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Sustainability characteristics of drinking water supply

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Abstract

Developments such as climate change and growing demand for drinking water threaten the sustainability of drinking water supply worldwide. To deal with this threat, adaptation of drinking water supply systems is imperative, not only on a global and national scale, but particularly on a local scale. This investigation sought to establish characteristics that describe the sustainability of local drinking water supply. We use an integrated systems approach, describing the local drinking water supply system in terms of hydrological, technical and socio-economic characteristics that determine the sustainability of a local drinking water supply system. Three cases on drinking water supply in the Netherlands are analysed. One case relates to a short-term development, that is the 2018 summer drought, and two concern long-term phenomena, that is, changes in water quality and growth in drinking water demand. The approach taken recognises that next to extreme weather events, socio-economic developments will be among the main drivers of changes in drinking water supply. Effects of pressures associated with, for example, population growth, industrial developments and land use changes, could result in limited water resource availability, deteriorated groundwater quality and growing water demand. To gain a perspective on the case study findings broader than the Dutch context, the sustainability issues identified were paired with global issues concerning sustainable drinking water supply. This resulted in a proposed set of generally applicable sustainability characteristics, each divided into five criteria describing the hydrological, technical and socio-economic sustainability of a local drinking water supply system. Elaboration of these sustainability characteristics and criteria into a sustainability assessment can provide information on the challenges and trade-offs inherent in the sustainable development and management of a local drinking water supply system.

1 Introduction

Climate change combined with a growing drinking water demand threatens the sustainability of the drinking water supply worldwide. The goal set for drinking water supply in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.1 (UN, 2015) is "to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030". Reaching this goal is complicated by changing climate variability combined with socio-economic problems and developments. Worldwide drinking water supply crises are visible, resulting from a combination of limited water resource availability, lacking or failing drinking water infrastructure and/or increased drinking water demand, due to short-term events or long-term developments. Still, nearly 10 percent of the world population is fully deprived of improved drinking water resources (Ekins, Gupta, & Boileau, 2019), and, additionally, existing drinking water supply systems often are under pressure. For instance, two recent examples of water crises were reported in Cape Town, South Africa and São Paolo, Brasil. In Cape Town, Sorensen (2017) found that at the end of each summer water use is restricted, pending the winter rains to set in. In São Paolo, drinking water supplies are at a historic low, and on a daily base water pressures are lowered to reduce the water use, which especially affects the poor (Cohen, 2016). To deal with such challenges and threats to safe and affordable drinking water, adaptation of the current drinking water supply system is imperative, not only on a global and national level, but also on a local scale.

Typically, the spatial or temporal scale determines whether drinking water supply is considered sustainable, given the set goals. In the Netherlands, for instance, the national drinking water supply currently meets the indicator from SDG 6 (UN, 2018) on safely managed drinking water services and safely treated waste water. At the same time the more specific goals on (local) water quantity, quality, and ecology as set by the European Water Framework

Directive (WFD), are not met yet (European Environment Agency, 2018). Consequently, there still are sustainability issues for drinking water supply in the Netherlands, for instance due to water shortage (Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment & Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy, 2019), impact to water-related ecosystems (Van Engelenburg et al., 2017) or water pollution (Kools, Van Loon, Sjerps, & Rosenthal, 2019; Van den Brink & Wuijts, 2016). Additionally, future developments such as the uncertain drinking water demand growth rate (Van der Aa, Tangena, Wuijts, & De Nijs, 2015) and the changing climate variability (Teuling, 2018), may put the sustainability of the Dutch drinking water supply under pressure in the future.

The interaction with its local environment affects the sustainability of local drinking water supply. The abstraction of groundwater or surface water from the hydrological system, and subsequent treatment to drinking water quality before being distributed to customers, requires a local infrastructure (typically a drinking water production facility, embedded in a distribution network of pipelines). Although the daily routine of drinking water supply has a highly technical character (Bauer & Herder, 2009), the sustainability in the long-term depends on the balance between technical, socio-economic and environmental factors. This balance is especially complex for local drinking water supply, which is intertwined with the local hydrological system and local stakeholders through its geographical location. Local hydrology for instance determines the physical vulnerability to pollution from e.g. land use, and to reduced water resource availability during drought. It also determines the impact of the abstraction to groundwater levels, and to land use and local stakeholders, and thus affects the sustainability of local drinking water supply.

Because of the interconnections between physical, technical, and socio-economic factors as well as across space, organizational levels and time, adaptation of the local drinking water supply to current and future sustainability challenges calls for an integrated planning approach (Liu et al., 2015). Integrated models have been developed to understand the complex interactions between the physical, technical and socio-economic components in various water systems (Daniel P Loucks, Van Beek, Stedinger, Dijkman, & Villars, 2017). Systems integration, considering all system characteristics, will help to identify the sustainability challenges in a system (Liu et al., 2015). However, a systems analysis to assess local drinking water supply and to identify sustainability challenges on a local scale has not yet been developed.

This research aims to propose a set of sustainability characteristics that describe the drinking water supply system on a local scale. To reach this aim, cases on drinking water supply are analysed using a conceptual framework. The selected cases represent a short-term event and long-term developments that affect water quality and water resource availability, the technical drinking water supply infrastructure and/or the drinking water demand. The system boundaries are set to drinking water supply on the local scale. While the drinking water supply on a local scale is also affected by outside influences from different organizational and spatial scales, the analysis accounts for these external influences too.

2 Method

The adopted approach consists of four steps. The first step is the analysis of three drinking water practice cases, aiming to identify the sustainability issues in these cases. In step 2 these issues are categorised, and used to propose a set of characteristics that describe the sustainability of the local drinking water supply system. In step 3 the sustainability issues from the case studies are cross-checked with global drinking water supply issues, which in step 4 leads to a set of sustainability criteria that describe the local drinking water supply system. The research method outline is presented in Fig. 1.

Three Dutch cases were selected based on their potential to negatively affect the sustainability of drinking water supply. The aim was to identify sustainability issues in a short-term event such as extreme summer drought or other disturbances, and the issues resulting from long-term ongoing developments on water quality, water resource availability, or drinking water demand. Because the first author of this article is employed at a drinking water supplier (Vitens, the Netherlands), this provided the researchers with in-depth knowledge of current practice in the Netherlands, obtained through professional involvement in internal and external discussions and meetings on the topics of the cases. The results of the case studies were cross-checked with internal colleagues within Vitens, and combined with Dutch governmental reports on these events and developments (e.g. Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment and Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy (2019); Vitens (2016)). In section 3 the cases are described, and illustrated with Vitens data, summarising the sustainability issues resulting from the case studies.

The sustainability issues as identified in the cases are subdivided into hydrological, technical and socio-economic issues. To cross-check and broaden the perspective from the drinking water supply in the Netherlands to a more general perspective, these issues are related to the targets set for Sustainable Development Goal 6 (see App. B), and reports on the global situation on drinking water supply (UN, 2018; UNICEF & WHO, 2015; WHO & UNICEF, 2017). This results in a proposal for sustainability characteristics and criteria of local drinking water supply systems that can be applied in various contexts (section 4).

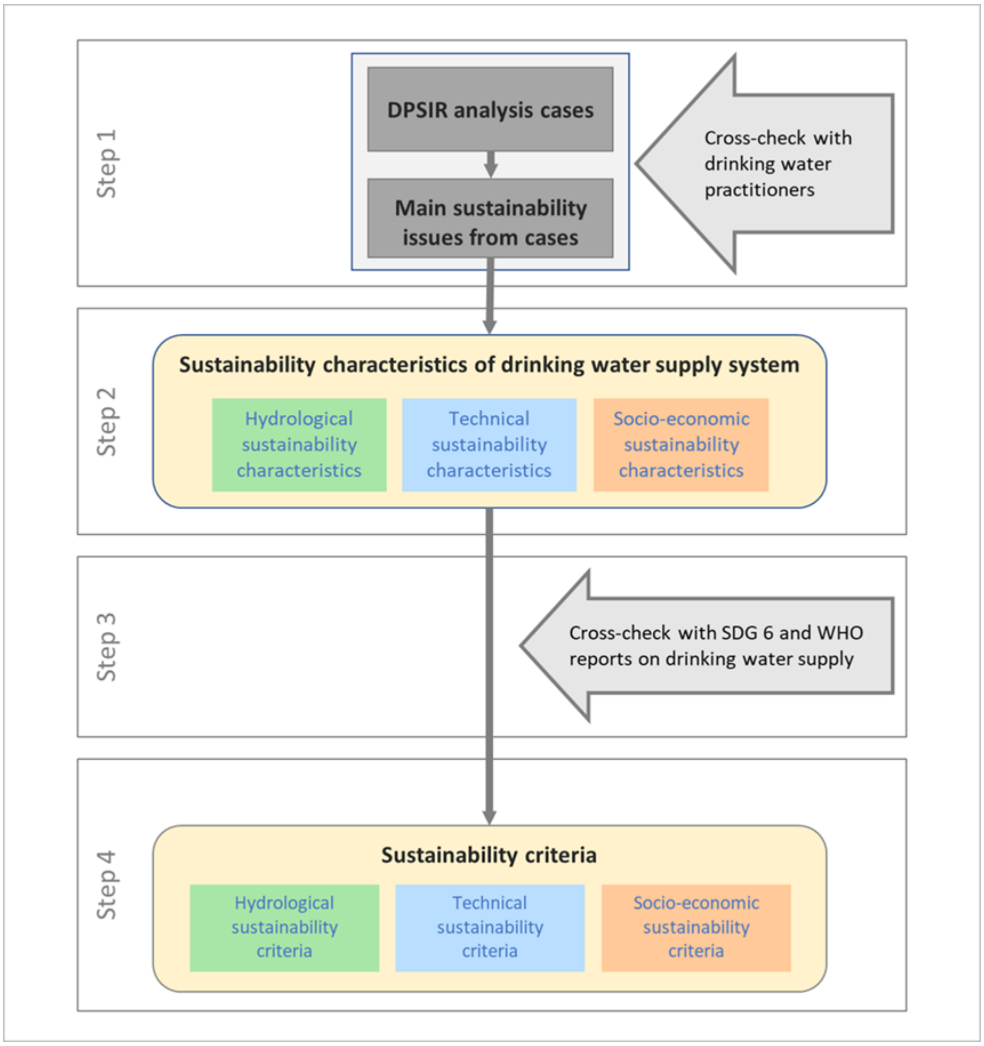

Figure 1 *Outline research method.*

2.1 An integrated systems approach to sustainable drinking water supply

This study focuses on drinking water supply systems on a local scale, in short, local drinking water supply systems. The boundaries of these systems are set by the area in which drinking water abstraction is embedded. Local drinking water supply systems are linked to the hydrological system through abstraction, which occurs through the drinking water supply infrastructure. The socio-economic environment is linked to abstraction through that same drinking water supply infrastructure, which is employed to convey drinking water to consumers, and through the hydrological system that connects various forms of land and water use and local stakeholders to the abstraction.

