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french water partnership

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Contributions of the French Water Partnership on indicators and systems of measures

for the goals and targets regarding water proposed by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development (Post-2015 Development Agenda)

COMMITTED TO WATER FOR THE WORLD

ENGAGÉS POUR L'EAU DU MONDE

WATER WITHIN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR POST 2015

The year 2015 is a very important year, with the definition by the United Nations General Assembly of a new framework for sustainable development for the next fifteen years.

Following more than a year of inclusive and intensive consultative deliberations**, the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals proposed in July 2014 an Agenda with 17 specific Goals with 169 associated targets,** which it described as "action-oriented, global in nature, and universally applicable", taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development. It sought to combine aspirational global targets with country-specific targets to be set nationally.

This Agenda is considered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations[1] "as a remarkable step forward in the international community's quest for effective solutions to an increasingly complex global agenda", and "Member States have agreed that the agenda laid out by the Open Working Group is the main basis for the Post-2015 intergovernmental process". This Agenda should include concrete Goals together with measurable and achievable targets, and technically rigorous indicators.

According to the Secretary General, the agenda must promote healthy behaviors, including those related to water, sanitation and hygiene; guarantee access to water and sanitation; sustainable agriculture and fisheries and food systems; and foster sustainable management of water resources, waste and chemicals.

The French water stakeholders, reunited within the French Water Partnership, collectively support the proposal of the Open Working Group, which takes into account the importance of the right to water in its introduction (point 7), and proposes a specific Goal (goal 6) on water and its links with other sectors.

The challenge is now to ensure that the States advocate to keep water as a specific Goal during the intergovernmental negotiations that will take place between January and September 2015. Maintaining a specific water Goal within this Agenda is a necessary condition to generate significant progress in this sector of development.

Work on the definition of indicators will be crucial to determine exactly what is covered by each target. The final indicators will be approved in March 2016 by the UN Statistics Commission. In preparing this work, the United Nations Statistics Commission initially consulted the work developed in 2014 by the group Friend of the Chair (FOC) and UN-Water, and then approved in March 2015 the establishment an

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1 The Road to Dignity by 2030 Synthesis Report of the Secretary-General On the Post-2015 Agenda, December 2014 http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/reports/SG_Synthesis_Report_Road_to_Dignity_by_2030.pdf

Inter-Agency and Expert group (IAEG-SDGs) to be composed of national statistical offices, UN agencies, observers, as well as regional agencies.

The members of the French Water Partnership propose to offer suggestions on indicators, systems of measures and means of implementation for this Goal and its links with other Goals, in line with the work of other international organizations such as UN Water, the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) of the WHO and UNICEF, the Global Expanded water Monitoring Initiative (GEMI, led by UN-Habitat, UNEP and WHO) and the national consultations undertaken in 29 countries by the Global Water Partnership.

OUTLINE

MEMO ON CURRENT SITUATION

Safe Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- 1,8 billion people use a source of water that is faecally contaminated (WHO - UNICEF)
- 2.5 billion people still lack access to basic sanitation; 1 billion people still defecate in the open (JMP, 2014)
- Up to 90 per cent of wastewater in developing countries flows untreated into rivers, lakes and highly productive coastal zones, threatening health, food security and access to safe drinking and bathing water. (4th UN World Water Development Report, 2012)

Water and Health

- Poor access to water and sanitation is the leading cause of death worldwide. In children under five years of age, 361 000 deaths (representing 5.6% of deaths for all causes in that age group) could be prevented through better water, sanitation and hygiene. (WHO, 2014)

Gender Inequality

- 1 in 3 women in the world are exposed to diseases, to shame, to the risk of harassment or attacks because they do not have a safe place to go to the bathroom (WaterAid, 2012)
- Women and girls often spend six hours per day collecting water in Africa, which is now recognized as a factor affecting their education and economic activity. (WaterAid, 2012)

Water Variability

- By 2025, 1.8 billion people will be living in countries or regions with absolute water scarcity (less than 500 m3 per year per person), and two-thirds of the world population could be under conditions of water stress (between 500 and 1000 m3 per year per person) (FAO, 2007). The situation will be exacerbated as rapidly growing urban areas place heavy pressure on local water resources. (FAO, 2007)
- However, floods, droughts and storms account for almost 90% of the most dramatic events since 1990 (UN Water, 2014). Floods account for 15 per cent of all deaths related to natural disasters. (Rio +20 Summit)

Water and Food Security

- Water needs for agriculture account for more than two thirds of the world water demand. As feeding the world is a major challenge, with one in eight people still being undernourished today (FAO, 2012); competition for water use will increase.

Water and Energy

- Water and Energy are intrinsically linked: access to drinking water and sanitation service is often relies on access to energy; and the energy sector is the second largest water withdrawer.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CORE INDICATORS AND MAIN MESSAGES BY THE FWP REGARDING THE WATER GOAL

INDICATORS:

Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water

- Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services

Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

- Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services
- Population with a hand washing facility with soap and water in the household

Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and at least doubling recycling and safe reuse globally

- Proportion of wastewater flows and faecal sludge from on-site sanitation systems, safely treated to relevant national standards
- In territories where the amount of water resources consumed exceed 20 % of renewable resources , % of urban wastewater that is reused after appropriate treatment in conformity with national standards"

Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

- Water productivity index total and by sector: agriculture, industrial , energy and drinking water
- % of quantity of freshwater used by cities, industry and agriculture sectors coming from unsustainable water resources

Target 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

- % of territory in which a public body responsible for sustainable water resources management works through participative decision-making processes that includes all types of water-users, implements strategic planning which , monitors quality, quantity, use, the reuse of water resources, and the balance between offer and demand, and also allocates financial means
- % of transboundary basin area with an operation arrangement for water cooperation

Target 6.6 By 2030, water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes have been fully protected and restored.

