diseases. Such activities may include working with communities to identify risks, hand washing with soap campaigns, safe disposal of human excreta, including that of children and infants, food hygiene, etc.

#### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Water resources planning and management

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for water resources management, by level of participation.

[9]

### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services, by level of participation. Levels of participation include: very low/no communication (no communication between government and stakeholders on policy, planning and management); low (information on policy, planning and management is made available to stakeholders); medium-low/occasional consultation (government authorities occasionally request information, experiences and opinions of stakeholders); medium-high/regular consultation (government authorities regularly request information, experiences and opinions of stakeholders); high/collaboration (regular opportunities for stakeholders to take part in relevant policy, planning and management processes); very high/representation (formal representation of stakeholders in government processes contributing to joint decision making on important issues and activities, as appropriate).

### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined). These could be general policies or laws relating to public participation or consumer rights, or relating specifically to the WASH sector. A policy is a key guiding instrument for present and future decisions. Policies are the principle guides to action taken by the government to achieve national, sector, and/or industry-wide goals.

[10]

### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined). These could be general policies or laws relating to public participation or consumer rights, or relating specifically to the WASH sector. A policy is a key guiding instrument for present and future decisions. Policies are the principle guides to action taken by the government to achieve national, sector, and/or industry-wide goals.





[11]

### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services, by level of participation. Levels of participation include: very low/no communication (no communication between government and stakeholders on policy, planning and management); low (information on policy, planning and management is made available to stakeholders); medium-low/occasional consultation (government authorities occasionally request information, experiences and opinions of stakeholders); medium-high/regular consultation (government authorities regularly request information, experiences and opinions of stakeholders); high/collaboration (regular opportunities for stakeholders to take part in relevant policy, planning and management processes); very high/representation (formal representation of stakeholders in government processes contributing to joint decision making on important issues and activities, as appropriate).

[12]

#### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities > Drinking water

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services for drinking water, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined).

### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities > Sanitation

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services for sanitation, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined).

### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities > Hygiene promotion

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services for hygiene promotion, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined). Hygiene promotion can include programmes and activities designed to educate and advocate the use of safe hygiene practices that minimize the spread of diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, and other related diseases. Such activities may include working with communities to identify risks, hand washing with soap campaigns, safe disposal of human excreta, including that of children and infants, food hygiene, etc.

# 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities > Water resources planning and management

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services for water resources management, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined).

### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Drinking water





Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for drinking water, by level of participation.

### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Sanitation

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for sanitation, by level of participation.

#### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Hygiene promotion

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for hygiene promotion, by level of participation. Hygiene promotion can include programmes and activities designed to educate and advocate the use of safe hygiene practices that minimize the spread of diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, and other related diseases. Such activities may include working with communities to identify risks, hand washing with soap campaigns, safe disposal of human excreta, including that of children and infants, food hygiene, etc.

#### 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Water resources planning and management

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for water resources management, by level of participation.





#### About

Through the UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, the United Nations seeks to support countries in monitoring water- and sanitation-related issues within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in compiling country data to report on global progress towards SDG 6. The Initiative brings together the United Nations agencies who are formally mandated to compile country data for the purpose of global reporting on SDG 6.

To learn more about water and sanitation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6, visit our website: <a href="https://www.sdg6monitoring.org">www.sdg6monitoring.org</a>

Monitoring SDG 6 involves a wide range of stakeholders across different sectors and levels of government. To enable a comprehensive assessment and analysis of the state of water resources and possible development paths, one of the monitoring effort's key objectives is to collate all the information, in support of an integrated management approach that helps reduce institutional fragmentation. For this reason, the Integrated Monitoring Initiative has developed the SDG 6 Data Portal, which brings together data on all the SDG 6 global indicators, as well as other key social, economic and environmental data.

To explore the data and assess progress towards SDG 6, and generate snapshots such as this one, visit our portal: <a href="https://www.sdg6data.org">www.sdg6data.org</a>.





















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