A systems analysis of this local drinking water supply system with the focus on sustainability must integrate the complex interactions between the hydrological system, the technical infrastructure, and the socio-economic system. Sustainable water systems can be defined as water systems that are designed and managed to contribute to the current and future objectives of society, maintaining their ecological, environmental, and hydrological integrity (Daniel P. Loucks, 2000). Drinking water supply can be looked at from a socio-ecological perspective as well as from a socio-technical perspective. Socio-ecological systems research considers the interaction between a resource dependent society and nature, to enlarge the ability to adapt to future developments such as climate change and other stresses (Pant, Adhikari, & Bhattarai, 2015). The socio-technical systems approach focusses on the interactions between science and society, in order to effectively move towards more sustainable technologies and behaviour as a response to the impact of socio-economic developments (Pant et al., 2015). As the drinking water supply uses local water resources it is strongly embedded in the local hydrological system, which calls for a socio-ecological approach. Because technology is central but also strongly connected to the public values and their societal relevance, drinking water supply systems can also be considered socio-technical systems (Bauer & Herder, 2009).

The socio-ecological approach observes relations between the socio-economic and environmental system, whereas the socio-technical approach observes the socio-economic and technical system. In this study we combine both approaches by describing the local drinking water supply system in terms of hydrological, technical and socio-economic characteristics that determine the sustainability of a local drinking water supply system.

2.2 Case analysis method

The use of a conceptual framework for a consistent analysis of water management cases is a common method to study water management cases. For instance M. P. Smith (2009) used a conceptual framework to review cases that improved the sustainability of water management, while Allan, Xia, and Pahl-Wostl (2013) used a conceptualisation to describe the transition from conventional towards adaptive water governance and management. Here, DPSIR (Eurostat, 1999) is used for the analysis of the three selected drinking water supply cases to obtain an overview of the impact (I) of drivers (D), pressures (P) and responses (R) to the state of the drinking water supply system (S). DPSIR was originally developed to describe causal relations between human actions and the environment. It has also frequently been used for relations and interactions between technical infrastructure and the socio-economic and physical domain (Binder, Hinkel, Bots, & Pahl-Wostl, 2013; Hellegers & Leflaive, 2015; C. Pahl-Wostl, 2015). *Drivers* describe future developments such as climate change and population growth. *Pressures* are developments (in emissions or environmental resources) as a result from the drivers. The *state* describes the system state that results from the pressures. In this research the aim is to describe the system state of the drinking water supply system in terms of local hydrological, technical and socio-economic sustainability characteristics (see section 2.1). The changes in system state cause *impacts* to system functions, which will lead to societal *responses*. Although the framework has been applied on different spatial scales, Carr et al. (2009) recommend using the framework place-specific, to ensure that local stakeholder perspectives are assessed as well. With the research focus at the local drinking water supply system, these local perspectives are implicitly included. The drivers, pressures and responses can be on local as well as higher organizational and/or spatial scales, thus ensuring that - where essential - relevant higher scales are accounted for too.

The impact of developments on different temporal scales to the drinking water supply system must be taken into account as well. The long lived, interdependent drinking water supply infrastructure is rigid to change due to design decisions in the past, which is causing path-dependencies and lock-ins (Melese, Heijnen, Stikkelman, & Herder, 2015). In addition, consumer behaviour, governance and engineering, and the interaction between these processes cause lock-in situations that limit the ability to change towards more sustainable water resources management (Claudia Pahl-Wostl, 2002). For this reason the case analysis is performed considering both short- and long-term pressures, impacts and responses (Fig. 2).

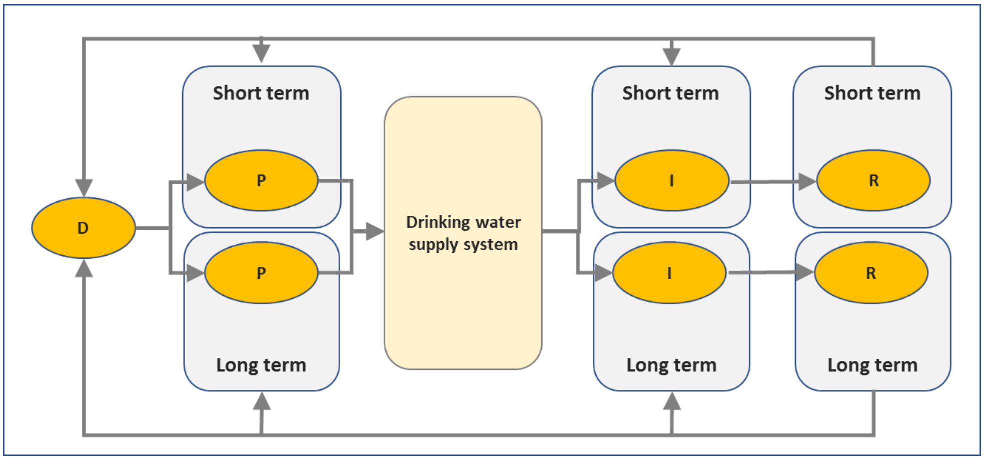

Figure 2 *Analysis of the local drinking water supply system, using DPSIR, considering short-term and long-term pressures (P), responses (R) and impact (I), to identify the sustainability issues affecting the state of the system.*

2.3 Case selection

Sustainability challenges faced by drinking water supply worldwide are (1) how to respond to short-term events such as extreme drought or other disturbances, and (2) how to adapt to long-term developments that limit the water resource availability, or cause a strong drinking water demand growth. The challenges for drinking water supply in the Netherlands are in nature comparable to these global challenges. Drinking water supply in the Netherlands is of a high standard compared to many other countries. The SDG 6 targets on safe and affordable drinking water (SDG 6.1/6.2) and sanitation and waste water treatment (SDG 6.3) are basically met. But the Dutch government and drinking water suppliers are also challenged to meet the other goals set in SDG 6, such as improvement of water quality (SDG 6.3), increase of water-use efficiency (SDG 6.4), integrated water resources management (SDG 6.5), protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems (SDG 6.6), and the more specific standards on water quantity, quality, and ecology as set by the European Water Framework Directive (WFD) (European Environment Agency, 2018).

For the first step of this research three drinking water supply cases in the Netherlands have been selected. Case studies using DPSIR were performed to find sustainability issues caused by the identified pressures and short- and/or long-term responses in each case. The cases focus on short-term as well as long-term developments, because short-term shocks have different impacts and call for other responses than long-term stresses (A. Smith & Stirling, 2010). The first case “2018 Summer drought” deals with the impact of an extreme drought period in the summer of 2018 in the Netherlands, not only affecting drinking water demand and availability, but also limiting water resources for other uses than drinking water, as well as water-related ecosystems (Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment & Ministry of

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Economic Affairs and Climate Policy, 2019). Cases 2 and 3 deal with long-term developments in the Netherlands on groundwater quality (Kools et al., 2019) and on drinking water demand (Baggelaar & Geudens, 2017; Van der Aa et al., 2015), respectively. All three cases relate to targets set in SDG 6 (UN, 2015).

3 Case studies

In this section the three cases on drinking water supply are introduced, and the identified impacts, responses and sustainability issues are summarised (research step 1). The complete results of the case studies are presented in App. A.

3.1 Case 1 “2018 Summer drought”

Summer 2018 in the Netherlands was extremely warm and dry, causing water shortages in the water system, and a long period of extreme daily drinking water demand, resulting in a record monthly water demand in July 2018 (see Illustration case 1, Fig. 3). The driver in this case is the extreme weather condition, which caused several pressures, such as high temperatures, high evaporation and lack of precipitation. These pressures did not only cause drought damage to nature, agriculture and gardens and parks, as well as limited water availability in the surface water and groundwater systems, they also resulted in an extremely high drinking water demand (Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment & Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy, 2019). The extreme drinking water demand during summer 2018 put the drinking water supply system under high pressure, resulting in daily and monthly drinking water supply volumes that exceeded all previously supplied volumes (see Illustration case 1). The capacity of the system was fully exploited, but faced limitations in abstraction, treatment and distribution capacity.

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Illustration case 1: 2018 Summer drought

Within the Vitens supply area the average daily supply volume during the summer period June-August over the years 2012-2017 was approximately 965,000 m^3/day. During the period 27 June-4 August 2018 the daily supply volume exceeded this average summer volume with approximately 28%, with an average volume of nearly 1,240,000 m^3/day (Fig. 4.3a). On 25 July 2019 the maximum daily water supply reached nearly 1,390,000 m^3/day, which was 42% above the baseline daily supply (Fig. 4.3a). The monthly drinking water supply volume in July 2018 of 38 million m^3/month was an increase of 18% compared to the previous maximum monthly supply volumes (Fig. 4.3b). Although the drinking water supply infrastructure was designed with an overcapacity to meet the regular demand peaks, the flexibility to more extreme peaks, or to long periods of peak demand is limited.