- Percentage of change in wetlands extent over time

Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

- Amount of water and sanitation related Official Development Assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan

Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

- Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

MAIN MESSAGES:

We wish to draw your attention on some points that seem important to us, in comparison to the 9 water indicators that were suggested in the list issued on July 7th 2015:

- **TARGET 6.2: ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION. Priority indicator: hygiene**

Hygiene is not optional. The inadequate hygiene practices still affect 80% of the world's population, and its considerable negative effects on health is universally recognized. Governments must be held accountable to ensure that facilities for good hygiene are available. To support the ambition of Target 6.2, **the hygiene indicator proposed by UN-Water must be integrated as a priority indicator : *"Population with a hand washing facility with soap and water in the household"***

- **TARGET 6.3: RECYCLING AND REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATER : New priority indicator**

The list of indicators presented on July 7th suggests measuring the ambient water quality of receiving water bodies, through a set of chemical and physical measures.Given the experience of the European Water Framework Directive, it seems difficult to universally implement this indicator within the 15 years scope of the SDGs. That is why we suggest to replace it by another indicator.

We draw your attention to the fact that a part of Target 6.3 is quantified: "increase by [%] the recycling and reuse of water globally". This part is not supported by any indicator. **We thus call for UN Stat to provide an indicator as to measure progress on water reuse, so it is properly taken into account.**

- **TARGET 6.4: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE WITHDRAWALS AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER INDICATOR : improve the current indicator**

Target 6.4 aims to "ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater" (and therefore stop the possible overexploitation of water resources).

The current list of indicator suggests measuring the level of water stress, defined as the freshwater withdrawal in percentage of available freshwater resources. This indicator gives a simple observation of water availability, but does not give information about the sustainability of the water management: territories with high water stress can draw their resources sustainably without overexploitation while in contrast other lands with abundant water resources can exploit some of their resources in an unsustainable manner.

It would be much more relevant if UN Stat provides a new indicator highlighting the unsustainability of water withdrawals. Even though there are no current databases that can inform this information, the post-2015 Agenda could be the opportunity needed to improve the international statistical system.

- **TARGET 6.4: INCREASE WATER-USE EFFICIENCY:**

The current list suggests a Water productivity indicator measured as the "% of change in water use efficiency over time". This indicator - that mixes 4 sectors - is appropriate but **we recommend measuring sectors efficiencies with physical outputs** such as KWh for energy production and Kcal for agriculture. For drinking water (municipal water) we recommend the ratio between the amount of water resources withdrawn and the number of people served.

- **TARGET 6.5 INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES: priority indicator: cross-border cooperation**

Considering that 40% of the world population lives in basins shared by several countries, and that the 263 transboundary basins in 145 countries cover nearly half the land area and 60% of global freshwater supplies, **we suggest keeping the indicator provided by UN Water on transboundary cooperation as a priority indicator: *"% of transboundary basin area with an operation arrangement for water cooperation "***

I. The French Water Partnership's positions regarding the OWG document

We favour a specific goal on water

This document was developed in the French Water Partnerhip's multi-stakeholder working group on Water in the post Agenda 2015. It aims to provide insights to the negotiators who are involved in the negotiations that will take place between January and August 2015.

This document will continue to evolve in response to progresses made during the negotiations. It will also be distributed internationally to FWP's partners: other National or Regional water partnerships (Swiss, German, African, European, Japanese, Korean …) and International partnerships such as the World Water Council and the Global Water Partnership.

The members of the French Water Partnership support the proposition of the Open Working Group (OWG) to have a dedicated goal on water called "**Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all",** and also support the idea that water should also be taken into account into other goals.

We provide indicators to monitor SDG's accomplishment

The French Water Partnership is also in favour of elaborating. An indicator should be a management tool, to help countries develop implementation and monitoring strategies for achieving the SDGs and to monitor progress.

For each target listed by the Open Working Group, the members of the French Water Partnership suggest **specific, measurable and achievable indicators** to monitor their accomplishment.

The indicators suggested are generally tools that are currently implemented and monitored at a Global level, whether by United Nations systems or International Organizations and Networks.

Some indicators are referred to as: Progress Indicators, because they measure a progress towards the achievement of a SDG Target. Other indicators are referred to as: Descriptive Indicators, because they provide useful information and they set milestones that need to be reached to support the progress indicators.

To support the ambitions of the SDG Targets, there should be 1 progress indicator per Target. However, the Targets adopted by the Open Working Group are complex. Many of them include several sub-targets. By consequence, to avoid a reduction of the announced political ambition, there should be 1 SDG progress indicator per sub-Target.

For example, in target 6.5 *"by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate",* we identify two subtargets:

1. Integrated water resources management & 2. Trans-boundary cooperation

Hence this target should have two progress indicators.

We support the proposed Water targets in Goal 6

The members of the French Water Partnership support the proposition of the Open Working Group (OWG) to have a dedicated goal on water called "**Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all",** associated to 6 targets :

6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

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

6.3 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 recycling and safe reuse by x% globally

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

6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.a by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programme, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

We support the proposition of the Open Working Group to take water into account within other Goals[2].

The members **also support the proposition of the Open Working Group to take water into account within other Goals[3].**

In the OWG document, water is mentioned in other goals in the following manner:

[Goal 3 – Health]

3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases

3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination

[Goal 11 – Cities and human settlements]

11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

[Goal 12 - Sustainable consumption and production]

12.4 by 2020 achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

[Goal 14 - Oceans]

14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 by 2020, sustainably manage, and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans

[Goal 15 - Ecosystems]

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[2] *Aquafed, 21 july 2014.*
[3] *Aquafed, 21 july 2014.*

15.1 by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

However, as water, land, food, climate, energy security etc. are intrinsically linked and deserve to be taken into account in a holistic manner, the members of the French Water Partnership therefore **wish for the integration of water within the pre-mentioned goals, but also to create links with other goals** such as:

[Goal 2] End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

[Goal 5] Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls

[Goal 7] Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

[Goal 17] Means of implementation

As it did for the Goal 6 directly related to water, the members of the French Water Partnership suggest indicators for each above mentioned goals and targets to monitor its progress.

II. Proposal of indicators for the Water Goal

Some indicators are referred to as: Progress Indicators, because they measure a progress towards the achievement of a SDG Target. Other indicators are referred to as: Descriptive Indicators, because they provide useful information and they set milestones that need to be reached to support the progress indicators.

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

The Members of the French Water Partnership support the access to safe water has a fundamental human right (taking into account universal, equal, affordable and acceptable access). They support a progressive approach, consider the sustainable development goal regarding water as being a mile stone for progressively the universal right to safe drinking water and sanitation.

PROGRESS INDICATOR: Safely-Managed Water Services.

