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french water partnership
fwp pfe
partenariat français pour l'eau

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 behaviours, 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 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.

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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

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. Every day, 7,500 people, including 5,000 children under five, die from lack of sanitation suites (Catarina de Albuquerque, 2012)

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 consumer.

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 increasing 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

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

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

[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]

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 1] End poverty in all its forms everywhere

[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 13] Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

[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 reaching after 2030 the universal right to safe drinking water and sanitation.

PROGRESS INDICATOR: Safely-Managed Water Services.

- % of population having permanent access to **safely-managed water services** at the household level, by urban/rural

DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS:

- % of the concerned population having permanent access to **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) "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) is clean and clear water that we could consider drinking but which could be hazardous for health[4].

"Basic access to Water" is another similar concept that means "access to an improved water source that requires less than 30minutes for getting water".

- **(#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[5] by WHO and UNICEF, 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 (JMP 2014)

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 WHO and UNICEF. It is important to ensure that the current imbalance between cities and countryside be reduced.

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 not directly mentioned within this target but is implied in the aim for "universal and 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

[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).*

[5] http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/post-2015-WASH-targets-factsheet-12pp.pdf

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.

EXISTING MONITORING AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

- The Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) of WHO and UNICEF is currently working on an indicator for global monitoring of access to safely managed drinking water services, which is the: use of a water source at the household or plot which reliably delivers enough water to meet domestic needs, complies with WHO Guideline Values for Escherichia coli, arsenic and fluoride, and is subject to a verified risk management plan (JMP 2014).

- 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.

Further information on access to safe drinking water can also be provided by :

- Household surveys : demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)

EXISTING DATA DIFFUSION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

- UN Water, UNESCO : World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)

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 at the household level, by urban/rural
- % of population with hand washing facilities at home, by urban/rural

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 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 after 2030 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 regular use of a basic sanitation facility at the household level, as well as the safe management of faecal sludge at the household, neighborhood, community and city levels through the proper emptying of sludge from on site cess pits or septic tanks, transport of the sludge to designated disposal/ treatment site and or/ reuse of excreta as needed and as appropriate to the local context (JMP 2014)

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 the water quality.

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.

EXISTING MONITORING AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

- The Safely Managed Sanitation Services indicator is endorsed by the Joint Monitoring Program of WHO and UNICEF and is currently refining definitions and potential indicators for global monitoring of progress in this area.

- 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.

This information can also be provided by:

- Household surveys : demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)

EXISTING DATA DIFFUSION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

- UN Water, UNESCO : World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)

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 increasing recycling and safe reuse by % globally

PROPOSAL TO SPECIFY THE FIGURE "X%" FOR RECYCLING AN SAFE REUSE

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.

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Proportion of wastewater flows (domestic and industrial) and faecal sludge from on-site sanitations systems, treated to national standards by collective, individual or specific facilities before being discharged in the natural environment

- In territories where the amount of water resources consumed exceed 20 % of renewable resources[7], % of urban wastewater that is reused after appropriate treatment in conformity with national standards

[7] *Progress indicator of Target 6.4*

[8] ***Wastewater treatment*** *is the process of removing suspended and dissolved physical, chemical, and biological contaminants to produce (a) water that is safe to be discharged to the environment or suitable for reuse and (b) a solid sludge suitable for disposal or reuse (e.g as fertilizer). Using advanced technology, it is now possible to re-use water after treatment for agricultural purposes, industry or even as drinking water (UN HABITAT 2010)*

DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS

- Proportion of population with domestic wastewater and/or faecal sludge treated[8] 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 fecal 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.

"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).