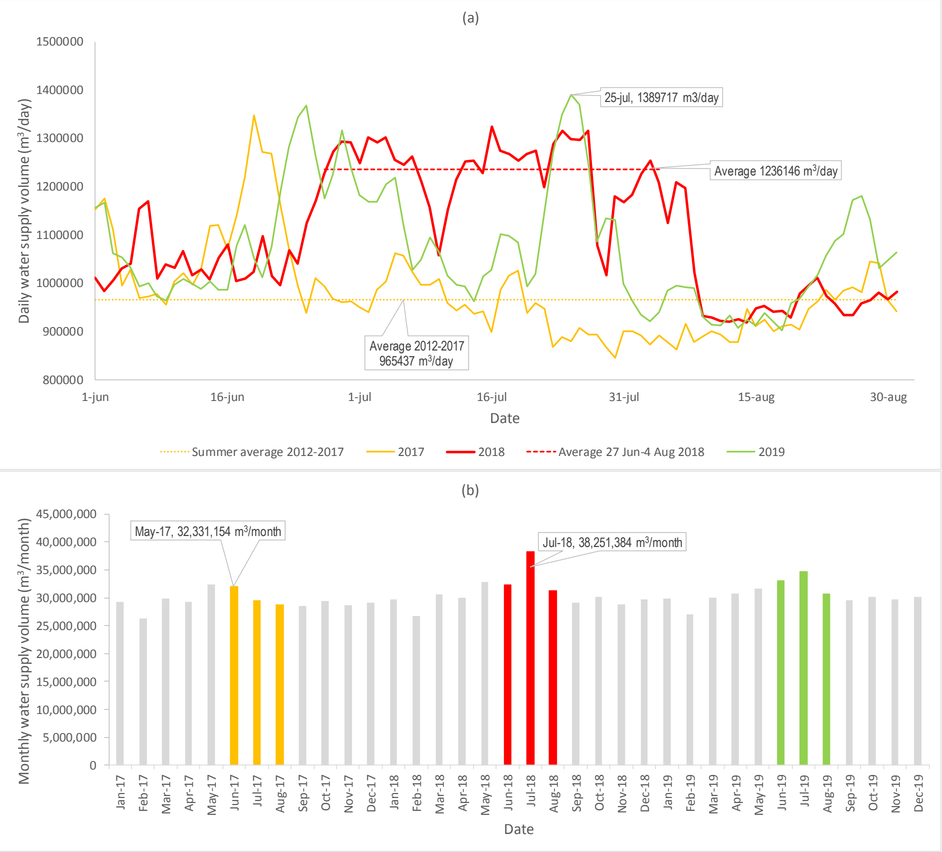

Figure 3 *Daily (a) and monthly (b) drinking water supply volume by Dutch drinking water supplier Vitens during summer 2017 (average), 2018 (extreme), 2019 (high).*

The high drinking water abstraction volumes added up to the water shortages in both the groundwater and the surface water system caused by the lack of precipitation and high evaporation during the summer. To ensure an acceptable surface water quality for the drinking water supply, measures were taken to reduce salinization.

To reduce the drinking water use, a call for drinking water saving was made, and locally pressures in the drinking water distribution system were intentionally lowered to reduce the delivered drinking water volumes. The problems caused by the summer drought raised a discourse on (drinking) water use and saving, including discussions on controversial measures such as a progressive drinking water tariffs, with tariffs dependent on the consumed drinking water volume, and differentiation between high-grade and low-grade use of (drinking) water. Table 1 summarizes the impacts, responses and sustainability issues of this case.

Table 1 *Summary of impact, short-term and long-term response and sustainability issues in case 1 "2018 summer drought" (for complete results of the case study see App. A).*

Impact	**Short-term response**	**Long-term response**	**Sustainability issues**
Extreme drinking water use, high drinking water demand.	Drinking water suppliers increased abstraction volume.	Development of water saving strategies.	Drinking water use, drinking water demand, drinking water suppliers, abstraction volumes, water saving.
Drought, falling water discharges and groundwater levels, damage to groundwater-dependent ecosystems and agriculture.	Water use limitations, water authorities applied existing drought water policy, risk for water quality.	Development of additional water shortage policy for water management and water governance.	Drought, water discharge, groundwater levels, groundwater-dependent ecosystems, agriculture, water use, water authorities, water policy, water management, water governance, water availability.
Customers worried about drinking water availability.	Drinking water suppliers called upon customers for drinking water saving.	Societal support for drinking water saving strategies.	Customers, drinking water availability, drinking water suppliers, water saving.
Declining surface water discharge and quality.	Drinking water supplies took measures to safeguard raw water quality.	Development of additional policies on water quality protection.	Surface water discharge, surface water quality, drinking water suppliers, raw water quality, water management policies, water use.

Impact	**Short-term response**	**Long-term response**	**Sustainability issues**
Groundwater quality deterioration.	No response possible due to lack of water.	Development of additional policies on water quality protection.	Groundwater quality, surface water quality, water shortage, surface water discharge, water management policies
Drinking water quality at risk due to rising water temperature in pipelines.	Sufficient refreshment due to high demand.	Changing the design standard of distribution pipelines to limit risk of temperature rise.	Drinking water quality, treatment method, distribution infrastructure.
Increasing abstraction volume, resulting in increasing impact to land use.	Stakeholder complaints by agriculture and nature.	Increased societal pressure on reduction of impact of drinking water abstraction.	Drinking water demand, abstraction volume, impact of abstraction, land use, stakeholders, agriculture, nature, drinking water suppliers.
Exceedance of abstraction permits, limiting the resilience of the technical infrastructure.	Enforcement procedures by legal authorities.	Extension of drinking water abstraction permits and water saving strategies.	Drinking water demand, abstraction volume, abstraction capacity, abstraction permit, resilience of abstraction, legal authorities, water regulations, water legislation, drinking water saving.
Shortage of drinking water during peak demand due to insufficient resilience of treatment infrastructure.	Reduced drinking water supply volume.	Adjustment of resilience and reliability of treatment infrastructure.	Treatment volume, treatment capacity, drinking water shortage, reliability of the treatment, resilience of the treatment, drinking water standards, drinking water demand, drinking water suppliers.
Insufficient distribution capacity	Lowering drinking water pressure to reduce drinking water volume	Adjustment of resilience and reliability of distribution infrastructure.	Distribution capacity, resilience and reliability of distribution, drinking water suppliers, drinking water volume, drinking water standards.
Major disturbances could cause a serious disruption of the supply.	Maximum personnel deployment by drinking water suppliers.	Investments to improve resilience and reliability of technical infrastructure by drinking water suppliers.	Drinking water demand, reliability of technical infrastructure, drinking water suppliers.
High energy use and environmental impact of extreme drinking water production.	-	Incorporating impact to energy use and environmental impact in design of measures to improve resilience and reliability of technical infrastructure.	Drinking water demand, energy use, environmental impact, drinking water suppliers.

3.2 Case 2 “Groundwater quality development”

In the Netherlands 55% of the drinking water supply is provided by groundwater resources (Baggelaar & Geudens, 2017). Analysis of the state of the drinking water resources in the

Netherlands in 2014 points out that, although the drinking water quality meets the Dutch legal standards, all water resources are under threat by known and new pollutants (Kools et al., 2019). Long-term analysis of water quality records of Dutch drinking water supply fields shows that the vulnerability of groundwater resources to external influences such as land use strongly depends on hydrochemical characteristics (Mendizabal, Baggelaar, & Stuyfzand, 2012). Monitoring results show that currently groundwater quality is mainly under pressure due to nitrate, pesticides, historical contamination and salinization (Kools et al., 2019). Nearly half of the groundwater abstractions for drinking water are affected, and it is expected that in the future the groundwater quality at more abstractions will exceed the groundwater standards set in the European Water Framework Directive (European Union, 2000). In addition, traces of pollutants such as recent industrial contaminants, medicine residues and other emerging substances are found, indicating that the groundwater quality will likely further deteriorate (Kools et al., 2019).

Groundwater protection regulations regarding land and water use by legal authorities will help to slow down groundwater deterioration (Van den Brink & Wuijts, 2016). However, strategies to restore groundwater quality often will not be effective in the short term, because already existing contaminations may remain present for a long period of time, depending on the local hydrological characteristics (Jørgensen & Stockmarr, 2009) (see Illustration case 2). The impact of contamination cannot be undone, unless soil processes help to (partially) break down contaminants. Thorough monitoring for pollution therefore is essential to follow groundwater quality trends and to respond adequately to these trends (Janža, 2015). Due to the expected deterioration of the raw water quality, different and more complex treatment methods are necessary to continuously meet the drinking water standards (Kools et al., 2019). In general a more complex treatment method leads to higher energy use, use of additional excipients, water loss and production of waste materials, which will lead to a higher water tariff, and to a higher environmental impact (Napoli & Garcia-Tellez, 2016). Table 2 summarises the impacts, responses and sustainability issues of this case.

Illustration case 2: Groundwater quality development

In the 1980's the Dutch government installed regulations to protect water quality by limiting the growing nitrate and phosphate surplus due to overuse of livestock manure. This resulted in a decrease of the nitrate surplus from 1985 on. However, due to the long travel times in groundwater it took years before the impact of these regulations became visible in the groundwater quality. Fig. 4.4 illustrates the period of time in which the nitrate concentration in an abstraction well still increased despite the 1985 regulations on reduction of the nitrate surplus at surface level: the nitrate concentration in this well has increased until 2005 before the nitrate level started to decrease. Only since 2014 the concentration has dropped below the nitrate standard for groundwater of 50 mg/L.

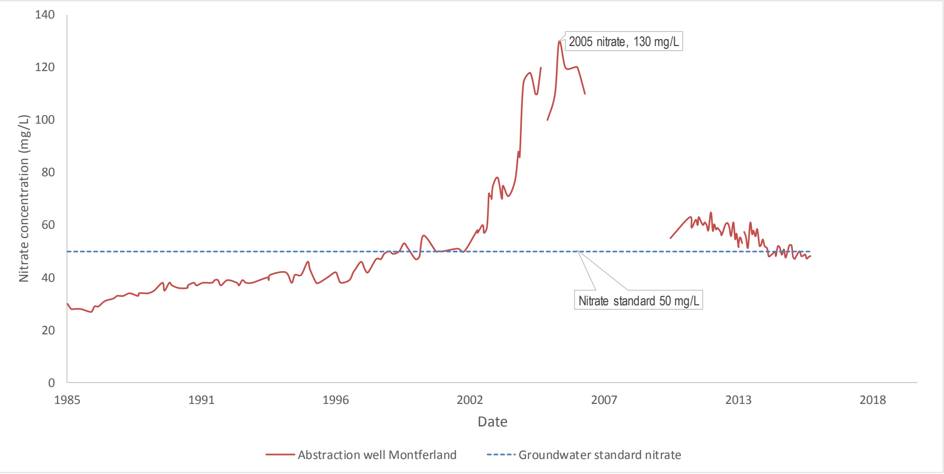

Figure 4 *Development of nitrate in an abstraction well in Montferland (HEE-P07-07.0, coordinates X213.540-Y434.761) in the province of Gelderland, the Netherlands (data source Vitens) compared to the Dutch standard for nitrate concentration in groundwater (50 mg/L).*

***Table 2** Summary of impact, short-term and long-term response and sustainability issues in case 2, “Groundwater quality development” (for complete results of the case study see App. A).*