- % of population using **safely-managed water services**

DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS:

- % of the concerned population using **safely-managed water services** in schools and health centers
- Inequalities in household access to **safely-managed drinking water services** between lowest and highest wealth quintiles.
- % of population having access to **improved water sources** at the household level
- % of the concerned population having access to **improved water sources** in schools and health centers

DEFINITIONS OF SAFELY MANAGED WATER SERVICES AND IMPROVED WATER SOURCE

The target aims for *"safe and affordable drinking water". What do we mean by "safe"?*
In English there are different sets of definitions corresponding to two distinct concepts:

- **(#1) "Basic water services" or "drinking water" coming from "improved water sources"** (source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, and with a total collection time of no more than 30 minutes

for a roundtrip including queueing. It isclean and clear water that we could consider drinking but which could be hazardous for health[4].

- **(#2) "Safe drinking water" is water that is not contaminated with microbial, chemical and physical characteristics that meet WHO guidelines for Escherichia coli, arsenic and fluoride, or national standards on drinking water quality.**

  "Safely-managed water services" as defined by UN Water, is an improved drinking water source which is located on premises and available when needed, free of faecal contamination (and priority chemical contamination and/or regulated by a competent authority.

  It thus refers to water that is sufficient to meet domestic needs and does not represent a significant risk to health. This implies a system that delivers water to the household or plot and includes measures to prevent risks and to verify water quality through compliance monitoring.

Target 6.1 of the SDGs aims at universal access to water that is safe (#2), and thus implies the use of a progress indicator that includes an assessment of the drinking water quality.

In the previous MDG goals, the indicators monitored access to "improved water sources"(#1). These indicators can be used as a DESCRIPTIVE INDICATOR but not as the main progress indicator since they do not include any assessment of the water quality.

SPECIAL ATTENTION RURAL/URBAN INEQUALITIES IN ACCES TO DRINKING WATER

The indicators suggested by the FWP should be measured both in urban and rural settings, as it is currently done by the JMP (WHO/UNICEF). It is important to ensure that the current imbalance between cities and countryside be reduced.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF WOMEN, GIRLS AND THOSE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS, SCHOOLS AND HEALTH CENTERS.

The question of paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations is not directly mentioned within this target but is implied in the aim for "universal and

[4] *In addition to the 0.6 billion people using unimproved water sources, more than 1,8 billion people use improved water sources that are faecally contaminated (source : WHO-UNICEF).*

equitable access", it should therefore consider the monitoring of inequalities within the proposed indicators.

The technical consultations on post-2015 WASH targets and indicators highlighted health-care facilities and schools as important extra-household setting. Although data are few and often not nationally representative, a recent review of the literature[14] found that less than half of health-care facilities surveyed in low- and middle income countries had at least one functional improved water source within 500 metres (JMP). This question should therefore be addressed within the proposed indicators.

A toolkit for monitoring WASH in schools has been developed for integration within national education information monitoring systems . Data are currently available for about 70 countries, and the JMP is planning to work with partners in the education sector to clarify WASH norms and standards as well as to harmonize indicators that can be aggregated for the purpose of global monitoring.

EXISTING MONITORING AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

- **The Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) of WHO and UNICEF** is in charge since 1990 of providing global, regional and national data on sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation, for use by governments, donors, international organizations and civil society. It was the entity in charge of monitoring the MDG targets related to Water and Sanitation access, through the use of household surveys and housing censuses.

  With the post-2015 Agenda coming up, the JMP is adapting to respond to the new challenges and is currently working on an indicator for global monitoring to not only monitor access to improved source of water as it did for the MDG, but also access to safely managed drinking water services.

EXISTING ANALYSIS AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

- **UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS):** The Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) is a UN-Water initiative implemented by the World Health Organization (WHO). The objective of UN-Water GLAAS is to provide policy makers at all levels with a reliable, easily accessible, comprehensive and global analysis of the evidence to make informed decisions in sanitation and drinking-water.

- **World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP):** This UN-Water UNESCO report is an annual review providing an authoritative picture of the state, use and management of the world's freshwater resources. WWAP seeks to equip water managers and key decision-makers with the information, data, tools and skills necessary to enable them to effectively participate in the development of policies.

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

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- % of population using safely managed sanitation services
- % of population with hand washing facilities with soap and water in the household

DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS:

- % of population practicing open defecation
- % of population using a basic sanitation at the household level
- % of the concerned population having access to safely managed sanitation services, hand washing and menstrual hygiene facilities in schools and health centers
- Inequalities in access to safely managed sanitation services, hand washing and menstrual hygiene facility between lowest and highest wealth quintiles.

DEFINITIONS OF ADEQUATE SANITATION

The Members of the French Water Partnership support a progressive approach regarding access to basic sanitation and consider the sustainable development goal regarding sanitation as being a mile stone for progressively reaching the right to water and sanitation (taking into account universal, equal, affordable and acceptable access).

In English there are two distinct concepts:

(1) **Basic sanitation facilities**, or **Improved Sanitation**, are those that effectively separate excreta from human contact, and ensure that excreta do not re-enter the immediate household environment. Each of the following sanitation facility types is considered as basic/improved sanitation if the facility is shared among no more than 5 families or 30 persons, whichever is fewer, and if the users know each other:
   - A pit latrine with a superstructure, and a platform or squatting slab constructed of durable material. A variety of latrine types can fall under this category, including composting latrines, pour-flush latrines, and ventilated improved pit latrines (VIPs).
   - A flush toilet connected to a septic tank or a sewer (small bore or conventional)

   WSSCC 2014 fact sheets (WHO - UNICEF)

(2) **Safely managed sanitation services** include the use of a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households, and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or transported to a designated place for safe disposal or treatment

The Members of the French Water Partnership hope for an ambitious target 6.2 of the SDGs that aims for Safely managed Sanitation Services(2), and thus implies the use of a progress indicator for global monitoring that measures the percentage of people

- who use a basic sanitation facility
- and whose excreta are safely transported to a designated disposal/treatment site or treated in situ before being reused or returned to the environment. (JMP 2014)

In the previous MDG goals, the indicators monitored access to "Basic Sanitation"(1). These indicators can be used as a DESCRIPTIVE INDICATOR but not as the main progress indicator since they do not include any assessment of disposal or treatment.