EXISTING MONITORING SYSTEMS AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

[8] ***Wastewater treatment*** *is the process of removing suspended and dissolved physical, chemical, and biological contaminants to produce (a) water that is safe to be discharged to the environment or suitable for reuse and (b) a solid sludge suitable for disposal or reuse (e.g as fertilizer). Using advanced technology, it is now possible to re-use water after treatment for agricultural purposes, industry or even as drinking water (UN HABITAT 2010)*

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

EXISTING DATA DIFFUSION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

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

- Water efficiency index total and by sector: drinking water efficiency, irrigation water efficiency and industrial water efficiency
- % of quantity of freshwater used by cities, industry and agriculture sectors coming from non-sustainable water resources

DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS

- % of water resources consumed as compared with the renewable surface and underground resources available

DEFINITION OF WATER EFFICIENCY

Water Efficiency corresponds to the efforts carried out in terms of water-saving by demand management and by reduction of losses and wastage during transport and distribution (Plan Bleu 2006). Measuring efficiency (total and by sector) permits calculation of losses and "bad practice" with regard to the use of water in each sector (drinking water, irrigation water and industrial water) and encourages greater efficiency in its use. This indicator is used within the framework of "Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development" (MSSD/UN Mediterranean Action Plan, 2005).

EXISTING MONITORING SYSTEMS

Global Level monitoring Systems

- UNEP/UN-HABITAT/WHO Global Expanded Water Monitoring Initiative (GEMI, under construction)
- UN Water, UNESCO : World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)

Regional Level

- Blue Plan / UNEP – MAP Activity

- European Union – Wise

DATA DIFFUSION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

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

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 cross-border basins and aquifers subject to co-operation frameworks

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

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

- UNEP/UN-HABITAT/WHO Global Expanded Water Monitoring Initiative (GEMI, under construction)
- International Network of Basin Organization (INBO) – International Office of water : performance indicators on water governance

DATA DIFFUSION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

- 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 water-related ecosystems meeting national reference quality standard
- % 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. Achievement of the Aichi targets will contribute to reducing, and eventually halting, the loss of biodiversity at a global level by the middle of the twenty-first century.

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
- Aichi Indicators (http://www.bipindicators.net/riverfragmentation)

DATA DIFFUSION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

- UN/CDB : Aichi Objectives on Biodiversity

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

Currently Analyzed

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

- % 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

Currently Analyzed

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.

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)

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.

PROGRESS INDICATOR

- % rate of losses of agricultural land due to water erosion, salinization and artificialisation

DESCRIPTIVE INDICATOR

- % of conservation agriculture[9] and agro-ecology[10] as compared with all agriculture
- rate of losses of irrigated agricultural land
- % of jobs created per cubic meters of irrigated land[11]

[9] *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.*

[10] *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

[11] *This information is mentioned in the Mapping Systems and Services for Multiple Uses(MASSMUS) approach of FAO*

- % of agricultural production per cubic meters of water used, for irrigated and rainfed agriculture
- % of exploitation of irrigated land

MONITORING

Currently Analyzed

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?

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)

MONITORING

Currently Analyzed

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

MONITORING

Currently Analyzed

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[12] produced compared to potential known/estimated by country (MW)

MONITORING

- Agence Internationale de l'Energie

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

MONITORING

Currently analyzed

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

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.

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

MONITORING

Currently analyzed

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

MONITORING

Currently analyzed

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

- 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
- Proportion of population with domestic wastewater and/or faecal sludge treated[13] to national standards in either collective or individual facilities

[13] **Wastewater treatment** is the process of removing suspended and dissolved physical, chemical, and biological contaminants to produce (a) water that is safe to be discharged to the environment or suitable for reuse and (b) a

COMMENT ON THE TIMELINE

This target is set to 2020 and not 2030 because it follows the "2020 goal" adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 as part of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The target has been paraphrased according to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) adopted in 2006.

However, the SAICM focuses more on chemical management, so the FWP offers some indicators to monitor the progress linked to other type of waste, such as wastewater and solid waste.

MONITORING

Currently Analyzed

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

Countries must limit their emissions to below 2.0 °C (3.6 °F) relative to the pre-industrial level.