Impact	**Short-term response**	**Long-term response**	**Sustainability issues**
Surface water quality deteriorates due to limited surface water discharge.	Monitoring and evaluation of water quality development.	Water legislation on water quality and quantity protection, drinking water savings strategies.	Surface water quality, surface water discharge, monitoring and evaluation, water legislation, water quality and quantity, drinking water saving.
Groundwater quality deteriorates due to deteriorating surface water quality.	Monitoring and evaluation of water quality development.	Improvement of sewage and waste water treatment, and water saving strategies.	Groundwater quality, surface water quality, monitoring and evaluation, water saving.
Soil energy systems may affect groundwater quality.	Monitoring and evaluation of water quality development, research.	Groundwater protection regulations.	Groundwater quality, groundwater pollution, research, monitoring and evaluation, regulations, groundwater quality protection.
Local and upstream land and water use affects the surface water quality.	Monitoring and evaluation of water quality development.	Policy and measures to meet water legislation to protect and improve water quality and quantity.	Surface water quality, land and water use, contaminants, monitoring and evaluation, water legislation, water quantity.
Diffuse and point sources of pollution affect surface water and groundwater quality.	Monitoring and evaluation of water quality development.	Measures to remove historical sources of pollution and to prevent new sources of pollution.	Groundwater quality, nutrients, organic micro-pollutants, other contaminants, surface water quality, monitoring and evaluation, water legislation, water quality protection.
Emerging contaminants in surface and groundwater require new drinking water treatment methods.	Enforcement of groundwater protection regulations on pollution incidents and monitoring and evaluation.	Development of treatment methods to remove emerging contaminants from sewage, industrial waste water and/or drinking water.	Emerging contaminants, groundwater quality, surface water quality, resilience and reliability of the drinking water treatment, groundwater protection, land and water use, water legislation, sources of pollution, drinking water treatment methods, energy use, environmental impact, drinking water tariff.
Land use (change) may cause groundwater quality deterioration.	Enforcement of groundwater protection regulations on land use change and monitoring and evaluation.	Combination of extensive land use functions with drinking water abstraction.	Land use change, groundwater quality, sources of pollution, groundwater protection regulations, water use, enforcement of regulations, monitoring and evaluation, drinking water abstraction, extensive land use, nature, agriculture, water system.

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Impact	Short-term response	Long-term response	Sustainability issues
Surface water and groundwater quality deterioration determine the required drinking water treatment.	Monitoring of drinking water quality, in case of emergencies measures are taken to safeguard the drinking water quality.	Adjustment of treatment methods to be able to continue to meet the drinking water standards.	Raw water quality, drinking water standards, water quality, vulnerability of the water system for contamination, treatment methods, reliability and resilience of treatment, drinking water quality, emergencies, energy use, environmental impact, drinking water tariff.
Variations in raw water quality can only be handled if treatment method is resilient to these variations.	Monitoring and evaluation of water quality development.	Increase of resilience and reliability of drinking water treatment.	Surface water quality, groundwater quality, resilience and reliability of the treatment, monitoring and evaluation, raw water quality, energy use, environmental impact, drinking water tariff.

3.3 Case 3 “Drinking water demand growth”

Due to drinking water saving strategies the drinking water use in the Netherlands per person has decreased from 137 litre per person per day in 1992 to 119 litre per person per day in 2016 (Van Thiel, 2017). This development resulted in a decreasing total yearly drinking water demand volume in that same period, despite the population growth in the Netherlands (Baggelaar & Geudens, 2017). However, 2013 was a turning point, when the total yearly drinking water demand volume in the Netherlands started to grow again (Baggelaar & Geudens, 2017). The trend in the period 2013-2019 shows a strong increase in drinking water demand (see Illustration case 3). Delta scenarios have been developed for the Netherlands, projecting a drinking water demand development varying between a decrease of 10% to an increase of 35% in 2050 compared to 2015 (Wolters et al., 2018).

The drinking water demand growth rate of the period 2013-2019 as is seen within the Vitens supply area compares to the growth rate in the maximum delta scenario of 35% growth from 2015 to 2050 (See Illustration case 3).

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Illustration case 3: Drinking water demand growth

The increase in normalised drinking water supply volume as supplied by Vitens between 2015 and 2019 is 4.5% (Fig. 4.5). Due to this recent demand growth the reserve capacity within the existing drinking water supply infrastructure is already limited. The drinking water demand growth rate of the period 2015-2019 compares to the growth rate in the maximum delta scenario of 35% growth from 2015 to 2050 (Fig. 4.5). If this growth rate is not tempered through a significant reduction of the drinking water use, this would require a large extension of the drinking water supply infrastructure.

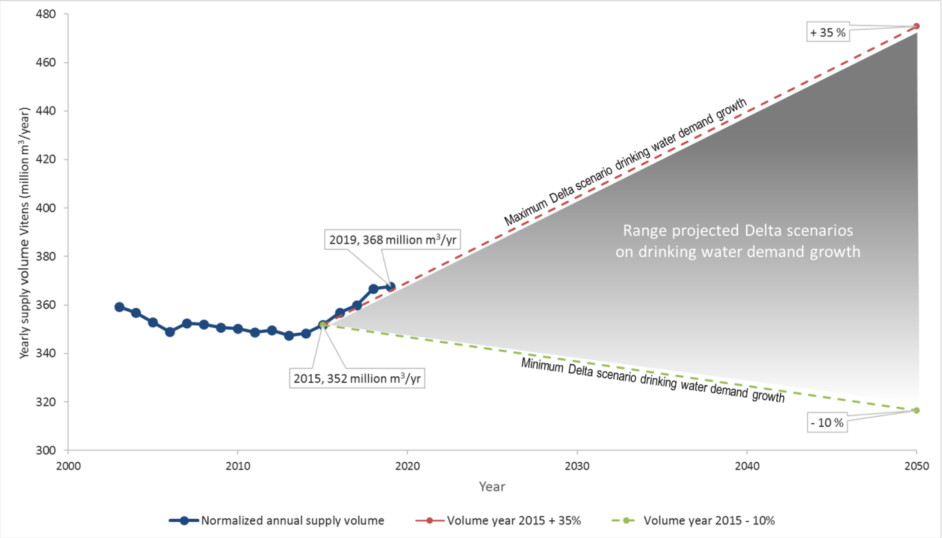

***Figure 5** Development of the normalised annual drinking water volume supplied by Vitens (drinking water supplier), the Netherlands 2003-2019, compared to the projected Delta scenarios on drinking water demand growth (Wolters, Van den Born, Dammers, & Reinhard, 2018), ranging between a decrease of 10% to an increase of 35% in 2050 compared to 2015. The normalized annual drinking water supply volume excludes the impact of extreme weather conditions on the actual supplied annual volumes of drinking water.*

If this strong growth rate continues, this will put serious pressure on the drinking water supply. This will partially be due to limitations in the technical infrastructure, but also partially due to limitations in the water resource availability, caused by insufficient abstraction permits, or a possibly negative impact to the hydrological system and stakeholders. Given the inflexibility of drinking water supply infrastructure to change, an integrated strategy is necessary to meet this uncertain development of the drinking water demand. To find sustainable solutions for the future not only the technical infrastructure issues must be solved. It also requires strategies on water saving, expansion of permits, development of new abstraction concepts using other water resources, as well as stakeholder processes in the design and use of the local drinking water supply system. This case is basically an extension to the first two cases: the growing water demand amplifies the issues caused by the drought in 2018 and the groundwater quality development. Table 3 therefore only summarises the additional sustainability issues with respect to the first two cases.

Table 3 *Summary of impact, short-term and long-term response and sustainability issues in case 3, "Drinking water demand growth" (for complete results of the case study see App. A).*

Impact	**Short-term response**	**Long-term response**	**Sustainability issues**
A limited water resource availability will affect the drinking water availability.	See Table 1.	See Table 1.	Water resource availability, drinking water availability, resilience of drinking water supply, drinking water demand, water legislation.
A water quality deterioration affects the resilience and reliability of the drinking water treatment.	See Table 2.	See Table 2.	Water quality, drinking water treatment, reliability of treatment, drinking water standards.
A growing drinking water demand will put the reliability and resilience of the technical infrastructure under pressure.	See Table 1.	Drinking water suppliers must adapt the technical infrastructure to the growing water demand. Water saving strategies may reduce the growth rate, which will limit the required extension of the technical infrastructure.	Drinking water demand, reliability of technical infrastructure, drinking water suppliers, drinking water availability, treatment, energy use, environmental impact, drinking water tariff.
A declining drinking water demand may also put the resilience of the technical infrastructure under pressure.	Research on potential risks of a decline in drinking water demand.	Adaptation strategies that increase the resilience of the infrastructure to growth as well as a decline of the drinking water demand.	Drinking water demand, reliability and resilience of technical infrastructure.

4 Sustainability characteristics of drinking water supply

The first research step (see Fig. 1) resulted in a summary of the sustainability issues for the local drinking water supply system found in the selected cases. In this section the results from research step 1 are combined with the results from research steps 2 to 4 (see Fig. 1). In step 2 the sustainability issues from the case studies are categorised into nine hydrological, technical and socio-economic sustainability characteristics. In research step 3, these issues were cross-checked with the targets and indicators in Sustainable Development Goal 6 (further referred to as "SDG 6", see App. B) (UN, 2015) and the 2017 update of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (further referred to as "JMP") (WHO & UNICEF, 2017). In the final step of the study each sustainability characteristic is elaborated further into five sustainability criteria.

4.1 Hydrological sustainability characteristics

Three hydrological sustainability characteristics are proposed that summarise the hydrological issues affecting the drinking water supply as found in the case studies: *water quality*, *water resource availability* and *impact of drinking water abstraction*. Table 4 provides a summary of the results of the subsequent research steps (see Fig. 1).

Water quality includes the monitoring and evaluation of current water quality, and the trends and expected future development of the water quality and emerging contaminants, as described in the case "Groundwater quality development". In the JMP additionally the importance of microbial aspects as a global water quality issue with a health impact is monitored, such as bacteriological contamination due to untreated waste water or emergencies (WHO & UNICEF, 2017). The JMP also monitors water quality aspects without health impact, such as salinization, water hardness, and colour, which affect the acceptability of the drinking water (WHO & UNICEF, 2017).