SPECIAL ATTENTION RURAL/URBAN INEQUALITIES IN ACCES TO DRINKING WATER

According to JMP's 2014 Report, access to water and sanitation is nearly always higher in urban than in rural settings, except for countries that have achieved universal coverage.

The indicators suggested by the FWP should thus be measured both in urban and rural settings. It is very important to ensure that the current imbalance between cities and countrysides be reduced.

HYGIENE

Of the range of hygiene behaviours considered important for health, handwashing with soap is a top priority in all settings. Monitoring actual behaviour is difficult but the presence of soap and water at a designated place can be measured through household surveys and has been shown to be a robust proxy indicator (WSSCC WASH POST-2015, 2014)

OPEN DEFECATION

1 billion people still defecate in the open, presenting significant risks to personal security and public health. The problem disproportionately affects poor and marginalized groups and is closely correlated with extreme poverty. In 2013 the UN Deputy Secretary-General launched a 'Call to Action' on sanitation which prioritizes the elimination of open defecation by 2025. ((WSSCC WASH POST-2015, 2014)

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF WOMEN, GIRS AND THOSE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS, SCHOOLS AND HEALTH CENTERS.

The question of paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations is specifically mentioned within this target, and should thus be incorporated in the indicators:

- with **menstrual hygiene management facilities**, defined as separate sanitation facilities for females that provide privacy; soap, water and space for washing hands, private parts and clothes; and places for changing and disposing of materials used for managing menstruation. *WSSCC 2014 fact sheets (WHO - UNICEF)*

- With **inequalities monitoring**. Inequalities in access to improved sanitation are compounded when sewage is removed from households of the wealthy, only for it to be discharged untreated or partially treated into storm drains, waterways or landfills, polluting the

residential areas inhabited by the poor. Urban sanitation at scale depends on a whole sanitation chain approach.

The technical consultations on post-2015 WASH targets and indicators also highlighted health-care facilities and schools as important extra-household setting. They should thus be taken into account in the indicators. A toolkit for monitoring WASH in schools has been developed for integration within national education information monitoring systems. Data are currently available for about 70 countries, and the JMP is planning to work with partners in the education sector to clarify WASH norms and standards as well as to harmonize indicators that can be aggregated for the purpose of global monitoring.

EXISTING MONITORING AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

- **The Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) of WHO and UNICEF** is in charge since 1990 of providing global, regional and national data on sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation, for use by governments, donors, international organizations and civil society. It was the entity in charge of monitoring the MDG targets related to Water and Sanitation access, through the use of household surveys and housing censuses.

  With the post-2015 Agenda coming up, the JMP is adapting to respond to the new challenges and is currently working on an indicator for global monitoring to not only monitor access to improved source of water as it did for the MDG, but also access to safely managed drinking water services.

EXISTING ANALYSIS REPORTS AND TOOLS AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

- **UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS):** The Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) is a UN-Water initiative implemented by the World Health Organization (WHO). The objective of UN-Water GLAAS is to provide policy makers at all levels with a reliable, easily accessible, comprehensive and global analysis of the evidence to make informed decisions in sanitation and drinking-water.

- **World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP):** This UN-Water UNESCO report is an annual review providing an authoritative picture of the state, use and management of the world's freshwater resources. WWAP seeks to equip water managers and key decision-makers with the information, data, tools and skills necessary to enable them to effectively participate in the development of policies.

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

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- % of wastewater flows and faecal sludge from on-site sanitations systems, treated to relevant national standards
- In territories where the amount of water resources consumed exceed 20 % of renewable resources[5], % of urban wastewater that is reused after appropriate treatment in conformity with national standards

DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS

- Proportion of population with domestic wastewater and/or faecal sludge treated to national standards in either collective or individual facilities
- Proportion of off-grid industrial (notably point source agricultural) wastewater flows treated to national standards by specific installations before being discharged in the natural environment
- x% of population connected to wastewater or faecal sludge evacuation and transport services
- % of reused flows which comply to national quality standards adapted to each final water use

CONTEXT

Few reliable data are available, but best estimates suggest that up to 90% of wastewater in developing countries is discharged untreated directly into rivers, lakes or the ocean.(UNEP, 2010).

Having indicators on quality of water bodies would be extremely interesting however difficult to be globally implemented. This is why the indicators measure the actions of reducing pollutions rather than water quality itself.

The considered wastewater flows are both coming from domestic and industrial sources, and can be treated by collective, individual or specific facilities

[5] *Progress indicator of Target 6.4*

"Municipal water" consist of Domestic Wastewater" and Industrial wastewater that are connected to the municipal grid, but does not take into account Faecal Sludge from on-site sanitation systems, nor Industrial wastewater that are treated by individual or specific facilities. There are thus various stakeholders for the monitoring of wastewater flows (domestic and industrial) and faecal sludge. The members of the FWP suggests one progress indicator to globally monitor target 6.3 but recommends specific monitoring for each type of flows through descriptive indicators.

The question of the collection of wastewater is not explicitly taken into account in the target above however it is a fundamental step towards the management of waste water and should be mentioned in the indicators.

The question of reuse needs to be adapted to local necessities and cannot be systematically implemented, if it does not correspond to local demands. Therefore, the question is not to globally double the reuse of wastewater anywhere reuse of wastewater but more to insure that reuse practices are exercised when needed and adapted to the different uses (notably environmental uses).

NOTE ON THE WORDING OF THE TARGET

In precedent versions of the draft, the wording of the target suggested to quantify ("increasing by [%]") the efforts of increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

During an International workshop on Urban Wastewater Management held in Colombes (France)on the 5-7th of November 2014, the participants suggested to specify the level of increasing recycling and safe reuse of waste water. **The proposal is to increase by 100%, which means doubling.** This figure seems ambitious but reachable, and is coherent with the fact that water reuse is not necessary everywhere in the world and that "safety" needs to cover both safety for human health and safety for environmental flows and ecosystem needs. Current estimates are in the range of 4-12 %.

The French Water Partnership's members do not support the final decision of leaving unquantified this topic, by simply stating "substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally".