PROGRESS INDICATORS

- Equivalent carbon dioxide (CO2e) emissions, total, per capita and per GDP(PPP)

COMMENT

Water and climate change are intrinsically connected. Most of the impacts of climate changes are felt through the water cycle and a majority of adaptation projects and measures involve sustainable water management. Therefore the indicators proposed in this section should be both transversal and take into account the requirements of responding to climate change for water resources. The impacts of climate change above 2.0 °C relative to the pre-industrial level can lead to irreversible situations for the management of water resources.

olid sludge suitable for disposal or reuse (e.g as fertilizer). Using advanced technology, it is now possible to re-use water after treatment for agricultural purposes, industry or even as drinking water (UN HABITAT 2010)

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.

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[14] 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,
- Investment and financing ,

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

- 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. Summary of proposed indicators and systems of measures by the FWP for the Water Goal

	Proposed indicators for the Water Goal					
	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all					
Targets proposed by the Open Working Group	***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 increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% 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 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes**
Indicators proposed by the French Water Partnership	***INDICATORS OF PROGRESS*** % of population having permanent access to safely-managed water services at the household level, in urban/rural	***INDICATORS OF PROGRESS*** % of population having access to safely managed sanitation services at the household level in urban/rural	***INDICATORS OF PROGRESS*** Proportion of wastewater flows (domestic and industrial) and faecal sludge from on-site sanitations systems, treated to national standards by collective,	***INDICATORS OF PROGRESS*** Water efficiency index total and by sector: drinking water efficiency, irrigation water efficiency and	***INDICATORS OF PROGRESS*** % of territory in which a public body responsible for sustainable water resources management works through participative decision-making processes that	***INDICATORS OF PROGRESS*** % of evolution of the extent of wetlands compared to the year of reference 2000

	DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS: % of the concerned population having permanent access to 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	% of population with hand washing facilities at home, in urban/rural ***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.	individual or specific facilities before being discharged in the natural 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	industrial water efficiency % of quantity of freshwater used by cities, industry and agriculture sectors coming from non-sustainable water resources ***DESCRIPTIVE INDICATORS*** % of water resources consumed as compared with the renewable surface and underground resources available	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 cross-border basins and aquifers subject to co-operation frameworks ***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*** % of water-related ecosystems meeting national reference quality standard % of length of main water courses protected from discharges not meeting national standards

			x% 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			

VI. The different monitoring systems existing for a Water Goal

		Target 1 and 2	*Target 3*	*Target 4*	*Target 5*	*Target 6*
Monitoring systems at the global level	OMS/UNICEF : Joint monitoring program	■				
	Household surveys : Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)	■				
	Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation 2014 update (UNICEF WHO)	■				
	WSSCC 2014 fact sheets (WHO - UNICEF)	■				
	OMS: UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)	■				
	UNEP-Habitat-WHO joint GEMI initiative (under construction)		■	■	■	
	FAO: Aquastat		■			
	International Convention RAMSAR Indicateurs AISHI					■
	International Network of Basin Organization (INBO) – International Office of Water : performance indicators on water governance				■	
Data diffusion and information systems	UN Water, UNESCO: World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)	■		■	■	
	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)		■			
	UN Water: Federated Water Monitoring System & Key Water Indicator Portal			■	■	
	UNEP/CDB: Aichi objectives on biodiversity					■
Monitoring systems at the regional level	Blue Plan/ UNEP- MAP Activity			■		
	European Union - WISE			■		

APPENDIXES 1 : Comparison of Number of Progress indicators : FOC, UN GEMI, SDSN , FWP