Table 4 *Summary of proposed hydrological sustainability characteristics, hydrological issues from case studies (see Tables 1-3), relevant SDG[1] indicators and JMP[2] issues, and hydrological sustainability criteria.*

Hydrological sustainability characteristics	**Water quality**	**Water resource availability**	**Impact of drinking water abstraction**
Sustainability issues from case studies	Monitoring and evaluation Sources of pollution Contaminants Emerging contaminants Groundwater quality Surface water quality Raw water quality	Other water resources Surface water quantity Groundwater quantity Vulnerability of the water system Drought impact Water discharge	Impact of abstraction Groundwater levels Abstraction volume Balance between annual recharge and annual abstraction Hydrological compensation
SDG 6 targets[1]	6.3, 6.5	6.4, 6.5	6.4, 6.6
JMP[2]	Health risks from microbial contamination Acceptability of the drinking water (salinization, hardness, colour)	Small- or large-scale emergencies caused by natural hazards, such as droughts, floods, earth quakes or forest fire	-
Sustainability criteria	Current raw water quality Chemical aspects of water quality Microbial aspects of water quality Acceptability aspects of water quality Monitoring and evaluation of water quality trends	Surface water quantity Groundwater quantity Other available water resources Vulnerability water system water for contamination Natural hazards and emergencies risk	Impact on surface water system Impact on groundwater system Balance between annual recharge and abstraction Hydrological compensation Spatial impact of abstraction facility/ storage/reservoir

[1] SDG = Sustainable Development Goal; see App. V for summary of Sustainable Development Goal 6 targets and indicators related to sustainability characteristics (UN, 2015)

[2] JMP = 2017 update of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene(WHO & UNICEF, 2017)

Water resource availability for drinking water supply can be differentiated into the surface water and groundwater availability, as illustrated in Case 1 “2018 Summer drought”. Other sustainability issues are the vulnerability of the surface and/or groundwater system to the water quality being affected permanently by land use, as illustrated in the case “Groundwater quality development”. These issues are also relevant when considering a shift to other resources, for instance from groundwater resources to surface water resources for drinking water supply. The water resource availability can also be limited due to small- or large-scale emergencies caused by natural hazards, such as droughts, floods, earth quakes or forest fires (WHO & UNICEF, 2017), that will put the sustainability of the local drinking water supply under pressure.

The *impact of the drinking water abstraction* to the hydrological system entails the impact to both the surface water system and the groundwater system, but also the balance between the annual drinking water abstraction volume and the annual recharge of the (local) water system. Whether the impact of the abstraction is or can possibly by compensated hydrologically is another sustainability issue. The spatial impact of the local drinking water abstraction facility may also be a sustainability issue: a drinking water facility requires a certain water storage area or reservoir, which might have a significant spatial impact in the area and thus might affect local stakeholders.

4.2 Technical sustainability characteristics

Three technical sustainability characteristics are proposed that summarise the technical issues for the drinking water supply as found in the case studies: *reliability* and *resilience of the technical infrastructure* and *energy use and environmental impact* of the drinking water supply. Table 5 provides a summary of the results of the subsequent research steps (see Fig. 1).

The *reliability* of the supply system is defined in this research as “the (un)likeliness of the technical system to fail” (Hashimoto, Stedinger, & Loucks, 1982). The current technical state of the drinking water production facility and the distribution infrastructure, and the complexity of the water treatment are important technical sustainability criteria for the local drinking water supply system. Other technical criteria that should be considered are the supply continuity of the facility, which stands for the capability to meet the set legal standards for drinking water supply under all circumstances, and the operational reliability, to solve technical failures without disturbance of the drinking water supply.

Table 5 *Summary of proposed technical sustainability characteristics, technical issues from case studies (see Tables 1-3), relevant SDG*[1] *indicators and JMP*[2] *issues, and technical sustainability criteria.*

Technical sustainability characteristics	**Reliability of technical infrastructure**	**Resilience of technical infrastructure**	**Energy use and environmental impact**
TSustainability issues from case studies	Drinking water pressure Drinking water treatment Reliability of abstraction, treatment and distribution infrastructure	Abstraction capacity Treatment capacity Treatment methods Distribution capacity Resilience of technical infrastructure	Energy use Environmental impact Additional excipients Waste water Waste materials
SDG 6 targets[1]	6.1, 6.4	6.1, 6.4	6.4
JMP[2]	Safely managed drinking water services, i.e. improved drinking water source on premises, available when needed and free from contamination	Resilient technologies and processes Upgrades of water treatment and storage capacity	Reliability of the energy supply Renewability of the energy
TSustainability criteria	Technical state abstraction and treatment facility Technical state distribution infrastructure Effectivity and complexity of water treatment Supply continuity for customers Operational reliability	Abstraction permit compared to annual drinking water demand Production capacity compared to peak demand Flexibility of treatment method Technical innovations to improve resilience Technical investments to improve resilience	Energy use of abstraction and treatment Energy use of distribution Environmental impact (additional excipients, waste water, waste materials) Reliability energy supply Use of renewable energy

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[1] SDG = Sustainable Development Goal; see App. V for summary of Sustainable Development Goal 6 targets and indicators related to sustainability characteristics (UN, 2015)

[2] JMP = 2017 update of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene(WHO & UNICEF, 2017)

In this research the *resilience* of the drinking water supply system is defined as “the possibility to respond to short- and long-term changes in water demand or water quality” (Hashimoto et al., 1982). Climate change and other developments in water demand and quality call for the use of more resilient technologies and processes, and may require upgrades of water treatment and storage capacity (WHO & UNICEF, 2017). The cases “2018 Summer drought” as well as “Drinking water demand growth” emphasise the importance of the available abstraction permits, and treatment and distribution capacity compared to the annual and peak water demand respectively for the resilience of the local drinking water supply system. Furthermore, the flexibility of the treatment method determines whether a drinking water supply system can deal with variation in, or deterioration of water quality and emerging contaminants, the sustainability issues found in the case “Groundwater quality development”.

Energy use and environmental impact includes the sustainability issues from the cases “Groundwater quality development” and “Drinking water demand growth”: the energy use of abstraction, treatment and distribution, and the environmental impact of additional excipients, waste water and other waste products of the treatment. Especially when the raw water quality deteriorates, the required water treatment methods become more complex. In general this leads to large investments, as well as an increasing energy use and environmental impact, e.g. when advanced membrane filtration methods are required. Additional global sustainability issues are the reliability of the energy supply, and the renewability of the energy that is used (WHO, 2017).

4.3 Socio-economic sustainability characteristics

Three socio-economic sustainability characteristics are proposed that summarise the socio-economic issues affecting the drinking water supply as found in the case studies: *drinking water availability, water governance*, and *land and water use*. Table 6 provides a summary of the results of the subsequent research steps (see Fig. 1).

The *drinking water availability* can be quantified by the percentage of households connected to the drinking water supply. A sustainable local drinking water supply provides sufficient drinking water of a quality that meets the national or international drinking water standards, for a tariff that is affordable to all households. Water saving strategies will reduce the drinking water demand growth. The JMP monitors the availability of water safety plans (including emergency plans) on how to act in case of drinking water supply disturbances, shortages, or drinking water quality emergencies, which are essential to ensure drinking water availability (WHO & UNICEF, 2017).

Water governance focuses on policies and legislation, enforcement and compliance of regulations. Good governance also includes decision-making processes considering different stakeholder interests, to ensure accountable, transparent and participatory governance (UNESCAP, 2009). The availability of (inter)national and local policies and legislation on drinking water supply as well as on water management, including regulations and permits, and the level of compliance of the drinking water supplier to these policies and legislation, are important for the socio-economic sustainability. The sustainability of local drinking water supply is also characterised by the stakeholders interests related to the presence of a local drinking water abstraction, and by how local authorities weigh these interests in their decision-making processes. A final issue in water governance that reaches further than local stakeholder interests is the risk of small- or large-scale emergencies for the drinking water supply caused by human activities or conflicts (WHO & UNICEF, 2017).

The local *land and water use*, at surface and subsurface level, affects the water quality and quantity. It may have resulted in historical contaminant sources, causing point or non-point water pollution, but it may also lead to emerging contaminants that provide new risks to water

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quality. Additionally, water use for other purposes may limit the availability of water resources for drinking water. Regulations to protect water quality or water quantity may cause limitations for local land and water use. Financial compensation for suffered economic damage due to the impact of the abstraction or the limitations caused by protection regulations can be an important issue for the sustainability of the drinking water supply system.

Table 6 *Summary of proposed socio-economic sustainability characteristics, socio-economic issues from case studies (see Tables 1-3), relevant SDG[1] indicators and JMP[2] issues, and socio-economic sustainability criteria.*

Socio-economic sustainability characteristics	**Drinking water availability**	**Water governance**	**Land and water use**
Sustainability issues from case studies	Customers Drinking water availability Drinking water demand Drinking water tariff Drinking water quality Drinking water volume Drinking water shortage Emergencies, disturbances Water saving	Abstraction permits Drinking water standards Water authorities Water legislation, policy and regulations Drinking water suppliers Compliance Stakeholders	Water use Land use Agriculture Nature, groundwater-dependent ecosystems Financial compensation Spatial impact
SDG 6 targets[1]	6.1	6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.a, 6.b	6.3, 6.4
JMP[2]	Water safety plan	Small- or large-scale emergencies for the drinking water supply caused by human activities or conflicts	-
SSustainability criteria	Percentage connected households Drinking water quality Drinking water tariff Water saving strategy Water safety plan	Availability of (drinking) water legislation and policies Compliance of drinking water supplier Decision-making process by (local) authorities Local stakeholder interests Emergency risk caused by human activities or conflicts	Land use (including subsurface use) Water use for other purposes than drinking water Regulations on land and water use Limitations to land or water use Financial compensation of economic damage from impact of abstraction or limitations to land use

[1] SDG = Sustainable Development Goal; see App. V for summary of Sustainable Development Goal 6 targets and indicators related to sustainability characteristics (UN, 2015)

[2] JMP = 2017 update of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene(WHO & UNICEF, 2017)

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4.4 Overview sustainability characteristics and criteria

Table 7 summarises the hydrological, technical and socio-economic sustainability characteristics and criteria for a local drinking water supply system from Tables 4-6.