EXISTING MONITORING SYSTEMS AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

- UNEP/UN-HABITAT/WHO **Global Expanded Water Monitoring** Initiative (GEMI) (under construction)
- **FAO AquaStat** provides data on municipal wastewater production, collection, treatment, discharge and direct use.
- **United Nations Global Environment Monitoring Systems (UNEP-GEMS)** provides surface and ground water quality data.
- **Water Information System for Europe - WISE,** which monitor pollutants campaigns and other water statistics

ANALYSIS REPORTS AND TOOLS

- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) : In May 2013, UNEP has also launched a multiple stakeholder platform, the Global Wastewater Initiative (GWI), to address these issues, prompt coordinated action and encourage new investments in waste water management

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

PROGRESS INDICATOR

- % of quantity of freshwater used by cities, industry and agriculture sectors coming from unsustainable water resources

- Water productivity index total and by sector: agriculture, industrial , energy and drinking water *(see below for more details)*

DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS

- % of water resources consumed as compared with the renewable surface and underground resources available
- Economic Water Productivity (agricultural GDP / m^3 *agricultural water*)
- Water losses in municipal water networks

DEFINITION OF WATER PRODUCTIVITY

Water Productivity to evaluate losses and "bad practice" with regard to the use of water in each sector (drinking water, irrigation water, industrial and energy water) and encourages greater efficiency in its use.

The definition of the water efficiency indicator is different according to the sector:

- AGRICULTURE : measured in kCal / m^3
- INDUSTRY : measured in Industrial GDP /
- ENERGY : Electric production measured in KWh/m3
- CITIES : Volume of drinking water put into the networks / the number of inhabitants connected

The French Water Partnership is currently working on indicator weighting.

EXISTING MONITORING SYSTEMS

Global Level monitoring Systems

- UNEP/UN-HABITAT/WHO Global Expanded Water Monitoring Initiative (GEMI, under construction)
- FAO Aquastat, which provides information on water resources and water use

Regional Level

- Water Information System for Europe - WISE, led by DE environment, European Environment Agency, Joint Research Centre, Eurostat, and providing a web-portal entry to water related information ranging from inland waters to marine.

ANALYSIS REPORTS

- UN Water, UNESCO : World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)
- UN Water : Federated Water Monitoring System & Key Water Indicator Portal (KWIP), is a portal through which data can be represented in graphs, charts, and tables

6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- % of territory in which a public body responsible for sustainable water resources management works through participative decision-making processes that includes all types of water-users, implements strategic planning which , monitors quality, quantity, use, the reuse of water resources, and the balance between offer and demand, and also allocates financial means.
- % of transboundary basin area with an operation arrangement for water cooperation

DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS

- % of water used by human activities, including non-conventional water resources, which is managed and allocated equitably between uses by a competent body

CONTEXT

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water to ensure that all needs may be satisfied (Food, Domestic Water, Industry, Biodiversity …)

A Sustainable water resource management has to be implemented through a multi-stakeholder approach at an appropriate level, such as the watershed level. This type of governance guarantees a participatory approach and a multiuse perspective and solidarity amongst users.

Approximately 40 per cent of the world's population lives in river and lake basins that comprise two or more countries. The existing 263 trans-boundary lake and river basins cover nearly one half of the Earth's land surface and account for an estimated 60 per cent of global freshwater flow. A total of 145 States include territory within such basins, and 30 countries lie entirely within them (UNWater, 2008).

EXISTING MONITORING SYSTEMS AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

GLOBAL LEVEL

- UNEP/UN-HABITAT/WHO Global Expanded Water Monitoring Initiative (GEMI, under construction)

REGIONAL INITIATIVES

- International Network of Basin Organization (INBO) –performance indicators on water governance for African Transboundary Basins Management
- Asia Water Governance Index

ANALYSIS REPORTS AND TOOLS

- UN Water, UNESCO : World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)
- UN Water : Federated Water Monitoring System & Key Water Indicator Portal

6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- % of evolution of the extent of wetlands compared to the year of reference 2000

DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS:

- River Fragmentation and Flow Regulation (Aichi Indicator)
- % of length of main water courses protected from discharges not meeting national standards

CONTEXT

Unlike most targets which aim for 2030, Target 6.6 is to be achieved in 2020, as it corresponds to Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted for the 2011-2020 period. The French Water Partnership suggests aligning the target 2030 without diminishing its ambition.

The SDGs are not designed to replace the Aichi targets or their successors. The French Water Partnership offers other sets of indicator to complement the Aichi Targets, just like almost every other area of sustainable development has its own suite of detailed targets.

EXISTING MONITORING SYSTEMS AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

- International Convention RAMSAR
- Living Planet Index
- UN/CDB Aichi Indicators (http://www.bipindicators.net/riverfragmentation)

6.a by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programme, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Amount of water and sanitation related Official Development Assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan

EXISTING MONITORING SYSTEMS AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

- OECD Development Assistance Committee – DAC report aid and development related financial flows

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management.

Synthesis of FWP's proposed indicators for the Water Goal

GOAL 6 : Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all					
Target 6.1 **by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations**	***Target 6.2*** **by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations**	***Target 6.3*** **by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and at least doubling recycling and safe reuse globally**	***Target 6.4*** **by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity**	***Target 6.5*** **by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate**	***Target 6.6*** **by 2030 water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lake have been fully protected and restored**
INDICATORS OF PROGRESS ●% of population having permanent access to safely- managed water services	***INDICATORS OF PROGRESS*** ●% of population using safely managed sanitation services ●% of population with hand washing facility with soap and water in the household	***INDICATORS OF PROGRESS*** ●Proportion of wastewater flows and faecal sludge from on-site sanitations systems, treated to national standards In territories where the amount of water resources consumed exceed 20 % of renewable resources, % of urban wastewater that is reused after appropriate treatment in conformity with national standards	***INDICATORS OF PROGRESS*** ●% of quantity of freshwater used by cities, industry and agriculture sectors coming from unsustainable water resources ●Water productivity index total and by sector: agriculture, industrial, energy and drinking water	***INDICATORS OF PROGRESS*** ●% of territory in which a public body responsible for sustainable water resources management works through participative decision-making processes that includes all types of water-users, implements strategic planning which , monitors quality, quantity, use, the reuse of water resources, and the balance between offer and demand, and also allocates financial means. ●% of transboundary basin area with an operation arrangement for water cooperation	***INDICATORS OF PROGRESS*** ●% of change in wetlands extent compared to the year of reference 2000

DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS: ●% of the concerned population using safely-managed water services in schools and health centers ●Inequalities in household access to safely-managed drinking water services between lowest and highest wealth quintiles. ●% of population having access to improved water sources at the household level ●% of the concerned population having access to improved water sources in schools and health centers	***DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS*** ●% of population which practice open defecation ●% of population having access to basic sanitation at the household level ●% of the concerned population having access to safely managed sanitation services , hand washing and menstrual hygiene facilities in schools and health centers ●Inequalities in access to safely managed sanitation services, hand washing and menstrual hygienefacility between lowest and highest wealth quintiles.	***DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS*** ●Proportion of population with domestic wastewater and/or faecal sludge treated to national standards in either collective or individual facilities ●Proportion of off-grid industrial (notably point source agricultural) wastewater flows treated to national standards by specific installations before being discharged in the natural environment ●% of population connected to wastewater or fecal sludge evacuation and transport services ●% of reused flows which comply to national quality standards adapted to each final water use	***DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS*** ●% of water resources consumed as compared with the renewable surface and underground resources available ●Economic Water Productivy (Agricultural GDP /m3) ●Water losses in Municipal Water Networks	***DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS*** ●% of water used by human activities, including non-conventional water resources , which is managed and allocated equitably between uses by a competent body	***DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS*** ●River fragmentation and flow regulation (Aichi indicator) ●% of length of main water courses protected from discharges not meeting national standards

III. Proposal of water indicators for other targets

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons

WHY WATER IN A TARGET ON MALNUTRITION?

An estimated 50% of underweight or malnutrition in children is associated with repeated diarrhoea or intestinal nematode infections as a result of unsafe water, inadequate sanitation or insufficient hygiene. Such underweight in children is directly responsible for some 70 000 deaths per year (WHO, Costs, benefits and sustainability of interventions to protect and promote health, 2008).

PROGRESS INDICATOR

- % of malnourished children due to repeated diarrhea and intestinal infections.

MONITORING

- The monitoring could be carried out by World Health Organization

2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous people, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

WHY WATER IN A TARGET ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY?

Water is a key resource and input affecting agricultural production and reduction of rural poverty. Most small farmers live in areas with poor natural resource conditions, where water-related constraints are a root cause of low production and increasing vulnerability to natural disasters and climate variability. The importance of securing water availability for rural livelihoods is therefore increasing. (FAO, 2014)

PROGRESS INDICATOR

- Water and/or Crop Land Productivity[6] *of small-scale food producers*

DESCRIPTIVE INDICATOR

- % of farm jobs created per cubic meters of irrigated land[7]

- % of water strategies at the local, basin and national levels, which take into account food security measures and water access for small scale agricultural farming

MONITORING

- The monitoring could be carried out by FAO & Aquastat

2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality

WHY WATER IN A TARGET ON AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES?

Water is an essential prerequisite for agriculture, both rainfed and irrigated.

Today, irrigated agriculture covers 301 million hectares – about 20% of cultivated land – and accounts for 40% of global food production. As irrigation typically doubles farm yield. (FAO, 2011), it naturally remains a major issue for food security. Doubling the irrigated surface area in sub-Saharan Africa would increase its contribution to the global food supply by 5 to 11% by 2050. (Coordination Sud, 2012). There are different level of irrigation techniques, from intensive agriculture to simple and accessible micro-irrigation techniques.

Rainfed agriculture covers 80% of the world's cultivated land, and is responsible for about 60% of crop production. (FAO, 2011). The greatest potential for obtaining higher yields is found in rainfed areas, where most of the poorest rural populations live. Water management remains the key for such increases. Support for water management, accompanied by adequate measures to support agricultural development, is thus decisive for ensuring such increases in the volumes produced. In all the rainfed agriculture regions around the world, what's at stake is to improve agricultural practices and to maintain soil fertility and its capacity for water retention: These enable improved efficiency of water in the cultivated eco-system (Coordination Sud, 2012)

[6] In areas where water resource is available in limited quantity, Crop Water Produtivity should be taken ito account. In areas where water is abundant, Land Crop productivity should be taken into account.
[7] *This information is mentioned in the Mapping Systems and Services for Multiple Uses(MASSMUS) approach of FAO*

PROGRESS INDICATOR

- Water and/or Crop Land Productivity[8] *(measured per unit of Water, Land or Calories)*

DESCRIPTIVE INDICATOR

- rate of increase of irrigated agricultural land
- % of reduction of losses of agricultural land due to water erosion, salinization and artificialisation
- % of farms in sustainable agricultural systems (agro-ecology[9], conservation agriculture[10], precision agriculture) as compared with all agriculture

MONITORING

Productivity could be easily inferred from national statistics where the following datas are generally common :

- *Water used for irrigation ; water available for plants in soil*
- *Agriculture GDP*
- *Agricultural Land Area*

Information are available in AquaStat & FAOStat.

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of new-borns and under five children

WHY WATER IN A TARGET ABOUT PREVENTABLE CHILDREN DEATH?

[8] In areas where water resource is available in limited quantity, Crop Water Produtivity should be taken ito account. In areas where water is abundant, Land Crop productivity should be taken into account.

[9] *According to OECD, Agro-ecology is the study of the relation of agricultural crops and environment.* http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=81

[10] *According to the FAO, Conservation agriculture (CA) aims to achieve sustainable and profitable agriculture and subsequently aims at improved livelihoods of farmers through the application of three principles: minimal soil disturbance, permanent soil cover and crop rotations. […] It is a way to combine profitable agricultural production with environmental concerns and sustainability and it has been proven to work in a variety of agroecological zones and farming systems.*

Diarrhea is one of the most common causes of death amongst children: an estimated of 600 000 children under the age of five die each day from diarrhea globally (WHO – World Heath Statistics, 2014) The provision of improved sanitation and safe drinking water could reduce diarrhoeal diseases by nearly 90% (WHO, 2008a).

Furthermore, the total number of deaths caused directly and indirectly by malnutrition induced by unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and insufficient hygiene is estimated to 860 000 deaths per year in children under five years of age (WHO, Costs, benefits and sustainability of interventions to protect and promote health, 2008)

PROGRESS INDICATOR

- Number of deaths among children under the age of five due to diarrhoeal diseases

MONITORING

- This data is currently available for 194 Member States in the WHO's World Health Statistics.