OWG Target	Number of water progress/core indicators considered by				Quantified actions in OWG freshwater-related targets	Progress Indicators suggested by the FWP
	FOC Oct2014	SDSN Jan2015	UN-Water Jan2015	FWP Jan2015		
6.1	3 *	1	1	1	universal access to safe and affordable drinking water	% of population having permanent access to **safely-managed water services** at the household level, by urban/rural
6.2	2 *	1	1	1	achieve access to adequate sanitation, end open defecation	% of population using **safely managed sanitation services** at the household level, by urban/rural
		(1)	1	1	achieve access hygiene for all,	% of population with hand washing facilities at home, by urban/rural
6.3	1 **	1**	1 +1	1	Improve water quality by halving the proportion of untreated wastewater	Proportion of wastewater flows (domestic and industrial) and faecal sludge from on-site sanitations systems, treated to national standards by collective, individual or specific facilities before being discharged in the natural environment
	(1)	(1)	1	1	increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally	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
6.4			1	1	substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors	Physical water efficiency index total and by sector: drinking water efficiency, irrigation water efficiency and industrial water efficiency (Indicateur Plan Bleu Méditerrannée)
	1	1	1	1	ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	% of quantity of freshwater used by cities, industry and agriculture sectors coming from non-sustainable water resources
6.5	2	(1)	1	1	implement integrated water resources management at all levels	% 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.
		(1)		1	Including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	% of cross-border basins and aquifers subject to co-operation frameworks
6.6	1		1	1	protect and restore water-related ecosystems	% of evolution of the extent of wetlands compared to the year of reference 2000
	8,5	**4,5**		**10**	**Total progress indicators towards OWG Water Targets**	

** inappropriate indicators*

*** the proposed indicators do not take into account faecal sludge from on-site sanitations*

( ) Complementary Indicator (as opposed to Progress indicator) that are common or close to the Progress indicator of the French Water Partnership

Highlight: *Common indicator with the French Water Partnership suggestion (Exact same idea)*

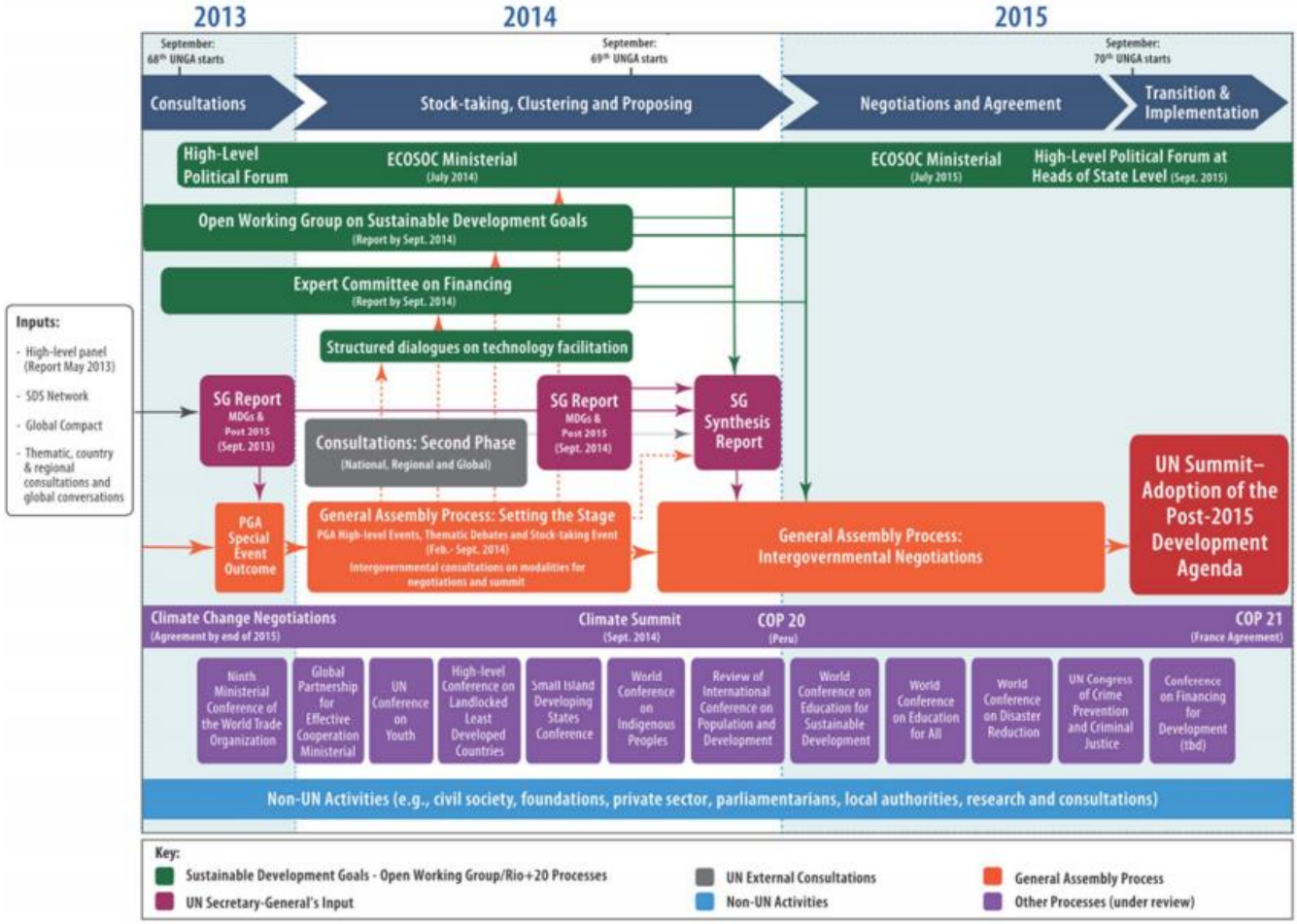
Highlight: Indicator closely related to the one suggested by the French Water Partnership (Same General Idea, but some little variation)