Table 7 *Overview of the proposed sustainability characteristics and criteria for local drinking water supply systems*

System	Sustainability characteristics	Sustainability criteria
Hydrological system	Water quality	Current raw water quality Chemical aspects of water quality Microbial aspects of water quality Acceptability aspects of water quality Monitoring and evaluation of water quality trends
	Water resource availability	Surface water quantity Groundwater quantity Other available water resources Vulnerability water system water for contamination Natural hazards and emergencies risk
	Impact of drinking water abstraction	Impact to surface water system Impact to groundwater system Balance between annual recharge and abstraction Hydrological compensation Spatial impact of abstraction facility/ storage/reservoir
Technical system	Reliability of technical infrastructure	Technical state abstraction and treatment facility Technical state distribution infrastructure Effectivity and complexity of water treatment Supply continuity for customers Operational reliability
	Resilience of technical infrastructure	Abstraction permit compared to annual drinking water demand Production capacity compared to peak demand Flexibility of treatment method for changing raw water quality Technical innovations to improve resilience Technical investments to improve resilience
	Energy use and environmental impact	Energy use of abstraction and treatment Energy use of distribution Environmental impact (additional excipients, waste water, waste materials) Reliability energy supply Use of renewable energy
Socio-economic system	Drinking water availability	Percentage connected households Drinking water quality Drinking water tariff Water saving strategy Water safety plan

System	**Sustainability characteristics**	**Sustainability criteria**
	Water governance	Availability of (drinking) water legislation and policies Compliance of drinking water supplier Decision-making process by (local) authorities Local stakeholder interests Emergency risk caused by human activities or conflicts
	Land and water use	Land use (including subsurface use) Water use for other purposes than drinking water Regulations on land and water use Limitations to land or water use Financial compensation of economic damage from impact of abstraction or limitations to land use

5 Conclusions and discussion

The aim of this study was to identify a set of characteristics that describing the sustainability of a local drinking water supply system. Based on the presented analysis, the following set of hydrological, technical and socio-economic sustainability characteristics is proposed, respectively: (1) *water quality*, *water resource availability*, and *impact of drinking water abstraction*; (2) *reliability* and *resilience of the technical system*, and *energy use and environmental impact*; (3) *drinking water availability, water governance*, and *land and water use*.

In this study we used an integrated systems approach to analyse the local drinking water supply system, combining hydrological, technical and socio-economic aspects of the system. The applied DPSIR approach is a socio-ecological framework originally developed to identify the impact of human activities on the state of the environmental system (Binder et al., 2013). The integrated systems approach of the local drinking water supply system as adopted in this research complicated the identification of pressures and impacts: the impact of a pressure to one system element presented pressures to other system elements. For instance, high temperatures and lack of precipitation caused a higher drinking water demand, and surface water quality deterioration. Both consequently presented pressures with an impact to the resilience and reliability of the technical drinking water supply infrastructure. Although this hampered the analysis, the use of DPSIR supported the systematic analysis of the local drinking water supply cases, and helped to identify the sustainability issues.

The analysis of the three selected cases with DPSIR supported the identification of issues that shape the sustainability of the local drinking water supply system. This was an unconventional use of DPSIR, and can be seen as a form of reverse engineering: "extracting knowledge or design blueprints from anything man-made" (Eilam, 2011), in this case from a local drinking water supply system. The results of the research show that DPSIR can be used to extract knowledge on the characteristics of a complex system. According to C. Pahl-Wostl (2015) DPSIR can be used to analyse the temporal and spatial dimensions of complex, multi-level environmental problems such as water resources management. This includes the complex system of local drinking water supply, which was analysed in this study. The case analysis did indeed help to account for differences between short-term and long-term developments, and for the impact of external influences that come from the national and international scale.

To increase the general applicability of the results from the analysis of the Dutch cases on drinking water supply, the identified sustainability issues were related to worldwide acknowledged sustainability issues, by cross-checking the targets set in the SDG 6 (UN, 2015), and the JMP (WHO & UNICEF, 2017). This put the issues in a broader perspective, which may contribute to the transferability of the proposed sustainability characteristics and criteria to other areas.

Assessments to understand the sustainability challenges as well as the impact of future developments and adaptation options are seen as powerful tools for policy making (Ness, Urbel-Piirsalu, Anderberg, & Olsson, 2007; Singh, Murty, Gupta, & Dikshit, 2012). Examples of sustainability assessments that relate to drinking water supply are the Sustainable Society Index (Van der Kerk & Manuel, 2008), the “EBC Performance Assessment Model” model (European Benchmarking Co-operation, 2017), the International Water Association Performance Indicator System (Alegre et al., 2006), the Groundwater Footprint (Gleeson & Wada, 2013) and the City Blueprint (Van Leeuwen, Frijns, Van Wezel, & Van de Ven, 2012). Although these assessments include criteria that are relevant for sustainable drinking water supply on various spatial and organizational scales, they do not consider drinking water supply on a local scale. The sustainability characteristics as proposed in this research may be used to develop a sustainability assessment for the local drinking water supply system, that can help to identify sustainability challenges and trade-offs of adaptation strategies. Trade-off analysis supports decision-making processes and makes these processes more transparent to local stakeholders (Hellegers & Leflaive, 2015). Based on the local situation and data availability, adequate indicators and indices can be selected to quantify the sustainability characteristics in a certain area (Van Engelenburg, Van Slobbe, & Hellegers, 2019).

Data availability: The source data used for the illustrations of the cases are available at request.

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Appendix A Results case studies

Table A.1 *Results analysis of Case 1 "2018 summer drought". For each pressure the response and impacts to the state of the local drinking water supply system are described. The sustainability issues in the case are displayed in bold. The grey cells refer to Table 1 in Section 3.1.*

Driver	**Pressure**	**Impact**	**Short-term response**	**Long-term response**	**Sustainability issues**
Extreme weather event	High temperature, high evaporation, no precipitation	Extreme drinking water use, high drinking water demand.	Drinking water suppliers increased abstraction volume.	Development of water saving strategies.	Drinking water use, drinking water demand, drinking water suppliers, abstraction volume, water saving.
		The summer affected the **drinking water use**: filling swimming pools, watering gardens, extra showering all together led to a very high **drinking water demand**. Additionally there also were requests from concerned citizens for applying drinking water to refill ponds that fell dry due to the extreme drought.	**Drinking water suppliers** increased the **abstraction volume** to meet the increased drinking water demand.	The drought (re-)initiated a discourse on **water saving strategies**, including controversial measures such as progressive drinking water tariffs and differentiation in high-grade (household and sanitation, food production) and low-grade (pools, gardens, process water) use.	
Extreme weather event	High evaporation, no precipitation	Drought, falling water discharges and groundwater levels, damage to groundwater-dependent ecosystems and agriculture.	Water use limitations, water authorities applied existing drought water policy, risk for water quality.	Development of additional water shortage policy for water management and water governance.	Drought, water discharge, groundwater levels, groundwater-dependent ecosystems, agriculture, water use, water authorities, water policy, water management, water governance, water availability.
		The **drought** caused falling **water discharges** and **groundwater levels**: river discharges declined, springs and brooks fell dry, and vegetation withered or even died due to low groundwater levels and high temperatures. **Groundwater-dependent ecosystems** such as wetlands as well as **agriculture** produce suffered from the drought.	Limitations to **water use** from water system. **Water authorities** applied the special **water policy** that was developed for periods with low water availability. Drinking water supply has a high ranking because of its high societal relevance. In some ecologically vulnerable areas there is a **water policy** to resolve local surface water shortages by supplementing from larger water bodies such as rivers. This affects the local **surface water quality** and may also affect the **groundwater quality**.	Discourse and policy development on **water management** and **water governance** aiming at a further prioritisation and limitations of water use during water shortage, and retention of surface water and groundwater during periods with sufficient **water availability.**	
Extreme weather event	High evaporation, no precipitation	Customers worried about drinking water availability.	Drinking water suppliers called upon customers for drinking water saving.	Societal support for drinking water saving strategies.	Customers, drinking water availability, drinking water suppliers, water saving.
		Because of the visible damage to vegetation due to the drought, **customers** started to worry about the **drinking water availability.**	**Drinking water suppliers** communicated that there still was sufficient drinking water, but people were asked to spread the drinking water	The drought raised awareness under customers that there are limits to the **drinking water availability**, thus	

Driver	Pressure	Impact	Short-term response	Long-term response	Sustainability issues
			use to reduce the peak demand. Later that summer **customers** were called for **water saving.**	creating (some) societal support for (drinking) water saving.	
Extreme weather event	No precipitation	Declining surface water discharge and quality.	Drinking water supplies took measures to safeguard raw water quality.	Development of additional policies on water quality protection.	Surface water discharge, surface water quality, drinking water suppliers, raw water quality, water management policies, water use.
		Due to the lack of rain, the share of industrial waste water and treated sewage water to the **surface water discharge** increased, which caused the **water quality** in surface waters deteriorated.	**Drinking water suppliers** that use surface water as resource took measures to safeguard the **raw water quality.**	The **surface water discharge and quality** problems may induce development of **water management policies** that aim to reduce the impact of treated sewage and industrial waste water, by reduction of **water use** or improvement of treatment.	
Extreme weather event	Declining surface water quality	Groundwater quality deterioration.	No response possible due to lack of water.	Development of additional policies on water quality protection.	Groundwater quality, surface water quality, water shortage, surface water discharge, water management policies.
		The impact of an incidental warm and dry summer to the groundwater quality is limited, but when comparable droughts will happen frequently the **groundwater quality** may deteriorate due to the impact of a declining **surface water quality.**	In some surface water bodies refreshment was required to guard the **surface water quality**, but due to the lack of precipitation there was **a water shortage**, so insufficient water was available for this refreshment.	The fact that **surface water discharge** and **quality** may affect **groundwater quality** supports the need of **water management policies** that aim to refresh water bodies and to reduce the impact of treated sewage and industrial waste water.	
Extreme weather event	High temperature	Drinking water quality at risk due to rising water temperature in pipelines.	Sufficient refreshment due to high demand.	Changing the design standard of distribution pipelines to limit risk of temperature rise.	Drinking water quality, treatment method, distribution infrastructure.
		The extreme temperatures led to an increased surface water temperature, and soil temperature, that may have affected drinking water temperature in distribution infrastructure. This introduces a **drinking water quality** risk.	When surface water is the main resource for drinking water, the **water quality** risk will be limited by a **treatment** method that ensures the bacteriological quality of the drinking water. Sufficient refreshment within storage and high stream velocities in pipelines reduce the risk of temperature rise in the **distribution infrastructure.**	The risk of **drinking water quality** issues caused by increased drinking water temperature due to climate change may have consequences for the design of the **distribution infrastructure**.	
Extreme weather event	High drinking water demand	Increasing abstraction volume, resulting in increasing impact on land use.	Stakeholder complaints by agriculture and nature.	Increased societal pressure on reduction of impact of drinking water abstraction.	Drinking water demand, abstraction volume, impact of abstraction, land use,