3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases

WHY WATER ON A TARGET ABOUT DISEASES?

This target specifies many diseases are water-borne. Almost one-tenth of the global disease burden could be prevented by improving water supply, sanitation, hygiene and management of water resources. (3rd UN World Water Development Report, 2009)

PROGRESS INDICATOR

- Number of cases of water and sanitation related diseases

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls

5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

WHY WATER IN A TARGET ABOUT GENDER EQUALITY?

1 in 3 women worldwide risk shame, disease, harassment and even attack because they have nowhere safe to go to the toilet. Of these, 526 million women have no choice but to go to the toilet out in the open (WaterAid, 2012).

Women are more than twice as likely as men to go and fetch drinking water. (JMP, 2008) Women and girls often spend six hours per day collecting water in Africa, which is now recognized as a factor affecting their education and economic activity.

PROGRESS INDICATOR

- Number of women exposed to diseases or any form of violence due to the absence of basic sanitation facilities
- Number of hours spent by women to fetch water every day (in some areas)

5.4 recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

PROGRESS INDICATOR

- Number of out-of-school children due to a lack of access to basic sanitation and hygiene facilities

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030

WHY WATER ON A TARGET ABOUT RENEWABLE ENERGY?

Hydropower is the most important and widely-used renewable source of energy, representing 19 per cent of total electricity production worldwide. (Rio +20 Summit)

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- % of sustainable hydropower[11] produced compared to potential known/estimated by country (MW)

MONITORING

[11] *The best development opportunities at the least cost to the local environment, people and economies. (WWF)*

- International Energy Agency provides key world statistics on energy

7. 3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030

WHY WATER ON A TARGET ABOUT ENERGY EFFICIENCY?

Drinking water and wastewater plants are typically the largest energy consumers of municipal governments. Energy consumption is expected to increase in the next 15 years due to population growth and tightening drinking water regulations. To reach the target of doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030, the water sector is a key to the solution.

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Energy Saving measures in water management services

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums

WHY WATER IN A TARGET ABOUT BASIC SERVICES?

Water and Sanitation are on the basic services. ". Urban water distribution and sanitation systems are all too often derelict and unable to cope with the growing demographics, and many of the urban poor tend to be excluded from these services. Paradoxically, low-income urban dwellers have to pay high prices for water, sometimes up to 50 times the price paid by higher income groups." (UN Habitat)

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- % of urban population having permanent access to safely managed water services, using safely managed sanitation services and hand washing facilities at the household level
- Inequalities in urban household access to safely-managed drinking water services and safely managed sanitation services between lowest and highest wealth quintiles.

MONITORING

- Joint Monitoring Program OMS/UNICEF

11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

WHY WATER IN A TARGET ABOUT DISASTERS?

Floods account for 15 per cent of all deaths related to natural disasters. (Rio +20 Summit), and crisis situations often prevent access to safe water and sanitation.

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- % of population living in risks areas and benefiting from early warning systems or an operational plan reducing both vulnerability and exposure of people to water related risks and disasters
- % of population having basic access to improved water sources, basic sanitation, hand washing and menstrual hygiene facilities in crisis situation (markets, health centers, feeding centers, reception/transit/refugee centers, schools)

DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS

- % of mortality linked to water related disasters
- % of economic losses due to water related disasters in relation to GDP/ insurance losses

11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management

WHY WATER ON A TARGET ABOUT WASTE MANAGEMENT?

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Proportion of urban areas with efficient storm water management services

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.4 by 2020 achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

WHY WATER IN A TARGET ABOUT WASTE?

Sanitation services are dependent on reliable solid waste treatment, to be able to treat sludges or evacuate solid faecal matters.

Furthermore, to limit water pollution, adequate wastewater treatments should be implemented.

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- % of wastewater flows and faecal sludge from on-site sanitations systems, treated to relevant national standards
- Proportion of population served with solid waste treatment
- Proportion of off-grid industrial (notably point source agricultural) wastewater flows treated to national standards by specific installations before being discharged in the natural environment

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

These indicators are also used to monitor Target 6.3.

EXISTING MONITORING SYSTEMS AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

Waste water management is or could be monitored by the following entities :

- UNEP/UN-HABITAT/WHO are currently developing the **Global Expanded Water Monitoring** Initiative (GEMI) which will be in charge on complementing and building on the JMP initiative, and filling the gaps for targets 6.3 to 6.6
- **FAO AquaStat** provides data on municipal wastewater production, collection, treatment, discharge and direct use.
- **United Nations Global Environment Monitoring Systems (UNEP-GEMS)** provides surface and ground water quality data.
- **Water Information System for Europe - WISE,** which monitor pollutants campaigns and other water statistics

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

The corresponding indicators are currently being developed with IFREMER.

14.2 by 2020, sustainably manage, and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans

The corresponding indicators are currently being developed with IFREMER.

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1 by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services by 2020, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements, and take further action as needed by 2030

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- % of evolution of the extent of wetlands compared to the year of reference 2000

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

This indicator is also used to monitor Target 6.6.

EXISTING MONITORING SYSTEMS AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

- International Convention RAMSAR
- Living Planet Index
- UN/CDB Aichi Indicators (http://www.bipindicators.net/riverfragmentation)

IV. Means of Implementations

The negotiations on the definition of the sustainable development goals and their means of implementation are parallel but differentiated processes within the United Nations system. The Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on **Sustainable Development** Financing (ICESDF) offered special report in August (2014) to the United Nations regarding the cost and the financing of the sustainable develop goals.

The French Water Partnership and its members will bring a technical support to negotiators regarding these specific negociations.

The members of the French Water Partnership support the work undertaken by the Open Working Group to link the objectives with means of implementation.

[Goal 6] – Water Goal

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.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management

[Goal 17] Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

However the members of the French Water Partnership push for further work on these means of implementations.

The French Water Partnership supports the integration of local communities with 6.b of the water goal, but push for a more detailed and encompassing list of means of implementation.