APPENDIX 2 : List of Progress/Core indicators according to different process

SDSN – Jan 2015	UN Water – Jan 2015	French Water Partnership – Jan 2015
6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.		
Percentage of population with access to safely managed water services, by urban/rural	Proportion of people with access to safely managed drinking water services	% of population having permanent access to **safely-managed water services** at the household level, by urban/rural
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, by urban/rural	Proportion of people with access to safely managed sanitation services	% of population using safely managed sanitation services at the household level, by urban/rural
(Complementary National indicator : *Percentage of population with basic hand washing facilities in the home)*	Proportion of people with access to hygiene	% of population with hand washing facilities at home, by urban/rural
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 waste water, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally.		
	Water Quality Index	*No water quality indicator because the monitoring would be to hard*
Percentage of wastewater flows treated to national standards, by municipal and industrial source	%-age of waste water (domestic and industrial) safely treated	Proportion of wastewater flows (domestic and industrial) and faecal sludge from on-site sanitations systems, treated to national standards by collective, individual or specific facilities before being discharged in the natural environment
(Complementary National indicator : *Proportion of the flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused.)*	%-age of municipal waste water safely reused and industrial waste water recycled.	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

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.		
	Multi-Sector Water Efficiency Index (%change) *(Agricultural, Household, Industrial, Energy)*	Physical Water efficiency index total and by sector: drinking water efficiency, irrigation water efficiency and industrial water efficiency (Indicateur Plan Bleu Méditerrannée)
Percentage of total water resources used	Natural Water Capital Index /Sustainable Water Withdrawal Index (% change)	% of quantity of freshwater used by cities, industry and agriculture sectors coming from non-sustainable water resources
	People suffering from Water Scarcity	
6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate.		
(Complementary National indicator : *Indicator on Integrated Water Resources Management - IWRM)*	IWRM Implementation Index (Enabling environmental score / Institutional operations score / Management Instruments / Tools score)	% 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.
(Complementary National Indicator : *Reporting of international river shed authorities on transboundary river-shed management - to be developed)*		% of cross-border basins and aquifers subject to co-operation frameworks
6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes		
	Wetland extent (% change)	% of evolution of the extent of wetlands compared to the year of reference 2000

APPENDIX 3 : Processes feeding into the Post 2015 Development Agenda



Source : http://programme.worldwaterweek.org/sites/default/files/j_harlin_un-water_stakeholder_dialouge_3_september_2014_repaired.pdf

January 16th, 2015

french water partnership
fwp pfe
partenariat français pour l'eau

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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