Driver	**Pressure**	**Impact**	**Short-term response**	**Long-term response**	**Sustainability issues**
		To meet the high **drinking water demand**, the **abstraction volume** rose to a high level. In some local areas the **impact of the abstraction** added up with the extreme drought and high temperatures, affecting the **land use.**	**Stakeholders** on agriculture and nature complained about the impact of the extra abstraction to their land use.	The drought impact enlarged the societal pressure to **drinking water suppliers** to reduce the **impact** of local **drinking water abstraction** to the water system.	stakeholders, agriculture, nature, drinking water suppliers.
Extreme weather event	High drinking water demand	Exceedance of abstraction permits, limiting the resilience of the technical infrastructure.	Enforcement procedures by legal authorities.	Extension of drinking water abstraction permits and water saving strategies.	Drinking water demand, abstraction volume, abstraction capacity, abstraction permit, resilience of abstraction, legal authorities, water regulations, water legislation, drinking water saving.
		To meet the high **drinking water demand**, the **abstraction volume** rose to a high level. The available **abstraction capacity** combined with the high **abstraction volumes** led to exceedance of the **abstraction permits**. Some local drinking abstractions exceeded the monthly permitted volume, and some abstractions even exceeded the yearly permitted volume, failing drinking water regulations. This compromised the **resilience of the abstractions.**	**Legal authorities** (provinces and water boards) started enforcement procedures to meet the **water regulations**. The legal authority urged the drinking water supplier to stay within these limits. However, the drinking **water legislation** also had to be met to ensure continuous supply of good quality drinking water at all times.	The exceedance of **abstraction permit limits** set off enforcement actions by the government, resulting in an increased need for additional **abstraction permits**, as well as **drinking water saving** strategies to reduce the **drinking water demand.**	
Extreme weather event	High peak demand for drinking water	Shortage of drinking water during peak demand due to Insufficient resilience of treatment infrastructure.	Reduced drinking water supply volume.	Adjustment of resilience and reliability of treatment infrastructure.	Treatment volume, treatment capacity, drinking water shortage, reliability of the treatment, resilience of the treatment, drinking water standards, drinking water demand, drinking water suppliers.
		To meet the high peak demand, the **treatment volume** rose to a high level. In some parts of the drinking water supply there was insufficient **treatment capacity**, causing a temporary **shortage of drinking water** during peak demand, compromising **the reliability of the treatment**. These limitations showed that the treatment is not **resilient** for this extreme peak demand.	There is no response available when the treatment capacity is insufficient, except reducing the drinking water supply volume. Exceeding the treatment capacity (by e.g. increasing the filter flow velocity or reducing the cleansing frequency of the filters) would introduce the risk of not meeting the **drinking water standards.**	The drought identified various locations in the technical infrastructure where the **treatment capacity** was not reliable at **peak drinking water demand**, which set **drinking water suppliers** off to solve these local treatment issues. To adjust all issues will take several years.	
Extreme weather event	High peak demand for drinking water	Insufficient distribution capacity.	Lowering drinking water pressure to reduce drinking water volume.	Adjustment of resilience and reliability of distribution infrastructure.	Distribution capacity, resilience and reliability of distribution, drinking water suppliers, drinking water volume, drinking water standards.
		In some parts of the drinking water supply there was insufficient **distribution capacity** due to hydraulic limitations, insufficient storage capacity, or age and quality of the	To reduce the drinking water volume that was supplied, **drinking water suppliers** lowered the drinking water pressure intendedly in some areas. The	The drought identified locations in the technical infrastructure where the **distribution capacity** was not reliable at **peak demand**, which set **drinking**	

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Driver	Pressure	Impact	Short-term response	Long-term response	Sustainability issues
		pipelines. In some areas this caused unintended low drinking water pressures. These limitations put the **reliability** of the **distribution** under pressure and showed that the distribution capacity was not **resilient** for this extreme peak demand.	impact of this pressure reduction is a decreased **drinking water volume** from taps. By reducing drinking water pressure the distributed drinking water volume was reduced, however this also led to falling short of the mandatory **drinking water standards** in some areas.	**water suppliers** off to solve these local distribution issues. To adjust all issues will take several years.	
Extreme weather event	High peak demand for drinking water	Major disturbances could cause a serious disruption of the supply.	Maximal personnel deployment by drinking water suppliers.	Investments to improve resilience and reliability of technical infrastructure by drinking water suppliers.	Drinking water demand, reliability of technical infrastructure, drinking water suppliers.
		The high **peak demand** required a maximal exploitation of the **technical infrastructure**. To ensure the **reliability of the drinking water supply**, many parts of the infrastructure are designed redundant, which limits the impact of disturbances for customers. However, a major disturbance in the infrastructure, such as failure of a large transportation pipeline, could have led to disruption of the supply, because the resilience was limited due to limited reserve capacity and reduced maintenance during the extreme drinking water demand period.	To ensure the **reliability of the drinking water supply**, disturbances are always solved with priority. During the extreme peak period **drinking water suppliers** had all personnel put on standby to immediately solve any disturbances.	The drought identified locations in the technical infrastructure where not reliable at **peak demand**, which set **drinking water suppliers** off to solve these local issues, and where necessary create redundancy to decrease the risk of disturbances, and thus improve the **reliability.**	
Extreme weather event	High peak demand for drinking water	High energy use and environmental impact of extreme drinking water production.	-	Incorporating impact on energy use and environmental impact in design of measures to improve resilience and reliability of technical infrastructure.	Drinking water demand, energy use, environmental impact, drinking water suppliers.
		The magnitude and duration of the **peak demand** forced a maximal exploitation of the technical infrastructure, causing a maximal **energy use** and **environmental impact.**	There was no short-term response available to reduce the energy use and environmental impact.	The drought identified locations in the technical infrastructure where not reliable at **peak demand**, which set **drinking water suppliers** off to solve these local issues. **Energy use** and **environmental impact** are important aspects that are considered in the design of the solutions for these issues.	

Table A.2 *Results analysis of Case 2 "Groundwater quality development". The sustainability issues in this case are displayed in bold. The grey cells refer to Table 2 in Section 3.2.*

Drivers	**Pressure**	**Impact**	**Short-term response**	**Long-term response**	**Sustainability issues**
Changing climate variability	Less summer precipitation, higher summer temperatures	Surface water quality deteriorates due to limited surface water discharge.	Monitoring and evaluation of water quality development.	Water legislation on water quality and quantity protection, and drinking water savings strategies.	Surface water quality, surface water discharge, monitoring and evaluation, water legislation, water quality and quantity, drinking water saving.
		In summer **surface water quality** deteriorates due to limited **surface water discharge**, combined with increasing contribution of industrial and treated sewage water recharges compared to natural discharges due to lack of summer precipitation.	**Monitoring and evaluation** of water quality development is necessary to be able to timely respond to a changing surface water quality.	Land and water use must meet **water legislation** as set by the European Water Framework Directive and national water legislation to protect and improve **water quality and quantity**. Further improvement of sewage and waste water treatment will reduce the impact on the **surface water quality**. **Drinking water saving** strategies can also lead to reduction of treated sewage water recharges and industrial recharges.	
Changing climate variability	Surface water quality deterioration	Groundwater quality deteriorates due to deteriorating surface water quality.	Monitoring and evaluation of water quality development.	Improvement of sewage and waste water treatment, and water saving strategies.	Groundwater quality, surface water quality, monitoring and evaluation, water saving.
		Groundwater quality may be affected by the deteriorating **surface water quality** during summer periods through natural or artificial infiltration of surface water.	**Monitoring and evaluation** of water quality development is necessary to be able to timely respond to a changing **surface water quality.**	Further improvement of sewage and waste water treatment will reduce the impact on the **surface water quality**. **(Drinking) water saving** strategies can also lead to reduction of treated sewage water recharges and industrial recharges.	
Socio-economic developments	Increase in use of soil energy systems	Soil energy systems may affect groundwater quality.	Monitoring and evaluation of water quality development, research.	Groundwater protection regulations.	Groundwater quality, groundwater pollution, research, monitoring and evaluation, regulations, groundwater quality protection.
		There is a transition going on towards renewable energy resources, not only wind and solar energy but also towards use of soil energy. **Groundwater quality** may be affected by the use of soil energy, due to risk of **groundwater pollution** by soil energy systems	**Research** on, and **monitoring and evaluation** of the impact of soil energy to the groundwater quality (including temperature impact) is necessary to avoid introduction of new **sources of pollution** by soil energy systems.	**Regulations** on soil energy help to limit the risk for **groundwater quality**. **Policy** is developed to exclude vulnerable groundwater systems that are used for drinking water supply for soil energy use for **groundwater quality protection**.	

Drivers	**Pressure**	**Impact**	**Short-term response**	**Long-term response**	**Sustainability issues**
		and the risk of leakage through aquitards that protect aquifers.			
Population growth, industrial developments	Increasing sewage and waste water discharges	Local and upstream land and water use affects the surface water quality.	Monitoring and evaluation of water quality development.	Policy and measures to meet water legislation to protect and improve water quality and quantity.	Surface water quality, land and water use, contaminants, monitoring and evaluation, water legislation, water quantity.
		Surface water quality is affected by local and upstream **land and water use** activities. Discharge of treated sewage water as well as industrial waste water discharges introduce **contaminants** in the water system.	**Monitoring and evaluation** of the water quality development is necessary to be able to timely respond to a changing surface water quality.	Land and water use must meet **water legislation** as set by the European Water Framework Directive and national water legislation to protect and improve **water quality and quantity.** According to the **water legislation** in the European Water Framework Directive additional measures must be taken to reach the set goals in 2027.	
Population growth, industrial developments	Historical pollution, increasing sewage and waste water discharges (change)	Diffuse and point sources of pollution affect surface water and groundwater quality.	Monitoring and evaluation of water quality development.	Measures to remove historical sources of pollution and to prevent new sources of pollution.	Groundwater quality, nutrients, organic micro-pollutants, other contaminants, surface water quality, monitoring and evaluation, water legislation, water quality protection.
		Groundwater quality is affected by diffuse and point sources of pollution, such as **nutrients, organic micro-pollutants and other contaminants** caused by historic land and water use. Groundwater can be influenced by (historic and current) **surface water quality** through natural or artificial infiltration of surface water.	The impact of historical **contaminations** will proceed further into the groundwater system and cannot be undone, unless soil processes help to break down contaminants. **Monitoring and evaluation** is necessary to be able to timely respond to a changing **water quality.**	Historical **contaminations** from past land use will affect the **groundwater quality** for a long period of time due to the low stream velocity of groundwater. Some historical point-pollutions may be removed through soil and groundwater remediation, but diffuse pollution cannot be removed. However, according to the **water legislation** in the European Water Framework Directive additional measures must be taken to reach the set goals on **water quality protection** in 2027.	
Population growth, industrial developments	Increasing sewage and waste water discharges	Emerging contaminants in surface and groundwater require new drinking water treatment methods.	Enforcement of groundwater protection regulations on pollution incidents and monitoring and evaluation.	Development of treatment methods to remove emerging contaminants from sewage, industrial waste water and/or drinking water.	Emerging contaminants, groundwater quality, surface water quality, resilience and reliability of the drinking water treatment, groundwater protection, land and water use, water legislation, sources of pollution, drinking water treatment
		Emerging contaminants, such as new industrial pollutants, medicine residues and micro plastics, may pose new threats to the **groundwater and surface water quality**, and consequently the **raw water quality**, especially when they	**Groundwater protection regulations** on **land and water use** aim to reduce the risk of pollutions to avoid **groundwater quality** deterioration. This includes regulations for small incidents with point pollutions such as caused by a car accident to be reported and solved	According to the **water legislation** in the European Water Framework Directive known **sources of pollution** must be reduced and new **sources of pollution** must be prevented. This may include prohibition by law or measures to reduce the use of specific chemical products. To deal with **emerging contaminants** it is essential	