National stakeholder consultations undertaken by the Global Water Partnership[12] within 29 countries of the Open Working Group have underlined the following needs and countries preoccupations regarding:

- Improving individual and institutional capacity,
- Institutional coordination,
- New infrastructure and rehabilitation of infrastructures,

[12] *Global Water Partnership (2014), National stakeholder perspectives on a water goal and its implementation.*

- Investment and financing ,
- an innovative and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system (Towards a revolution on global water monitoring and evaluation),

The French Water Partnership members would add as important means of implementation:

- Considering, if estimated relevant by the concerned country, an integrated management of the water resources using catchment areas including integration between concerned structural policies (agriculture, energy, environment…).
- Enhancing decentralisation and local governance as a mean of effective implementation of the water goal.
- Reinforcing capacity building and support to local stakeholders.
- Reinforcing peer-to-peer exchanges
- Innovative financing such as decentralised solidarity mechanisms for the water sector (solidarity mechanisms between different territories and municipalities i.e the law Oudin Santini in France) should be promoted.

The French Water Partnership welcomes the work of OECD and their partners:

- On Principles on Water Governance which will be presented at the World Water Forum of Daegu-Gyeongbuk in April 2015
- On financing water infrastructure, which is currently undertaken.

Both these works can be important contributions to financing and insuring the governance for the future water goal.

V. Short description of main water database and analysis tools

The Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) of WHO and UNICEF is in charge since 1990 of providing global, regional and national data on sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation, for use by governments, donors, international organizations and civil society. It was the entity in charge of monitoring the MDG targets related to Water and Sanitation access, through the use of household surveys and housing censuses. With the post-2015 Agenda coming up, the JMP is adapting to respond to the new challenges and is currently working on an indicator for global monitoring to not only monitor access to improved source of water as it did for the MDG, but also access to safely managed drinking water services.

TARGET : 6.1 , 6.2

UNEP/UN-HABITAT/WHO are currently developing the Global Expanded Water Monitoring Initiative (GEMI) which will be in charge on complementing and building on the JMP initiative, and filling the gaps for targets 6.3 to 6.6

TARGET : 6.3 to 6.6 , 12.4

AQUASTAT is the global water information system elaborated by FAO's Land and Water Division. It provides information on Water resources (internal, transboundary, total), Water uses (by sector, by source, wastewater), Waste water, Irrigation Water sue and water-related institutions, policies and legislation.

TARGET : 6.3 to 6.5 , 12.4

UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS): The Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) is a UN-Water initiative implemented by the World Health Organization (WHO). The objective of UN-Water GLAAS is to provide , every two years, policy makers at all levels with a reliable, easily accessible, comprehensive and global analysis of the evidence to make informed decisions in sanitation and drinking-water.

TARGET 6.1, 6.2

World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP): This UN-Water UNESCO report is an annual review providing an authoritative picture of the state, use and management of the world's freshwater resources. WWAP seeks to equip water managers and key decision-makers with the information, data, tools and skills necessary to enable them to effectively participate in the development of policies. It also publishes every 3 years the World Water Development Report (WWDR)

TARGET 6.1 to 6.6

The Global Environment Monitoring Systems (-GEMS) is a Global program of the United Nations whose activities are coordinated by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and provides data on surface and ground water quality.

TARGET 6.3, 12.4

The Water Information System for Europe – WISE is a partnership between the European Commission (DG Environment, Joint Research Centre and Eurostat) and The European Environment Agency, launched for public use in 2007. It is a web-portal entry to water related information ranging from inland waters to marine. It hosts Water data Centre, Water statistics and Monitoring of pollutants campaigns.

TARGET 6.3, 6.4, 12.4

The UN-Water **Federated Water Monitoring System (FWMS) and Key Water Indicator Portal (KWIP)** provide water data in a format that is accessible to non-technical users, through the use of Graphs, Charts and tables. This portal lists data statistics from FAO but also different agencies, even where differences arise.

TARGET : 6.1 to 6.4

OECD Databases, have information on environmental policy (Waste water treatment and water withdrawal), as well on Development Assistance

TARGET 6,3, 6,4, 6.a

The **Biodiversity Indicators Partnership** (BIP) is the global initiative to promote and coordinate development and delivery of biodiversity indicators in support of the CBD, Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA), IPBES, national and regional governments and a range of other sectors. The Partnership brings together over forty organizations working internationally on indicator development to provide the most comprehensive information on biodiversity trends.

TARGET 6.6, 15.1

QU'EST-CE QUE LE PFE ?

Le Partenariat Français pour l'Eau (PFE), association sans but lucratif régie par la loi de 1901, est une plateforme d'échanges française sur la gouvernance et la gestion des ressources en eau qui contribue à mettre l'eau à l'ordre du jour de l'agenda international.

Le PFE est présent, avec ses partenaires d'autres pays, dans de nombreuses enceintes et événements internationaux comme les Forums Mondiaux de l'Eau, les Journées Mondiales de l'Eau ou relatifs au développement durable (Conférence Rio + 20). Il est également présent dans d'autres enceintes et évènements dans lesquels les thématiques liées à l'eau sont une des composantes essentielles (agriculture, énergie, santé…) .

Cette plateforme rassemble les acteurs français de l'eau intervenant à l'international : ministères, ONG, entreprises, collectivités territoriales, organismes de bassin et organisations scientifiques et techniques.

Elle fut créée le 22 mars 2007 lors de la Journée Mondiale de l'eau par 33 membres fondateurs, et émane de leur volonté de porter d'une voix unie les messages clés de la France et leurs savoir-faire au sein des débats internationaux.

WHAT IS THE FWP?

The French Water Partnership (FWP – Partenariat Français pour l'Eau – PFE), a non-profit association governed by the French law on associations of 1991, is a muti – actor platform which works on conveying key consensual messages on the governance and management of water resources in the international arena.

The FWP, along with its partners from other countries, participates in many international forums and events such as World Water Forums, World Water Days and events related to sustainable development (Rio+20 Conference). It is also present in other forums and events where topics concerning water are an essential component (agriculture, energy, health, etc.).

This platform brings together French water stakeholders who intervene internationally: Ministries, NGOs, businesses, local authorities, watershed-based organisations and scientific and technical organisations.

The FWP was created on 22 March 2007 for World Water Day by 33 founding members and is the product of their desire to make their united voice heard with key messages from France and to share their expertise at international debates.

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