Drivers	Pressure	Impact	Short-term response	Long-term response	Sustainability issues
		cannot be removed using the currently available treatment methods. The changes limit the **resilience and reliability of the drinking water treatment**.	immediately by removing the source of pollution. Continuous **enforcement of these regulations** is essential. **Monitoring and evaluation** is necessary to be able to timely respond to a changing **water quality.**	to limit or remove the **contaminant source**. If all these measures fail, the contaminants must be removed by the drinking water treatment. Other or new **drinking water treatment methods** may be required. New treatment methods may cause an increase of **energy use** and **environmental impact** (excipients, waste water, waste materials). This may lead to a higher **drinking water tariff.**	methods, energy use, environmental impact, drinking water tariffs.
Population growth, industrial developments	Land use change	Land use (change) may cause groundwater quality deterioration.	Enforcement of groundwater protection regulations on land use change and monitoring and evaluation.	Combination of extensive land use functions with drinking water abstraction.	Land use change, groundwater quality, sources of pollution, groundwater protection regulations, water use, enforcement of regulations, monitoring and evaluation, drinking water abstraction, extensive land use, nature, agriculture, water system.
		Land use change may cause **groundwater quality** deterioration due to the risk of diffuse of point **sources of pollution.** The impact may be limited if land use changes towards less polluting land use functions.	**Groundwater protection regulations** on **land and water use** aim to reduce the risk of pollutions to avoid **groundwater quality** deterioration. This includes regulations on land use change developments. Continuous **enforcement** of these regulations is essential. **Monitoring and evaluation** is necessary to be able to timely respond to a changing **water quality.**	Combining extensive **land use** functions such as **nature** and sustainable **agriculture** with **drinking water abstraction** In local areas to reduce the **groundwater quality** deterioration rate, depending on the land use as well as hydrological and chemical characteristics of the **water system**.	
Changing climate variability, population growth, industrial developments	Surface water and groundwater quality deterioration	Surface water and groundwater quality deterioration determine the required drinking water treatment.	Monitoring of drinking water quality, in case of emergencies measures are taken to safeguard the drinking water quality.	Adjustment of treatment methods to be able to continue to meet the drinking water standards.	Raw water quality, drinking water standards, water quality, vulnerability of the water system for contamination, treatment methods, reliability and resilience of treatment, drinking water quality, emergencies, energy use, environmental impact, drinking water tariffs.
		The **raw water quality** of the abstracted groundwater or surface water determines the treatment that is necessary to meet the legal **drinking water standards**. When **water quality** deteriorates in general, due to the **vulnerability of the water system for contamination** different and more complex **treatment methods**	The **drinking water quality** is constantly monitored and checked with drinking water standards. In case of drinking water quality **emergencies** local measures are taken, such as temporary boiling instructions to customers or temporary additional treatment, to safeguard the drinking water quality.	A deteriorating raw water quality may require adjustment of **treatment methods** to meet the **drinking water standards** and to ensure the **resilience and reliability of the treatment**. In general a more complex treatment method leads to a higher **energy use**, and a higher **environmental impact** due to additional use of excipients, water loss and waste materials, which will lead to a higher **drinking water tariff.**	

Drivers	Pressure	Impact	Short-term response	Long-term response	Sustainability issues
		become necessary to ensure the **reliability of the treatment** to meet the drinking water standards. The **resilience** of the treatment method or capacity may be insufficient to respond to variability in raw water quality.		If the raw water quality is under extreme pressure, adjustment of treatment methods may not be possible. This can ultimately lead to the decision to close the local drinking water abstraction, and force the drinking water supplier to find and develop a replacing abstraction location.	
Population growth, industrial developments	Incidental changes in surface water and groundwater quality	Variations in raw water quality can only be handled if treatment method is resilient to these variations.	Monitoring and evaluation of water quality development.	Increase of resilience and reliability of drinking water treatment.	Surface water quality, groundwater quality, resilience and reliability of the treatment, monitoring and evaluation, raw water quality, energy use, environmental impact, drinking water tariffs.
		Especially **surface water quality** can show strong water quality variations. They can enforce temporary interruption of the surface water intake. **Groundwater quality** is more stable, and therefore less vulnerable for incidental changes. However, incidents can cause a permanent change of groundwater quality. It depends on the **resilience and reliability of the treatment** whether sudden variations in raw water quality can be handled well.	**Monitoring and evaluation** is necessary to be able to timely respond to a changing **water quality.**	To handle a varying or deteriorating **raw water quality** the **resilience and reliability of the drinking water treatment** must be extended. This may require innovations in treatment, which can lead to large investments, and higher **energy use** and an increase in **environmental impact of the treatment**. This may lead to a higher **drinking water tariff.**	

Table A.3 *Results of analysis of Case 3 "Drinking water demand growth", where additional to the analysis of the first two cases. The (additional) sustainability issues in this case are displayed in bold. The grey cells refer to Table 3 in Section 3.3.*

Drivers	**Pressure**	**Impact**	**Short-term response**	**Long-term response**	**Sustainability issues**
Changing climate variability, population growth, industrial developments	Limited water resource availability due to extreme weather events, other water use or limited abstraction permits	A limited water resource availability will affect the drinking water availability.	See Table A.1.	See Table A.1.	Water resource availability, drinking water availability, resilience of drinking water supply, drinking water demand, water legislation.
		A limited **water resource availability** will affect the **drinking water availability**. The abstraction permits may be insufficient to meet the drinking demand, and possibilities to extend the permits will be minimal. This will put the **resilience of drinking water supply** to respond to changes in **drinking water demand** under pressure. This may cause frequent exceedance of permit conditions, or failure to the drinking **water legislation.**	See Table A.1.	See Table A.1.	
Changing climate variability, population growth, industrial developments	Surface water and groundwater quality deterioration	A water quality deterioration affects the resilience and reliability of the drinking water treatment.	See Table A.2.	See Table A.2.	Water quality, drinking water treatment, reliability of treatment, drinking water standards.
		If the **water quality** deteriorates, this will affect the raw water quality of the water abstracted for drinking water production. The available **drinking water treatment** facilities may not be resilient to these changes. This affects the **reliability of the water treatment,** potentially causing exceedance of **drinking water standards.**	See Table A.2.	See Table A.2.	
Changing climate variability, population growth,	Growing drinking water demand	A growing drinking water demand will put the reliability and resilience of the technical infrastructure under pressure.	See Table A.1.	Drinking water suppliers must adapt the technical infrastructure to the growing water demand. Water saving strategies may reduce the growth rate, which will limit the required extension of the technical infrastructure.	Drinking water demand, reliability of technical infrastructure, drinking water suppliers, drinking water availability,

Drivers	Pressure	Impact	Short-term response	Long-term response	Sustainability issues
industrial developments		The overall capacity of the technical infrastructure determines whether the supply is resilient to respond to a higher **drinking water demand**. The drought in 2018 displayed technical limitations in parts of the drinking water supply system, putting the **reliability of the technical infrastructure** under pressure	See Table IV.1	Depending on the effectiveness of the **water saving** strategies that are developed, the technical limitations must be solved to meet the growing **drinking water demand**. **Drinking water suppliers** must solve the local issues to ensure the **drinking water availability.** Because these adjustments take time, drinking water suppliers must start solving the issues now. This requires substantial investments and also lead to an increasing **energy use** and **environmental impact,** which may result in an increasing **drinking water tariff.**	treatment, energy use, environmental impact, drinking water tariffs.
Socio-economic developments	Decrease in drinking water demand	A declining drinking water demand may also put the resilience of the technical infrastructure under pressure.	Research on potential risks of a decline in drinking water demand.	Adaptation strategies that increase the resilience of the infrastructure to growth as well as a decline of the drinking water demand.	Drinking water demand, reliability and resilience of technical infrastructure.
		If at some moment the socio-economic developments reverse the **drinking water demand** growth, the **reliability and resilience of the technical infrastructure** will be put under pressure. Especially when the focus is on dealing with a growing **water demand**, there is the risk of over-dimensioning of the technical infrastructure. This will put the **drinking water quality** under pressure in case of a decreasing **drinking water demand**.	While working on solutions for the growing **drinking water demand**, it is important to consider the potential risks of a decreasing demand.	The chosen adaptation strategies for a growing drinking water demand must also be resilient and reliable under a decreasing drinking water demand.	

Appendix B Summary Sustainable Development Goal 6 targets and indicators related to sustainability characteristics

***Table B.1** Summary Sustainable Development Goal 6 targets and indicators related to sustainability characteristics*

		Hydrological system			Technical system			Socio-economic system		
Target	**Indicator**	Water quality	Water resource availability	Impact of drinking water abstraction	Reliability of technical infrastructure	Resilience of technical infrastructure	Energy use and environmental impact	Drinking water availability	Water governance	Land and water use
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services				x	x		x		
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	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water									
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	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	x							x	x
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	x							x	x
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	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time				x		x		x	x
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources		x	x	x	x	x		x	x
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)								x	
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	x	x						x	

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		Hydrological system			Technical system			Socio-economic system		
Target	**Indicator**	Water quality	Water resource availability	Impact of drinking water abstraction	Reliability of technical infrastructure	Resilience of technical infrastructure	Energy use and environmental impact	Drinking water availability	Water governance	Land and water use
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time			x					x	
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, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan								x	
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management								x	